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FARM AND DAIRY

AND

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 11

1913



ONE STAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CHEAPEST OF ALL ROUGHAGE

Over nine thousand more acres of corn will be put in Ontario silos this year than last. The area devoted to silo corn in Ontario has now reached the large total of 388,139 acres. Similarly in other provinces ensilage is continually increasing in popularity as a roughage for almost all classes of farm stock. Silo filling is becoming as common as the annual threshing. The advertisement that is drawing such magnificent results for the silo is its great host of satisfied users. The scene herewith is on the farm of one of this host, Mr. J. Tiffin, York Co., Ont.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

BREEDING MAXIMS SUBMITTED TO ACTUAL TEST*

Professor C. H. Eckles, University of Missouri.

A Story of Twenty-six Years Experience in the Breeding of Dairy Cattle—The Various Sires Used and Their Influence on the Herd.—Deductions of Value to all Farmers.

It has long been an axiom of the breeder that the sire is half the herd, and it is generally accepted as a fit expression of an important rule.

The skillful breeder of any kind of stock does not need to have it pointed out to him how important it is that the sire be properly selected. If he is a skillful breeder, it is largely because he realizes the importance of the sire and knows how to select him. While the skilled breeder realizes the importance of this in breeding, the average dairyman does not give the question of the sire one-tenth the attention in the importance of the question demands.

POOR ECONOMY

Thousands of men make use of a scrub or grade sire on account of mistaken economy in cost rather than pay a few dollars more for an animal that is almost certain to transmit desirable qualities. It is not surprising that we have so many worthless cows. They come by their worthlessness in the majority of the cases from sires worse than worthless. Some of these scrub bulls are registered in the herd books.

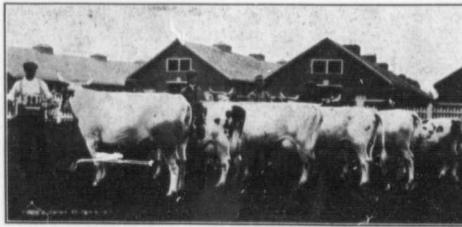
I am a believer in selecting a breed for the purpose for which it is to be used. If the farmer intends to milk cows and make that an important part of his business he is not working to the best advantage unless he selects a breed that has been developed with that object in view. In purchasing the sire a good general rule to follow is to get one whose female ancestry is of the type that is desired to raise. If the animal in question is pure bred the chances are reasonably good that these qualities will be transmitted to a large extent at least. The head of the herd should be a better bred animal than the cows if it is possible to get one.

SELECTION MORE DIFFICULT IN WELL BRED HERDS

The higher developed the herd the more important becomes the selection of the sire and at the same time the more difficult. We have then to take into account the surprising variation in the way different bulls transmit dairy qualities. This is shown in a striking manner by the records of the Jersey herd belonging to the University of Missouri. This herd was started in 1884 by the purchase of four cows and all the females in the herd since are descended from these four. Complete milk and butter records have been kept since 1892 and no females added to the herd. This gives an opportunity to study the influence

of the sire used. The figures given below are the average for a series of years and in most cases for the entire lifetime of the animals included. A comparison is made in each case of the production of the daughters with their dams.

The first bull used in this herd was Missouri Rioter. He left four daughters in the herd that have a total of 26 milking periods. The results are given below:



Show Yard Dandies as Seen at the Canadian National

The Ayrshires illustrated herewith compose the first prize graded herd at Toronto this year; likewise they comprise some of the best animals of the breed. Canadian Ayrshire breeders need take second place to none when they have animals such as these, the property of H. H. Nees, Howick, Que.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

	Dams	Daughters
Average yield of milk	5,380	4,381
Average per cent. fat	4.35	4.93
Average yield of fat	234	216

The average production of the daughters of this animal was 1,009 lbs. of milk per year below the production of their dams, and 16 lbs. of fat per year. In every case the daughters were inferior to their mothers. If we had the same results in a herd of 30 animals it would mean a production of over 30,000 lbs. of milk a year and 540 lbs. of fat less than the dams on account of the sire.

The next sire was Hugarotus. This animal left 11 daughters having 50 milking periods:

	Dams	Daughters
Average yield of milk	4,969	4,576
Average per cent. fat	4.66	5.49
Average yield of fat	231	245

The 11 daughters average 898 lbs. of milk a year below their dams, but on account of the milk being richer gained slightly in the fat produced. The herd was not making any gain as long as this animal was at the head.

The next was Lorne of Meridale. This animal had 12 daughters who totalled 67 milking periods as given below:

	Dams	Daughters
Average yield of milk	4,559	5,969
Average per cent. fat	4.85	4.81
Average yield of fat	221	287

The daughters show the remarkable increase of 1,410 lbs. of milk and 66 pounds of fat a year each over the dams and in only two cases out of 11 did a daughter fall below her dam and one of these only slightly. If 30 daughters of this bull had been in milk six years their total milk production would have exceeded that of their dams by 250,000 lbs., worth \$3,750 at \$1.50 a cwt.

The next herd bull was Missouri Rioter 3d. While he had only three daughters these have 15 lactation periods as given below:

	Dams	Daughters
Average yield of milk	4,775	8,005
Average per cent. fat	4.97	3.84
Average yield of fat	238	480

The daughters produced on the average of

3,230 lbs. of milk and 146 lbs. of fat a year more than their dams. While the number of daughters is small they were uniform in looks and in milking qualities and we have every reason to believe that had there been more of them they would all have been much the same. Had the value of this bull been known he could have made a fortune and a reputation for any breeder. He was raised on the college farm and his value was not recognized until too late, as has been the case with many breeding animals, he was sold and no record even kept as to what became of him.

The next bull at the head of this herd was Minettes Pedro. There have been 20 daughters of this animal in the herd with the following records:

	Dams	Daughters
Average yield of milk	5,321	5,376
Average per cent. fat	5.04	5.04
Average yield of fat	268	271

On the whole the daughters are practically on a par with their mothers and the herd was practically at a standstill and barley held its own. The last animal with daughters old enough to admit of a comparison is Brown Bessie's Registrar. This animal has but five daughters in our herd with records as shown below:

	Dams	Daughters
Average yield of milk	6,029	4,295
Average per cent. fat	4.86	5.05
Average yield of fat	293	217

While these figures are too limited to mean much it is certain that his daughters were decidedly inferior, as only one out of the five was as good as her mother.

FARMER'S CONVINCING EXPERIENCE

A Missouri farmer gives me the following interesting figures showing the effect in milk production of a dairy sire as compared with one not of dairy breeding. He owned a western bred grade cow. Her first heifer was sired by a grade beef bred sire, her second by a pure bred Jersey. The mother averaged 3,085 lbs. of milk and 117 lbs. of fat a year. The daughter by the grade beef sire averaged 3,700 lbs. of milk and 133 lbs. of fat. The daughter by the Jersey averaged

*An address before the Association of American Dairy Farmers at Chicago. Prof. Eckles is one of the greatest of American dairy authorities and has, with the University herd, broken several records for milk and butter production.

6,000 lbs. of milk and 240 lbs. of fat. Counting fat at .25 cts. a pound, the income of the dam was \$34.19 a year, that of the daughter by the grade beef bred sire, \$38.85, and that by the dairy bred sire, \$70.00.

In a herd of 30 cows, if such results be secured on the average, the income per year for the daughters, if by dairy sire, would be \$960 a year more than the income from a like number by the grade beef sire.

What would be the difference in value of these two bulls for the dairy farmer with 20 or 30 cows?

CAN'T TELL BY APPEARANCES

One of the chief difficulties in selecting the sire is that practically nothing can be predicted from the looks of the animal whether he has the inherent characteristics of transmitting good dairy qualities or not. Who will undertake to judge by the appearance of a bull if he is one that will transmit dairy qualities as did Missouri Rioter 3d or whether he is as worthless as Hugarotus?

The man who will discover some means of so judging will confer a benefit on breeders that can scarcely be estimated.

There are two principles that are especially concerned with breeding and should be kept in mind. The first is that "like produces like," and the second is the law of "natural variations."

AS NATURE WOULD HAVE IT

The cow in the condition that nature made her undoubtedly produced only milk enough to feed the calf for a few months until it could subsist on other feeds. This milking characteristic was transmitted quite regularly. It was a case where like generally produced like but some cows even then were undoubtedly better milkers, due to the law of natural variation. The principle of selection did not come in to retain this variation, and no improvement in this characteristic was made.

After cattle were domesticated the same conditions existed but finally man began taking advantage of the natural variations and began saving breeding stock from those having the characteristics such as greater milk production which he found to be valuable.

WHAT PREFERENCY IS

The animal which is different from the others of its kind by natural variation will reproduce this characteristic in a certain proportion of its descendants. If this same natural variation is in the ancestry of both parents, the chance of transmission is much greater but under any circumstances only a part of the progeny will have the new characteristic.

The dairy cow of today is largely an artificial product, or perhaps it would be better to say she is an abnormality, since her mammary glands have been abnormally developed by taking advantage of the law of natural variation. The rule of "like produces like" is only true to a limited extent and the farther we get away from the original type in breeding the smaller the proportion of cases where it holds good.

This accounts for the fact often observed that the offspring of a phenomenal cow is often disappointing. However, it will be found that on the average there will be more good animals among the offspring of such a cow than among those from a cow of moderate, or low dairy capacity. We must always expect to find inferior animals appearing frequently in all herds. No breeder can prevent it, but no good breeder fails to reject the inferior ones promptly when discovered. The higher developed we get our cows, the more difficulty we must expect in keeping them all up to standard.

"GRADING UP" A SURE PROCESS

In selecting a bull for a mixed herd or one of a low dairy capacity any well bred bull of a dairy breed with good producing individuals behind him is certain to benefit the herd. Even for the grade herd, the exceptional bull that will trans-

mit qualities higher than the average of his breed is worth more than two or three inferior ones.

There are two courses open to the man selecting a herd bull. One is to buy a young bull on the strength of the records of his ancestors and trust to luck to a certain extent that he will be one that will transmit the desirable characteristics of his ancestors to a high degree. As a rule, such a bull will do fairly well at least in transmitting these characteristics. For the owner of grade cattle or herds of low dairy capacity, this method of selection does very well.

IDEAS ON CALF BARN CONSTRUCTION THAT WE HAVE FOLLOWED

G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

A Prominent Breeder Discusses the How and Why of Calf Barn Construction—A Description of His Own Building that He is Using with Satisfaction.

TO the most casual observer, it is quite evident the place for young calves is not in the nooks and corners of the cow-barn or along the passages, either before or behind the cows, although we have sometimes found them in all of these places. It is unnecessary to draw attention to the harmful effects of such a practice upon the little ones, or the inconvenience of doing the stable work under these conditions.

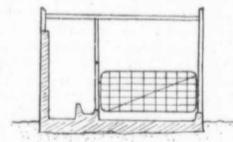
"A place for everything and everything in its place, is an old maxim that is very applicable to the problem of housing the young stock on the farm. Comfort, sanitation, and convenience, are the essentials of any building used for rearing the calves, and to secure the maximum amount of these important requisites it seems almost a necessity that a special stable be provided.

"It beats me, Brethen, how you keep so many calves in these box stalls and keep them clean," was the comment of a frequent visitor ago. Well the time arrived when the limit to the box-stall accommodation was reached and we had to either build new. We south window 2½x5. These windows are made with extra strong sashes, hinged and each protected by a door made of small iron rods. The partitions are simply metal galls which permit all pens being thrown into one if desired. From are just maple stanchions, planed, and oiled, the front of each pen also being on hinges.



Getting Ready for Records

There is no telling how many future record-breakers there are in this line of calves photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy in the new calf barn of G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont. Read how this calf barn is constructed in the article on page 6 of this issue.



Elevation of Calf Barn

Farm and Dairy readers will here get an idea of the mode of construction followed by G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont., in building his calf barn. This wall on the north is of cement to a height of seven or eight feet. As will be noted the floors and mangers too are of cement, and the partitions between the stalls are steel and wire gatus.



Floor Plan of Calf Barn

TO SELECT A YOUNG BULL

In selecting a young bull the pedigree including the record of the ancestors is of as much or more importance than the individuality of the animal. The things to be looked for in the pedigree are, first of all, records of production by the dam of the animal, if you are breeding for milk production. If you are breeding for show animals, get a descendant of show animals.

There are some who refuse to have a bull from the phenomenal, record-making cows for fear the vitality of the calf will be weakened. I believe

(Continued on page 17)

feed passage in the centre, or double row of pens. As most of these buildings ran east and west, this necessitated north windows and artificial heating. Another objection to this style of building, but one which could be avoided by increased width was the square stall which gave the occupant no chance for a run.

In order to overcome the necessity of artificial heating and at the same time effect no decrease in comfort, I planned to build a single row of pens with feed alley running full length along the north side. A concrete wall with no openings except intakes for ventilation was built along the north side and proved an effectual barrier to the most chilling winds from that quarter. The other three sides were built on a concrete foundation well above ground, of one ply rough sheeting, building paper, and finished with matched lumber inside and out.

There are eight boxes fill, each one supplied with a pen on the right side, or a sligh floor to the floor, materially the building convenient.

The ceiling, laid on top of joice, is made of matched lumber, which insures freedom from dust drifting down upon the backs of the calves. There is an opening to allow hay to be dropped into the feed alle and three trap doors directly over alternate pens are very convenient for inserting the bedding.

