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VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 37

# FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 12

1912.



"LONG GREEN" FARMING IS FINDING A PLACE IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE  
Tobacco culture, a comparatively new branch of agriculture in Canada, is making rapid headway in certain favored sections of the Dominion, notably in Essex and Kent counties of Ontario. Where the climate is favorable tobacco is the most profitable crop that can be grown, returns sometimes running into the hundreds of dollars an acre. And farmers have been quick to see the money making possibilities of the crop. Statistics show that since 1896 our production of tobacco in Canada has increased from 550,000 lbs. to over 5,000,000 lbs. in 1911. The illustration herewith shows a large tobacco field in Pelee Island, the most southerly point in Canada.

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CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# Women Favor

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Because it is so easily cleaned, skims to a mere trace, turns easily, and because of our large capacity machines they can get the separating over in half the time.



The Link-Blade Skimming Device is used in all "Simplex" cream separators. It is shown fairly well by the diagrams herewith. Its advantages are:

1. Increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperature, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be reassembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expandable, and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the

4. The pressure being transmitted through a series of brass rivets, there is no strain on the blades themselves, and there is no rusting formed by the points of contact of the rivets.
5. The device, being much more efficient, is a great deal lighter and smaller in order, to do the same amount of work, making it still easier to handle, and require less power to run than other devices of same capacity.

There are several other important exclusive features of the "Simplex"—that it will pay you to know about. Send a post card to-night for our illustrated booklets telling you more about this **PEER AMONGST CREAM SEPARATORS.**

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Woman's Activities in Agriculture

**You married men!** Did you ever stop to think over the number of things that you buy for yourself, your home and your children?

Did you ever consider just how much your wife influences you in your purchases?

You buy your jack-knife, your own hat, your own shoes, probably your ties and collars, but *miss chances out of ten your wife at least has a voice in the purchase of everything else for you, your home and your children.* She is the family purchasing agent.

On our farms, women exercise the same influence and more. They take an active part in all pertaining to the farm, and they personally supervise and often do the work in departments such as the dairy, the apiary, poultry and pigs.

We recognize women's interests on the farm by giving them a great special Household Number of Farm and Dairy annually—next one out October 16, our Fourth Annual.

You'll be wise to recognize woman's interests on the farm, by being in our October 1912 Household Annual. Give the order now. Have it special copy appealing to the women in the more than 17,000 dairy farm homes we reach.

Remember our people are dairy farmers. This year their income will exceed \$32,000,000,000. Convince our women folk that your goods are right and she'll sell them to the family, for she is the purchasing agent.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.



### LET US GIVE CONSUMERS WHAT THEY DEMAND

That veteran dairyman, Dan Derbyshire, once said that he would give the consumers red cheese if that was what they desired. There has been no noticeable demand for Senator Derbyshire's red cheese; but Canadian dairymen are wise they will see to it that cheese does not leave their factories in the green condition that has heretofore prevailed. The British consumer is calling for ripe, cool cured cheese. The New Zealand dairymen are giving it to them. Let us do likewise.

### B.C. to the Front

It was ore, gold and silver that first took the people west to inhabit and make abode the beautiful valleys of British Columbia. It is ore that now takes them to this same British Columbia; but there is this difference: it is the ore at the root of the apple tree and other fruit trees that is attracting population from far and wide. British Columbia again this year "is on deck" at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, with a display of her resources, though mainly with fruit, which excites the wonder and admiration of all for its variety, marvellous coloring and unexcelled quality.

Next to her fruit display it is the work of the public school children in the British Columbia exhibit that attracts attention. Specimens of work from the primary grades and up through the advanced classes leave little of doubt in the minds of people who see them as to the high order and efficiency of British Columbia public schools, which are claimed to be the best in Canada. Indeed, they are best in one very important particular: They have no separate schools in British Columbia!

Manual training and domestic science have found a place in this admirable school system. The models fashioned by the school children of Victoria and Vancouver in sewing, art, cookery and in manual training, to be seen in the British Columbia exhibit were constantly eliciting remarks of astonishment from onlookers, who were comparing them with work from Toronto, and placing the favor from Toronto, and placing the favor of opinion with British Columbia. It came as a genuine surprise, to all who asked, to be told that the Morris chairs, other upholstered work and all of the furniture and models in this line, had been made by the school children of Vancouver in their manual training departments.

Products of the forests of British Columbia on exhibition will long be

remembered by those who inspected them. Specimens of timber, some squared and others in the round up to 72 inches in diameter, one could not get over without passing comment and measuring it with one's own height to better get a true sense of proportion. All day long as the crowds passed through the exhibit some one could be seen taking his measure on the diameter of a big B.C. Douglas fir.

Minerals too abound in British Columbia, but she brought to Toronto for her exhibit only a few specimens to serve sort of as a reminder.

The fruit overtopped it all, and it seemed as if British Columbia is intent on having the world make no mistake above not knowing that in fruit the province excels. All of the fruit on exhibition was fresh from home, there being no cold storage product in the display. This came as a surprise to the Farm and Dairy editor for the exhibit included cherries, the Olivet variety, which we would have thought had passed their time; but no, not for British Columbia.

The apples, as is characteristic of British Columbia, were most remarkable for their coloring, which is very deep and rich. Amongst varieties we noted Duchesse, Striped Astrachan, Maiden's Blush, Red Beitegheimer, Alexander, Wolf River, Gravenstein, Blenheim Orange and McIntosh White, but as well as these the other best commercial sorts are right at home in the soil and climate of British Columbia.

Pears were of most attractive size, plums unusually large, beautifully colored, too; while peaches—that choicest yet tenderest of fruits—well, words fail one in attempting to describe those that came from British Columbia. They had all in their favor as regards size, and had everything outclassing in color.

The idea has gotten out that fruit from British Columbia lacks in quality alongside Ontario fruit. The

(Concluded on page 7)

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Vol. XX

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THE west dairy

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# FARM AND DAIRY

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## RURAL HOME

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a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1912.

No. 37

### DAIRYING IN WESTERN CANADA SEEN THROUGH EASTERN EYES

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

Some Impressions Gained by Mr. Stephen on a Recent Visit to Our Prairie Provinces. Conditions Discussed and a Solution of the Greatest Difficulty Proposed. But the Greatest Need is Better Dairy Farmers

THE farmer and rancher of our Canadian west provides for his necessary supply of dairy produce by keeping one or more cows. He is as yet unconcerned as to where the city home is to get its supply of milk and butter. But as the population of our west increases so will there be a greater demand for milk and cream, butter and cheese. At present comparatively few farmers want to produce these choice and necessary articles because of the constant labor involved in caring for the cows as compared with the intermittent labor of ranching or wheat growing. As long as the soil will produce wheat at paying prices, present occupants of our prairie lands will not largely engage in dairying. The dairyman must yet come in.

There is no need to ask "if there is room for more dairymen in the west?" The land is there, the food is there and the opportunity—ever growing and widening—is there too. Even now the west is not meeting the demands of its people in this regard; large quantities of milk and butter are brought from the south and east. In conversation with the manager of a large dairy concern in Winnipeg, he informed me that last winter, at a heavy cost, 1,000 gallons of milk a day were brought from Minneapolis and St. Paul. Also many car loads of butter were brought from Montreal to supply the demands of the westerners in Winnipeg and other cities and towns.

The need for a larger milk supply is evident when it is known that in the dining room of one of the first hotels in a large western city in the middle of July the guests were supplied with condensed milk owing to the scarcity of the raw article. All this goes to indicate the need of more dairymen.

#### WHY DAIRYING IS PROFITABLE

Is dairying profitable in the west? Yes. The prices paid for butter fat and milk are such that with a good herd of cows and with the cheap feeds of the country, the intelligent and industrious dairyman may get handsome returns. The price of milk paid by the creamery concerns to the farmer varies from \$1.40 a cwt. net in summer to \$2.25 in winter, for cream from 25 to 35 cents a pound, butter 1.25 in summer and up to

45 cents in winter. These prices are higher than can be realized in the east, where feeds are higher in price. Thus the western farmer will receive a higher return for his fodders and grains, if fed to his cows and sold in milk and cream, than if marketed in the raw state.

Then again the fertility of the soil will be main-

man, whose work is largely educative. In Manitoba, under the charge of Prof. J. W. Mitchell, great advancement is being made and dairying is on the increase. The Department is of the opinion that the cooperative cow testing association is one of the best means of fostering dairying, by culling out the "weed" cows and getting larger and more profitable returns from those kept, thus showing to the farmer the wisdom of keeping only good cows, and hence getting larger profits. Last year in Manitoba there were 250 farmers in cow testing associations, and the interest in cow testing is increasing from year to year.

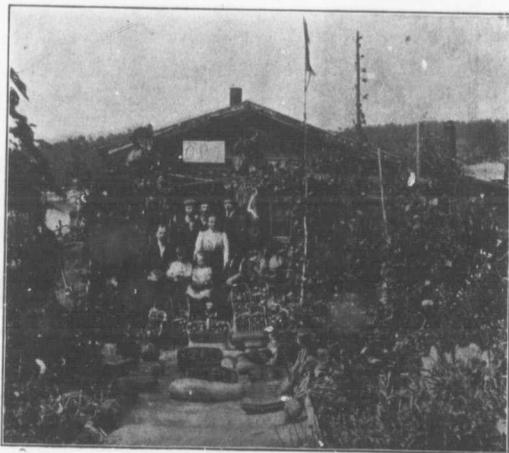
In Saskatchewan, the great wheat growing province, under the direction of Prof. Wilson, much is being done to foster the industry. Here and there farmers are turning their attention to producing some milk and cream, and we are optimistic enough to believe that within a few years we will see large herds of dairy cattle on the plains where once roamed the buffalo.

#### A COMING DAIRY PROVINCE

Alberta has given even greater attention to dairying. The policy of the government some few years ago in establishing creameries in various parts of the province has done much to encourage the dairy industry. These creameries, conducted under government supervision for several years, are now owned and operated on the cooperative principle by the farmers themselves or by private individuals. The government still assists in the marketing of the butter from their cold storage plant in Calgary, when so desired. The Dairy Commissioner, W. E. Marker, has been most diligent in pushing the dairy work in Alberta, and under his direction great progress has been made.

"What is the greatest dairy need of the west?"

I asked the Dairy Commissioner of Alberta. Emphatically he replied, "Our first great need is more and better dairymen." After spending several weeks in this western country, meeting farmers in their homes, and at the exhibitions, and discussing dairy problems with them, I had come to same conclusion. The great percentage of the present day occupants of the soil in the west will not readily turn to dairying because of the continuous labor involved. A few will turn their attention to producing milk and cream as they see the profits to be derived therefrom. I believe, however, that to meet the march of progress, dairymen from the older provinces or other countries will go to those western lands and



Striking Testimony to the Agricultural Possibilities of New Ontario

Many visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last week expressed surprise at the splendid exhibits of farm crops from New Ontario. In our illustration is a field of crops, can be grown to perfection. The display herewith was grown by Mr. Geo. Page at Kenora in the extreme North-West of New Ontario.

tained, or restored if depleted, which is a factor of importance that must be considered in the near future. What? Can the rich soils of our western prairies become depleted of their fertility? Surely they will, and even now experts such as Prof. Shaw and others of like reputation are sounding a warning note and advising that our farmers turn to dairying and stock farming ere the soil is depleted of its fertility. Grain growing surely depletes the soil. Dairy farming increases soil fertility and likewise the bank account of the dairy farmer.

What is being done to encourage dairying? The Departments of Agriculture of the several western provinces have each established a dairy division under the superintendence of a capable

enter into this profitable line of farming on a large scale. The land is there, the feed is there in abundance, and one of the best markets in the world is there, and for many years to come this western country will develop, grow and increase in population; and its people must be fed.

#### THE TROUBLE OF GETTING THE COWS MILKED

In conversation with many farmers, once dairymen in the older provinces, I discovered that the difficulty of getting help, that was efficient and willing milkers, precluded many from carrying on dairying. This may be overcome by installing the milking machine in the dairy barn. These have proved so effectual in eastern states with which I am acquainted, that I am fully convinced they will in a large measure solve this difficulty and make dairying one of the most enjoyable and profitable lines of farming in our great north-west.

With the advent of better dairymen, will come more pure-bred sires of the dairy breeds, more registered herds of dairy cattle; hence better cows. Even as I write methinks I see a vision of thousands of herds of Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey cattle feeding on those mighty plains where once roamed the Indian and the buffalo. Even now these latter have gone and golden grain waves in their stead. Even King Wheat, however, must give way, in part at least to alfalfa and other fodder crops. Dairying will become one of the great industries of our north-west.

#### How a Great Record Was Made

G. W. Clemons, Brant Co., Ont.

Last year a cow-testing competition was held in Wisconsin, in which prizes, amounting to \$1,600, were offered for the herd of 10 cows showing the best results at the pail and churn for the period of 12 months. Ten pure bred Holsteins, owned by John Erickson, carried off first prize with the remarkable average of 16,044.4 lbs. of milk and 509.69 lbs. of fat, equal to 637.1 lbs. of butter. As Mr. Erickson bred all these cows, or all but one, from two families, fed and developed them into the best working herd in his state, some extracts from his report to Prof. Well are both interesting and instructive. He says:

"To get a large production from cows one should always commence with the development of the calf. It should never be stunted and should be induced to eat a great deal of roughage quite a while before the first calving. I feed so as to have them in good flesh and physical condition. At the first milking period it is very important to get a long milking habit fixed, that with right handling she will never forget. To be punctual in time of feeding and milking is important, and one should not change milkers any oftener than is necessary.

"When my cows were in competition they were fed and milked three times a day till about eight months from freshening, when they were fed and milked twice a day, the time being divided as nearly equal as possible in all cases. They were fed 20 to 35 lbs. silage a day, and we got them to eat as much timothy and alfalfa hay as possible.

#### THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN FED

"The grain ration consisted of bran, oats, hominy, oil meal, and Ajax Flakes. These feeds were proportioned according to time of year, and also length of time the cows were along in calf. The amount fed was 10 to 15 lbs. a

day; 16 lbs. to a couple for a short time in a seven-day test.

"Each cow was closely watched, and fed the amount she would clean up and make use of both for production and body maintenance. After having finished the morning's feed, they were given a small handful of salt. If anything was left it was cleaned out of the manger before they were given their next feed. They had water in reach at all times supplied by a system of buckets. When not in pasture they were gone over once a day with brush and card."

#### Neglected Roadside a Serious Menace

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

The roadside is not only a hotbed for weed seed production, but a clearing house as well for seed distribution.

It is becoming more apparent each year that something must be done to relieve the scarcity of farm labor or the roadsides will become even a greater menace than ever they have been in

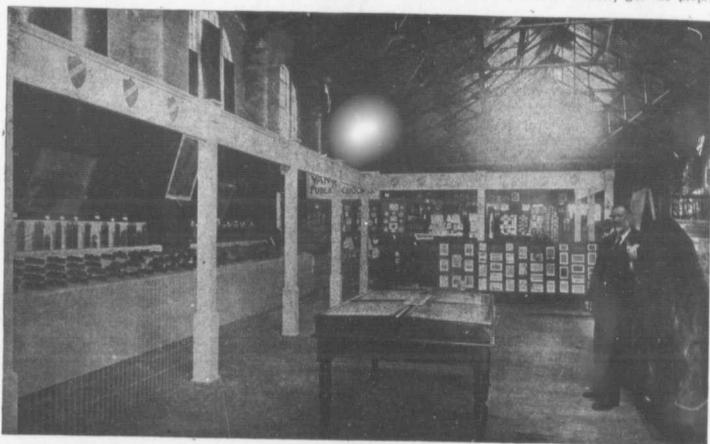
of snow on it, and that I considered their excuse a lame one.

"Well," said he, "as you see, I have gone along the distance my farm extends and cut out one of the weeds there."

"Yes," said I, "I see it is the blue weed." "Oh, that's what you call it?" "Yes," I answered, "but there are a number more here as bad, and one or two even worse if they get into your field." I pointed out the perennial Sow Thistle and the Ragweed.