STORAGE ROOM ABOVE

In order to give us storage room for hay and bedding, we built high enough to make a good second storey as we find that it requires considerable storage room to supply the needs of the big, healthy calves up to the time the

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graduate from the calf-barn to the cow-stable.

We used 1/2" length corrugated sheets for roof and steel corners deep in the ground for lightning protection.

Having given a fairly detailed description of the construction, let us see how it secures the three important considerations which we previously mentioned as essential in a building of this nature.

The solid wall on the north side, unbroken by openings, allows no possibility of draughts. The feed alley being along this side also removes every calf a considerable distance from the cold wall. The oblong pens in which the sun from morning until night has free entrance, give room for a run and the sunshine induces it. So well has comfort been provided for by this means, that we have found absolutely no need for artificial heating and the happy expression, thrifty appearance and ability to strong evidence that the calves think so too.

COMBINATION VENTILATION

The Rutherford system of ventilation was installed, but, owing to a mistake in estimating the amount of fresh air required, I found my provision inadequate so provided muslin curtains for the windows at each end. This was all that was required to fill the bill and hereafter the atmosphere of the calf barn was fresh, dry and sweet. The abundance of sunlight, liberal coats of white-wash, cement floors and dust-free fixtures, added to a pure air supply, proved ample, in making the sanitary condition satisfactorily conducive to the growth of strong healthy calves.

The stanchion fronts, the cement manger running full length of feed alley, the trap doors for feed and bedding, together with the swinging partitions and hinged windows, by which the manure from each pen can be loaded directly on the spreader, or sleigh for conveyance to the field, all aid materially in making the building quite convenient.

On the whole we find that in practical use this style of calf-barn works out to our satisfaction and we are especially pleased with the

almost ravenous appetite for roughage it seems to have developed in the occupants, resulting in a strong, vigorous growth that is particularly well-pleasing to the breeder who is looking forward to the time when these youngsters will be the future herd.

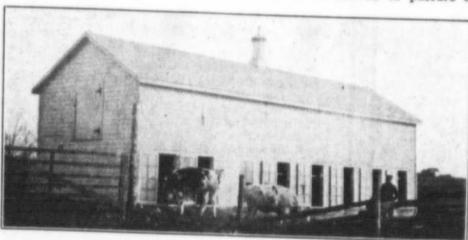
A couple of feet more in width, we think, would give a better runway in the pens for the calves, but at the same time would make them more inconvenient to clean on. Provide a sufficient number of intakes and outlets if the Rutherford system is to provide the system of ventilation, and thereby avoid the defect we mentioned in our building. Strong, high, window guards are required, especially for the larger calves.

This building, paint and fixtures complete, cost us in the neighborhood of \$500 and we certainly think it money well spent for the breeder who desires to produce, strong, well developed young stock, and show them up in a way to do them justice.

Bloat in Sheep

R. C. Curtis.

Sheep should never be allowed to pasture on



A Model Calf Barn As Seen From The Outside

Mr. G. A. Brethen believes that nothing is too good for the Holstein youngsters at Hillcrest Farm. After much careful planning he has constructed the calf barn here illustrated. Mr. Brethen describes his model calf barn in the article adjoining.

"clean up" furnishes

clover, alfalfa, or rape when they are especially

hungry. They should first be given dry roughage

and then be turned on the pasture, but only for

a short time each day until they become accustomed

to the change. If precaution is not taken in this

matter the sheepman will likely have a bad case

of bloat on his hands.

To relieve this trouble tap the stomach on the

left side at the point where the distention is

greatest, which will be midway between the back-

bone, the point of the hip bone, and the last rib.

A pocket knife can be used for the purpose, but

a trocar is best. This instrument not only makes

the incision but the cannula or sheath keeps it

open in such a way that the gas can readily

escape.

Purgatives should be given to otherwise relieve

the congested condition of the animal. Linseed

oil is very desirable for this purpose. In an

acute attack of bloat three drams of hyposul-

phite of soda and one dram of ginger mixed in

water will usually prove very helpful.

For the farm boy without an agricultural col-

lege education, the best way to start is as a hired

man. If the neighborhood is a prosperous one,

that is the place to begin. If not, go where farm-

ers are prosperous.—Prof. G. F. Warren, Cornell

University.

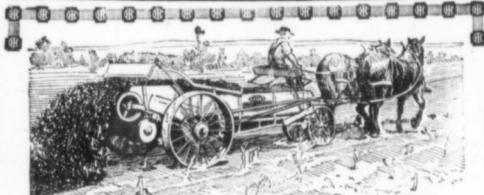


NEW 1914 PRICES
Effective August 1, 1913

Model T Runabout - - \$600
Model T Touring Car - 650
Model T Town Car - - 900

With Full Equipment, f. o. b. Walkerville

Ford Motor Company
of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario



Best-Hated of Farm Tasks

ON the spreaderless farm the thought of the great heaps of manure piling up constantly in barn yards, stables, and stalls, is a gloomy one. Those piles mean much disagreeable and hard work. Three times every bit must be handled. It must all be loaded onto high wagons. It must be raked off in piles in the fields. Then every forkful must be shaken apart and spread.

Compare that old-fashioned method with the spreader way. You pitch the manure into the spreader box, only waist high, drive out and—the machine does all the rest.

And, far more important, if you buy an I H C spreader, one ton of manure will go as far as two tons spread by hand, with the same good effect on the soil, and it will all be spread evenly.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Deering and McCormick

are farm necessities. The man who uses one will get the price of it back in increased crops before its newness has worn off

I H C spreaders are constructed according to plans in which every detail, every feature, is made to count. They are built to do best work under all circumstances, and to stand every strain for years. They are made in all styles and sizes, for small farms and large, low and high machines, frames of braced and trussed steel. Uphill or down, or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading, and the covering of corners is assured by rear axle differentials. In all styles the rear axle is placed so that it carries near three-fourths of the load. This, with the wide-rimmed wheels with Z-shaped flugs, makes for plenty of tractive power. Winding of the beater is prevented by large diameter and the beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed.

A thorough examination of the I H C spreader line, at the store of the local agent who sells them, will interest you. Have him show you all these points and many more. Study the catalogues you can get from him, or write the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

EASTERN BRANCH OFFICES

At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



Splendid Provincial Exhibits

The Canadian National Exhibition is every year becoming more and more international in the character of its exhibits. This year for instance, the British West Indies occupied as large space as any province of Canada, exclusive of Ontario, in its government exhibit. The provincial exhibits are, however, still one of the most attractive features of the fair, and the provinces of Canada this year proved their ability to hold their own with all comers in erecting attractive displays.

The exhibits of the prairie provinces were as one might expect, pre-eminently agricultural. Take the Manitoba exhibit for instance. In the centre of the space allotted to that province was a model of the agricultural college now in course of erection, showing the campus and all of the buildings as they will appear when completed. Around this central feature were artistically grouped the products of field, garden and orchard. Yes, the orchard! Fruit growers in

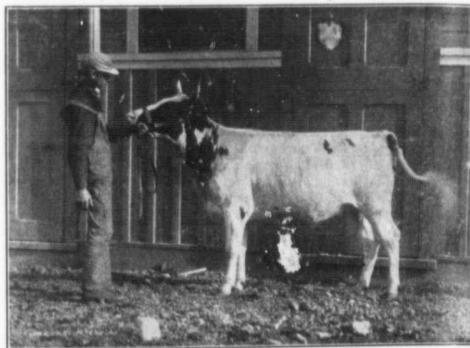
of the Ontario Agricultural College, which occupied the entire end of the middle wing, the rest of Ontario's space was occupied by booths of the various counties. Essex, "The Sunny South of Canada," gave a prominent place to its corn. Welland and Lambton gave fruit first place, while the products of the garden were most noticeable in the Kent county booth.

THE NEW NORTH

Agricultural possibilities of New Ontario were splendidly exemplified in the exhibits from Algoma and Sudbury, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Temiskaming.

"You needn't think we are all wild and woolly up in New Ontario," remarked A. H. Smith, B.S.A., in charge of the Temiskaming exhibit. "We have fine farms and fine farm ers. Look at that photo." Here Mr. Smith pointed to a photograph of a neat homestead. "Isn't that as nice a farm as one would care to own? We've got the goods in an agricultural way, believe me."

These provincial displays are of



A Type that Looks Good to All Ayrshire Fanciers

This is Humeshaugh Kate, first prize senior yearling heifer at Toronto this year, bred and owned by A. Hume & Co., Meira, Ont. Last year she was an unbraced senior calf at both Toronto and London. Note the splendid dairy and breed conformation. Her dam is Clerkland Kate 2nd, a cow that has made herself known as both a producer and a show cow.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Manitoba have now exploded the old idea that orcharding can not be made a success on the prairies.

UNIQUE AND CATCHY

Alberta too gave all attention to its agriculture, and its exhibit was somewhat similar to that of Manitoba, except that tree fruits were missing. Saskatchewan can always be depended upon to provide something unique and "catchy." Last year it was a "Niagara of Wheat" that took the eye of the fair goer. This year it was "The Old Mill," the central feature of which was a large over-shot mill wheel constantly rotating under the weight of a current of Saskatchewan wheat.

British Columbia officials evidently believe that the strongest point of their province is its fruit growing possibilities. Fruit of every kind and variety was displayed in profusion at British Columbia quarters.

The Ontario exhibit was as attractive as it was extensive. Right under the dome of the government building was an exhibit of products grown on the hospital and prison farms of the province. The furniture in connection with this exhibit, and in the factories at the prison farm at Guelph. So were the cement tile that composed a portion of the exhibit. Thus in Ontario turning its criminals into useful citizens by the ennobling influence of work.

If we except a display of assorted fruits made by the Ontario Fruit Branch and the usual artistic display

great educational value. They enable the fair visitor to get in touch with agricultural conditions throughout all of Canada. As one visitor put it, "These exhibits have taught me more about my own country than all the geography I studied at school."

Timothy in the Silo

I have 50 tons of threshed timothy hay I want it for feed. I was thinking of putting it in the silo with corn. What do you think of this plan? Corn this year will be soft. This hay is dry, and mixing it half and half and possibly putting water on it, in my opinion, should make good feed.—M. R. Russell Co., Ont.

The mixture suggested by Mr. Rathwell would prove fairly satisfactory; that is, it would prove fairly satisfactory if a somewhat smaller portion of cut timothy were mixed with the corn. I would suggest incorporating about 600 lbs. of dry timothy hay for each ton of corn and mixing it evenly together. This mixture would keep well and make a very satisfactory feed. It would very likely be unnecessary to add water unless it had been run into the silo before being cut.

The hay should be run through the cutting box at the same time as the corn. The best plan is to have a load of hay on one side of the cutting belt and a load of corn on the other and scatter some hay on top of the corn as it is going into the box. We have tried mixing ensilage in this way with fairly good success.—J. H. G.

has v world periodi The 12 mo seven s videt c cannot, logs and feed farms purchase market The f may t for by butter-n forth. ticular shipper. I If corn gro the field for will mature average fa would b pend on not calves tionally go three cow word of the calves u how high t have succe I find th raisers and money out are those home-grow stances, is o The Danes fish market, sily than c can grow i any part of chopped in lent. socru Perhaps r tion is a gr any other in Experimente can be rati on a carriage well-ated at great redue small bog raiser i think so mu bog that h plant and fe only to broo bog. The s steamed hay, to produce p of what it ca straight grain

The Hog on the Farm

(Continued from page 5)

hogs year after year and the packers would not have to buy at a loss at periodic seasons.

The average price of hogs for the 12 months of any of the last six or seven years, is a profitable price, provided the management is right. One cannot expect to make money out of hogs by just putting them into a pen and stuffing them with expensive mill feeds. The place of the hog on the farm is not so much as a converter of purchased feeds into pork, as a home market for home-grown feeds.

A MARKET FOR BY-PRODUCTS

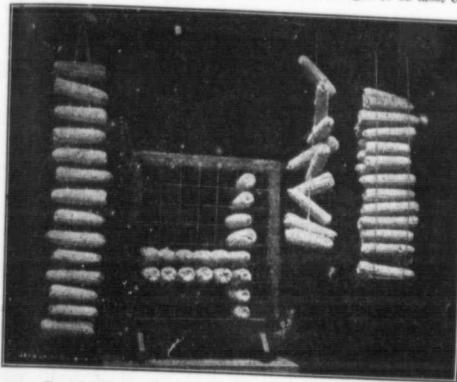
The first consideration that induces many to go into hogs is as a market for by-products, such as skim milk, butter-milk, small vegetables and so forth. The dairy farmer has a particular use for hogs if he is a cream shipper. I should say that on the

pasture, too, reduces considerably the cost of pork. Pauped manure makes an excellent winter feed and are easily grown. Perhaps one of the greatest arguments for the feeding of roughage to market porkers is the perfect health of the animals. Pigs getting clover, alfalfa or mangles do not go off in appetite and don't die from unexplainable reasons.

With good management and stay-with-itiveness there is a place for hogs on every dairy farm where skim milk must be disposed of.—F. E. E.

To Cure Seed Corn

The best seed corn (other things being equal) is that cured in the natural way. Several methods of curing large and small lots of seed ears have been in use at the Experiment Station, and for large amounts a thin layer upon the floor of a well-ventilated room is thought to be most effi-



Four Self Explanatory Devices for the Curing of Corn Seed

If corn growers really appreciated the importance of selecting the best ears in the field for the seed of next year's crop, every farmer would select his own seed and well cared stocks will reproduce corn of the same kind.

average farm, one sow to four cows would be a good rule. But it all depends on the cows and whether or not calves are raised. With exceptionally good milk cows one sow to three cows would not be excessive. In case of warning; I would never stint the calves to feed the pigs, no matter how high the quotations on hogs may have soared.

I find that the most successful hog raisers and the ones who are making money out of hogs year after year, are those who are feeding largely home-grown grains. Barley, for instance, is one of the best hog feeds. The Danes whose bacon tops the British market, feed barley more extensively than any other grain, and we can grow it to perfection in almost any part of Canada. A few peas chopped in with the barley is excellent.

ROUGHAGE FOR HOG FEED

Perhaps roughage in the hog's ration is a greater consideration than any other in making profitable pork. Experiments indicate that brood sows can be carried through a whole winter on a ration consisting exclusively of well-cured alfalfa hay. This means a great reduction in the first cost of the small porkers. One very successful hog raiser in Halton county, Ont., thinks so much of alfalfa as a food for pigs that he has installed a steam plant and feeds steamed alfalfa, not only to brood sows, but to market hogs. The grain is mixed with the steamed hay, and this farmer claims to produce pork for at least one-half of what it can be produced for under straight grain feeding. Good clover

isent and practical. In small amounts (10 bushels or less) the slat racks or "trees" are best.

The slat-racks are made by nailing narrow (one inch) strips crosswise upon two upright boards. These boards are six inches or less wide; thus when the slats are nailed on either side and opposite in pairs, an ear of corn will rest safely when laid across them. The slats are placed about six inches apart, thus allowing of only a limited number of ears being piled together. This is necessary to prevent molding or decay. In this matter ears may be stored with comparative safety. An occasional turning of the ears may be found necessary to insure perfect curing.

Another successful method of curing the seed ears is tying them in long strings with binding twine and suspending the strings from the ceiling. Seed ears of corn have also been safely cured by sticking the ears through the meshes of a strip of wire poultry netting which has been suspended from a convenient support.

The "tree" is made of 2x4 or 4x4 pieces. Into these on all sides ten should be placed about three inches apart and driven in slanting slightly toward the top end. The timber, thus "nailed," can be leaned against the wall or supported by braces at the bottom so as to stand alone. The seed ears are forced, but end first, upon these nails. In this manner they remain, without contact and where they can receive perfect circulation of air. For the home supply of seed there is no better method.



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HORTICULTURE

Fruit at Canadian National

It was quite proper that this year should see the best display of fruit ever shown at the Canadian National Exhibition. This was "Expansion Year" in all departments, and fruit was no exception to the general rule.

Apples were 15 to 20 per cent ahead of last year in number of entries. The size and color were the best ever seen at such an early date. The apple display could be much improved if more prizes were offered for boxed fruit. It would be well too, to stipulate that apples in boxes for export should be wrapped. Another improvement would be to cut out the very late varieties and enlarge the prize list for the earlier ones. The late varieties had little or no color. In fact the average consumer would hardly recognize the Baldwins shown as being the same variety that he will buy this winter.

The early boxed varieties were beautifully colored, one box of Duchess in particular attracting a lot of attention. The plate exhibits were the best ever shown. There are still a few points, however, that exhibitors would do well to learn. A plate exhibits should contain no wormy apples. There were a number of plates on which one could find wormy fruit. Then, too, exhibitors in some cases select too large specimens in the desert varieties. The apples should be typical of the variety. With cooking are quite desirable.

Pears were well above the average of past years. The display baskets were exceptionally fine. As one of the judges remarked, "I saw some Bartletts as fine as any that ever came from California." The competition in pears was quite close.

Plums were easily the best ever shown at the Canadian National. The plate exhibits were extra fine, the number being large and competition keen.

The peaches would certainly make one's mouth water. Some exceptionally fine exhibits were in evidence. Grapes were well up to the standard as in other years.

Future of the No. 3 Apple

"Annapolis," Kings Co., N. S. "What shall I do with my No. 3 apples?"

Quite a little problem, isn't it? 'Twould seem as if the No. 3 grade had been invented to trouble the mind of the conscientious fruit grower.

Undoubtedly there is a large quantity of No. 3 fruit placed on the market that should properly be sent to the evaporator or the cider mill. I have been in Halifax and have seen low grade fruit selling at prices the grower for the freight, barrel, and cost of packing. Such fruit should never be shipped.

At the same time such trash demoralizes the market for good fruit. I have 'phoned fruit dealers in Halifax on various occasions as to the state of the market and have more than once received the reply that the market was glutted with poor fruit. "We can't possibly take any more just now," said one man, "until we get some of this poor stuff off our hands. If we show good fruit people won't look at this cheap stuff at all. The farmers are sending us in too much trash altogether."

THE SOURCE OF POOR STUFF You will notice he said "farmers." And he was just about right, too. It is the farmer who has a small orchard

and with whom fruit is more of a side line who sends in most of this poor fruit. His small orchard to his mind does not warrant the outlay of a spraying outfit. This, combined with the rush of other farm work, generally means that the orchard is somewhat neglected. The final result is that a large portion of his fruit peeks out No. 3.

Naturally enough, however, he is anxious to get all he can for his fruit so he sends the No. 3's along with the rest to a commission dealer in the city. Then the commission man is up against it. There is big competition in the commission business so he is anxious to do the best possible for the shipper. But how is he to get a price for such fruit that will even pay expenses?

There is a limited demand for No. 3's of the better class and of the larger varieties. But even the poorer classes of people in the city do not buy trashy fruit, although there are some who ship fruit to the city who seem to think that these people are glad to buy anything. The poor man enjoys good fruit as much as does his richer neighbor. The difference is the streets selling to the poorer classes in peck and half peck quantities.

NO. 3 EXPORT NO. 3'S Nor in the export trade has the No. 3 apple any rightful place. Can you across the water are ever demanded a higher class product. In face of the demand for high grade boxed and barrelled fruit, a barrel of No. 3's has a mighty poor show. It is gratifying to notice that the proportion of No. 3 fruit shipped to the Old Country is every year becoming smaller. I believe the day will soon be when a No. 3 apple will have no place on the market. When the market is kept free of such fruit there is always a steady demand for the higher grades.

What then shall we do with them? The evaporator and cider mill is the only proper place for this grade. Evaporators are now numerous enough to enable anyone to send fruit to it one better. Proper pruning, spraying, cultivation and thinning will reduce the No. 3's to almost a negligible quantity.

Vegetable Prize-Winners at Toronto

The following are the prize-winners in the field crops exhibit held by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto:

- CUCUMBER**
1st, Jno Harris & Son, Belleisle—Paris Golden; 2nd, W. R. Trout, London West—White Plumbe; 3rd, Chas. Dabbs, Mount Dennis; 4th, G. W. Bycroft, London, R.R. 7—White Plumbe; 5th, P. A. Bell, Humber Bay; 6th, J. J. Davis, London, R.R. 7—White Plumbe; 7th, Jno. Tizard, Humber Bay.

- TOMATOES**
1st, J. A. Humphrey, Stratford—Earlans; 2nd, G. W. Bycroft, London, R.R. 7—Byron Pink; 3rd, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 4th, W. Treadwell, Ottawa—First and Best; 5th, J. H. Ottawa, London, R.R. 7—Byron Pink; 6th, J. Cox, Eastview—Pink; 7th, Jas. McConkey, Brantford—Earlans.

- ONIONS**
1st, Chas. Aymer, Humber Bay; 2nd, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 3rd, G. H. Poad, London, R.R. 8—Yale; 4th, Danver; 4th, Jos. Norris, Eagle Pt.—Yellow Globe; 5th, Chris. Bell, Sarnia, R.R. 1—Yellow Danver; 6th, Wm. E. Crandall, Ingersoll—Yale Danver; 7th, J. A. Farquhar, Ottawa—R-D Wethersfield. Judge—J. B. Lund, Vineland.

POULTRY YARD

"Do Unto Others"

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N. S. We farmers are pretty well "soot" in the idea that we are the most honest people on earth. I believe myself that we are a class that are somewhat above the average on honesty, but I recognize that we have our weaknesses as well as others. Here is one of them.

I went over to see a neighbor a couple of evenings ago. I found him all "up in the air," about a pair of shoes that he had bought by mail order that did not come up to his expectations. He called the proprietor of that mail order house everything but a gentleman and when he had cooled down admitted that his loss was only a few cents. Still, he didn't think that men who would do such things should be allowed out of jail.

The very next thing that he mentioned to me was that he had just found a stolen nest with 15 eggs in it.

"What are you going to do with them?" I asked.

"Do with them! Why sell them of course. What else would I do with them?"

That man would have laughed me to scorn had I suggested to him that the marketing of those eggs, which he knew were not from a good, was as dishonest as the misrepresentation of a pair of shoes. But isn't it? Isn't it a greater offence to sell under a false pretence goods that are intended for human food?

Is it long as we pointed in such petty dishonesties, can we blame town people for smiling when the honest farmer is mentioned? Can we properly respect ourselves when we do such things? One thing I am sure of we will never get the price that we get with guaranteed eggs until we do unto others as we would have them do unto us."

Bad Luck

By F. C. Brown.

Bad luck has a lot to answer for; it is the cause of so many failures in poultry-keeping.

A hatch fails—because the board that was put in front of the nest to make the hen feed was not taken down again. Bad luck! The hen neglected the eggs—because she was infested by vermin. Bad luck! Chickens were lost—drowned in a deep stream. Bad luck! Chicks drowned again—by water getting under the coop. Bad luck! The hatch failed in the incubator—the lamp was not lit at the right time. Bad luck! Another hatch failed—the wick was not renewed. Bad luck! A poor hen—the eggs when taken out to feed were forgotten. Bad luck!

A second poor hatch—something had been thrown on the regulator. Bad luck! Infertile eggs—the brooder had been neglected. Bad luck! A spoiled hatch—thermometer broken, and a spare one not on hand. Bad luck! Chickens died from bowel sickness. Bad luck! The lamp went down in the brooder. Bad luck! More chicks died from ran out, and had to feed something else. Bad luck! Still more died from that out of the brooder, and had to let them in again. Bad luck! The best of the lot went—to the rats. Bad luck!

We eggs—forgot to feed the fowls. Bad luck! Still no eggs—fowls roosted in trees. Bad luck! Again no eggs—raining for days, and no dry nesting place. Bad luck! Pullets hatched—hatched too early. Bad luck! Some hatched at the right time and hatched—quarred. Bad luck! Disease

breaks out—had too much stock, and overcrowded the houses. Bad luck! Lost money—thought anybody could run poultry. Bad luck! And so it goes from year to year. It is the bad luck that is the cause of all the failures.

There are some people, however, who start on a sound financial footing, understand something of poultry-keeping, consistently endeavor to improve their methods, and conduct the business in a careful and methodical manner. Somehow they never have bad luck. Certainly they occasionally, like human beings in general, make mistakes, but these seldom are of any moment. They succeed in the things that really matter, and thereby make poultry-keeping the profitable work it is to those who thoroughly understand it, and treat it as a serious proposition to be mastered and conducted on the same strict business principles as any other commercial undertaking.

The Roost Mite

Roost mites are very common and troublesome. When they become numerous enough they not only infest the nests but other parts of the building, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. They are much like tiny spiders and are often called spider lice by poultrymen.

Mites are easily exterminated by applying kerosene to all infested parts of the building. They become numerous as soon as winter weather comes. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint your roosts once every four or six weeks in winter time and once every two weeks during the warm weather. You will probably never see a mite in a house so treated.

A Chatty Letter from B.C.

Arthur A. Brooke, Cariboo, B.C.

We like Farm and Dairy very much and although it appears to apply its teachings mostly to Eastern Canada and its ideas are mostly Eastern, we also find it of much assistance to us out here in the new wooded valleys of British Columbia.

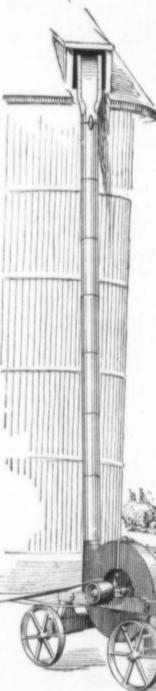
Farm and Dairy has been instrumental in causing me to change my breed of cattle. I am selling my grade milch cows (and most of them are good ones, Shorthorns) to pay for a small herd of pure Holstein cows of the Pontiac Kordyck strain. I purchased these from James Miller, a neighbor who gave up stock raising.

I invested in six head—Posch Netherland Beauty, seven years old; Grave Netherland Beauty, coming four; Alice Buttergirl, two; Hilda Buttergirl, 15 months; a heifer and a bull calf not yet registered. Posch, the oldest, biased and died this spring, due to eating young, wet clover. She was giving six gallons daily in two milkings. I learned some things from this cow's death, but it was dear experience. We felt very badly over losing Posch as we had gotten very fond of her.