#### AND THIS IS COMMON

There was one of the greatest assortments of weeds one would see in a day's travel on that roadside. There was Canada thistle, common evening primrose, pigweed, lambsquarters, burdocks, milk weed, golden rod, and others, along with those already mentioned, growing most luxuriantly and loading with seed. It seems to me that it would pay farmers to take a mower and do something to check the spread of weeds from the roadsides adjoining their farms at least, if they cannot, without trouble, get the proper



An Exhibit that Gave Graphic Representation of the Resources of British Columbia.

The wealth that British Columbia possesses in her forests and mines, the talent of her school children, but above all, the natural adaptability of the British Columbia climate and soil to fruit culture, were portrayed so that one who runs might see at the B. C. provincial exhibit in the new Government Building at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year. It was the exhibit of fruit, too, that attracted most attention from visitors. All fruits from peaches to apples were included in the exhibit. The color was wonderfully good considering the earliness of the season and the quality was of the best. Mr. W. J. Brandrith, who was in charge of the exhibit, may be seen to the right standing beside a cross section of a giant Douglas fir.

the past. A pathmaster said the other day that he had tried to get someone to cut the weeds on his road bed, but failed to find anyone who would do it, even when the labor cost would be applied on their road tax.

The writer was recently travelling along a public highway in eastern Ontario, which lay through what had been at one time a swamp, but was now drained, and some of the best of land was lying on either side of the road. The turnpike was high, and a ditch ran along the one side. Between it and a crop the farmer who owned the adjoining farm was cutting down the weeds. I stopped and complimented him on his work, and incidentally remarked that I would see that the proper person was notified to cut the weeds on the roadside. A mower run up and down about twice would have made quite a clean job. The farmer said it was a county road, and some of the residents thought the weeds left standing there would retain the snow on the turnpike in the winter. I told him I had gone over the same road last spring before the snow had gone, and there was from two to three feet

authorities to do the work. The work of the railroad corporations should bring a blush to the faces of the farming communities when it is seen what they are doing to destroy weed life along their tracks. Let out the cattle and sheep on the highways, anything rather than weeds.

A great deal of attention is being paid to grading and graveling the highways these days. It is strange that when roadmakers take up the grass along the sides that they don't scatter some grass seed along the sides of the roadbed. This seed would soon form another sod that would prevent the weeds from growing there. Instead of that our road builders are making it easier for chickory, ragweed, and sweet clover, which are increasing amazingly on the public highways, to get a foothold. Then there are the ugly looking chaps, elecampagne, and teal, so common in many places, while blueweed, eye-daisy, ribgrass, thistles, milkweed, docks, burdocks, and hound's tongue are occupying others.

Something must be done, and that right early, to stem this tide of evil.

Some of breeding-pur some years grubs, which crops of all places where grass, known as c. ured. They called June take from and during and are out. There is creatures, or much salt to other pop whatever it salt to aff vent the gr ful if any sects. Ma but so far therefore, may be do grass field fall in orde and their v north and various ani feed upon

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### Break Up the Old Pastures

C. J. S. Bethune, O. A. C., Guelph

Some of our most troublesome pests find their breeding-places in land that has been left for some years under grass. Wire worms and white grubs, which are oftentimes very destructive to crops of all kinds, increase and multiply in such places where they feed upon the roots of the grass.

Wire worms in their adult stage are known as click beetles—oblong, dark-colored creatures. White grubs turn into what are commonly called June bugs or May beetles. These worms take from two to three years to grow to maturity, and during that long period they feed upon roots and are out of sight and out of reach.

There is a popular idea that salt will kill these creatures, and the question is often asked, "How much salt should be used per acre?" Like many other popular superstitions, there is nothing whatever in this material for the purpose. Enough salt to affect the grubs would completely prevent the growth of any vegetation, and it is doubtful if any amount whatever would kill the insects. Many other substances have been tried, but so far without success. The remedy is, therefore, to break up the breeding-places. This may be done by ploughing the grass fields deeply late in the fall in order to expose the grubs and their winter quarters to the frost and rain, and also to the various animals and birds which feed upon them.

#### THE BEST CROPS TO GROW

The safest crop to grow during the first year is peas. After that a hoed crop, preferably turnips, would be the safest; after the second year there will probably be no grubs left. During the first year any that there are in the ground would feed upon the sod that had been plowed under and would let the growing crop pretty well alone. To grow corn, grain, potatoes, or mangels at the outset would be very risky indeed.

Besides these two insects, old pasture lands, especially where the soil is dry, are productive breeding-places for grasshoppers which spread from these fields to the crops. In the southern counties of Ontario bordering on Lake Erie, there is another serious pest which also breeds in old pastures where the soil is light or sandy. This is known as the Rose Chafer. The beetle appears usually in great swarms about the time the roses come into bloom, and devours not only these flowers but all sorts of others that may be growing in the garden.

The worst damage it does is to the blossoms and young fruit of grape vines, of which it is particularly fond. These four serious pests, which are extremely difficult to control, may be greatly reduced in numbers, if not gotten rid of altogether, by a short rotation of crops, and especially by keeping pastures not more than three years under grass.

### My Experience in Filling Silos

Wm. Judd, Colford Co., Ont.

Having had no experience with silo filling, I cut my corn too green the first time. The cattle ate it but it was sour and unappreciated. Since then I have tried to have the corn at the glazed stage when cut.

At that time, 13 years ago, there were no cutting boxes to hire, so I bought a box of my own with carriers, as the blower was not then in use. I hired an engine at from \$3 to \$5 a day. In a

few years some of the neighbors built silos, and we changed work. I filled for them with my box.

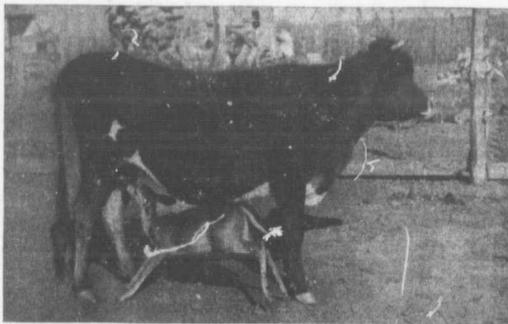
When the blowers came in use on the boxes I hired a box. I consider the ensilage blown into the silo as better than when carriers are used, as the corn is knocked off the cob. The cows do better on this ensilage, for they digest the corn instead of it passing through them whole as before.

In filling I prefer to cut the corn into the silo as soon as it is cut in the field if at all possible, not leaving it to wilt or get wet. On the end of the blower pipe we have a distributor, so that there is no pitching to be done in the silo. Then we have a couple of men to tramp the corn down well.

### Silo Doubled the Stock

Otto Damme, Grey Co., Ont.

When we started farming we kept about 16 head of cattle and two horses, and even then found feed scarce in spring. Since we have built our silo, we have kept as many as 36 to 40 head of cattle and five and six horses, and have any amount of feed left.



A Cow that has Adopted a very Unusual Charge

This picture shows something decidedly out of the ordinary, and yet it has been common for several months at the home of T. M. Spencer, near the town of Roane, Texas, and can now be seen any day. Several months ago the cow in the picture lost her calf, it having been killed by accident at a very early age. Mr. Spencer then got the fawn from Capt. John B. Haynie's park at Rice, Texas, and put it with the cow. She took to it at once and nurtured and guards it with the same tenderness that a cow ordinarily does a calf.—Courtney De Laval Monthly.

The most important crops we raise are corn and alfalfa. We buy feeders in the fall and finish them in May.

We built our silo five years ago. It is of concrete cement, 12½ feet in diameter, and 30 feet high. We intend to build it 10 feet higher. This silo cost us about \$100, without board and hauling gravel.

We have heard many complaints about frozen ensilage, but we have not had any trouble in that line. We could always lift the ensilage with a fork.

We would not be without our silo. If more farmers knew the benefits of silos, many more would have them.

On part of our alfalfa field we sattered wood ashes. The beneficial effect was clearly evident in a stronger and more vigorous growth of the alfalfa in that part of the field.—Allan Brown, Peterboro Co., Ont.

A part of my alfalfa field where the seed was not inoculated was decidedly inferior to that sown with inoculated seed. The latter would yield one-third more per acre.—W. A. Roeborough, Peterboro Co., Ont.

### Tuberculosis of Fowl

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

Tuberculosis is one of the most serious diseases that threatens the human race. It may also attack any of our domestic animals, although it is found most commonly among cattle, swine, and poultry. Few animals of any kind are entirely immune. In the different species and in its various forms many names are applied to it though the cause is ever the same. It is one of the oldest known diseases. History tells us that the Jews in their Egyptian captivity enacted ecclesiastical laws against the consumption of meat from infected animals. Drastic laws endeavor to prevent this to-day.

Tuberculosis destroys life by a chronic and long continued poisoning of the system and by the destruction of tissue in organs necessary to life through the localizing of lesions in them. It is computed that among humans of the present time, it destroys one life out of every six. Recent investigations indicate that it is prevalent in 15 per cent. of the dairy herds in America. Among poultry, and particularly hens, the condition is even worse. Tuberculosis is prevalent to an alarming extent among the poultry on our farms in Ontario. The writer has observed conditions closely, and in numerous instances found flocks with the undeniable evidences disclosed. Recently on a farm in southern Ontario an entire flock was destroyed in order to completely eradicate the disease.

Tuberculosis is thus very important on account of the financial losses it incurs. But the financial side is a lesser consideration. The results of the latest and most extensive research indicate that it is inter-transmissible between the human or bovine and the avian species, to a certain extent, and that the avian bacillus so called, must be considered as not a distinct species, but merely a variety, the difference in character of organism from bovine or human type being due to environment. In other words, humans may contract the disease from fowl or cattle or vice versa.

#### SYMPTOMS

Usually the first signs of the disease in fowl is emaciation or "going light," accompanied frequently, though not always, with a pale appearance of the comb, wattles and skin about the head. Tubercular fowls often go lame in the left leg or in both. Persistent diarrhoea may also occur. As the disease advances the feathers become ruffled and the fowls are weak, dumpy, and move about but little. The appetite frequently remains good. On opening a diseased bird, the first thing noticeable is the spotted appearance of the liver known among farmers as "spotted liver." The tubercles are circular and slightly raised, and on opening found to contain a yellow, cheesy material. The intestines, spleen, and other organs may also be studded with these small tubercles, varying in size from a pinhead to a marble. The liver is usually enlarged.

#### CONTROL

Tuberculosis can be controlled. The disease is spread in the flock through the droppings of affected birds, from the drinking troughs, and from cattle or swine carrying the disease. It may be introduced into a flock, also in purchasing new birds, or through chickens hatched from eggs from tubercular fowl. Frequently

(Concluded on page 15)



## Is Your Purse Full?

**Y**OUR farm is the purse from which you take the necessities and luxuries of life. What provision are you making to keep your purse full—to insure a constant supply of food, clothing, heat, light, protection, and worldly wealth?

No purse can stand a steady drain—no soil can produce constant yearly crops—without an adequate income. The purse must be supplied with money, the soil with plant food. It is easier, and far cheaper, to maintain a fertile condition of the soil than it is to build it up after it is once exhausted. Be wise—begin now to use faithfully an

## I H C Manure Spreader Corn King, or Cloverleaf

Use your I H C spreader to distribute stable manure and saturated bedding while it is still fresh. Spread in light coats so that the plant food elements of the manure may combine quickly and thoroughly with the soil and become available for the use of growing plants. Spread quick-decaying straw to increase the moisture holding capacity of the soil.

If you would have the spreading well done, do it with an I H C manure spreader. Make the quantity of manure usually spread by the fork do twice the amount of good by distributing it properly with an I H C spreader, leaving the ground more evenly fertilized. The driving mechanism of the I H C spreader is strong and thoroughly protected. The aprons, both endless and return, run on large rollers. The feed is positive. The manure is spread evenly, light or heavy as may be necessary, the quantity spread never changing until the feed is changed.

See the I H C local agent and have him show you the spreader best suited to your needs. Get catalogues and full information from him, or write the nearest branch house.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge, to all the best information obtainable on better farming. It has many very worthy contributions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc. Make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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MONTREAL, P.Q.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### A New Weed in Alfalfa

Prof. J. E. Hovelt, O.A.C., Guelph.

Rocket or Salad Rocket (*Brucra Sativa*) is a weed that was first reported occurring in alfalfa fields in and about Guelph, Ontario, in 1907. Every year since numerous specimens have been received by the Botanical Department for identification. The seed is a very common impurity in imported alfalfa seed and thus has been introduced into nearly every section of Ontario in which alfalfa is grown. This season it has attracted more than the usual amount of attention.

Salad Rocket is an annual weed of the mustard family. At first glance it might be mistaken for wild mustard but on closer inspection it will be seen to be very different. The flowers are light yellow with distinct purple veins in the petals and the seed pods are very characteristic, the upper third of each pod consisting of a flat empty wing. The leaves are distinctly pinnately lobed and the whole plant, when frosh, has a disagreeable odor.

In Europe, Rocket is not considered a serious pest and is sometimes cultivated as a pot-herb. This fact, however, does not warrant us taking liberties with it in Canada as many plants which are bad weeds in this country are not considered injurious in their native homes. Rocket is an annual weed, and, if prevented from seeding, should soon disappear. In Ontario it does not mature its seeds until quite late in the summer and hence it is not likely to persist in alfalfa which is cut two or three times during the season. In new seedings of alfalfa it is advisable to prevent the Rocket from getting seed. This can be done by hand pulling or by cutting the patches with a scythe if the plants are numerous.

### Selection of Seed Corn

Select stalks that bear the ears at a moderate height on the stalks for the reasons that it is difficult to gather ears too high and the stalk is apt to be top-heavy and easily blown down by winds.

Select stalks of medium size, gradually tapering from base to tassel. With large eared varieties, no stalks that have more than two ears should be selected, and an effort should be made to select some stalks that have two ears and some that have one.

The leaves should be broad and strong, from 12 to 16 in number, and well distributed on the stalk.

The stalks should be well anchored by numerous strong base roots from one to two joints, above the ground to enable them to withstand winds. Stalks free from smut stalks should be selected as far as possible.

Detassel all weak stalks and stalks showing only nubbins or no ears at all, just before the silks begin to show in good number. This will prevent fertilization by inferior stalks.

The ear should be cylindrical or nearly so. It should be full and strong in the middle portion and the circumference should be approximately three-quarters of its length. The shuck should be heavy and well extended over the end of the ear and closely gathered about the silk. The shank that bears the ear should be long enough to permit the ear to droop at maturity.

From 10 to 20 times as many ears should be selected as will be necessary to plant next year's crops.

It is best to pick seed corn and store it before the first frost. The seed ears should be placed where they

will be kept dry and where they will be protected from damage by weevils and rats.

### Making Sure of Big Crops

Who grows your root and garden seeds? Chances are you have never given much thought to this important subject. Had you been to the Canadian National Exhibition this year and had a visit to the exhibit of Carter's Tested Seeds you would have learned that practically all of our root seeds are produced in Great Britain.

It is likely that you have seen experience with seeds that would not grow. You have seen whole fields of corn that had to be replanted or allowed to go through the season a great big loss because the first seed was of poor vitality and germination, and would not grow and the trouble had not been taken to find this out by testing before the seed was planted. The same thing applies to root and garden seeds, only with these we do not usually care to go to the trouble of testing them. James Carter & Co. however have undertaken all this business, which entitles their very quick determination of the vitality of and thus offer for sale seeds of vigorous germination that they can guarantee.

Carter's seeds have been sold in America and in Canada for the past 75 years. This past year, however, is the first that a special representative has actually sought to establish a big trade in this country.

Paterson, Wyld & Co., of Boston and Toronto are now sole agents on the American continent for Carter's Tested Seeds. Mr. J. H. Melady, who has temporary office at 37 Front Street East, Toronto, is managing the Canadian branch. During the past season he has met with most gratifying success. People who have used these Tested Seeds have given words of praise for the results obtained. The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association experimented with quite a large quantity of Carter's Tested Seeds this past season. At their meeting recently they reported most favorably upon them.

Samples of Mangel Seed, absolutely free from sticks, stones and dirt in this exhibit of Paterson, Wyld & Co., attracted our attention.

We learned that such clean seed was made possible since, in the establishment of James Carter & Co., 64 girls are employed to inspect and hand pick all of the seeds after the seed has first of all passed through their large electric cleaning machines of which 170 are used in this establishment.

Mr. Melady is again making friends in Canada for Carter's Tested Seeds. He told us of people coming to him with the remarks: "I want to tell you what wonderful results I got from your seeds. Really when all is explained, as it is in the exhibit of Paterson, Wyld & Co., there is no wonder about it; tested seeds, the original stocks put up and coming to you in the original sealed bags or packages, from the leading firm of scientific seed producers in the Empire, why shouldn't they give the best results? Perhaps you will want to try Carter's Tested Seeds next year and in that case write now for catalogue and know more about them. Address Paterson, Wyld & Co., 65 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

How large a farm maintain 600 breeders acres be sufficient? kind of feed would them? Would they 24 feet be large on the winter?—Ontario.

One hundred would not be necessary to maintain a few calves. At least necessary for such desired breeding ewes 600 mutton sheep of which would need would have to be or 1,000 sheep that if any money is sheep, raising, some merely carrying the summer and the butcher in the necessary. To succeed of such size would of more or less 1

### To Improve

I have about in my pasture do not furnish I see on this fertilizers, and piece. I was th

The description somewhat means the fact that manure, it is to be sown, it is the kind on to form. Soil is difficult to get afraid it would to succeed in unless the cattle season. Sowing the cattle or till late in spring is the first. Bromo grass seed 18 lbs. to the acre, keeping the cattle had been cut but got a good

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This illustration a plot from the explanatory.

tember or October I think ensure of grass. Bromo likely to give the land as you desire. To get the yield would be better medially with a intervals during in the fall apply the rate of 10 lb distributed, harrow up with a double into ridges five Next spring lay and seed to Bromo nurse crop. It quite useless to with this field ing it if the catt the grass J.H.G.

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**To Improve Mossy Pasture**

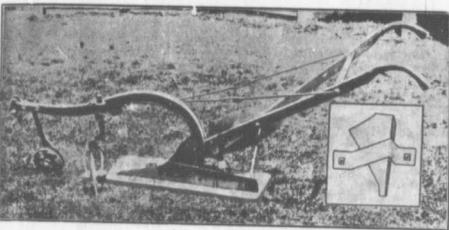
I have about four acres of light land in my pasture that is mossed over, and does not furnish much feed. What should I do on this for cattle? I haven't any fertilizers, and do not want to fence the piece. I was thinking of sowing winter rye. L. A. Brown, Compton Co. Que.

The description of this land is somewhat meagre, but judging from the fact that it is mossed over, I presume it to be light open sand, as this is the kind on which moss is very apt to form. Soil of this character is very difficult to get under grass, and I am afraid it would be almost impossible to succeed in getting it down to grass unless the cattle were kept off for the season. Sowing to fall rye now, keeping the cattle off for a month or so or till late in the fall, then next spring the first thing, scratching in Bromo grass seed at the rate of about 18 lbs. to the acre, with the harrow, keeping the cattle off until the rye had been cut and the Bromo grass had got a good start, say until Sep-

tember of the winter, hence considerable forage would have to be produced.

The feeds likely to give the best results are alfalfa, clover hay, oats and a few peas, and for succulent forage, a few acres of turnips. Where it is proposed to do much feeding in the winter a small silo might advantageously be erected and filled with well matured corn. For lamb fattening no better roughage can be found than a mixture of turnips and corn ensilage.

A six-year rotation including say, 120 acres would very probably supply ample forage for such a flock, the rotation might include: First year, hay; second year, corn and rye; third year, oats seeded down with 10 pounds red clover, 8 pounds alfalfa and 10 pounds timothy per acre; fourth year, hay; fifth year, hay; sixth year, pasture, ploughed in late summer and well worked until late autumn, then ploughed again preparatory to corn and rye. The balance of the 300 acre farm might



**A Suggestion for Plowmen from Far-off New Zealand**

This illustration shows a device used by New Zealand plowmen for carrying a plow from shed to field or from one field to another. The illustration is self-explanatory.

tember or October next year, would I think ensure a fairly good stand of grass. Bromo grass is the variety likely to give the best results on such land as you describe.

To get the very best results it would be better to plow the land immediately with a shallow furrow, work at intervals during the fall, then late in the fall apply barnyard manure at the rate of 10 tons per acre, evenly distributed, harrow once and ridge up with a double mould board plow into ridges five or six inches high. Next spring break down, work up and seed to Bromo grass without a nurse crop. I am afraid it would be quite useless to try to do anything with this field in the way of improving it if the cattle cannot be kept off until the grass has a good stand.—J.H.G.

**A Sheep Farming Query**

How large a farm would be suitable to maintain 500 breeding ewes? Would 160 acres be sufficient? How much and what kind of feed would be necessary to winter them? Would three buildings 10 feet by 24 feet be large enough for them during the winter?—Ontario.

One hundred and sixty acres would be sufficient land when you maintain a flock of 500 breeding ewes. At least 300 acres would be necessary for such a flock. Five hundred breeding ewes means at least 600 mature sheep and as many lambs, which would mean that the farm would have to be carrying about 800 or 1,000 sheep the year round, since, if any money is to be made out of sheep raising, some other plan than merely carrying the lambs through the summer and selling them off to the butcher in the fall must be followed. To successfully handle a flock of such size would mean the feeding of more or less lambs through part

be rough land provided it were fairly good grass land.

As to housing accommodation, the three buildings proposed, 100 by 24 feet, would probably suffice if no lamb feeding were carried on and if good yards were provided wherein the sheep might spend most of their time. If lamb feeding were carried on, it might be necessary to supplement these buildings with cheap open sheds as shelter during rough weather for the lambs or such of them as are being fed for a time.—J.H.G.

**B.C. to the Front**

(Continued from page 2) commissioner in charge, Mr. W. J. Brandt, soon settles one on this point, however, and shows you by that best of all proofs—the eating.

British Columbia is making wonderful advances yearly in her fruit growing. She is putting out a million and a half of fruit trees each year. She has the market, the very best within her own province and a larger one at her doors—the Prairie provinces—eager for all she can produce.

British Columbia has the soil, also the climate, which is most favorable and delightful. All she requires is more people—more population. Perhaps you, dear reader may care to join with British Columbia and share in her opportunities. In that case, if interested, write Frank L. Clarke, Bureau for Information, Parliament Bldgs., Victoria, B.C., for full information and illustrated literature about British Columbia.

"I have been a subscriber to your paper for over a year, and must say with hundreds of others that I am more than well pleased with it. It should be a weekly visitor to every farmer's home."—David Frejd, Alameda District, Ont.



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## HORTICULTURE

### Small Fruits in Canada

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa

The small fruit trade of Canada, as a whole, is in a transition state. At only a few points has the industry developed into anything beyond supplying local markets, and at present the effect of this condition is very noticeable. In all the provinces many of the localities that, up to this time, supplied the local markets, are now reporting a possible decline in the industry. The reasons most frequently given for the decline are the difficulty in getting pickers, the inadequate transportation facilities and, in one or two cases, low prices. On the other hand, in such places as St. Catharines, Ontario, where they have for several years shipped to the North west and to other points, and where competing canneries have been established, an increase is reported. The extraordinary high prices that have prevailed this year do not seem to be a sufficient incentive to induce larger plantations. The industry has to develop it.

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The prices for strawberries this year in Eastern Canada varied from eight to 14 cents a box to the grower. One of the best growers in Nova Scotia contracted for the whole of his crop at nine cents per box. The prices in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick varied almost in proportion to the transportation facilities. The Ontario prices in a few cases went as low as eight cents a box to the grower, but usually as high as ten cents and 12 cents were received. Prices in British Columbia were the lowest that growers there have ever received. The acreage there is now sufficient to supply the local market, but the quality of the fruit this season and the facilities for transportation were not such as to permit of long distance shipments. Prices went from \$2 to \$2.50 a crate of 24 boxes.

### THE MARKET FOR CURRANTS

Black currants are always in demand, and the market for them never appears to be glutted. The same, however, cannot be said of red currants. The acreage of red currants has been rapidly increased of late years, and this year all demands were supplied at a price in some cases lower than most growers considered remunerative.

For the first time, too, in several years the crop of sour cherries this year appears to have reached the limits of the demand, and considering the heavy plantations that have been made for the last three years, it would seem that some new outlet must be sought for these fruits if over-production is to be avoided. Sweet cherries were not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, though the crop as a whole was fair.

British Columbia sweet cherries impressed the market most favorably and, no doubt, any obstacles in the way of the industry will be overcome so as to make provision for a very large output of this favorite fruit. It is unfortunate that this year the wet weather rendered all the later cherries much too soft to ship. The canning factory at Vernon served the interests of the neighborhood well, and is said to have taken something over 75 tons of cherries from the growers.—Fruit Crop Report.

### Packing and Handling Fruit

In packing and handling fruit, great care should be exercised that the trees be not injured, and the fruit receive no bruises. Fruit pickers should see that their finger nails are closely trimmed.

Fruit should be picked at the proper state of ripeness and laid (not dropped) into baskets or buckets. No windfalls or fruit that drops from trees from any cause should be packed with picked fruit for packing.

To properly pick an apple, pear, or peach, do not grasp the fruit with the fingers—as the finger nails often puncture the skin—but in the palm of the hand, lifting it upwards and by a slight lateral movement detach it from the fruit spur, leaving the stem intact and the spur uninjured. When transferring fruit from the picking receptacles to orchard boxes, do not pour out pick out carelessly as if they were eggs; it is quite as important.

Peaches should not be transferred to orchard boxes if it can be avoided, but should be packed direct from the picking baskets into the shipping box. This will require a larger number of picking baskets, but it will pay in the long run.

Apples should be sorted to a great extent in the orchard as they are picked, each picker having at least three boxes into which he places the fruit from the picking basket, having a box for each size, large, medium and small; this will make packing

much easier and faster, and requires very little more time on the part of the picker.

All vehicles for conveying fruit from the orchards to packing houses and from packing houses to shipping houses or stations must be supplied with proper springs, so that there will be no jar to bruise or mar the fruit.

Tarpanlina or other coverings should be placed over the loads to keep out dust, heat or rain.

Packed boxes of apples and pears should invariably be laid on the sides to prevent bruising of fruit.

### Wiring Apple Trees

How would you wire trees? In wiring trees, would you recommend placing any material between the wire and the bark to prevent cutting? J. A. B., Ontario, Ont.

The wiring of large trees is done by passing a wire around the branch, making a loop at least a foot and a half in length, then passing the wire across the tree to another branch making a smaller loop. This done at the time the branches begin to weigh down with fruit. After the fruit is picked, the branches, caused to return to their normal condition and relieve the pressure of the wire. There is no injury to the branch and no danger of the branches breaking down under the weight of fruit. Some bore a hole through the branches, run the wire through and fasten it with a bolt or something similar on the under side of the branch.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

### Electricity and Orchard Destruction

Newton F. Forster, Halton Co., Ont.

Few men fully realize the amount of damage done to orchards by lightning; in fact, it has been almost impossible in this section of the country to make a success of the orchard owing to the numerous subterranean streams which flow beneath the earth's surface and exert an electro-magnetic power sufficient to attract lightning. It is a fact that all objects which are struck by lightning are situated over streams, and careful investigation goes to prove that the great majority of trees which die in the orchard after having made a good start owe their death to the effects of lightning, and not to the adaptability of soil or to tender varieties planted, nor yet to neglect on the part of the owners. We find some thrifty and productive trees in almost every orchard, and these are always situated where lightning cannot reach them.

It appears to me that what is known as sub-soil, blight, and the cutting off of many horizontal branches are effects of lightning rather than the effect of sun and wind, as many suppose.

No land is so rich that its owner can afford to waste the manure that is made by his farm stock.

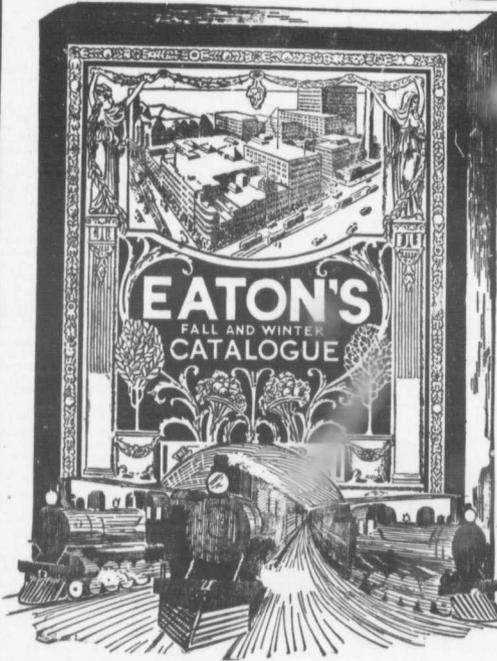
On no account would I rent an orchard. It is possible to butcher a tree for immediate returns and return at the end of the lease an orchard to the owner that is practically useless.—John Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.

Our experience in thinning fruit on the tree shows that where there is much fruit to remove that it is better to thin twice than once, the second thinning to follow three weeks after the first. It is not quite enough to thin off one-third of the fruit when the trees are heavily laden, but one-half would be better. Two-thirds is the extreme, the fruit being liable to become overgrown and coarse.—W. H. French, Durham Co., Ont.

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**Sherbrooke Exhibition**

The 39th annual exhibition of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Society, held at Sherbrooke, which closed its gates on Saturday last, was truly a record breaker, surpassing the Dominion Exhibition held there three years ago. The entries in all the classes were larger than any previous year, and the quality of the live stock was superior.

There were on exhibition over 450 horses, 800 cattle, 800 sheep, 1,000 hogs and 1,600 birds. Then the exhibits of grains, vegetables and fruits were more numerous and of high quality. The whole agricultural exhibit was one of which any country might be proud. Here was demonstrated the possibilities of the Province, but in its mines, its forests, and its industries.

The management, under President McKinnon and Secretary Channell laid the emphasis on the educational features of the exhibition, offering prizes for judging competitions among the young men, and had a butter making competition also open to farmers, their wives and daughters. All these tended to create a greater interest. A two days' dairy test was also conducted, but is not yet appreciated.

The horse exhibit was a large and attractive one. Robert Ness & Son, Howick, were the largest exhibitors, followed by Mount Victoria Stock Farm and Willowdale Stock Farm. The attraction of the Clydesdale exhibit was the aged stallion, Sir Spencer, owned by Robert Ness & Son. This horse won the \$50 prize offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association

and the Gold Medal offered by the Scottish Clydesdale Society. Percherons, ever increasing in popularity, made a strong exhibit, there being 13 men showing. The champion male of this breed was the three year old stallion shown by J. Brown of Ottawa. Normans, Belgians and French-Canadians were a good exhibit. The light horse classes were well filled, there being 15 exhibitors of standard bred horses, and eight of Hackneys.

**DAIRY CATTLE**

Holsteins and Ayrshires made the strongest following in the dairy cattle classes, followed by Jerseys, Guernseys, French Canadians and Brown Swiss. There was a big showing of high class grades. There was a marked improvement in quality in the black and whites. In the classes were from 8 to 17 animals.

Aged bulls: 1 and diploma, Neil Sangster, Ormstown, on his beautiful 3-year-old Crescent Hill Pontiac Korndyke; 2, Louis Archambault, Windsor Mills; 3, J. J. Alexander, St. Louis Station.

Two-year-olds: 1, H. B. Stewart, Beebe; 2, E. P. Hulbert, N. Hatley; 3, C. G. Hanson, Dixfield.

Yearlings: 1, Sangster, on his lusty Olena Korndyke Pontiac; 2, J. B. Monteil, Stanstrath; 3, Archambault. Senior bull calf: 1, Hurlbert; 2, Sangster; 3, W. P. Parrell, Springwood. Junior bull calf: 1 and 2, Sangster; 3, Monteil.