These animals are the first Holstein cattle I have ever had anything to do with. I have always handled Shorthorns, but from what I have seen of Holsteins I believe they will suit me well. They are fine milkers, quiet, kind and handsome. I am giving up the raising of beef cattle as our land is too valuable, and feed too high. Baled hay is now \$18 a ton on the car. We lack range here; there is plenty of it in other parts of British Columbia, but our land is essentially adapted to dairy farming, and therefore dairy cattle we must have.

Crops this year are wonderfully good. In fact, it is seldom that they are anything else in the Salmon river valley.

We are trying to improve, progress and be up-to-date, but owing to clearing it is rather up-hill work.



A NEW Corn Cutter and Blower

Combining all the latest ideas and improvements in this class of machinery. If you are going to buy a Silo Filler this year, be sure and see this splendid new machine. We also manufacture all kinds of Corn and Feed Cutters.

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By making home interesting for him. Give him his own interests, and see the change.

Get Him Started Breeding Pure Bred Stock

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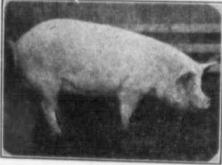
Two Of The Many Who Were Satisfied

July 16, 1913 Farm and Dairy Peterboro

Received my pig O.K. It is a dandy, and I am much pleased with it, and it is much larger than I expected.

Thanking you very much for it, I remain as ever,

W. O. LINT P.S. Will send photo of it later on.



A Premium Pig

This is a picture of the type of pig that Farm and Dairy are giving away. It is a Yorkshire, splendid for bacon and for which there is always a good market.

July 17, 1913 Farm and Dairy Peterboro

I received my pig and I am very pleased with it. I do not see how you can give so good a premium for so small an amount of work. I am indeed pleased with it and think she is a dandy. What price do you charge for a male of the same breed. Please let me know and oblige. Yours etc. ROBT. NEEHDHAM

Notice the interest displayed by the boys whose letters appear above! Will they be likely to leave the Farm? Are they more interested in the City than the Country?

FATHER—MOTHER

Keep your boy at home by helping him to get Nine New Subscribers to our paper, and a Pure Bred Pig.

Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity. Fill in the blank now and be sure to get your supplies right away.

Form with fields for Name, Address, and P.O. for Farm and Dairy Peterboro.

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Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of this issue are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein act dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such a transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that you writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THAT ASTOR PROPERTY

In a recent issue a correspondent took exception to a statement made editorially in our issue of June 26 in reference to the Astor Hotel property in New York. In the article in question we called attention to the fact that a small piece of land that had been occupied by the Astor Hotel, which was purchased by the Astor family eighty years ago for \$150,000, is now worth \$2,500,000. We pointed out that this increase in value, amounting to \$2,350,000, was due mainly to the increase in the population of New York as well as to the activities of the farming community which uses New York as its industrial centre. Our claim was that this increase in value, amounting to an average of over \$29,000 a year, was created by the general public, and not by the Astor family, it should have been claimed by the public instead of

being allowed to pass into the hands of private parties.

Our correspondent has taken exception to this statement in part as follows:

"If the original \$150,000 paid 'for the land on which the Astor Hotel now stands, had instead been loaned at five per cent interest—which could have been done readily—and the interest 'compounded at the same rate, instead of having a piece of land 'worth \$2,500,000, there would be 'a cash balance of over \$7,436,000 'or nearly three times the present 'value of the land in question.'

Our correspondent is right in his figures but wrong in his conclusion. He has made the same error that many make in the consideration of this question. Let us, therefore, examine this point once more and a little more thoroughly.

The piece of land in question has been occupied by the Astor Hotel. This hotel has been a profitable business enterprise. It has probably yielded considerably over seven per cent on the original value of the land and the cost of the building. Suppose, however, that we take our correspondent's figures and estimate that it has yielded an average return of only five per cent per year. This is equal to the five per cent that our correspondent points out the Astors might have made on the original \$150,000 had they loaned it out as he suggests. It, also, had it been re-invested and the interest compounded, would have increased until it became, with the original value of the land included, \$7,436,000 during the course of the 80 years the Astor family has held it.

But it has done more than this. By investing the \$150,000 in land instead of loaning it at five per cent, the Astor family has not only earned the equivalent of five per cent on it through the earnings of their hotel, but the site itself has increased in value by another \$2,350,000, or by over \$29,000 a year for 80 years. Thus the total increase in value and returns has amounted not to only \$7,436,000, but to \$7,436,000, plus \$2,350,000, or to a total of \$9,786,000. (It has amounted to more even than this, as no consideration has been taken of the increased earnings obtained each year from the increased site value).

We take no exception to the Astor family obtaining all the returns they can in the form of interest or rent on their original investment. We do take exception to their grabbing, also, that extra \$2,350,000 of increased land values which the community at large has created and not the Astor family. That increased value belongs to the public, and should be claimed by the public through a tax on land values.

When it is borne in mind that land values in the city of Toronto alone have increased by as much as \$30,000,000—thirty million dollars—in one year, which is equal to \$4 a head for every man, woman and child, or by

\$20 for each family in the Dominion, some idea may be obtained of the enormous loss the people of Canada suffer each year by allowing these publicly created values to pass into the hands of private parties instead of claiming and using them for public purposes. Is it any wonder that under these conditions we have not only millionaires of the Astor type but complaints made also by the common people of the increased cost of living?

ONE THING MORE

Just one more important permanent improvement is needed in the live stock department of The Canadian National Exhibition—a suitable judging arena.

The exhibitors of live stock at Toronto are duly thankful to the management for the many improvements of the past year. The new Live Stock Arcade forms a substantial and imposing entrance to the live stock department. It gives to this department an air of importance that it has never had before. The new sheds also are appreciated to the full. The earthen roadways are somewhat inconvenient on rainy days, but the management has already promised that before another year these will be replaced by permanent paving. A new judging arena has not been promised, however, and in case the management are not planning for its erection Farm and Dairy would again call their attention to the importance of such a structure, for which live stock men have been asking for the past half dozen years.

The necessity for such an arena was demonstrated to the full this year. Several classes of both cattle and horses were judged "under umbrellas" and judging was not kept up to schedule. Likewise spectators were extremely scarce. With a suitable covered arena the live stock judging would have been the feature of the rainy days and the educational value of the fair thereby greatly enhanced.

Another point in favor of a new arena may be gotten by glancing at the illustration of the judging of Jerseys elsewhere in this issue. The seating capacity for spectators beside the present ring is altogether inadequate. During fine weather the stand was full and the people standing three and four deep all around the ring. Watching the placings from the far side of a picket fence, however, is neither satisfactory nor comfortable and this accounts in no small measure for the lack of interest often displayed in the live stock end of the fair.

In the great improvements that they have made this year, the fair management have displayed their willingness to give attention to and spend money on the live stock end. We trust that before another year they will have righted this long standing grievance by replacing the present ring by a judging amphitheatre that will be worthy of Canada's greatest annual fair.

FAIR TIME

Great fairs such as those held at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg and other centres, are admirable institutions. We note with regret, however, the tendency of farmers most days to patronize the larger fairs at the expense of the smaller township and county fairs. In the last few years many of these small fairs have ceased altogether and many of the remainder receive but little encouragement to continue longer. Of course there are township fairs that are characterized by vigorous life, but they are too often the exception.

The small local fair can be made to do a much greater work for agricultural betterment than can the large fair. Only a few expenses here and there can be induced to exhibit the live stock or their farm produce at national or provincial fair. In its own home fair every farmer has an opportunity of comparing the products of his skill as a farmer or breeder with those of his neighbors. In such competition he will learn infinitely more and get a greater inspiration to improve methods than he gets merely visiting the larger fair in which he has no direct, personal interest.

For the sake of the farm by and large, the country fair should be maintained and patronized. To average active intelligent boy is not apt to become dissatisfied with farm life if he is made to see in it nothing but a round of hard work. At the fair, however, where he may exhibit the vegetables from his garden, his pet calf or colt, he gets a large conception of what farming really means. He gets a vision of an industry to be attained. Even the joy of competition is often enough to make an enthusiastic farmer out of an indifferent lad. By all means let us patronize the local fair with both our presence and our exhibits.

Exhibitors of live stock at the fairs can materially aid the management in making the fair a more educationally by prominently placarding the exhibits. The advertising value to the exhibitor himself of a neatly printed, written placard, giving the name, name, parentage and perhaps the weight of each of his animals, is a point worth considering. At the Canadian National Exhibition this year the management prohibited the display of large signs out of consideration for the smaller exhibitors whose stock may escape attention together when stock in neighboring stalls are so prominently advertised. As a consequence, the majority of exhibits were recognizable only by catalogue number. This is decidedly unsatisfactory to the visitor, who even did not have a catalogue, and not care to take the time to look for the necessary information about an animal that interested him. But there were no direct financial gain to the exhibitor in placarding his trials, he would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he had every interested visitor a good

placard prominently placarding the exhibits. The advertising value to the exhibitor himself of a neatly printed, written placard, giving the name, name, parentage and perhaps the weight of each of his animals, is a point worth considering. At the Canadian National Exhibition this year the management prohibited the display of large signs out of consideration for the smaller exhibitors whose stock may escape attention together when stock in neighboring stalls are so prominently advertised. As a consequence, the majority of exhibits were recognizable only by catalogue number. This is decidedly unsatisfactory to the visitor, who even did not have a catalogue, and not care to take the time to look for the necessary information about an animal that interested him. But there were no direct financial gain to the exhibitor in placarding his trials, he would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he had every interested visitor a good

AD. TALK

XCVII

Small Space versus Large.

What size of space will give me the best results?

Should I use small copy every issue or larger copy less frequently?

Does small space actually pay in all classes of advertising? These problems confront every user of advertising space.

The small ad. cannot possibly reach as wide a field as the larger one. It misses the eyes of many readers. It is less effective and thus actually more expensive.

The Larger Ad. grips the eye of every reader. It leaps out at them and they read before they realize it. Big space is cheapest because it is never wasted. It is so small space as bubbles to the full cob. If you have always used small space, why not use some large copy and note the difference in your returns. Try it in the Household Magazine Number of October 9th.

Out in Idaho a few weeks ago I came across a novel idea in the use of sign boards. On a heavy grade along the mountain on the Grangeville line of the Northern Pacific, a real estate dealer has his signs tacked on the tips of the trees on the lower side of the track. This brings the signs at about the level of the eyes from the car window. From this novel position they invariably attract every one on that side of the train. But there is one fault. They are too small. Climbing slowly up the grade these signs can be read. But coming down at greater speed they are scarcely discernible. Had there been half the number of signs and each twice as large their effect would have been doubled or even tripled. The cost would have been less.

Isn't it the same with the small space advertisement? The average reader is not anxious to read advertisements. You must search him with your copy. Your ad. must be large enough to catch his glance.

Big space is cheaper because it doesn't waste a single eye. It catches every reader.

Small space is expensive. Like a one flake snow storm there isn't enough of it to lay.

So after all it is not so much a question of how much is used as how it is used. Yours may be a large contract. You can merely nibble it out from day to day or you can put it out in neat heavy slices.

The passengers on the Express noticed that there were signs on the trees but they never read them. There is a danger of the same fate with the small ad. Note your results from one of your large copy in the Big Household Number (October 9th) of Farm and Dairy,—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Montreal Milk Shippers Meet

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Shippers Association was held in the Grand Hotel, 251 St. James Street, Montreal, on September 1st. The President, D. A. Macfarlane, of Kelvin Grove, presided, and was assisted by T. O. Bourdon, of Chateaugay. 1st Vice-President, Mr. Macfarlane, in opening the meeting, referred briefly to the peculiar conditions surrounding the production of milk at the present time. He said that it cost more to produce milk this summer than in any previous year. Owing to the drought pastures were short all season, consequently farmers had to feed heavily of soiling crop and concentrates in order to maintain the milk flow. Also, the price of milk cows was much higher than a few years ago, and labor was scarcer and dearer.

The meeting was largely attended by milk and cream shippers from all sections where milk is produced for the Montreal market, and a full expression of opinion was secured regarding the production of the coming winter's milk. The consensus of opinion of those present—many members delegated to represent 10 or 20 shippers from a station—was that the price of milk should be 24 cents a gallon delivered in Montreal from October 1st, 1913, to April 30th, 1914. This is a rise of two cents a gallon over last winter, but is required to give the farmers a living profit after deducting 25 to 30 cents a cow, for freight. A resolution was put through to this effect, also one fixing the price of cream at five cents a degree of butter fat, or cream testing 80 per cent of butter fat, \$1.20 a gallon, also delivered in the city for the same season.

The Secretary, W. F. Stephen, reported the largest membership in the history of the association. The Treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, of Trout River, presented the financial statement, which showed a balance in the treasury of nearly \$200. These reports indicated the association to be in a most prosperous condition. Exception was taken by many of the members to the statement put forth by certain city papers that the great bulk of the milk coming into the city from country dairies was bad. It was claimed that the milk produced by members of the association was of the highest class, as most of them had gone to considerable expense to build sanitary barns, and gave great care to seeing that their herds were healthy, the milk produced under the most cleanly conditions, cooled and shipped as soon after milking as possible.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., W. G. Rodgers, Lachute; 1st Vice-Pres., T. O. Bourdon, Chateaugay; 2nd Vice-Pres., James Winter, Ormstown; Secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; Treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, Trout River. Directors: Geo. Wightman, Lanester; A. P. McDonald, Summerstown; Donald McPhee, McAlpine; J. P. Snyder, Bainsville; Wm. Allen, Chateaugay; W. R. Stewart, Athelstan; Alex. Younie, Brysonville; Geo. McArthur, North Georgetown; W. J. Burke, Lachute; Gordon Miller, St. Hermas; Tyson Robson, Comoy; Ed. Bouchard, St. Valentine; C. W. L. Robinson, St. Eustache; Chas. Curtis, Warden; Paul Denis, Vaudreuil; Felix Lebeau, St. Paul l'Ermite; Hector La Torneau, St. Constant; Jos. Brossau, Coie St. Therese.