Cows: 1, 2 and 3, Sangster, on Rhoda's Queen, a record cow, also diploma, Olena's Patroness and Lady Colantha. Three-year-old cow: 1, J. F. Bishes, Sherbrooke; 2, E. S. Goodhue, Sherbrooke; 3, Hanson.

Two-year-olds: 1 and 2, Sangster; 3, W. P. Berwick, Sherbrooke. Yearlings: 1, Sangster; 2, Riches; 3, Hanson.

Senior heifer calf: 1, Riches; 2, Hurlbert; 3, Hurlbert. Junior heifer calf: 1, Hurlbert; 2, Riches; 3, Archambault. Young herd: 1, Sangster; 2, Hurlbert; 3, Monteil.

Three heifer calves under one year: 1, Hurlbert; 2, Sangster; 3, Riches. Two bull calves under one year: 1, Sangster; 2, Monteil.

Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Sangster; 2, Archambault; 3, Monteil.

Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Sangster; 2, Riches; 3, Monteil. The judge was R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES**

Only on one occasion has there been a larger display of this breed at the Sherbrooke Fair. The animals were most uniform in type and quality. The classes were large, and contained from 6 to 19 animals.

Aged bulls: 1 and diploma, J. W. Logan, Howick, on Methshall Sir Douglas; 2, James Davidson, Waterloo.

Two year-olds: 1, D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station; 2, White Hill King of Hearts (this bull carried 100 lbs. for 24 days); 2, R. D. McArthur, N. Georgetown, on Whitehall Free Trader, his winning bull at Western show this season; 3, Hon. Wm. Owens, Montebello.

Yearlings: 1, W. D. Parker, Watley, on a choice bull; 2, Roland Menard, 3, Owens, on Moonlight White Frost; 4, Watt.

Senior bull calf: 1, Logan; 2, McArthur; 3, Watt.

Junior bull calf: 1, 2 and 3, McArthur. Aged cows: This string of 15 dairy matrons made a grand showing; 1, Logan on Ardre Ardre; 2, A. Phaneuf, St. Antoine Vercheres, on Reims 2nd; 3, Watt, on Pearl of Kelo.

Three-year-old cow: 1, McArthur; 2, Logan; 3, Watt.

Dry cow: 1, Watt; 2 and 3, Owens. Two-year-old heifer, dry: 1, Watt, on the beautiful Horpaland Robins; 2, Owens; 3, Logan.

Two-year-old in milk: 1, Logan; 2, Phaneuf; 3, McArthur.

Yearlings: 1, McArthur; 2, Owens; 3, Watt.

Senior heifer calf: 1, McArthur; 2, Logan; 3, Watt.

Junior heifer calf: 1, Owens; 2, Parber; 3, Logan.

Aged herd: 1, Logan; 2, Watt; 3, Owens. Young herd: 1, Owens; 2, McArthur; 3, Watt.

Four animals, get of one sire: 1, Owens; 2, Phaneuf; 3, McArthur.

Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Phaneuf; 2, Owens; 3, Watt.

The judge here was James Bryson, Brysonville, Que.

**JERSEYS**

In the Jersey classes J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont., placed the awards. Animals were shown by Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Edwards and Alexander, N. Coaticook; W. H. Martin, Warden; J. S. Feron and Ernest Booth, Lennoxville; H. C. Bailey, Cookshire.

Martin won 1st and diploma, on aged bull, with a bull of true breed Golden Star. Feron won a diploma in his two year old, B. Brown, on Woolsey B. Ball won 1st in yearling class, with Galloway of Lee.

In females Martin won 1st and diploma on Golden Gem, an aged cow, also 2nd Edwards was 3rd.

Three-year-olds: 1, and 3, Martin, on Bellevue Pet; 2, Edwards.

Two-year-old heifer: 1, Martin; 2, Ball; 3, Edwards.

Yearlings: 1, Martin; 2, Edwards; 3, Ball.

Aged herd: 1, Martin; 2, Feron. Young herd: 3, Ball; 2, Edwards.

Guernseys were exhibited by Guy Carr, Campton; Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island; J. M. Stevens, Brome and Hon. Sidney Fisher, Knowlton.

**FRENCH CANADIANS**  
French Canadians were judged by R. Ness, Howick. The exhibitors were Arsene Denis, St. Norbert; Sylvestre Bros., Chairvaux; Hon. L. A. Fisher, Knowlton. This class is improving from year to year, and becoming more uniform in type. The prizes were well divided, with A. Denis in the lead.

Aged bulls: 1, Ball, won 1st and diploma on

(Continued on page 10)

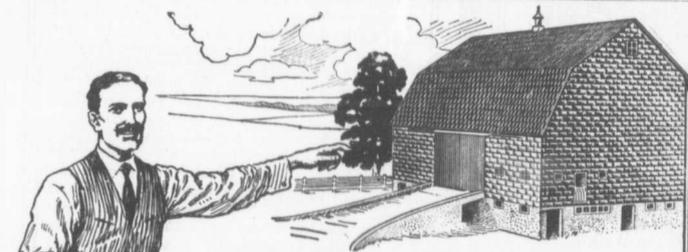
**Colts**  
Charles Cronk  
Where one has a cold weather 't's just the thing, mares foal in November, summer when and take care when the work had any expense been talking who have had winter and with their expense I keep a stallion better not a spring and the but to have a dividend. I have

At a meeting held in the province in to wait on the Western The deputations products of the Government's ence, in their desire to prove that trying up will oppose it just as vigorous United States Leaders to represent they would The Liberals The Conservators to show that British preference organized an denation it be asserted true desires products with by the raising in the eve. West will first of the Dominion accomplished who they own and also why in the f

It was also the labor union asking him to Great Britain commits itselfing the Hon. Mr. E. C. D. Grange, Mr.

ny horse this fall winter what is I will try one myself such as a stall would be the stable as out

**The Econom**  
On the average of pasture to keep the Figures are acre and interest, keep at six per charge of \$12, or against a cow for the same two at average, raise one make 20 tons of land would do much The interest and the same, \$10 the silage up, plus on equipment depend of silo, interest, etc. etc. for the silage, or \$ to this for cultivat we have our 20 ton



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**Colts in the Fall**

Charles Crand, Ontario Co., Ont.  
 Where one has suitable stables for cold weather I believe it would be just the thing to have some of the mares foal in the fall, say November or December. They could work all summer when we need them will also and take care of the foal in winter when the work is slack. I have not had any experience myself but I have been talking to farmers in Simcoe who have had their mares foal in winter and they were quite pleased with their experience.

I keep a stallion. I believe it would be better not to run him so hard all spring and then stand idle so long, but to have the work more evenly divided. I have a mare in foal to

\$40, or \$38 more than the two acres of pasture.

The average feed of silage for each cow a day is from 30 to 40 pounds. Taking the higher figure, 20 tons of silage would feed a cow 1,000 days; a little over 23 months, or approximately five times as long as the two acres of pasture. The two acres of silage would furnish 26 months of work at an additional cost of \$28, or at a rate of \$1.06 a month per cow while pasture costs at the rate of \$1.71 a month per cow. Here we have a saving of 63 cents a month although we would take some extra feed to go it with the silage, more perhaps than with the pasture. On the other hand, the silage would probably be the best for milk production.—R. K. Bliss, in Successful Farming.

**Another Farmers' Deputation**

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Dominion Grange held in Toronto on Tuesday, September 3rd, it was decided to cooperate with the three great farmers' organizations in the Western provinces in the organizing of another monster deputation of farmers to wait on the Dominion Government in Ottawa next winter season. The Western organizations finally decide in favor of taking such action. The deputation will again urge the scouring of wider markets for the products of the farm and also make it a special point to urge that their desire to build up the ties with the Mother Country, and also to prove that the manufacturers are not sincere when they talk of building up freer trade with Great Britain when it becomes eminent just as vigorously as they did the proposal to have freer trade with the United States.

Leaders of the farmers' movement in the West have been writing to representatives of the farmers in the East for some time asking if they would cooperate in the organizing of another such deputation. The Liberals were in power when the last deputation went to Ottawa. The Conservatives are now in power at Ottawa. Thus, it is hoped to show that this agitation for wider markets and an increase in the British preference, is not partisan in character. If the deputation is organized an effort will be made to have it exceed in magnitude the deputation that went to Ottawa a year ago last September. It will be asserted that the vote on Reciprocity last year did not reveal the true desires of the farming community in regard to freer trade in farm products with the United States, inasmuch as the issue was clouded by the raising of religious and loyalty cries.

In the event of its being decided to organize this deputation it is probable that some of the leaders of the farmers' organizations in the West will first hold a series of meetings in Ontario under the auspices of the Dominion Grange to explain what the farmers of the West have accomplished through their three great provincial organizations, just why they consider it so important that they shall have wider markets and also why they want their brother farmers in the East to stand by them in the fight they are waging.

It was also decided to cooperate with various churches and with the labor unions in the circulating of petitions to Hon. R. L. Borden, asking him to fulfill his promise to submit the question of assisting Great Britain in naval defence to the people before the Government commits itself to any policy. Among those present at the meeting were the Master of the Dominion Grange, Henry Clendinning of Manitoba; the Vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. E. G. Drury, of Crownhill, and the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Arthur.

**Stallion Enrolment and Inspection**

"Under what conditions can I own and travel a stallion under the new act that passed for Ontario House last session?" asks an Ontario subscriber in a recent letter to Farm and Dairy. There are many stallion owners in the country asking themselves the same question. A still larger class of breeders of mares, would like to know something of this new legislation that came into force on August 1st last.

The main provision of the act reads as follows: "No person shall own, travel or offer for use any stallion unbranded and until the name, description and pedigree of such stallion has been enrolled and a certificate of such enrollment procured as hereinafter provided." This provision of the act does not debar a horseman from travelling a grade stallion or one that is not sound. The protection to the owner of the high-class stallion and to the farmer horse breeder is contained in the following clauses:

"The certificate of enrolment of any stallion shall form a prominent part of any newspaper or other printed advertisement intended to advertise such stallion."

"Every poster issued shall contain a copy of the certificate of enrolment printed in bold face and conspicuous type and shall not contain any illustrations, pedigrees or other matter which is untruthful or misleading."

"Where no posters are used to advertise a stallion, the owner of the stallion shall exhibit to the owner of each mare at the time of service, if demanded, the original enrolment certificate issued for such stallion."

The enrolment and issuing of certificates is in the hands of a board of four, of which A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, is secretary. Applications for enrolment must be made to him. Provision is also made in the act for the inspection of stallions by a committee of three inspectors, who shall be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. The findings of the inspectors, favorable or otherwise, are then embodied in the certificate. Mr. Westervelt informs us that arrangements will be made so that any persons desiring inspection of their stallions may have them inspected during October. The fee for inspection is \$5; for enrolment, \$2. Certificates must be renewed each year, a charge of \$1 being made for the renewal. (Concluded on page 15.)

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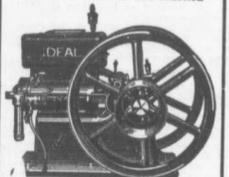
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My old-time Chickens until some of their cubs were turning black and blue from cholera. I was feeding them **International Poultry Food**. I never lost a chick. Another flock, and Cholera has left my premises.—J. F. HARRNETT.  
 After using a few feeds of **International Poultry Food**, I could look on my broiler—makes less lay all the year round—keeps the cockles vigorous—and insure raising the little chicks.  
 If you want to make money out of your fowls, feed **International Poultry Food**.  
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**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY**  
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**TORONTO**

my horse this fall so will know next winter what is the result. I think I will try one myself this fall for with weather such as we are having now a fall would be as likely to live in the stable as out of doors.

**The Economy of Silage**

On the average it takes two acres of pasture to keep a cow seven months. Figuring land at \$100 an acre and interest plus taxes and upkeep at six per cent, we have a charge of \$12, or \$1.71 a month against a cow for seven months' feed. The same two acres would, on the average, raise enough corn-fodder to make 20 tons of silage (extra good land would do much better than this.) The interest and upkeep would be the same, \$12. The cost of putting the silage up, plus the wear and tear on equipment depreciation in value of silo, interest on investment, losses, etc., would be about \$1 a ton for the silage, or \$20. Add \$4 an acre to this for cultivating the corn and we have our 20 tons of silage costing

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited



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

**2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada, the Great Britain rate add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including the free paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and who are not charged, varies from 15,500 to 16,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they are dealing with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. In order to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements under the circumstances warrant. We will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### LIVE STOCK AT TORONTO

What is the matter? There was a decline in number of exhibits in practically every section of the Live Stock Department at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

The fair otherwise was a great success. Never before were the exhibits of our manufacturers so attractive and so representative of Canadian urban industry. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that the interests of the agriculturist have been allowed to decline at this annual fair, which we have come to regard as giving a true representation of Canadian industry as a whole.

The reason, however, is not far to seek. The fair management is largely responsible for the decline in the live stock exhibits. Greater inducements are needed to encourage our

breeders to take their stock to Toronto. The prize list in the live stock sections at this great fair is not more attractive than is the prize list at several of our smaller fairs; and the expense to the breeders of showing is much greater. At Toronto, the stock must be fed on purchased feeds for two weeks, instead of one as at other fairs, and this makes a big difference in the bill of expense. With competition at Toronto as keen as it always has been in the live stock sections, extra attention and more costly fitting must be given to the animals previous to fair time. Our professional show men are going to the smaller fairs where they are used better.

The fair management does practically nothing to encourage amateur exhibitors. This leads inevitably to competition narrowing down to a few large exhibitors, with a decreasing number of entries, and consequently decreasing interest on the part of the fair visitors. In the Jersey classes this year, for instance, there were only two competitors, in the Ayrshire classes only four herd were represented, and in the swine department, with the exception of Berwshires, there was hardly any competition at all in the different breeds. A re-arrangement of the prize list, whereby the numerous smaller breeders throughout the country would find it to their interest to show at Toronto would have a wonderful effect in stimulating interest in the live stock classes.

A still further evidence of the indifference of the fair management to the interests of the live stock men is found in the lack of a suitable judging arena. The management have been promising a suitable arena for several years now, but the majority of fair visitors, if they see the judging of fat at all, must still see it from the far side of a picket fence. An arena similar to the one at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago would induce thousands of people to witness the live stock judging and add greatly to the educational value of the fair.

The Canadian National Exhibition derives the support that it does from the Government, because it is an educational institution. It is, therefore, only fair that the fair management give the agricultural exhibits first attention as the farmer, being the largest taxpayer in the country, contributes most heavily towards the support of the Exhibition. If the fair management does not wake up and provide a suitable judging arena and make the prize list in the live stock section more attractive, both to the professional and amateur show man, this important department of the fair will continue to deteriorate. A little of the energy and enthusiasm that had made the other departments of the Canadian National Exhibition such a success directed towards the Live Stock Department would soon right matters.

It is sometimes easier for a lawyer to get money out of a suit than for you to get money out of the lawyer.

### IMPORTANCE OF DRY FARMING

The Dry-Farming Congress to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, next month, is an event of international importance. Among the delegates to that Congress will be Governors of States, heads of Universities, Cabinet Ministers, leading agriculturists from practically every country of importance in the world, and newspaper men from every quarter, who will tell to the world something of the great problems discussed at the Congress.

And why so much interest in this Dry-Farming Congress? Those of us who live in sections of our country that are blessed with abundance of rain do not realize the vast importance of dry-farming problems in the agriculture of the world. The majority of the readers of Farm and Dairy are fairly sure of rain enough to bring their crops through to the harvest in any season. It is estimated, however, that over one-third of the earth's surface must be farmed by dry methods if at all. Some idea of the importance that dry farming has already assumed in the agriculture of the American continent may be gathered from the fact that about three billion acres of land, an area greater than all the farm land in Canada now under the plow, is now in process of reclamation. Wars have been waged and thousands of lives there have been sacrificed to gain less territory than is now being claimed by peaceful dry-farming methods.

Herein is an explanation of the importance that is being attached to the International Congress at Lethbridge. Even we in areas well supplied with rainfall may benefit by the lessons that will be taught at that Congress. Did we follow more in the footsteps of the apostles of dry-farming, such a thing as short crops would be unheard of. But in some sections of our own country and in many sections of other countries the proceedings of the Congress will be watched with much interest. This Congress will be one of the most important international conventions ever held in our country.

### WHAT CHEAP MONEY WILL DO

"Cheaper money for farmers" has come to be almost the slogan of some farm journals, particularly in western Canada. Editorial support has been found for the suggestion that the Government loan money to farmers at reasonable rates of interest. Those who suggest Government aid point out that did the Government signify its willingness to loan money to farmers it would bring down the rate of interest all around and enable farmers to secure the money that they need to improve farms and stock at four to four and a half per cent. interest. Even more journalistic support is given to the idea that farmers should band themselves together in cooperative credit societies and borrow money on the joint responsibility of all the members of the society.

This latter system has been extensively adopted in Europe. Before we adopt such a system in Canada it would be well to study the results at-

tained in the older countries. In Denmark, the home of cooperation, cooperative credit has been adopted widely. Money to buy land or improve stock can be gotten at very nominal rates. And what has been the result? Just in proportion as money became cheaper the price of land went up to absorb almost all the benefit. For instance, a piece of land that could have been bought for \$1,000 with money at six per cent. costs almost \$2,000 with money at three per cent. Even when the money is invested in improved stock or improved buildings the ultimate effect on the price of land is the same.

Could we in Canada secure cheap money either through Government loans or a cooperative credit system, the final result would be a great increase in land values. Nor would this increased value be confined to the country districts. In Canada a large part of the increased value would be in the cities with which we trade and from these urban increases in land values we would certainly derive no benefit. In fact, the increase in city values would be more immediate and of more value to the city landowner than would the increases in farm values. Even did the value of the land in the country increase appreciably, as it would in the long run, while it might be to the advantage of the present owners of the land, it would be to the disadvantage of those buying land later on as it would make it practically impossible for the young man without capital to get a start. Even those who reaped the increase in land values would be at a disadvantage when they wish to establish their sons on farms in their own neighborhood. Their children would have a choice of going far away where land is still cheap, of going to the city, or of becoming agricultural laborers.

Before we adopt such improvements as cooperative credit societies and before our Government supplies us with cheap money we need a change in our system of taxation, whereby these increases in land values would accrue at least in part to the state rather than to a few individuals, and whereby the borrowed money spent on improvements would be entirely exempt from taxation. This is the system of taxation that is endorsed by the Canadian National Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada—the taxation of land values.

### Some Good Alfalfa

Mr. Edward Jory, a Peterboro county farmer, has a field of alfalfa, with which he is particularly well pleased. This field was sown according to the most approved principles as advocated by Farm and Dairy. Mr. Jory cultivated his land thoroughly throughout the early part of the season and in seven weeks the alfalfa attained a growth of 17 inches and Mr. Jory expects to get a good crop this fall and still leave time for a sufficient second growth to protect the roots during the winter.

The system of cultivation followed by Mr. Jory has many advantages.

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The soil is gotten into the best mechanical condition, plant food is made readily available for the young alfalfa and above all, the moisture conditions in such well cultivated soil are ideal for the best growth of the crop. True, Mr. Jory will not get a crop of grain from his field this year, but he will get a crop of alfalfa and, in addition, he will have a better stand and larger crops in the next and succeeding years. This system of seeding alfalfa without a nurse

crop is growing in favor and we believe will soon be more common than the old system of seeding with a nurse crop.

**Construction of Cement Silo**

C. E. Brown, Simcoe Co., Ont. The concrete foundation of the cement silo on Mr. John Holdershaw's farm, Simcoe Co., Ont., here illustrated, is 30 feet broad and 20 inches thick. The circular concrete walls above are 10 inches thick, tapering one inch in every 10 feet. The inside diameter is 14 feet and the concrete floor is six inches thick.

The composition of the walls is one of cement to six of gravel, and having stone fillers placed in the center of the concrete to within two inches of the inside and two inches of the outside surface of the walls, and well filled in with cement. The wall is reinforced with barbed wire every 10 inches in height around the circumference.

**Highest Producing Cows Most Valuable**

S. W. Clemens, St. George, Ont. A new standard has been set up in regard to official records of dairy cows. A Holstein owned in New Jersey, Valdesa Scott 2nd claims the honor of being the first 40 pound cow that has ever known. Her official test reports show that she yielded in seven days 83.60 fat, equal to 41.875 pounds of butter, 80 per cent fat, a record that has never been approached by any other cow of any breed.

The significance of these great records lies in the fact that they enable us to select and breed from the individual and families possessing the tremendous production and assimilation necessary to the production of milk and litter in large quantities at the lowest possible cost. As one of our foremost dairy authorities points out: "The cow giving the most milk and butterfat leaves the owner with the most net cash profit without regard to cost of keeping, when compared with low producing cows on small cost of keeping."

There is a phrase of dairy economics that is hard to comprehend by a great many farmers. But every experiment and trial that has yet been made, we believe, proves the assertion to be true. We have heard hundreds of farmers, however, declaring the contrary. And it is peculiarly strange how such notions get into their heads and more strange how it continues to stay there.

They are "miltathered" with the idea, as the Irishman said, that there is more clear money in a low producing cow with a low cost of dairy ration. The figures of the Cow Competition Contest in Wisconsin, where the milk and butter product of each cow was measured by the cost of feed, proved these farmers to be very wrong. The same vicious notion prevails in regard to the soil. They think that there is more money to them in not spending their funds on fertilizers; in not feeding the soil. With both the cow and the land it is the old poor farming doctrine of trying to "get something from nothing." No man ever played that game and won.

The wise, well posted farmer says: "I must see to it first that I have profit making cows. Then I must feed them up to their best capacity with the right kind of feed. In that way only can I make the largest profit."

The successful dairyman endeavors to raise as much of the feed needed as possible on his own farm.

**XLIV**

There is one man in Canada who has caught the "Bill" Galloway idea.

Galloway is a successful U. S. manufacturer and supply man who has made and is continuing a big success in supplying American farmers with machinery direct, selling for cash and cutting out all the devious routes of old-time trade, paying no agents, no commissions, but through farm papers, by means of advertising, reaching the people—farmers—he wants, and then backing up his advertising by goods "all wool and a yard wide."

We refer to Dyer. You know him as "Dyer, The Fence Man."

Mr. Dyer is a farmer's son. He knows farms and farmers. Years ago he became connected with the selling end of the Page Wire Fence Co. Years of successful experience with these successful people taught him many things about farmers.

The idea again and again was impressed on him that a farmer likes to buy the best and get it at the lowest price, and for this he will pay cash.

So when Mr. Dyer started in business for himself, he immediately proceeded to cash in on this idea by starting his company, The Crown Fence and Supply Co., to sell fence direct to the farmers.

It is a personality appeal that Mr. Dyer makes in all his advertising—"Your money back, cheerfully refunded, if goods are not in every way satisfactory and better value than you can get elsewhere for the money."

This kind of dealing takes with farmers. It takes with any people.

So success! has it been with Mr. Dyer in fence that now he is taking on other lines,—roofing, a tongueless disc harrow, and a steel wagon.

This country's big! This country's broad! There is room for more men like Mr. Dyer. Who'll be the next to get in on this idea and sell to farmers direct?

Not every man can do this thing. The established lines of trade for most have proved the best. The opening is for the few. Perhaps it speaks to you!

Individuals and business firms whose reliability we can guarantee to "our people," we'll assist in this work through Farm and Dairy.

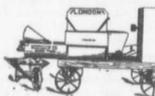
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**

**ARE IN A CLASS ALL BY THEMSELVES**

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

**DeLaval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.**  
Montreal Winnipeg



London Automatic Cream Separator Mixer does a very kind of mixing automatically by means of concrete you better write us for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. C, London, Ont.

**Economize on Milk for Calves and Make More Money**

Raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost. You can do this by using

**CALFINE**

"The Stockman's Friend"  
(Made in Canada)

CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no duty to pay. Feeding directions sent on application.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.00, and we will send 100 lbs. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

**CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED**  
TORONTO, CANADA

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS BEAT THE WORLD'S RECORDS**

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



<b>BANOSTINE BELLE DAKOL</b> Champion butter cow of the world. Best Official Test Record— Lbs. of milk 27,484 1/2 Lbs. of butter fat 1,658 3/4 Lbs. of butter, 90 percent fat 1,272 9/16 Average percent fat per year 1.68	<b>HIGH-LAWN HARTOG DAKOL</b> Stable mate of Banostine Belle Dakol. Best Official Test Record— Lbs. of milk 25,201 1/2 Lbs. of butter fat 1,542 3/4 Lbs. of butter, 90 percent fat 1,241 9/16 Average percent fat per year 1.68	<b>DAILY GRACE DAKOL</b> World's Champion Fat and Record— Best Official Test Record— Lbs. of milk 21,115 1/2 Lbs. of butter fat 1,542 3/4 Lbs. of butter, 90 percent fat 1,203 9/16 Average percent fat per year 1.61
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**WE HAVE JUST A FEW CHOICE BULL CALVES FOR SALE**  
Write for free booklet and detail information.

**MAPLECREST FARM**  
DAN DIMMICK & BRO., Props.,  
E. CLARIDON, OHIO  
Address all correspondence to Box G, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**CHALLENGE**

Save you money

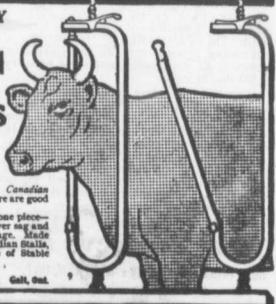
Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen.

If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write us enclosing money, 25c. for collars, 50c. for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book.

**THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA**  
54-64 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Can.  
2142

**FACTS—NOT THEORY —ABOUT**

**O.K. CANADIAN U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS**



When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—the new largest silver Spigot Dairy Farm at Ottawa—the Irishville Farm at Toronto—are equipped with O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions—there are good reasons for it.

O.K. U-Bar Steel Stanchions are of one piece—have no rivet joints—therefore never sag and stand up against the most severe usage. Made in Canada. We also make O.K. Canadian Stalls, Wire Rastus and a complete line of Stable Equipment. Write for catalogue.

**Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.**

**Creamery Department**

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

**Vessels for Collecting Cream**

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph.

Various plans have been tried, when collecting cream for the cream-gathering creamery, in order to protect the cream from heat and consequently over-development of acid and bad flavors while on the wagon or the cream hauler. In some cases, the cream of patrons at the beginning of a cream route is on the wagon nearly all day. In hot weather this usually means that the cream becomes very much overheated and more or less spoiled before reaching the creamery. To overcome this difficulty some creameries use wooden tanks, lined with tin, in which there is sometimes a compartment for ice, and in some cases a block or two of ice may be put in the tank of cream to keep it cool, but this is a practice not to be recommended.

Covering cans with a wooden or other covering, has been tried in recent years with more or less success. The objection to this form of can is that it increases the load and reduces the space available on the cream wagon. They are also less convenient to handle and more expensive to purchase at the outset.

In order to see what difference in temperature and acidity of cream, there would be by having cream in these two styles of can, we asked our driver to empty, as nearly as he could

estimate, half the cream from each patron, on certain days, into an ordinary milk can and the other half into a wooden-jacketed cream can. The result of tests on five days were as follows:

Date.	Ordinary Milk Can.				Wooden Jacketed Can.			
	Temp. of cream when received at creamery.	Per cent when rec. in cream.	Per cent fat in cream.	Loss cream.	Temp. of cream when received at creamery.	Per cent when rec. in cream.	Per cent fat in cream.	Loss cream.
June 22...	64 deg. F.	.38	32.5	214	64 deg.	.43	32.5	193
July 5.....	77 deg.	.46	30.5	191	73 deg.	.52	31.0	200
July 14....	74 deg.	.49	30.5	200	74 deg.	.57	30.5	204
Aug. 10....	79 deg.	.50	31.5	212	74 deg.	.57	30.5	204
Aug. 17....	74 deg.	.56	32.0	246	71 deg.	.55	31.5	221
Averages	73.5 deg. F.	.490	30.8	213.6	70.2 deg. F.	.504	31.4	205.6

**CONCLUSION**

It will be noticed that there was a slight variation in weights of cream and percentages of fat contained in the two lots each day, but they are near enough for a practical comparison of results. The cream in the wooden-jacketed can arrived at an average of 3.4 degs. cooler than did the cream in a milk can, and had slightly less acidity, the difference in this point being practically negligible. It is a question whether or not the jacketed can, under these conditions, pays for the extra expense in cost, and extra labor in hauling and handling the cream. About the only advantage in the jacketed can, as revealed in these tests, was the slightly lower temperature of the cream on arrival at the creamery. The wagon was not covered.

**Meeting of the W. O. D. A. Executive.**

A meeting of the Directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association was held in the Dairy build-

Date.	Ordinary Milk Can.				Wooden Jacketed Can.			
	Temp. of cream when received at creamery.	Per cent when rec. in cream.	Per cent fat in cream.	Loss cream.	Temp. of cream when received at creamery.	Per cent when rec. in cream.	Per cent fat in cream.	Loss cream.
June 22...	64 deg. F.	.38	32.5	214	64 deg.	.43	32.5	193
July 5.....	77 deg.	.46	30.5	191	73 deg.	.52	31.0	200
July 14....	74 deg.	.49	30.5	200	74 deg.	.57	30.5	204
Aug. 10....	79 deg.	.50	31.5	212	74 deg.	.57	30.5	204
Aug. 17....	74 deg.	.56	32.0	246	71 deg.	.55	31.5	221
Averages	73.5 deg. F.	.490	30.8	213.6	70.2 deg. F.	.504	31.4	205.6

ing at the Canadian National Exhibition, Tuesday, Sep. 3. It was decided to hold the next convention and the annual exhibit of cheese and butter at Woodstock, Jan. 15 and 16. Many more special prizes will be offered in connection with the exhibition this year than have been given hitherto. A revision of the prize list has been made by which five prizes instead of four will be given in a number of the sections, although the total money given in prizes will not be any greater. A class has been added for flat cheese. The judges for cheese will be W. W. Gray, Stratford; George E. Booth, Ingersoll; Robert Johnston, Woodstock; and T. Ballantyne, of Stratford, as a reserve. In the butter classes the judges will be F. Dean, Woodstock; I. W. Steinhoff, Toronto, and James Biffin, of

Stratford, with J. B. Moore, as a reserve. The Dairy Herd Competition that has been conducted so successfully during the past few years, will be continued by Mr. J. B. Smith in the matter of visiting the patrons of creameries and cheeseries to assist in obtaining a better quality of cream and milk was approved and the further conduct of the work endorsed, provided funds are supplied by the Government.

The president, three vice-presidents and the secretary were appointed a committee to prepare the programme for the next convention.

The directors present included, the President, D. A. Dempsey, of Stratford; S. R. Wallace, Burgessville; T. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. N. Paget, Canboro; J. B. Smith, Alton; Robert Mirex, St. George, Exeter; S. E. Facey, Harrietsville, and the secretary, Frank Hens, London.

**Butter-Making Awards**

The results of the butter-making competition in the Dairy Building at the Toronto Exhibition were as follows—Miss R. Patton, Newton Brook, Ont. 95.35; Mrs. M. Bryden, Guelph, 93.91; Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 93.33; Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 93.12; Miss M. Scott, Bowdol, 92.77; Miss A. Barber, Guelph, 92.5.

J. Malcolm and Son, St. George, Ont., are looking for a good district in which to locate a branch of their St. George condensery. They have had difficulty in securing enough turning orders down right along, because they cannot fill them.

**Sherbrooke**

(Continued)

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7-year-old but  
1 Carr, a but  
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grad form cow  
Fisher, 3-year-old  
1 Bull  
7-year-old heif  
1 Bull  
one-year-old heif  
aged heifer, 1  
Young herd: 1  
The Brown Sw  
way in this part  
were shown by C  
Jolly and A. S.  
Cliff, also by J  
Falls, Stanton  
pigs but 2, C  
Other awards  
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sell; Dairy, J  
W. B. Stewart.