Railway Committee: W. G. Rodgers, D. A. Macfarlane, T. O. Bourdon and the Secretary. Sanitary Regulations Committee: Malcolm Smith, H. S. Tannahill and Frank Manson.

The dairy cow is progressing and there's a reason. She is the most economical producer of human food of any class of live stock on the farm.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The best of all dairy investments. Saves \$10. to \$15. per cow every year.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. Montreal, Peterboro, Winnipeg

"Does Like Sixty" — "Sells Like Sixty"

GILSON ENGINES

for all power purposes. You cannot afford to buy an engine until you investigate the latest improvements incorporated in Gilson Engines, which place them far in the lead. Send for free catalogue.

GILSON MFG. CO., 110 York Street, Guelph, Ont.



**Warm in Winter
Cool in Summer**

Interline the walls, floors and ceiling of your house with

"Sovereign" Sheathing Felt

Trade Mark Registered and you will find it much easier and cheaper to maintain an even, comfortable temperature within, all the year round.

SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt does more than stop the wind—it acts like a blanket in the wall and effectually prevents the heat from leaking out in winter or filtering in during the hot summer days. Made of the same enduring materials as RU-BER-OLD Roofing, it will not rot, dry out or crack, but will give permanent protection. Get a sample from the nearest RU-BER-OLD dealer, or write for sample and booklet to 105 Standard Paint Co., of Canada, Limited Montreal—Winnipeg—Calgary—Vancouver

COCKSHUTT "FOOTLIFT" Plows IN GANG OR SULKY STYLES



OUR "Footlift" Sulky and "Footlift" Gang became instant favorites with users. The buyer of either one has his plow fitted with proper standards and moldboard, and with knife or rolling colter, according to his needs and land. After getting it, he can set his plow to different furrow widths and depths, as desired.

A youth can operate the "Footlift" and do as perfect work as a man with a hand plow. The furrow wheels keep the furrow straight. The big land wheel keeps the easy-riding "Footlift" at uniform depth of furrow. The wheels have dust-proof bearings with oil reservoir. The frame is best steel.

The relief feature in both these plows, allows the plow to rise over stones without breakage, independent of the operator. See our catalogue.

LET us send you our Catalogue. It tells about the "Footlift" Plows, and a post card brings it to you, free. Why not write for it to-day.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG

For Sale in Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada by THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED Montreal, SMITHS FALLS, St. John, N.B.

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 Makers' Department.

Payment by Quality

Andy McLaren, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

There is something radically wrong with the method of marketing cheese in this country. A few weeks ago the cheese from our factory, which was 14 days old, cool cured and made with the most up-to-date equipment, sold for 12 1/2c. The same day I got a letter from a brother in Glengarry county telling me that their cheese too had sold for 12 1/2c. I was well acquainted with his factory. It is old, poorly equipped, and a cool curing room has never been thought of. When I lived in Glengarry they sold the cheese from that factory almost directly from the hoop and I presume they do yet. And yet they get just as high a price for their cheese as we do.

Isn't it somewhat strange that the worthy cheese dealers who come around telling us how much they prefer cool cured cheese and that it is

the only cheese that will continue to find a place on the market, will turn right around and pay as much for green cheese as they do for the cool cured article? I am perfectly willing to listen to good advice, but if the cheese dealers wish to have me pay any attention hereafter to their high talking talk, they will have to practice a little more as they preach.

The E. O. D. A. Convention

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association, held in Toronto last week, letters were read from the towns of Cornwall and Smith's Falls, inviting the association to hold its next convention in their municipalities. A committee, composed of Messrs. Pablow, Legett, Sanderson and the secretary, was appointed to look into the matter and decide which of these invitations should be accepted. January 7, 8 and 9 was set as the date of the convention.

At the next convention there will be an exhibition of dairy products. A liberal prize list has been prepared and will be published shortly. As this is the first exhibition of the kind that has been held by the association, it is believed that it will be one of the most important features of the next convention.

The official prosecutor, Mr. T. H.

Thompson, of Madoc, reported that the number of prosecutions for the adulteration of milk has exceeded last year's number. Up to date seven cases have been settled and 17 are pending.

Messrs. G. A. Putnam, G. R. Publow, Pres. G. A. Gillespie and Sec. T. A. Thompson will arrange the dates for the district dairy meetings to be held this fall.

W. O. D. A. Convention

A meeting of the directors of the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association was held in Toronto last week. It was decided to hold the next convention at Stratford on January 14 and 15. The prize list for dairy products was gone over carefully. It will be practically the same as last year, except that five instead of three prizes will be offered for flat and Strickland, and the prize for the train will be slightly increased.

In the dairy herd competition this year there will be offered for the first time the silver cup donated by Mr. Henderson, of The Windsor Sait Co. The prize list for the train of prizes making the best record. This cup has to be won twice in succession, or three times altogether, before it becomes the final property of the winner. The judges of the dairy exhibits will be F. G. H. W. Keinhoff, Toronto; Jas. Bifen, Stratford, and Fred Dean, Woodstock. For cheese they will be: W. W. Gray, Stratford; Geo. E. Booth, Ingersoll, and Robt. Johnson, Woodstock.

Dairy Cattle at Sherbrooke

Dairy cattle were out in strength at the great Eastern Exhibition at Sherbrooke, Que. It was one of the best displays of dairy cattle ever seen at that fair in that a large number of exhibitors showed good sized herds, all fairly uniform in quality, with a smaller number of tall enders than is usual at Sherbrooke. Likewise, prize money was more evenly distributed than usual.

Generally speaking, the condition of the entries was good, nearly all classes showing considerable care and fit and in almost every class competition was fairly close. Some few exhibitors got a large share of the prize money, but a great many smaller and newer exhibitors had reason to be satisfied.

Ayrshire entries numbered about 80, with all classes well filled and many herds represented. Mr. Drummond, of Ottawa, placed the awards. A few of his decisions caused considerable comment among exhibitors and spectators, particularly in the aged bull and the aged herd classes. Senator Owens' bull was placed first and W. J. Logan's second. Many thought these places ought to have been reversed in good judging. In herds Mr. Arthur won first on a bunch, none of which had stood very far up as individuals except one heifer, but Mr. Drummond favored them for uniformity of type.

LION'S SHARE TO SANGSTER

Niel Sangster won the lion's share of the Holstein awards. The small local exhibitors of Holsteins who competed with him should take a lesson from the small Ayrshire men and bring their stock out in more creditable condition. The Holstein exhibit suffered in this respect. Mr. Stephenson was judge.

In Jerseys Mr. Ruiter, of Cowansville, had a splendid string of business cows of the right type and deserved the large share of prizes he received. French Canadians had the usual number of exhibitors, and one might almost say the same stock as usual. It would seem that show animals among the herds of the regular exhibitors cannot be numerous as the

same old cows in many classes parade for years. Some good stuff was shown, but there was a greater exhibition of trash in this breed than in any other. The Guernseys made a second in this respect. In the latter breed Hon. Sydney Fisher's herd was the only one with any standing.

It seems regrettable that so much trash, especially in the breed, can be brought out year after year and be decorated with ribbons. This year showed much improvement, but there was still much disgusting material. Judges and societies should stiffen up on this and make it a specific part of their duties to discourage such graft. They should raise the standard in the tail-enders and stop the exhibiting of cattle for those prizes alone. Competition or no competition, inferior animals, conspicuous as such, should be given the "grand bounce."

Cold Cream on Early Train

B. B. Howes, Hunts Co., N. S.

"Say Howes, I'd certainly like to get into the cream business." So said a fellow farmer to me one bright summer morning as we waited at the station for the early train. I had a can of cream; he had brought in some pork and a box of butter.

"If this train didn't get in so early," continued my friend, "I might try it. As it is, I don't see how I can milk, separate, cool the cream and drive in to catch the train. I'd have to get up at midnight."

"Well," I replied, "if I had to get up at midnight I wouldn't ship cream either. I ship the morning's cream the next morning." "Don't you get a lot of kicks from town?" asked my friend. "Of course I know you use ice but then your cream is a day old before it gets off your hands - on Mondays it would be two days old; surely that cream has long to go bad soon after it reaches the city."

"Not at all," said I. "Just look at it this way: Suppose I got up a lot earlier and got the milk separated and the cream put in ice water for a while before taking it to the station. Unless I stayed up all night that cream would only be partially cooled. By the time I got it to the station and it was on its way to town it would soon get warmed again and commence to sour."

COOLNESS - NOT AGE

"Instead, I keep the morning's cream in ice water till the next morning. By that time it is as cool as the ice water. With ordinary care it can't get warmed up before it reaches town. The dealer there keeps all his cream on ice and the cream never gets a chance to become sour. The temperature is the important point to be considered, not the age. New cream that is warm will sour much more quickly than old cream that has been kept cool.

"I'll just give you one instance," I said. "Last summer a friend from town was visiting us and on her return we gave her a quart of cream as a souvenir. She afterwards wrote us that when she got home she put the cream in the refrigerator; it lasted five days and was still perfectly sweet."

"If that's the case," replied my friend, "I'm going to get into the cream business. There's a third more money in cream than in butter during the summer months. I'm glad you told me your method. Good lay."

Robert W. Wade, B.S.A., for some years Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in succession to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, who resigned to become manager of the Winter Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE

OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED

OSSEY-FRIESIAN CATTLE

AT

Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ont.

(19 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Stn. on Farm; G.T.R. 1 mile.)

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1913

At 1 o'clock Sharp, Storm or Fine.

This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of especially promising. Five choice yearlings are a feature of the offering; and nineteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, big fashionably bred and show high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted. C.P.R. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale.

Catalogues on application to D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont.

LINDSAY, POUND & DIBB, Auctioneers. JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

CREAM WANTED
We pay the highest city prices for cream delivered sweet or sour at any express office. We supply cans and remit promptly, with an accurate record of each shipment. If 15 years' experience counts, ship your cream to the Toronto Creamery IT PAYS.

If interested you should write us.

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
TORONTO

LEARN FRIGHT TICKETS, BAGGAGE AND TELEGRAPHY and get into the transportation business. Our Fall Course will lead direct to a good salary. Write us—Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School, Toronto.

Tavistock District Hostens

IN THIS GREAT AND WELL KNOWN DAIRY COUNTY OF OXFORD

Represented By

H. BOLLERT, J. LEUZLER, C. BOLLERT, A. MOGK and E. RUBY

Did you notice the natural view of our leader (King Lyons Hengerveld) in Exhibition Number, August 28th issue? He seems to feel proud of himself. Is there any reason why he shouldn't, since he is heading noted herds of very highly bred and well selected Females, which are being developed into high Record of Performance and R.O.M. cows? A few young Bulls are for sale by above Sire.

If you are looking for foundation stuff, come to Tavistock. We will fill your bill. An appointment with me will take you to all our members.

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Creamery Department

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

C. Marker—An Appreciation

When in Denmark recently Mr. C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, called on that well-known Danish dairy authority, Mr. J. H. Monrad. Writing of Mr. Marker's visit in a recent issue of the New York Produce Review, Mr. Monrad has the following to say about our Alberta Commissioner:

"I had a pleasant visit from C. Marker, the dairy commissioner of Alberta, Canada, and though he, being born in Denmark, speaks Danish and thus had no need of an interpreter I followed him on various visits in order to squeeze out a little information as to the government butter scoring in Calgary.

MR. MARKER'S BIOGRAPHY

"As Mr. Marker has not been mentioned in the dairy press as much as many others who have not done half his effective work I give a short biography: Born in Jutland, Denmark, 1859, he attended the common public school and at an age of 15 took up creamery work. After six years' training he went to Canada in 1890 and not getting creamery work hired out as a farm hand.

The next year he was given charge of the dairy experiments on the government farm in Ottawa under the able leadership of Prof. Robertson and married Miss Mary E. Garrett, by whom he has a boy and a girl. Later he acted as travelling instructor (in 1895-96 at St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, Quebec) and in 1897 was made superintendent of the Dominion creameries where the patrons furnish the buildings and the Dominion the equipment to be repaid with one cent per pound of butter made. A cold storage was built in Calgary and he also had to sell the products. To

Commissioner by the Provincial Government when it took up the Dominion work: Having a practical eye, he soon saw the weak point in the creamery business which is the same nearly all over the world, the lack of payment for cream and butter according to quality.

"I here want to emphasize the unassuming character of this man; as a rule when you interview a man he is only too willing to put his light on

and even now obtaining, and not only helped the farmers to operate creameries but also to find a market for the butter. He inaugurated educational butter scorings which led to the work of improving the cream and the taking of a general survey of the conditions in which it arrived at the creameries, showing the need of grading it and paying accordingly.