Cattle Judging  
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Students' Class,  
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Fisher; 3, Cha  
1st.  
Dairy Cattle  
George Cross; 1  
A. Libbey, Av  
CBE, J. B. T. R  
H. Dodge Cou  
Dougall Ormston

SHEEP  
There was one  
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exhibition, taking  
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ed. Shroppers  
Prof. Reed and A  
Donald College,  
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Yorkshires led  
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Berks, Poles,  
Jerseys and Ham  
John Harvey o  
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the head. The  
prizes in the ju  
sheep and swine  
sons), J. A. Bro  
Libbey; 3, Harry  
students' class,  
George Muir How  
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Brown; 2, Geor  
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Thews; 3, C. H.  
DAIRY

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Boy, St. Favian; 2  
Out; 3, 2. Berry  
Geo. Empey, New  
Best three boars  
Ernest Thibodeau,  
Tombetta, St. Bil  
Thibodeau, Assen  
Best three boars  
out, Racine; 2, J.  
W. W. Shufelt, Fr  
son, St. Isidore.

Dairy butters: 1  
ville; 2, Miss G. L  
ander; 4, Mrs. Alex  
cook.  
Dairy prints: 1, Cl  
2, Mrs. Alexander,  
Wm. McIsaac, Bir  
Mansville.

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**Remarkable Skimming Records Reported by Eastern Dairy School**

CANADIAN Dairymen look upon The Eastern Dairy School at Kingston with great respect, and know that the School's reports are always accurate and reliable. One of this year's reports of the School is of great interest to dairymen as it shows some remarkable skimming records made by The STANDARD Cream Separator.

Test No. 1 (printed on right side of ad.) shows that the No. 4 STANDARD, listed at 450 lbs., capacity of milk per hour, skimmed at the rate of over 520 lbs., not only skimmed at nearly 100 lbs. over its rated capacity, mind you, but skimmed down to .025 per cent., which represents the loss of but 1/4 lb. of butter fat in 1,000 lbs. of milk.



THE STANDARD  
Other makes of separators, skimming at their listed capacity, average about .10 per cent., whereas the loss of 1 lb. of butter fat in 1,000 lbs. of milk. The STANDARD skimming at average over its listed capacity, saves 3/4 of a lb. more butter fat in every 1,000 lbs. of milk.

Test No. 1 therefore goes to show that the owner of a STANDARD 450 lb. machine can open it up to skim 550 lbs., and still skim as closely as the next best 450 lb. machine. In other words you can secure a 550 lb. machine at the price of a 450 lb. STANDARD, provided you are satisfied to have the STANDARD skim equally as well, or better than, other reputed close-skimming separators.

Standard  
But, if you desire to skim at the rate of .01 per cent. which is equal to a gain in butter fat amounting to \$27 per year with a herd of 20 cows, just run the STANDARD at its list-price. In fact in the Eastern Dairy School's tests Nos. 2 and 3, the STANDARD skimmed at .01 per cent., (losing but 1/10 of a pound of butter fat in 1,000 lbs. of milk) and still skimmed considerably over its rated capacity. The STANDARD is a remarkable machine.

The STANDARD is, indeed, "The World's Greatest Separator." And the machine you will select, if you go into the separator question thoroughly and buy a machine solely on its merits.

**TESTS OF STANDARD**

Size No. 4  
Listed Capacity, 450 lbs.

TEST NO. 1 APRIL 23RD.  
Minutes Running..... 23  
Temp. of Milk..... 90 deg. Fahr.  
Lbs. of Milk Separated..... 500  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat..... .025  
In Skimmed Milk..... .025  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Cream..... 27.5

TEST NO. 2 APRIL 24TH.  
Minutes Running..... 25  
Temp. of Milk..... 90 deg. Fahr.  
Lbs. of Milk Separated..... 500  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat..... .01  
In Skimmed Milk..... .01  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Cream..... 39

TEST NO. 3 APRIL 25TH.  
Minutes Running..... 19  
Temp. of Milk..... 90 deg. Fahr.  
Lbs. of Milk Separated..... 550  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat..... .01  
In Skimmed Milk..... .01  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Cream..... 41

Let us send you booklets containing further records of STANDARD tests, and proofs of its superiority. Send us your name and address today.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited**

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

**Sherpas Exhibition**

(Continued from page 10)

gold Thistle, a bull of good type; 2 and 1, Carr.  
Two-year-old bull: 1, Stevens; 2, Ball; 1, Carr.  
Yearlings: 1, Fisher; 2, Ball; 3, Stevens.  
Aged cows: 1, and Diploma, Fisher, on a good form cow, Royal Gollie; 2, Carr; 3, Fisher.  
Three-year-old cows: 1, Carr; 2, Fisher; 1, Ball.  
Two-year-old heifers: 1 and 3, Fisher; 2, Ball.  
One-year-old heifers: 1, 2 and 3, Fisher.  
Aged heifer: 1, Fisher; 2, Carr.  
Young herd: 1, Fisher; 2, Ball.

The Brown Swiss is gaining headway in this part of the province, and were shown by C. E. Standish, W. A. Jolly and A. S. Libbey, of Ayers' Cliff, also by James Hawkins, Kingsley Falls. Standish won all the prizes but two, also the diplomas. Other awards of interest were:

Cattle Parade: Beef, F. J. Cromwell; Dairy, J. W. Logan; Grade, H. B. Stewart.

Cattle Judging Competition (farmers): Beef cattle, A. H. J. Elliott, Danville; 2, Cecil Warner, Sandhurst; 3, Geo. Cross, Brysonville. Students' Class, J. C. H. Hodge, Cookshire; 2, A. E. Matthews, Macdonald College; 3, Chas. McCleary, Hill-Top.

Dairy Cattle (farmers' sons), J. A. George Cross; 2, Cecil Warner; 3, A. S. Libbey, Kingsley Falls. Students' Cliff, I. B. T. Reid, Ulverton; 2, C. H. Hodge, Cookshire; 3, W. G. McDougall, Ormstown.

**SHEEP AND SWINE**

There was one of the largest exhibits of sheep of any show held in Eastern Canada, over 750 head being on exhibition, taking in the Leicesters, Cotswolds, Oxford Downs, Hampshire Downs, Cheviots, Dorset Horned, Shropshires and Southdowns. Prof. Reed and A. R. Ness, of Macdonald College, judged the sheep. The porkers, too, were out in large numbers, there being over 1,000 head shown.

Vorkshires led in point of numbers, then Tamworths, Chester Whites, Berkshire, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Hampshire.

John Harvey of Freshburg, was the largest exhibitor, having out over 180 head. The following won the prizes in the judging competition on sheep and swine. Sheep, farmers' sons), J. A. Brown, Beith; 2, A. S. Libbey; 3, Harry O'Neil, Sandhurst; students' class, 1, C. H. Hodge; 2, George Muir Howick; 3, B. T. Reid.

Swine (farmers' sons), 1, J. A. Brown; 2, George Cross; 3, Pierre Sylvestre. College class, 1, A. G. T. Taylor, Dewittville; 2, A. E. Matthews; 3, C. H. Hodge.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**

The exhibit of butter and cheese was as large as usual, and the quality was pronounced par excellence by the judges. Much of the butter and cheese scored from 94 to 98 points.

Best three boxes white cheese: 1, L. E. W. St. Florian; 2, W. F. Gerow, Napawan, Ont.; 3, Z. Bergeron, Moho's Mills; 4, Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.

Best three boxes colored cheese: 1, Ernest Thibodeau, N. Stikaria; 2, W. Touchette, St. Eli de Victoria; 3, A. Touchette, Assot Corners.

Best three boxes butter: 1, J. P. Vincent, Racine; 2, J. H. Leclaire, Foster; 3, W. W. Shultz, Freshburg; 4, P. Pomirou, St. Adrien.

Dairy butter: 1, B. D. Young, Mansonville; 2, Miss C. L. Edwards; 3, Ed. Alexander; 4, Mrs. Alexander; all of N. Coaticook.

Dairy prints: 1, Clark Hall, Sevebury; 2, Mr. Alexander, N. Coaticook; 3, Mrs. Wm. McEwan, Birchton; 4, B. D. Young, Mansonville.

The school exhibit put up by the Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, and in charge of Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector General of Schools, was of unusual interest. The apple exhibit of the Trappist Fathers of Oka, was particularly fine,

and demonstrated the possibilities of apple growing in the Province of Quebec. The Federal and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. J. C. Caron, favored the exhibition with their presence.—W. F. S.

**Tuberculosis of Fowl**

(Continued from page 5)

circular and slightly raised, and on opening found to contain a yellow, cheesy material. The intestines, spleen, and other organs may also be studded with these small tubercles, varying in size from a pinhead to a marble. The liver is usually enlarged.

**CONTROL**

Tuberculosis can be controlled. The disease is spread in the flock through the droppings of affected birds, from the drinking troughs, and from cattle or other organs may also be studded with these small tubercles, varying in size from a pinhead to a marble. The liver is usually enlarged.

The disease is spread in the flock through the droppings of affected birds, from the drinking troughs, and from cattle or other organs may also be studded with these small tubercles, varying in size from a pinhead to a marble. The liver is usually enlarged.

It may be introduced into a flock, also in purchasing new birds, or through chickens hatched from eggs from tubercular fowl. Frequently an affected bird may die, but the farmer pays so little attention to such a small loss that the disease spreads until nearly all the flock may be affected. Drastic measures are then necessary to eradicate it. Treatment of individual fowls is useless. In small flocks, it is best to destroy them all and build up a new flock from a healthy source. With large flocks, all suspected birds should be destroyed. The remainder could then be marked. In either case, all diseased birds should be burned, or buried so deeply after sprinkling with lime that the earthworms will not carry the disease germs to the surface soil to affect other fowl. All manure from the pens should also be mixed with lime and ploughed under. The hen house should then be disinfected with warm whitewash to which crude carbolic is added at the rate of one gallon of acid to 20 gallons of whitewash. Care should be taken to secure new birds or eggs from healthy stock.

The question of prevention we have not been able to deal with this week. Look for it on our Poultry page next week, Sept. 19th.

**GOVERNMENT EXPERT Chooses SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators for His Three Farms**



Like other shrewd farmers, Mr. Anson Groh, widely known agricultural lecturer employed by the Government, knows the word to be made in dairying. He has succeeded because he knows profit is of far greater importance than first cost. Mr. Groh is seen sitting in this picture, with his family and assistants, before his country home. Like others making most money from dairying, Mr. Groh selected the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as good, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Groh says:

"Preston, Ontario, May 26, 1912.—Some years ago we selected the Sharples Tubular. After a few years' use we found it necessary to get another separator for another farm and selected a No. 4. After several years' service of these two machines, we would not think of introducing anything else on our third farm, recently purchased. ANSON GROH."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by cartloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of Mr. Groh and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning, and all the profits.

Get quick attention by asking for Catalog 253

**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

**ALWAYS WINS** field competitions because of its wonderful capacity

See The **"Bissell"**

Disc Harrow in action and you'll buy no other. Write for Harrow Catalog to Dept. W

**T. E. Bissell Co., Limited**  
Bloor, Ontario

**For Sale** A First-Class Creamery, 60 miles West of Toronto. Good make. Large territory. No opposition. A going concern. Over 200,000 lbs. Will accept \$3,000. Address all replies to B.O. 426, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

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

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

Get Our Scale Booklet

**STOP THE LEAKS ON THE FARM**

Every farmer is a large buyer and seller—and whether he is buying feeding stuffs, fertilizers, seed, etc., or selling live stock, grain and potatoes—unless he has a Scale on the Farm he cannot tell whether or not he is the victim of short weight.

Short weights on purchases and sales soon take the cream off the farm profits. But a Wilson Scale places the Farmer's business on a business-like foundation.

Every farm can pay a profit if all the profit is received—but what farm can stand constant leakage of a few pounds here and a few pounds there? Is it any wonder that profits are sometimes considerably less than they ought to be.

We make two Scales which are specially suited to the varied requirements of a Farm. The first is No. 68—2,000 lbs. capacity—a good reliable scale—of which we have sold hundreds to Farmers, who usually fit it to a rough platform for weighing live stock.

The other farm scale is our No. 200—4,000 lbs. capacity. This is a larger and more expensive Scale, and is supplied with a concrete platform. It is in our estimation the ideal scale for all farm purposes, and is especially useful on stock or dairy farms.

Both Scales are of the best materials, solidly made and accurately adjusted. They have all the features which have made Wilsons supreme in scale manufacture. Government certificate free with each Wilson Scale.

**THIS BOOK FREE**

Perhaps this "leakage" thought is new to you. Perhaps you have grown accustomed to letting others do the weighing for you. But you can see that this is not good business—you are not **SURE** of getting your share of profits. You will be interested in our book "How to Stop the Leaks," which we are willing to send free to Farmers.

Do not let another season pass. Stop the leaks now. Send for your copy to-day.

**C. WILSON & SON · SCALES**  
93 ESPLANADE EAST TORONTO

THE greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it.—R. W. Emerson.

## The Best Laid Schemes

(New England Homestead)

I GUESS we'll just hev to come to it, Ma."

Pa Turpy leaned up against the sagging gate, at an angle which gloomily at a long substantial straw. The gloom, however, was distinctly lightened by a twinkle at the back of shrewd gray eyes under shaggy, grizzled brows.

Ma Turpy knew that twinkle of old. She had not summered and wintered Pa Turpy fifty years for nothing. She threw broadcast to a score of plump chickens the last handful of a measure of corn—all except one kernel, which hit the tip of Pa Turpy's grandly jutting nose with nonchalant precision.

"Elihu Turpy, what hev you got in your mind? Out with it! For I know you don't mean to sell this place, any more'n I do!"

"Easy, Ma, easy. You must admit that John an' Julietty kin put up quite an argymint agin our stayin' here. It does sound kinder bad to hear of an' old duffer seventy-one years old, an' his head with its thick gray curls close to his strongly-beating old heart—"I reckon, Ma, that ez long ez you an' me air jest ez peart an' strong ez John an' Julietty, an' kin raise enough truce to keep ourselves, an' pay the taxes, we shall—fall—to—get—a—customer—fer—this—place."

"Elihu Turpy, air you goin' to put up a 'Fur Sale' sign? An' after all you've said? I know that John an' Julietty air the best children the ever lived, an' they each hev a good home ready for us; but this house—that you brought me to when I was only a schoolin'—an'—an'—the babies that died—the little graveyard, Elihu!"—Elihu Turpy straightened up, took three firm long strides, and flung a sturdy brown denim arm about the plump, shapely blue gingham shoulders that were shaking piteously.

"There, there, Mehitable, I was goin' in to remark that I had to promise John an' Julietty that I'd put up a 'Fur Sale' sign through June, when there's the most passin'—hed ter do that to pacify 'em—but, Ma, listen!"—he drew the dust from his thick gray curls close to his strongly-beating old heart—"I reckon, Ma, that ez long ez you an' me air jest ez peart an' strong ez John an' Julietty, an' kin raise enough truce to keep ourselves, an' pay the taxes, we shall—fall—to—get—a—customer—fer—this—place."

And with this oracular utterance, Ma Turpy had to be content, for the time. But as she resumed her evening chores, she felt strangely comforted, and the strains of "Duke Street" and "Coronation" sounded forth triumphantly in the ringing soprano that for years had led the village choir.

That night, Ma and Pa Turpy lay awake for a full hour conversing in whispers, like the two old conspirators that they were, and giggling and snickering in a way quite in keeping with the buoyant kiddishness which neither had ever outgrown. "The mouse in the wall" may have heard, between snickers, "malaria," "rattlers," "tramps," and "the ghost,

if we hev to!" But there were no other listeners, and the gray-headed bright-eyed plotters were scandalously safe from detection when they finally fell asleep in each others' arms, as they had done each night for fifty years—save that dreadful three years when Elihu Turpy was away, fighting for his country.

The next day was June 1. Faithful to his agreement with "the children,"



The Substantial Home of a Well Known Ayrshire Breeder

Mr. Alex. Hume, Northumberland Co., Ont., whose home may be here seen, is one of the best known Ayrshire breeders in Canada. It was at this home that over 30 guests were entertained recently at the time of the Menie Ayrshire Breeders' Meet. The house is of squared stone; a most substantial structure.

Pa hoisted high on the firmest gatepost a finely Hamboyant "Fur Sale" yellow letters on a sideboard of a derelict wheelbarrow.

That very afternoon, a big touring car, speeding by, was abruptly brought to a standstill, and its occupants, a lady and a gentleman, got out and came hastening up the walk with faces of shining expectancy. They had several times noticed the fine old colonial house, and its spreading and splendid willows, and spreading and pleasant pastures, and had coveted it for a summer home, and now it really seemed too good to be true, that it was really for sale.

Ma blew the horn for Pa, who was cutting bean poles down in the back pasture, and then proceeded to show off the old house—dutifully, and yes, even with enthusiasm. She quite let herself out in fact. She felt that she could trust Pa!

Pa came strolling up from the pasture, greeted the delighted prospectives with elaborate courtesy, and took the job off Ma's hands. The lady waved enthusiastically over the grove, the maple groves, the pine hedge, with its carpet of trailing arbutus—and when her eyes fell upon the fine, craggy old ledge at the back of the house, green with poplars, and birches and rock ferns, her adjectives gave out. "Such a charming ery to

climb, and there sit and read and write and muse!"

Pa Turpy smiled indulgently, but with a suggestion of melancholy. "Yes, ma'am, it is a harness ledge, but we never had time to set an' muse there, an'—well, I guess I'd better be teetotally honest with you—if you buy the place you'd better—wall, there, here been children seen there, an'—Azz the lady gathered up and fled to the car, and the gentleman followed. He had not appeared quite as impressed as she by the snake story but evidently he was fairly well acquainted with his wife.

Pa watched the car fade away in a cloud of dust. Then he went in and sat down beside Ma, and took her hand:

"Didn't hev to use anything but the snake story fur this one? Ain't that economy, hev? They didn't even ask when a rattlesnake was seen on that ledge—but I don't believe it would hev made a mite of difference to the lady if she hed learned that the last one was killed fifty-six years ago!"

Ma giggled comfortably, unbound Pa's arm, and proceeded forthwith to concoct for him a distracting strawberry shortcake, filling it with berries which she had gathered that morning

inly fond of his would-be adoptive parents, he decamped one night, leaving behind him only an unwashed onion bed. But yes, there was one other characteristic souvenir—an old bottle neck so adroitly fitted into a hole beside the south attic window that at a strong wind, however light, brought forth walls' imaginative soul, had rejoiced youth's imaginative soul.

Marianny Tomplins, who came in, at strenuous seasons, so "help out," was scared nearly out of her wits one dusk of day, shortly after Tad's departure, as she opened the door at the door of the attic, thinking to seek herbs suited to her "noorality." The blood-curdling shriek that swept down on the wings of a rising east wind, which at the same time extinguished that never again could she be induced to enter that attic, even a broad daylight, and when the wings were still, not even after Elihu Turpy had ferreted out the genesis of the "ghost." For some reason or other, because he had grown fond of that impish Tad, and missed him—Pa Turpy had grown away that bottle neck. For twenty-five years, he had survived the annual cleanings and cleanings—and now, at last, it came again to its own. There was never a more impish than illuminated Pa Turpy's benevolent countenance as he settled that bottle in its ancient place of business—

—Ma aiding and abetting!

A stalwart lady who wished to fit up the place for summer boarders had nearly consummated a bargain, in spite of Pa's most adroit marshaling of the trio of terrors, when he hesitated, hummed, hawed, and asked her to come around and finish the business in the evening, as he must hurry to save some hay from a shower that threatened. His practiced weather eye saw exactly the right kind of east wind coming!

That evening as they were gathered around a table strewn with papers in the gloomy old sitting room, Pa Turpy suddenly recalled that an attic window had been left open. Another shower seemed due, which would injure himself in that direction. Excusing himself, he opened the door at the foot of the stairs, a shriek that far more than met his expectations ramped down the narrow stairway. The lamp flared wildly. The big willow beat sobbingly against the windows. The lady sprang like a leaf. Pa looked sheepish, and essayed, stammering, to use the bargain. He would not open up the haunted house, but his confusion of fate was enough for the lady—"not that she was a nervous woman, nor the least terrified. He herself—far from it—but the boarder—"

She started away, "nor cast one look behind!"

The conspirators fled to each other's arms, and rocked as if with an inextinguishable laughter, and so the prospectives came and went—a tide of summer travel was at its height, and the old silver-gray house had never looked more attractive.

It was the evening of the thirtieth of the month. Elihu Turpy came in from milking the old bump, and set down the brimming pail with a thump. "Down comes that sign 't-morrer mornin'—early, sun-up. By hemp, it's ben fun, an' though it hev et into my time like the fair little one, it's been in a state. But we've fulfilled a bargain—an' no harm done! Eh! Ma! But what of John and Julietty should find out!" He pinched Ma's plump, pink cheek.

"They won't—they won't! An' now they'll leave us in peace for a while. Seven o'clock—no danger of any more house bumpers! We can—"

(Continued next week)

The Up

Lessons of

T. G. Raynor,

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**The Upward Look**

**Lessons of Life from Weeds**

T. G. Royner, Seed Division, Ottawa

Farmers are quite familiar with weed life. They have learned from experience to look for certain weeds in meadows, others in grain crops, others in gardens, and some along the roadsides. They have also learned that some are short lived lasting only a year; we call them annuals. If allowed to go to seed they usually produce a lot of it. There is another class that takes two years to complete their life history such as the bindweed; we call them biennials. If checked in the production of seeds they will try again. Then there are those which grow from the root and last from year to year until dug completely out or something is applied at the roots to kill them. In this class are field bindweed or wild morning glory. We call them perennials. If they are interfered with in producing seeds they will try again and again, and if they don't accomplish their object in life, the roots are still there and ready to start up another year and have another try.

How much like the soil of the farm is the human heart, and how much like the farm weeds is the evil that gets into our hearts and crowds out or smother the good seeds which are planted there. Like the soil of the farm

the human heart, using the term in the sense of the centre of life, as in Christ's parable of the soil, may have its wayside, shallow, weedy, or good clean ground. One Bible writer speaking of the human heart in its natural unregenerated state, says "It is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked;" and in another place he says "it is to be kept with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life."

If the farmer would successfully till his soil and kill or keep in subjection all the weed life growing there in, he must become familiar with the nature and the habits of growth of those weeds with which he has to deal. Is it any less reasonable, that a man wishing to keep evil out of his nature, must make a study of not only his own heart as in the language of an old Greek philosopher "know thyself!" but he must learn to recognize the evil that suggests itself to him in so many forms? The good Lord tells us in the parable of the tares and the wheat that the enemy who sowed the tares was the devil, the father of lies, and the sower of evil. He sometimes comes to us as an angel of light. We must learn to recognize his allurement and prevent the seed thought of sin getting a start in the heart soil. The Bible is the great source for giving us this light and every farmer should become a member of the Pocket Testament League whose pledge is to carry a portion of the Word with us all the time, and read at least one

chapter a day which is a very easy thing to do, if we will only make up our minds to do it. It is rather astonishing how many young men refuse to do it these days even when asked. It was refreshing to note in the writer's experience recently, the case of a lady who had gone out from a village in Eastern Ontario early in the morning to pick berries. As she was returning home she was asked to have a ride. The conversation drew from her the fact that in her haste to get to the berry patch she had not stopped to read a portion of the word, but she had brought in her pail with her some loose leaves from her Bible to read in the berry patch. If everyone were as careful and seemed to enjoy her religion all the day and week long,—to search the scriptures—there would be more heirs to Eternal Life: As someone has remarked, "Reading the Bible will keep you from sin, but sin will keep you from reading the Bible."

Like the weed, evil is most easily dealt with when it first starts. While young and tender it is easily killed. Let sin once get going and its roots strike deeper and deeper until instead of being an annual it becomes a perennial and fills the whole heart soil. Take the boy who is forming habits. He is tempted to try the cigarette. He knows his parents are opposed to it. He has learned that it is injurious to his system, yet he persists because the company that goes with the smoker. He smokes, too, because

he sees so many men smoking that he can't do him so very much harm and so he persists until he has got the habit and isn't ashamed of it. The cigar and the pipe follow in rapid succession and soon he becomes a slave to a plug of tobacco, from which he perchance would gladly free himself in later years but cannot even when he may realize it is a great injury to himself.

This is the experience of hundreds of men who try in their own strength to break with habits that are enslaving them. So it is with evil habits of all kinds. Before it becomes a habit it might be overcome. It is the continual doing of a thing over and over again that makes it the habit.

The best antidote to bad habits is to form good ones. Evil is crowded out when we entertain the good, and there is One who can help us to overcome. The roots of perennial sins must be pulled out or destroyed or they will continually give us trouble in our lives by coming on again and again just as they do in the soil.

The self surrendered life to Christ is the only overcoming life. Let us give it a fair trial.

I think a lot of Farm and Dairy. It is about the best paper I have ever read. A fine feature of it is that it is so encouraging for young men. In it they can find out what others have done and how well they got along with little or nothing to start with.—F. J. Cook, Essex Co., Ont.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.  
 Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—  
 To rise nevermore.  
 'Twas weak flour, of course.  
 Meaning weak in gluten.  
 But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.  
 With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.  
 Stays risen too.  
 Being coherent, elastic.  
 And the dough feels springy under your hand.  
 Squeaks and cracks as you work it.  
 Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.  
 Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.  
 Great is the bread born of such dough—  
 Your dough!  
 Try this good flour.

**Five Roses Flour**

Not Bleached Not Blended





**RAT CORN**

**Ruled by our Fears**  
I went into the house the other day when we were having a terrific thunderstorm. The thunder was blazing away at a terrible rate, and the lightning flashes were certainly blinding.

I found the boss's wife and the boss's sister and the hired girl all cowering on the kitchen floor, with the blinds drawn down, simply frightened to death. And everyone of them was doing her level best to make the others believe that they were frightened.

Now, I am the only hired man, but I can take a little more philosophical view of a thunderstorm than that. For instance, those people know just as well as I that only a very small percentage of thunderstorms result fatally to anybody. They knew that covering their heads on the floor did not make them one bit safer than if they had assumed a cheerful attitude. And they would have been so much happier.

I suppose that Home Club readers who have heard my criticism so far will think it is a very great impertinence on the part of the hired man. But I know from experience that we can control our fears if we try to. I used to be frightened to death at thunderstorms but it doesn't worry me a little bit now.

Learning to control our fears gives us self control that comes in good everywhere—even in a scrap with the boss.—"Another Hired Man."

**Knowing Your Husband's Business**  
By Mrs. A. Maca.

Many women pride themselves on not knowing the first thing about how to do field work on a farm, or anything else usually done by men. They are not what one would call ignorant women, but, according to my estimation, not wise ones either.

What harm can be in a woman understanding and being able to advise, if necessary, in regard to operating a farm; to be able to detect and adjust screws, bolts, straps, rivets or anything else that may need looking after in regard to farm machinery? What is there so shocking, pray, if my lady knows how to harness and hitch up a horse, a team or a quartette or even a quintette of horses,

**OUR HOME CLUB**

upon the sister woman who dons bloomers and shirt waist, straw hat and driving gloves, coarse, heavy shoes, and with her whip in hand takes her team and whatever piece of machinery is needful for her to operate, and day after day assists her "John," thereby saving the expenses of a hired man?

**DORA WORK THROUGH LOVE**  
Nine cases out of ten she does it more because she has to do it than from any other reason, and because she can do it more easily than get along with the different kinds of hired men. Don't understand me to say that hired men are all alike and I know better than to even insinuate that; but the first class men are generally not looking for a place. Why, then, labor her from what town people call "polite society"? She is no more vulgar, perhaps, than yourself. Because she fulfills her part cheerfully is no reason to use you to laugh-at and scorn her, as you are doing.

What would you do—you who pride yourselves on your ignorance of agriculture and everything pertaining to the farm if you did not see suddenly called off this mundane sphere? Ah, yes, what? Would she who tries to understand her husband's business be sunk in mid-ocean? Methinks not.

**Keep Doping**  
"Tis sad when everything goes "dead" wrong  
No matter how hard we do strive;  
To Grim Defeat we must sure belong  
No effort of ours seems to thrive.  
But never say "kiss" and "let go!"  
Of Despair I am no scorners;  
But sometimes when Life seems full of woe  
Success waits, just "rousd the corner."

Margaret G. Hays.

Then, town and city sisters, why poke fun at her, and her weather-beaten countenance. Remember pity the pale-checked ones who so gloriously pride themselves on not knowing the A B C's of John's work; they'll need sympathy sooner or later. Perhaps all too soon will the time come for them to be stranded, shipwrecked on the ocean of life, just like the "Titanic" on the sea. For there are icebergs ahead for all; and the life-boat, insurance money, may come your way perhaps; yet the sailing, my friends, will be very hard and the sea rough, unless you cast off some of that admirable ignorance you now boast of and get busy at understanding how to run John's business.—Th. Farmer.

**Home Decoration and Health**  
Do not cover the floor with carpets that fit close to the sides of the room, and are nailed down. If you insist on having carpets, let them cover only a portion of the room, and do not fasten them down. Remove them frequently and beat them in the open air. Leave them out in the sunshine for several hours each time that you lift them.

Do not under any consideration use carpets in bedrooms, excepting a small mat at the side of the bed. The best floor covering for bedrooms is Japanese matting or linoleum; have them laid so as to be easily removed; better still, paint or polish your floor, and have no coverings at all.

Do not use heavy draperies in any living rooms or bedrooms; they harbor dust and disease and are hard to clean and disinfect. Light, washable curtains are better, as they are easily boiled and admit more light.

Be careful in the selection of wall coverings. Many of the highly-colored papers contain lead and arsenic. It is often supposed that only

green papers contain arsenic; this is not so, however, for arsenic may be found in papers of almost every shade. The only way to be sure that the paper does not contain arsenic is to have a strip tested.

There are many wall coverings that are preferable to wallpaper, such as some sanitary paper, paint, or kalsomine. All of these coverings are non-absorbent and, with the exception of kalsomine easily washed. The papering of walls seems, however, to be the popular trend in vogue, and besides its cheapness it is like the overcoat—it covers a multitude of defects. If removed frequently, and a new one is applied each time a new one is applied, and the paper does not contain any poisonous substances, it cannot do any harm. But, nevertheless, it is much more sanitary and certainly more economical in the end to place a permanent covering on the wall, such as burlap or sanitary varnished paper or linen.

**"Bad Luck" with Bread**  
There are several causes for "poor luck" in bread-making. It may be the poor flour or yeast, temperature before or during baking, or to improper care.

If the wheat has been allowed to sprout or mildew before being made into flour the result will not be good. Flour from sprouted wheat does not contain enough gluten. This causes the bread to have a coarse look, with large air spaces. If the flour is from mildewed wheat the bread soon becomes musty. Good flour is shown by its creamy-yellow color. Or take a handful of the flour and squeeze it. If the flour retains the print of the finger it is good bread flour.

Sour bread is caused by weak yeast or by foreign bacteria in the yeast. Bread dough should be kept at a temperature between 75 and 80 degrees F., while rising, to obtain the best results. When double its bulk it should be put in the oven. If the rise is not hot enough, the bread rises to much. When too hot, a crust forms on the bread too soon. This frequently prevents the centre of the loaf from being well baked.

The yeast plants not being destroyed, produce fermentation here. The oven should be about 280 degrees F., when the bread is put in. The bread should remain in the oven from 45 to 60 minutes when in single pans.

After baking the bread should be laid on a rack until thoroughly cooled. Keep in a dry, tin box.

Where two or more loaves are baked in one pan, the loaves do not have a good crust. They dry out much more quickly.

**Cookin' Things**  
When my mother's cookin' things  
You'll never see 'em no more  
To put away my ball'er gun—  
I drop 'em where they are an' run,  
For fear I'll be too late.

The most exciting kind o' game,  
An' er top, er story book,  
I let 'em go, an' never mind,  
The very minute that I find  
My mother's goin' to cook.