GRADE PAYMENT ACTUALLY STARTS
"The work was extended, but not



Substantial Evidence of Western Dairy Development

top, counsel measure, but Mr. Marker seemed more inclined to hide it and give all the credit to Prof. Robertson. All I can say is that in addition to all the good qualities of Prof. Robertson must be added that of having picked up and given a good man a chance.

IN THE VANGUARD

"What we pen and ink buttermakers have written about for years and years, what the leading dairymen in Denmark and in most of our states have been talking about, Mr. Mark-

er until the winter of 1909-10 did he deem the time ripe for urging the actual payment according to grade by showing the results of the survey at the dairy meetings and putting it up straight to those who produced clean and good cream whether they would continue to accept the same pay as the careless ones. It was then agreed between patrons and the management that the government creameries should be paid a premium of two cents per pound of butter for first grade butter marketed by the Department. Instead of fining the producers of poor cream a premium was paid for the best.

"Early in 1912, the commissioner had a meeting with the wholesale buttermen of Calgary (and later with others) and explained his plans by which the department would cooperate with the creameries and the trade in grading the butter from the individual creameries in connection with the weekly educational scorings, a plan which was endorsed by them all, agreeing to pay accordingly.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED

"At present only about 10 per cent of the total butter output is thus sold, yet the commissioner has at his command some \$250,000 for advancing payments by drawing on the treasury where all the checks for butter sold are turned in.

"It should only be a question of time, I believe, when—through the example thus set—all cream will be bought and butter sold by grades and Commissioner Marker deserves great credit for thus having taken the bull by the horns. May his shadow never grow less!"

One Year's Subscription Free

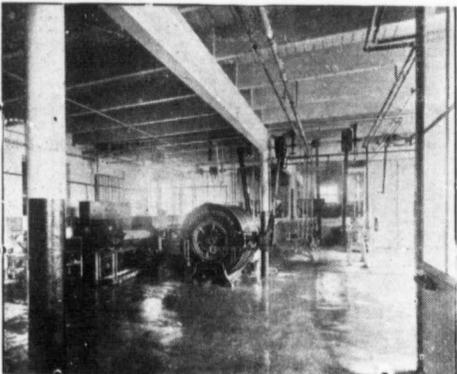
Would you like to have one year added to your subscription free? Here is how you can get it:

Call on two of your neighbors and have them subscribe to our paper.

Send their names to us with subscription fee of \$1 each and we will add one year to your subscription.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

Our average crop of alfalfa has been five tons of hay to the acre—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.



An Interior View of One of Western Canada's Great Creameries

Western Canada has followed the policy of centralizing its creameries. A large creamery drawing on a large territory has there proved more successful than those Western creameries. They represent the plant of The Dominion Dairy Co., Regina.

er has in the course of six years realized in what seems to me a most happy manner under the conditions existing in Alberta, mind you. I take this reservation as the system will not, I fear, prove practical everywhere.

"The commissioner first started a campaign of education much needed under the pioneer conditions then, as this was added the work of attending farmers' institutes and lecturing.

AS A WRITER
"In 1904 he visited Denmark and wrote an interesting bulletin (No. 4 Dairy Commissioners' Branch, Ottawa, 1905) on 'Some phases of dairying in Denmark.' (After that the cow testing associations were started. In 1906 he was appointed Dairy

Old Dutch Cleanser

Gets right down and digs out the dirt. Try it on your



Kitchen Floor—

Many uses and full directions on Large Sifter—Can #35



CHALLENGE COLLARS

Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask for one, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd. 28 PRINCE AVENUE TORONTO

"ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best



A CHARMING HOME 6 Rooms—\$875

ANYONE can build a pretty little home (not the portable kind), on the Sovereign plan. We do the expert work at the mill. Cut the lumber, finish it, fit the molding and frames—all the work that would require costly hand labor and cause delay in erecting your home, is done by accurate, time-saving machines before the materials are delivered to you. It is simply the steel bridge, or sky-scraper idea applied to home building. The Sovereign plan saves wasted lumber as well as cost of high priced labor. And just as important as the saving of cost is the attractiveness that our Architects give these cozy homes. Every inch of room is used to the best advantage. The rooms are arranged to save steps and to get the most pleasing effects. The exteriors (as our Catalogue shows) have a style that makes the owner grow fonder of the little home, and that increases its value should it ever have to be sold.

SOVEREIGN ••• Readi-cut ••• HOMES

Not Portable ••• HOMES

Range in size from two rooms to nine rooms. Prices from \$100 to \$1750. Build on this plan and you will have a warm, substantial home for fully 8% less cost than if you built in the ordinary way. Let us show you how beautiful these houses look. Our new Catalogue gives photos and floor plans and tells exactly what each home will cost. Send for a free copy of this book today.

Sovereign Construction Co. LIMITED 1314 C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto



THE most we can get out of life is its discipline for ourselves and its usefulness for others.

—Tyron Edwards.

How the Lost was Found

(Farm and Home)

By ELLEN M. TURNGREEN

MRS. MARSTON acquired a curtain, straightened a rug, wiped an imaginary speck of dust from the window-sill, and closed the parlor door with reverence. For a moment she allowed herself a rest on the edge of a dining-room chair, while she wiped her plump face with the corner of her apron.

"Well, Sophy," she announced, almost regre fully, "the house cleaning's done."

Her daughter moved one chair an inch to the left and another an inch to the right, and studied the effect critically.

"Yes," she assented, "it is."

"Now that that's out of the way," continued Mrs. Marston, "the next thing will be—"

"The quilting," finished Sophia, with assurance.

"Yes; and that makes me think—Mrs. Weickie never brought back the quilting frame, did she?"

"Land sakes! I don't believe she did; and she's had it ever since last spring. Some people are shiftless."

"Well, I s'pose I'll have to walk over and get it this afternoon, while you do up the work. I'll put us back of course. I don't s'pose we'll get it much more'n set up today."

To say, with Mrs. Marston, was to accomplish. Accordingly, she hurried through dinner, and set off for Mrs. Weickie's home. The way was some what long and hilly, and very dusty; and Mrs. Marston was both older and stouter than she used to be. She was tired, warm and slightly out of sorts when she reached her destination. Around to the kitchen door she went, as a matter of course. At first there was no answer to her knock; but after repeating it, she heard a faint, far away "Come in." She opened the door, and hesitated.

"Come right on in, Mrs. Marston," called the same voice, a little clearer now. "I saw you coming."

Mrs. Marston threaded her gingerly way through the disorder of the kitchen; looked in vain for the owner of the voice in the dining-room; and discovered her finally in the parlor, reclining comfortably on a sofa, with a paper-covered book in one hand. Her caller regarded her with scant approval.

"Sick, Mrs. Weickie?" she inquired, with an infection suggesting that if Mrs. Weickie wasn't sick, there was nothing in her surroundings to prove it.

Mrs. Weickie pointed a languid finger toward a shabby rocker.

"Sit down, Mrs. Marston. No, I ain't sick," she laughed, lightly. "I'm just resting a bit after dinner. I always read a little after the men folks are gone. Seems as if I couldn't think of tackling that pile of work right away. Sit down, Mrs. Marston."

"I can't stay," returned Mrs. Marston, shortly.

She felt her disapproval growing beyond bounds, so she stated her errand tersely. Mrs. Weickie's face showed a fleeting regret.

"Too bad you didn't send to ask before you came," she said. "It would have saved you the trip. Mrs. Rambler borrowed your quilting frame after I got through with it, and she ain't returned it yet. Makin' a new patchwork quilt? What's it like? I'll bet you've got a new pattern again, ain't you? Say, can I borrow

TO attract others there must be something in you that is attractive; and the most attractive elements that you can develop are those of radiant life, exceptional interest, brightness of mind, strength of character, sweetness of disposition and loveliness of soul. Try to be these things; act them out, and give all the power of your thought to these actions. You will soon be considered one of the finest personalities that anyone can meet.—Larson.

it when I get ready to start another one?"

Mrs. Marston hardly knew what she answered. In another minute she was picking her way out through the kitchen, disdaining her hostess's invitation to use the parlor door.

"I detest shiftless women," she told herself wrathfully, as she started out across the fields at what she tried to make a brisk pace. "Here's a good share of the afternoon gone already, and most likely Mrs. Rambler won't be through with that frame yet. She's such a poky w'ker."

Her wrath grew as she hurried on, stumbling over stumps and fallen branches. Several times her apron caught on bushes that seemed to reach out slyly for that very purpose. She crept under a wire fence with much exertion, and her apron caught again. Jerking it loose, she tore a large rent, the sight of which brought tears of vexation to her eyes. As if that were not enough, a low-hanging bough dipped down inopportunely and caught the edge of her sunbonnet, flinging it back on her neck. She slammed it into place with grim emphasis, and plodded on.

Mrs. Rambler received her in the airy kitchen. She was rocking contentedly by the window, with her mending basket beside her and a torn tablecloth on her lap. Mrs. Marston sank into the proffered chair, with a gasp of weariness.

"You're tired," said her hostess, solicitously. "Let me take your bonnet."

"No, thanks," sighed Mrs. Marston. "I can't stop a minute. I came to see if you were through with my quilting frame."

"Why!" exclaimed Mrs. Rambler. "Didn't Mrs. Carlson return it? She promised she would, when I lent it to her—oh, four or five weeks ago. Why,

you ain't got your yet?" as her caller rose, with set lips and flashing eyes.

"Yes, I am," returned Mrs. Marston, emphatically. "I'm going to Mrs. Carlson's to see if she's lent it to Mrs. Kraft or Mrs. Ellison yet. She's probably hustled up her quilting so's to keep it quiet."

Mrs. Rambler flushed sensitively. "I'm awful sorry, Mrs. Marston," she said, contemplating the idea you're always so good about lending. You wait here, and I'll go over to Mrs. Carlson's. You're so tired."

"Don't bother," responded Mrs. Marston, stiffly. "I can find the way, I guess"; and off she marched, glorying, martyr-like in her aching muscles and exasperated feelings.

The three-quarters of a mile to Mrs. Carlson's seemed to stretch itself to four times its length, as she trudged along. It came to an end at last, and she dragged herself restily up to the back door and knocked. There was no answer, and she knocked again. Several times she repeated the act, but with out result. She tried the door, and it was locked.

An hour later, Sophia hurried out to the gate, to meet the forenoon figure that was coming down the road. Mrs. Marston suffered herself to be ignominiously helped into the house and deposited in a chair. In less than ten minutes she found herself reposing in the big armchair, her bliss ere and

Sophia examined the marks ^{carefully} on the cloth.

"Why—why—" she began.

"Mrs. Templeton must have borrowed from Mrs. Carlson," checked her mother. "or maybe it's gone through more hands yet. I'm sure Carlson had been home I'd still be going," and she sank into a chair, laughing and crying sympathetically. "Well!" commented Sophia grimly, "some people are shiftless."

Meals on Threshing-Day

The question of what to serve threshers is one that all farmer wives have to settle. In some sections the women have settled the question by refusing to cook for the threshers at all. The argument is that threshers are all paid, that the change of work at threshing-time is a business matter, not a social affair at all, consequently they will neither weary themselves, nor tax their purses by preparing special meals. This is a role, in perhaps too radical a sense, but, considering the scarcity of fuel and the high cost of meat and groceries, I think we shall all admit that some radical change is imperative.

Last year our men had a three-day threshing season at one place. They still remember those very elegant "sets." If anything were omitted from that bill of fare in the line of meats, vegetables, breads, pastries, preserves or jellies it was only because the table would hold no more. Everybody present enjoyed those meals, I know, but there is another side to the question that over-balances mere enjoyment. First, such elaborate repasts tax a woman's strength too greatly. Second, expensive meals make heavy inroads into the profits from the crop. When a man comes to help work it is a workman, not a guest, even though he be your most honored friend.

It is his hard-earned money that began the conversation. "It does, glancing in that coffee," but coffee.

It is his hard-earned money that began the conversation. "It does, glancing in that coffee," but coffee.

SUBSTANTIAL BUT PLAIN

For years we have planned to have wholesome, substantial meals that will not leave the cooks worn to a frazzled when the machine has gone. We usually serve a beef roast with noodles or potatoes and plenty of gravy. This usually costs less than chicken, for nearly everyone else in the neighborhood prepares chicken instead. Besides, there is no comparison in work between preparing chicken and putting a roast into the oven. We usually serve with the plain boiled potatoes. Beans are good when served with gravy. We never serve more than one vegetable, and that usually is tomatoes, because the acid in them seems to cut the dug work. We usually serve with the most pickles, canned cherries, tart jellies, all seem to have nearly the same effect in clearing the throat of dust.

The base of the meal I have given is, I try to vary our menu. All right, whether pork or beef or mutton, as easy to prepare, and are all generally well-liked meats. Stewed beef or cabbage or cauliflower are well-liked vegetables. Bread is most easily prepared than buns or hot biscuits. Cake is easily prepared for supper. Men like a simple cake that is fresh from the oven but that is more elaborate concoction. We never try to serve more than one kind of pie. Of that we serve each man a generous slice. Both cake and pie are never served at the same meal. But "frills" and require too much work in preparation, when their food value is so small.

Perhaps our plan may seem too conservative to many, but I know that as threshing has never been so burdensome affairs that they have been to many of our neighbors. We have a few more acres of corn, a few good, wholesome food. We have tried

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to vary our meals. We have served hot things hot and cold things cold. We have been tired when the ordeal was over, but we have not been worn to the bone.

Economic conditions, now, are such that women who wish to live in the country must learn that it is neither good form nor good sense to serve the old-fashioned everybody-come-in-and-eat-threshing-dinners. Serve a good, wholesome, sensible meal, and take the extra time to rest for the next meal instead of preparing frilly party things, then things will adjust themselves, and our own farmer men will not need to eat a cold lunch from a tin dinner-pail on threshing-day. — Farm and Fireside.

It is always a problem to keep the draw string in the small boy's blouse and if the waist is gathered into a band that makes them harder to iron. To prevent this trouble get some small brass, steel or white bone rings the size of a dime and sew one in each end of the draw string.

It was his first morning at the new boarding-house. The waitress had begun the meal, she opened a slight conversation. "It looks like rain." "It does," replied the newcomer, glancing into his cup of very weak coffee, "but it smells just a little like coffee."

If the boy is hard on button holes stick around the button hole twice with the machine and then work in the usual way.

The Upward Look

The Church and the Social Problems

The International Christian Endeavour Convention at Los Angeles recently was marked by many stirring addresses. One of the greatest was delivered by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto. Among other things he said:

"All over America there has grown up an industrial absolutism more baneful and much more arrogant than that of any Stuart Queen; but where is the Church of John Knox that will stand against tyranny and oppression, for the will of God and for the rights of men?"

"What does the comfortable Church of the well-to-do know about the problem of work or of wages? How can it hear the passionate cry of the children of America, a million of them—some say three millions—caught in the cruel wheels of our vast, heartless industrial machine? How can you measure the agency of women whose only alternative is starvation or shame?"

"Why, because of the Church's so-called social apathy. Once again the Church has become the conservator of vested interests and worships the god of things as they are."

Dr. Macdonald here introduces a great subject, the relation of the

Church to social problems. The question is, has the Church a duty to perform in looking after a man's physical environment, as well as his spiritual welfare? Many leading churchmen will tell you that a church's duty is altogether spiritual, that the Church should avoid anything that even savors of politics.

Moses had no such scruples. He saw with a clearer eye than most religious leaders of today are gifted with that the two are inseparable. Hence in the Mosaic law religious ordinances are prescribed along with social duties. Moses worked right into the religious system of his people the principles of property ownership that he believed would enable all to be economically independent. Moses believed that he had ensured a right physical environment for his people. And hundreds of years later Jesus gave His word that "Not one jot or one tittle shall in any wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled."

And to-day, over nineteen hundred years after Christ gave His great assurance, we find people in such intense poverty that they must descend lower than the animals to get a living—they must live on the earnings of their young. We find on every hand the over rich and the intensely poor; the man who works not and lives profusely from the toil of others and the man who works for a bare subsistence or less. In other words we have the very conditions in the world that Christ and Moses both feared and solemnly warned us against.

Should the Church be active in the fight against the social injustice that condemns many to poorly requited toil and causes so much shame and misery? Moses thought so. Jesus ever sought to alienate suffering in His day. Is not the duty of His church to follow in His footsteps?

Green Grape Preserves

Hester Gray

Many housewives make the mistake of delaying with the grapes until they are fully ripe before preserving them.

Taken just as they are turning pink they are far better for this purpose than at any other time. Pick over the grapes and discard all that are imperfect. Weigh and add equal weight of sugar. Put in a preserving kettle with a little water and allow the fruit to boil up. Take a high chair or stool and sitting by the stove skim out the seeds as they come to the surface. This is not so unpleasant as it sounds, especially if there is a gasoline or oil stove to use, as there should be in every farmhouse kitchen. If a few seeds remain they will usually settle to the bottom. It is not necessary that all be removed, although it is more satisfactory to get the most of them.

Boil slowly until the juice jellies, then put in jars and seal, or it may be put in tumblers. The flavor of this preserve is delicious. The color will be pink.—New England Home-stead.



"Listen, Rose."

Bud reads:

"Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.

"For nearly one mile it travels through "hygienic automatic processes—more and more spotless.

"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into "clean new packages, filled full-weight by "infallible machinery—sewed automatically."

"Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.

Bud reads eagerly:

"Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest "bit of machinery is bright—polished like "those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is "healthy flour, wholesome, none like it. "Unbleached, too."

"Nobody touches my flour—but me" said Rose. Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

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Not Bleached



Not Blended

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GRANGE NOTES

Successful Grange Tea

Apple Grove Grange is one of the institutions that has made Elgin county famous, the Dominion over. It has made the county a fixture on the map, easy of location as the home of one of the strongest and most widely-known organizations of farmers in the country. The meetings of the Grange, held every two weeks, without regard to weather or season, are always extensively reported in the leading agricultural journals. No meeting has ever been a failure or lacked in interest. All the entertainments given by Grange have been crowned with success and the fourth annual lawn festival held Wednesday evening Aug. 20, on the spacious lawn of W. E. Wardell, the master of the Grange, caps the record, both for attendance and in every other particular.

THE GROUNDS A BLAZE OF LIGHT furnished by Chinese lanterns suspended from the trees. The national flag was everywhere in evidence and the booths were gay with bunting and other decorations. In a brightly decorated nook the London harpers musical selections. Signs of the prosperity of the agricultural district which the Grange represents, were not lacking but were woven into the decorations. There were stalls of corn 14 feet long by actual measurement, thus throwing into the shade anything that has been heard from other parts of the county.

NO PROGRAM—NO SET SPEECHES

It was a social gathering pure and simple, as much unlike a regular meeting of the Grange as possible. There was no set program. No orator was given a chance to discuss the farmers' organizations, politics and kindred subjects while no one listened. No vocalists wasted musical pearls on the atmosphere while the audience enjoyed themselves otherwise and paid no heed. There were no recitations or other attempts at intellectual entertainment, and the hour precluded the possibility of holding athletic games. The evening was spent in one long visit and renewal of old acquaintances. Formerly the Grange's annual entertainment took the form of an oyster

supper but this, the fourth and last, yearn party, has convinced the entertainment committee that they are now on the right track and have touched the popular chord.

THE DAUGHTER OF A WORTHY FATHER. The success of the entertainment Wednesday night was a large element due to the untiring efforts of Miss Hattie Robinson, the treasurer of the Grange, who has always retained her membership although she has been a resident of St. Thomas since the death of her father, the late Jabel Robinson, M.P. who was organizer of the celebrated Lindsay farm. To Miss Robinson belongs the distinction of selecting the name of the village of Middlemarch where the Grange is located adopting the title of one of George Eliot's most famous novels. Miss Robinson pervaded the entire arrangements for the function, being on the grounds all day.

AFTER a hard day's work

instead of throwing yourself down on a couch and asserting your helplessness, and saying that you are tired and weary, hold the opposite thought, and you will be surprised to see how quickly you will become refreshed—Marden.

with other officials of the Grange and members of the committee, giving the final touches to the preparations.

THOSE WHO ENGINEERED The bevy of young ladies who had charge of the tables were Miss Jessie Tufford, Jessie Futcher, Hans Gooding and Cora Gilbert, each with a corps of assistants. The decoration committee that was responsible for the tasteful display was composed of Edgar Weber, Harry Palmer, George Parroll, and Norval Tufford. Miss F. Curtis and Joseph Futcher guarded one portal while Job Traver and Arthur Carroll looked after the other.

BOOTH LOOKED LIKE FAIRYLAND

The booth, in which everything that the inner man could possibly desire in the way of legitimate refreshment was bright with light and bunting and was presided over by Misses Clara Humphries and Margaret Lyle with a large corps of helpers. The ladies who had charge of the refreshments were Mesdames Steinchcombe, J. Futcher and G. Campbell, while those who cared for the receipts from the sales at the booths and refreshment stands were Mesdames C. T. Welton, J. Traver, M. McEwen and J. Futcher. The treasury of the Grange will be increased by upwards of \$100 from the receipts of the entertainment.

Everybody in the district belongs to Apple Grove Grange, and as it is so old enough. Ask a juvenile out Middlemarch way what he intends to be when he or she grows up and 19 is one the answer will be a member of Apple Grove Grange. It has outdone the animosity of the merchants who first regarded the idea of co-operation buying as a danger threatening the business.—St. Thomas Journal.

Regular breeders of lamp cloths to make them like bags. Then you slip your hand in the bag when cleaning the chimneys and thus cause not blacking your hand.

Be Sure—To send in your get-up dress as well as your card. Don't keep your Farm and Dairy to read you at one address when it is going to another.—Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

BREEDING MAXIMS SUBMITTED TO ACTUAL TEST

(Continued from page 4.)

to the large majority who want the dam to have the highest record possible other things being equal. I do so expect that more than a few of her close descendants will inherit this high quality but the chances are better for them to average up well than they would be from a cow of lower productive capacity.

There is a general belief among breeders that the characteristics of the dam of the sire are transmitted stronger to his daughters than are the characteristics of any other single animal among the ancestors. How much there is in this belief I am not prepared to say.

Very important to the dams' records come the records of the sire's daughters. If the bull has sired many high being daughters, it is a good evidence but not certain that his son will also transmit these characters. Third in importance comes the grand dams, and so on through the pedigree.

PRACTICAL PROOF

The pedigree of Lorne de Meridale is a good example of a pedigree strong in records and having every indication a pedigree can show that these characters will be transmitted as proved to be the case. The pedigree of Higorotus shows only three tested cows of which only one is as close as the third generation. The judgment that would be passed upon these two bulls from a study of their pedigrees would be the same as was the result in actual trial. It must not be expected, however, that the pedigree will always be as accurate an index of the value of the animal as it is in this case.

It should be kept in mind that it is much more important to have a good animal for parent than a noted animal back in the third or fourth generation. I frequently hear men speak of having a Golden Lad, a Stoke Pogis, or a DeKor bull, and when you examine the pedigree the animal mentioned is found in the third or fourth generation, which means they consider the most important fact about the bull to be the 6.25 or 12.5 per cent. of the blood of the noted bull he may carry. The close ancestors are the ones that count.

DON'T DEPEND ON PRIVATE RECORDS. Care should be taken to discriminate between official records and private records of milk and butter production, especially where the latter are churn tests that test the ability of the buttermaker as much as the latter production of the cow. An official record means what it says and you do many private records but there is always an element of uncertainty about the latter that detracts from their value. Much more at attention should be given to yearly records than those covering seven days.

Of course there are other things to be taken into account in buying a young bull, but I believe the records of the ancestors are of first consideration. In buying a bull of any age you require an animal of good constitution, strong vitality and constitution and good breeding character. In buying a young bull I want one from a cow medium to large for the breed. She must have been a regular breeder and a cow of strong constitution and vitality. She must have a well developed, symmetrical udder and teats, and a large official yield of milk and but record.

THIRD SIRE THE BEST

While most dairymen favor the selection of a young bull as a herd bull, there is always the uncertainty about how he will transmit the dairy characteristics. There is a more certain and more difficult way to get a bull that will transmit the desired characteristics.

This is to get an old tested bull, one who has sired daughters of merit and showed himself to be the exceptional animal wanted by every breeder.

The most skillful breeders are always on the lookout for such an animal but many are never discovered and many others are after it is too late. Whenever possible it is always advisable to retain an old bull until the results of his breeding can be ascertained. Then if not satisfactory, the sooner he is gone the better, but there is always a chance of finding a bull like Missouri Rioter 3rd, previously mentioned.

The wonderful prepotency of Stoke Pogis 3rd was not recognized until he had been sold for beef. Hengerveld DeKor, the great Holstein bull that recently died, on the other hand was retained until it was discovered that he was one of the great bulls of his breed and as a result was sold for \$1,500 at nine years of age for breeding purposes.

DON'T SELL OLD BULLS FOR BEEF

One of the great unnecessary losses among the dairymen is the sacrifice of the bulls when they are mature and at their best. The average dairymen buys a young bull, uses him two or three years and offers him for sale without waiting to learn the quality of his daughters. His neighbor instead of buying the old bull buys a young one and the older one that may be worth a fortune to the community is sold for beef while the neighbor is experimenting with the young one.

For the past five years we have followed the plan of never selling a herd bull once used. We loan or lease him out in some grade herd until we can ascertain the results of his breeding. If he transmits the qualities we want we can then get him back a any time. We do not propose to lose another bull like Missouri Rioter 3rd.

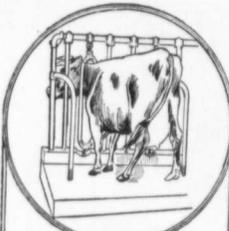
There is one danger connected with the aged bull that should be understood and guarded against. This is the introduction of contagious abortion. If I had a herd free from this disease, I would exert the greatest precaution about introducing an aged bull. If I was not entirely satisfied on this point I would select the young calf that is safe from abortion even if coming from a herd where the disease exists.

Uncoiling New Ropes

The proper way to take rope from a coil is to draw it from the middle. There are two ways to do this — a right and a wrong way. If it happens to be done the wrong way the rope will become twisted in a manner that will make it almost unmanageable. If done the right way it will come out without any twisting or snarling and all the rope in the coil may be drawn out without trouble. To do it properly the rope should be uncoiled toward the left, or opposite the way the hands of a watch or clock run.

By finding the inside end of the coil and observing how it uncoils, one may tell whether or not he is starting in the right way. If the rope uncoils to the right instead of the left the whole coil should be turned over and the end pulled through from the opposite side of the coil. The rope will then uncoil to the left and cause no trouble.

Devices for holding down a cow's tail during milking time are alright when accompanied by an application of fly killer to the cow's hide. Otherwise the cow unable to use her tail may use her feet, with disastrous results.



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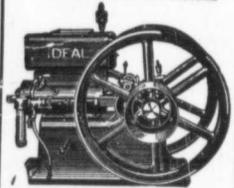
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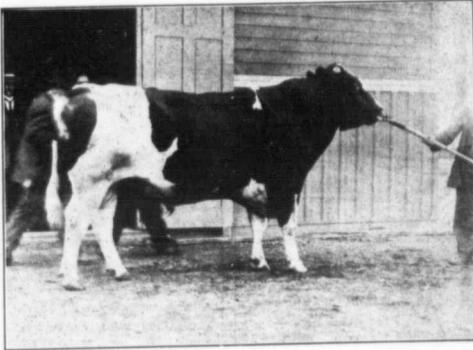
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Young Bull from 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker, whose sister, 3 months officially tested dam...

Ridgedale Holsteins

Young Stock for sale, both sexes. Also two or three Young Cows, bred to Imperial Fasilite the Kol Title or come R. W. WALKER, UTICA, ONT.

FOR SALE

Two Percheron Colts, 1 4 yrs. old and the other 1 yr. old. Also a couple of Holstein cows. Write—ALBERT MITTFELDHUT, Elgin, Ont.

BULL CALF

Born April 27th, 1913. Dam and Sire's Dam average 30.75 lbs. Butter in 7 days. Dam sold for \$2,000. Sire for \$2,500 at Public Auction.

For further particulars apply to WILBER C. PROUSE, TILSONBURG, ONT.

Forest Ridge Holsteins

HERD "KING SEGIS PIETARTÉ" SIRE "FINDERNE KING MAY FAYNE" The dams of these two sires average over 32 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Present offering a few young bulls nearly fit for service, sired by King S and a few Choice young cows bred to him.

L. H. LIPSIT, Prop., Stratfordville - Elgin Co., Ont.

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Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Pietergie Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Fench, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcarata of the \$10,000 bull, and from a \$9.62 lb. 3 year old.

We are offering a limited number of cows in pedigree to them for sale. No Heifer Calves for sale at any price. GORDON S. GOODERHAM - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

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winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance Phone in house. R. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Sept. 8.—It is well to see ourselves as others see us. In this instance an outside view of Canadian economic conditions proves interesting.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is a firm demand for new Canadian potatoes at 90c.

LIVE STOCK

There is a good general demand for classes of live stock. Dealers are being large lots of steers for beef.

COARSE GRAINS

Corn has been the over-shaded feature of the market. The United States crop is reported to be 600,000,000 bushels short.

MILL FEEDS

Mills feeds occupy the centre of the stage with millers. Trade in these demands are still persistent.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is little news in the egg trade and prices are at last week's level.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 7.—There is a decline in the Toronto market for hogs of 15c a cwt. for steel weight.

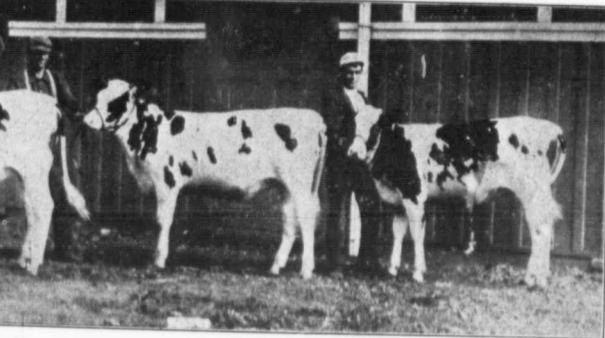
Standing in middle is more, 2

condition prices being passing in \$14.50 to \$

Montreal, a good direct price accurate current a long been to the 15-16c. Lo amounted the first been more country, w of Trade, w week. Th compared last year, w when the c a being catching ref. This baby about this week a First Fair offered for country this there is a th these and, lained at th

The market vanced only supply and ment of Sept. 1913. The most a tions finest

Victorialis of cheese so Nappee, 80 colored Pecten, Au cheese sold in Troquois, colored cheese sold in Cornwall, sold in St. Hyacinthe, ague of butter cheese at 12 Cowsville, butter sold at 15 and 35 packs London, Q offered and Perib. Ont. and 60 boxes 2000 milk and 1500 for Belleville, 30 boxes sold balance at 11c Stirling, 8c 41 good milk at 11.15c. Vaik took, sold at 24.00, sold at 24.00, Paterboro, 2000 milk, Kado, Sept. 6 of 3000 milk balance referred Woodstock, cheese sold 84, 47 good milk were made 12.50 for of Brockville, 2500 of color



Still more evidence that A. E. Hulet Breeds the Class of Holstein That is in Demand Nowadays. A Few of his Female Winners at Toronto.

Standing in this line-up are, first, Madam middle is Princess Abbecker Pauline 3rd, and more, they are all sired by the old bull,

Pauline Canary 2nd and third, Lady Pauline Colantha, the first and second prize senior heifer calves at Toronto, and in the first Junior calf and junior female champion. Where could you find a string with more stive, substance or quality? What of winners.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

condition of the market for dressed stock, price being steady with a fair trade passing in abattoir fresh-killed hogs at \$14.50 to \$14.75.

EXPORT CHEESE TRADE
 Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 6.—There was a good demand for cheese this week and prices receded another advance over those current a week ago, as high as 13 1/2c to 13 3/4c, the bulk of the cheese selling at 13 1/2c to 13 3/4c. The shipments this week amounted to over 70,000 boxes, and for the first time for several weeks have been more than 125c receipts from the country, which, according to the Board of Trade, amounted to only 50,000 this last year, and if this is maintained, our production this year will certainly be away behind that of last year, much more than we believed possible a few weeks ago, when the quantity coming in seemed to be catching up to the figures reported last year. This falling off in the receipts probably accounts for the higher prices paid this week and for the increased demand from the other side. The cheese to be offered for sale next week from the country will be September make, and there is likely to be a good demand for these, and prices should be fully maintained at the advance registered this week.

The market for butter has also advanced owing to the falling off in the supplies and also on account of the advent of September make, which is much sought after for speculative purposes. Finest Eastern Townships creamery is quoted at 25 1/2c to 25 3/4c, with other sections in good quality at 25c.

DAIRY BOARDS
 Victoriaville, Que., Aug. 29.—1,500 boxes of cheese sold here to-day at 12 1/2c to 13c.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 29.—150 white and 80 colored sold at 13 1/2c.

Piston, Aug. 29.—1,125 boxes of colored cheese sold at 13 1/2c.

Iroquois, Ont., Aug. 29.—595 boxes of colored cheese were boarded of which 95 sold at 13c and 85 at 13 1/2c.

Cornwall, Aug. 29.—1,440 boxes cheese sold at 13 1/2c.

S. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Aug. 30.—200 packages of butter sold at 24c and 500 packages at 24 1/2c.

Cornwallville, P.Q., Aug. 30.—449 packages butter sold at 25 1/2c; 150 packages at 25 1/2c and packages at 25 1/2c.

London, Ont., Aug. 30.—445 boxes were offered and 200 colored sold at 13c.

Perth, Ont., Aug. 30.—450 boxes white and 60 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold, ruling prices being 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c for white and 12 1/2c for colored.

Bellefleur, Sept. 2.—1,300 cheese offered; 50 boxes sold at 13 1/2c; 700 at 13 3/4c; and balance at 13 1/2c and 13c.

Stirling, Sept. 2.—1,062 boxes were boarded; 47 sold at 13 3/4c; 800 at 13 1/2c; and 26 at 13 1/4c.

Sept. 3.—Butter offered was sold at 24 1/2c.

Bellefleur, Sept. 3.—1,855 boxes of cheese boarded. All sold at 13 1/2c.

Kaloo, Sept. 3.—740 boxes cheese boarded; 30 sold at 13 1/2c and 200 at 13 1/4c. Balance refused.

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 3.—1,781 boxes cheese sold at 13 1/2c to 13 3/4c.

Vanklee Hill, Sept. 4.—Sales of cheese were made at 13 1/2c for white and 13 1/4c for colored.

Brookville, Sept. 4.—Offerings were 2,641 boxes of colored and 805 boxes of white.

Sales were 1,255 colored and 395 white at 13 1/2c; 35 white and 95 colored at 13 1/2c; Kingston, Sept. 4.—671 boxes of colored were boarded and sold at 13 1/2c.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—Mr. Aug. Trudel offered for the Quebec Agricultural Society 1,375 boxes of cheese as follows: 399 boxes finest white not sold, 15 1/2c bid; 1,485 boxes fine white at 13 1/2c; 165 boxes No. 2 white at 13 1/2c; 232 boxes finest colored boxes No. 2 colored at 13 1/2c; 167 Cornwall, Sept. 5.—1,291 boxes, all colored, sold at 13 1/2c.

Piston, Sept. 5.—Cheese boarded, 1,355 colored; highest bid, 13 1/2c. All sold.

Iroquois, Sept. 5.—300 colored cheese were boarded. All sold at 13 1/2c.

Napanee, Sept. 5.—Cheese boarded, 710 colored and 100 white. All sold at 13 1/2c.

HOLSTEIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was held at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, on August 29th. President James Kettle was in the chair, and the other members present included Messrs. R. F. Hicks, D. C. Platt, M. L. Haley, J. W. Richardson, G. A. Brethor, Norman Macleod, S. A. Logan, and W. A. Clemons, secretary.

The applications of 154 new members were accepted, bringing the total for the first seven months of the fiscal year up to 178, a number considerably in excess of that for the same period of any previous year.

Arrangements were made for the publication of Vol. II of the Year Book. Heretofore the Record of Merit and Record of Performance will be withdrawn from the Herd Book and published in connection with the Year Book. Breeders who desire to have illustrations of their animals appearing in the Year Book may do so by expressing the cut and paying a fee of \$3.00 per illustration.

In order to secure more rigid enforcement of the rules an inspection committee was appointed to act with the secretary. In cases of doubtful markings or when fraud of any sort is suspected, the secretary will be called upon to inspect or to refer the case to the inspectors. The inspectors named are as follows: For British Columbia, H. T. Thimble; for Alberta, N. Michener; for Saskatchewan, J. B. Potter; for Manitoba, H. Hancock; for Quebec, H. H. Hanger; for New Brunswick, J. D. Irving; for Nova Scotia, Stanley A. Logan; for Prince Edward Island, Walter J. Lewis; for Ontario, R. F. Hicks, James Kettle, D. C. Platt, M. L. Haley, J. W. Richardson and G. A. Brethor.

It was also resolved to invite the co-operation of the other cattle breeders' associations in an endeavor to secure legislation in the various provinces to prevent the importation of American and British bulls from running at large in the great injury of breeders of pure-bred stock.

A GREAT EDUCATOR

The National Dairy Show at Chicago is an educational institution worth while. Nowhere else has the dairymen such an opportunity of learning so much in so short a time with so little effort and at so little expense. In addition to a fair that will gather together all of the best dairymen of America and exhibits from all of the large dairy supply houses, the association has arranged for meetings to be held in connection therewith at every department of the dairy industry.

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Campbelltown Farm

Offers cheap, for quick sale, one nice Yearling Holstein Bull, a grandson of a 2550 lb. cow. He will go quick as I have no use for him.

R. J. Kelly - Tillsonburg, Ont.

HOLSTEINS
OXFORD DISTRICT
The Holland of North America

Is the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 25th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to:

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Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hengervald Payne De Kol or from his daughters and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Moses. Write for extended pedigrees of these bulls, or come to Bronze and see the herd. Visitors always welcome.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, O. NT.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

3 Bulls, rising 3 yrs, grandsons of Pontiac Kornydye, and 3 rising 1 yr. old from other sires.

Also Bull and Heifer Calves, Females, all ages.

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Cows \$100 to \$300
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Over 30 head to select from. All in good condition. Cows and heifers are bred to King Siegf Pontiac Koningen, who is a 3/4 brother to King Siegf Pontiac Alcartra—the \$10,000 bull. Come and look over the herd or write your needs and we will try to fill them.

J. Alex Wallace
 Lynn River Stock Farm, Simcoe, Ont.

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If you have any Thoroughbred Guernsey, Ayrshire or Holstein Heifer Calves—Brood Sows or Row Pigs for sale—com Brood Sows or Row Pigs for sale—communicate with:

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Bull of serviceable age all sold. If you want them from here we would advise you to buy young. Only two calves left. Both are by Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker and from \$2 1/2 Grand Individs, 4 years old.

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Hamilton House
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We have sold the bull calf, Pontiac Keggs; sire, Sir Dora Segis Pontiac; dam, Lulu Keggs, to Mr. Robt. J. Maley, Oxford Mills, Ont.

We now offer

Bull Ready for Service

whose dam's sire is full brother in blood to King of the Pontiacs. Price reasonable. Write or come to see him.

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Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Kornydye, whose pure dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 35.77 in 7 days, 160 lbs. in 30 days, world's record when made. We are offering several females bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.

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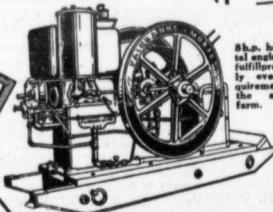
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