When my mother's cookin' things—  
Pr'raps it's pie to bake,  
Er doughnuts bobbin' up an' down,  
In boilin' grease till they are brown,  
Er pr'raps it's johnny cake,  
Whatever kind of thing it is,  
I always like to hook

The biggest piece of dough I can  
An' bak it in a pan,  
When mo and mother cook,  
—Burgess Johnson, in Harper's.

When preparing sandwiches invert a warm bowl over the butter. In a few minutes the butter will be warm enough to spread nicely.

**Awful Devastation**

Miss Property Owner: In previous issues we have told you of the wonderful unique qualities of our scientific Rat destroyer.

**RAT CORN**

Today, we ask you if you know what the yearly property loss is, from the depredations of Rats in this country? It is simply enormous! not a penny less than

**\$50,000,000**  
It is an unnecessary and preventable Rat on your pocket-books—what portion of it do you pay?

**STOP PAYING ANY PART OF IT!**  
Save your grain, poultry, eggs, harness, buildings, furniture, ponds, embankments, piers, furs, clothing, books, etc., etc.

**BEGIN SAVING THEM TO-DAY!!!**  
Rat Corn will kill your Rats sure. Rat Corn won't kill your Pigs or Stock. Rat Corn summarises Rats; no had odors.

Ask your dealer, or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage.  
25c. 50c. and \$1.00 cans  
Made only by

**CANADIAN RAT CORN CO. LTD.**  
193 Adelaide St. W.  
TORONTO, ONT.

**Capable Old Country DOMESTICS**

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

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

Remember the **Soft Lawrence Sugar**

**Try it**—test it—see for yourself—that "St. Lawrence Granulated" is as choice a sugar as money can buy. Get a 100 pound bag—or even a 20 pound bag—and compare "St. Lawrence" with any other high-grade granulated sugar.

Note the pure white color of "St. Lawrence"—its uniform grain—its diamond-like sparkle—its sweetness—these are the signs of quality.

And Prof. Hersey's analysis is the proof of purity—'99.99/100 to 100% of pure cane sugar with no impurities whatever. Insist on having "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" at your grocer's.

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

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MAXWELL  
'S BOOKS  
111, City St.  
93

"FARMER BRAND" COTTON SEED MEAL

Makes More Milk
And makes it cheaper than any other feed
"Farmer Brand" contains 41 to 49 per cent Protein...

THE BARTLETT COMPANY
309 Hammond Bldg. Dept. P.G. Detroit, Mich.
Local Representative, G. A. Gillespie, Petersburg

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pullers, Belling, Balls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts...

Have City Conveniences

REPLACE the pestilent, draughtily, dangerous and offensive outdoor closets with an indoor closet which requires no water or plumbing...

"Tweed" Closet Sanitary and Odorless

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath room, cellar, or any other convenient place in the house...

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

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

is the Washer for a Woman
In the first place, Maxwell's "Champion" is the only washer that can be worked with a crank...

Another Maxwell feature—Lever and Balance—has an accurately adjusted and works up and down the washer, runs along even when you have stopped working the lever...



Keeping Trim

It seems to me lately nearly every magazine has something to say about the marriage relation, and they are whether his wife will look well at breakfast and whether she wears sloppy dresses...

"These well meaning articles say 'get up a half hour earlier,' but when mother is already getting up at least half past five, an hour makes a big difference...

It seems to me that a man whose love is no more sincere than to be driven away because his wife doesn't look like a flower the minute she gets up ought not to have his life ever crowned by a woman's love.

How many men are there in your acquaintance who are always smiling at breakfast, but come in with grating words ready to help mother a minute or two in getting the folks into their clothes?

To be sure it is entirely unnecessary and thoroughly out of place for any woman to wear the "breakfast jackets" or negligees so popular a few years ago...

A Boy's Promise

The school was out and down the street a noisy crowd came thronging; The hue of health, a gladness sweet To every face belonging.

A shout went up, a ringing shout, Of histerious derision; But not one moment left in doubt The manly brave decision.

God's blessing on that steadfast will, Unyielding mother, Through manhood's struggle, gain and loss, Could faith like this be broken?

Embroidery Designs

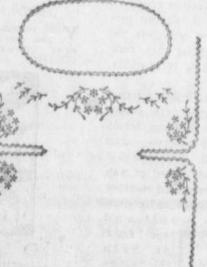
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing to the Household Editor...



671 Design for Embroidering a Removable Cover for a Pin Cushion Five inches wide by fifteen inches long. Two sides are given. The under side with edge and slits for ribbon only.



667 Design for Embroidering a Boy's Russian Suit. Especially adapted to Kay Manton's Pattern 7412.



675 Design for Embroidering a Low Neck Night Gown with Short Sleeves. The centres of the wreaths can be worked in punched work or French knots.



675 Design for Embroidered Doyley Twelve Inches in Diameter with Punched Work Background. Two transfers are given.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

WORK APRON WITH CAP AND SLEEVES, 7488



Every busy woman will like this apron. With the cap and sleeves, it is really perfect for the housewife and so completely protects the gown that it is sure to be welcomed by artists and women of similar tastes.

CHILD'S NIGHT DRAWERS, 7424



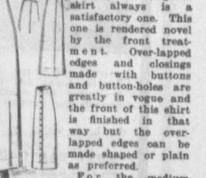
Sleeping garments, such as this one, are always needed for active children. Even mid-summer renders them desirable, and during the cooler weather they are absolutely essential.

BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7488



This blouse is made very simply with plain sleeves that are attached to the armholes and it is closed at the left of the front.

FIVE-COLORED SKIRT, 7515



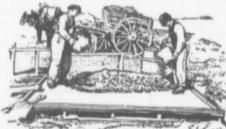
The plain five-colored skirt always is a satisfactory one. This one is rendered novel by the front treatment.

# Why should I use Canada Cement?

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

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

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



THE mixing and placing of concrete is simple, and is easily learned. No elaborate tools are needed.

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

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

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by yourself and your regular help.



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

**"WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR?"**  
CONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step

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

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

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



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

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

ers of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement.

Last year we conducted a \$5,000 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A second contest, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year. You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmers' needs is in better position to give you a farmer-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.



THIS sign hangs in front of nearly all our dealers' stores. Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold.

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

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

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

**HOLSTEIN**  
GLENDALE  
Entire crop of calves and a line of three near by Sylvia, over B.O.M. at 1 year old. Also Keweenaw senior two-year-old. Full blooded at 4 years (world's record). All correspondence. W.M. A. SHAW.

**Ourville**  
Present months our great Sir Abner EDMUND LA ELGIN COUNTY, A

**HAMILTON**  
DAIRY  
The Home of the Record Senior

**Bull Calves**  
From Edith Prescott 11 lbs. butter in 11 months. Butter Boy Herd butter in seven months. These Calves of High Records. Write to us or

**D. B. COBOURNE**

**HOLSTEINS**  
From R. of P. and by Sir Lyons Heng record 33 1/2 lbs. High

**J. McKenzie**  
**LILAC HOLSTEIN**  
Offers Car Lot W. F. G. Bullary's Sta., C. P.

**HOLSTEIN**  
No matter w Holsteins may be the live Holsteins He is always in Holsteins Write, or call T. H. RUSS

**AVONDALE FARM**  
Yorksire and A. C. HARDY

**SERVICE**  
KING PONTIAC A King of the Po Artie-317 lbs. He better in M PRINCE HENRY Please send W Princess Hengrove butter in 7 days; or of Hengrove's Imperial English w winning stock, and Address all corres H. LORNE LOGAN, M

HOLSTEINS

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Best crop of pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, these three months old, have stood May 1912, over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days...

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

Oruvilla Holstein Herd

Present offering—Bull Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Calantha Sir Abbeke.

HAMILTON HOUSE DAIRY FARM

The Home of Lulu Keyes, the World's Record Senior 2 Year Old Cow

Bull Calves for Sale

From such cows as Edith Prescott Alvena Korndyke 11 lbs. butter in seven days, 3 months after calving.

D. B. TRACY COBURG, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

From R. P. and R. M. Dams, bred by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. His dam's record 13 1/2 lbs. His sire King Segis.

LILAC HOLSTEIN FARM

Offers young stock, One or a Car Lot. W. FRED. STURGEON Glen Buell, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

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

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

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

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets A. C. HARDY - Proprietor

SERVICE BULLS:

KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA—Sire King of the Pontiacs dam, Pontiac Artie—31 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, 1.077 lbs. butter in 55 days.

PIETIE—Sire, Pleasie Stud's Woodland Lad; dam, The Queen; Hengerveld DeKo—33 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days; highest record daughter of Hengerveld DeKo.

Imperial English Yorkshire from Prinsvina stock, and all ages for sale.

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

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Sept. 10.—What is the weather like out West? That is the question that everybody is asking now...

live to 12; ducks, 9c to 10c; live turkeys, 15c to 16c; total of Spring chickens, 25c; chickens, 16c to 17c; fowl, 15c to 16c; geese, 15c to 16c; ducks, 15c to 16c; turkeys, 15c to 16c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Quotations are as follows: Canteloupes, case, \$1; basket, 50c to 60c; cabbage, crate, \$1.25; peaches, yellow, 11c; basket, 75c to \$1.10; six-qt. basket, 50c to 75c; new potatoes, bbl., \$1.25; sack, \$1.25; tomatoes, 50c to 60c; green apples, basket, 20c to 35c; celery, doz., 5c to 40c; pears, six-qt. basket, 40c to 60c; plums, 11-qt. basket, 25c to 60c.

HOLSTEINS

WANTED

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF From one to two months old, with pedigree for registration.

Send description and price to FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Pushed Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Stock send for FREE ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE Holstein Frisian Assn., Box 148 Battelboro Vt.

May Echo Has Made 31.34 lbs.

butler in 7 days and 73.6 lbs. milk in official work. Her son, Sir Echo, also several Bull Calves of rich breeding, are for sale.

ALLISON STOCK FARM

W. P. Allison Chesterville, Ont. Also Hackneys, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, and two maros, 3 years old, with fine marks.

Holsteins Over 4% Fat

I have established on my farm at Okawa, Ont., a herd of Holstein cattle which should be unobtainable and all shall give milk 4 per cent or over in fat content.

A. A. FAREWELL :: :: OSHAWA, ONT.

MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 300 head in few hours time.

GORDON H. MANHARD - - MANHARD, ONT. Clark's Station, C. P. R.

HOLSTEINS

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Horses (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 15th, 1909. Large, straight and nicely marked, in calf to a good son of Count Hengerveld Payne Du Ko (7877).

COLLIER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT Fenwick Station, T. H. B.

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, one nearly ready for service, while grand sire are Johanna Blue 4th Lad (105) and Tidy Abbecker's Merona Poach (491).

Campbelltown Holsteins

We will have something extra nice to offer you this year at The Southern Ontario Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale Co. sale, inspection invited.

WANTED

A Competent Herdsman to take charge of 100 cows (Holsteins) to produce certified milk.

Silver Springs Dairy Farm Box 125, OTTAWA, ONT.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the \$2000 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada.

BROWN BROS. LYN, ONT

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS

September 12, 13 and 14, return rates from Peterboro to DETROIT \$14.70; CHICAGO \$14.70; PORT HURON \$7.40; BAY CITY \$9.80; CLEVELAND (via Buffalo) \$8.95; CLEVELAND (via Detroit) \$11.90; GRAND RAPIDS \$11.65; SAGINAW \$9.70.

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS TO NEW ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 11 and 25 Round trip second-class tickets will be issued from Peterboro to all stations on Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Ry., including the following points:--

- HAILEYBURY ..... \$ 3.30
NEW LISKARD ..... \$ 3.40
EARLTON ..... \$ 3.70
ENGLEHART ..... \$ 3.90
MONTEITH ..... \$ 3.50
COCHRAN ..... \$ 3.25
MATHESON ..... \$ 3.25

Tickets good going September 11, and returning September 25, and tickets issued September 25 are good to return until October 1st.

Full particulars, tickets, berth reservations, from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. Duff, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

use only f- could nada that can in the 1 B... Canada. All... front of... is sold... are offered... that is de... er-satisfac... 100 pages... and photographs... is the best... ever published... on this... What the... write for... free, without... out card or... particular... COMPANY... Ltd. H. L. LOENE

MISCELLANEOUS

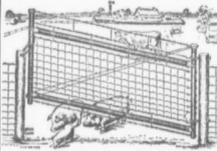
**For Sale** Pure - Bred Chester White Pigs, with pedigree, both sexes. Born May 2. Price \$12.00. Apply to Geo. Alexander, Mascouche Rapids, Que.

**CATTLE TAGS.** Sheep and hog tags, metal ear labels with owner's name, address and numbers. Save time and trouble; avoid losses. Write for circular and prices. F. G. Golden, Fern Hill, Ontario.

**JERSEYS**

**JAMES BORN LAI STRAIN OF HEAVY PRODUCERS**  
We have for sale 4 Yearling Bulls ready for service; 4 Yearling Heifers; Calves, both male and female; and females of all ages.  
Visit our herd (44 cows now milking). Write us about Jerseys you want.  
D. DUNCAN, DON P.O., ONT.

Have CLAY GATES



**FOR NEXT WINTER**  
THIS gate raises (see illustration) to lift over snow in winter. Ideal for stock. Can't burn, sag, break, blow down, or rot. Lasts a life time. Sent for 60 days free trial.  
30,000 Sold in 1911. Every Gate Guaranteed.  
Send for illustrated price list.  
**Canadain Gate Co., Ltd.**  
29 MORRIS STREET, QUELPH, ONT.

**DAIRY PRODUCE**  
The feature of the butter trade is the large amount that is going into cold storage. Prices seem high in comparison with other years, but as butter prices the world over are on a higher level, speculators are fairly safe. Wholesale quotations are: Dairy prints, 25c to 26c; creamery prints, 27c to 28c; inferior, 25c to 26c; choice dairy butter retail at 26c to 28c. In cheese new twins are 14-44-10 and now large, 15-56 to 14-54-6.

**HORSES**  
Trade is fairly brisk in horse lines, heavy drafters as usual being the kind in greatest demand. On local exchanges choice heavy drafters bring \$210 to \$300; fair quality, \$175 to \$220; choice med. weight, \$250 to \$310; fair quality, \$190 to \$315; agricultural, good, \$150 to \$225; fair, \$100 to \$150; express horses, \$150 to \$200; saddlers, \$150 to \$275 and drivers, \$130 to \$140.

**LIVE STOCK**  
Cattle prices about the same as have prevailed for the past three weeks. Receipts have been decidedly short of those registered for the same period last year, and demand has been fairly good. Plans for a municipal abattoir have at last taken concrete shape. It is anticipated that this will be met by enabling retail dealers to have their butchering done at a minimum expense, will relieve the cost of meat at the consumers' end.

The prices paid to drovers on Toronto markets seem exorbitantly high to city consumers; but even at the high levels here paid we are not on a par with quotations at United States centres. Prime steers this week are selling at \$7 here, while on the Buffalo market they bring \$9.50 to \$9.85, and at Chicago as high as \$10.75 is being paid. Choice butcher cattle range from \$6.50 to \$6.75 and med. \$5.50; good, \$4 to \$5.50; cows, choice, \$5 to \$6.50; good, \$4 to \$5; and com. to med \$3 feeders, \$1.50 to \$2; stockers, \$3.50 to \$3.50 and canners, \$1.75 to \$3.

Choice milkers are quoted at \$40 to \$80; com. to med, \$30 to \$35 and springers, \$40 to \$80. Calves are \$15.00 to \$9. Quotations on small meats are: Lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; light ewes, \$4.25 to \$5; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50. Hogs and culls, \$2.50

to \$3.50; hogs, f.o.b. country points, \$8.25. Cattle prices at Montreal are steady, with packers and butchers offering strong demand. The top price of \$6.50 paid last week is not high, but lower really no choice at all. There was a large drop in price to \$4.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; bulks, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Lambs were in active demand at \$5 to \$6.25. Sheep and ewes brought \$4 to \$4.25; calves, \$3 to \$12.

**MONTREAL HOG MARKET**  
The market for hogs is steady, but prices with prices steadily trending downwards really no choice at all. The supplies were more than needed, but were conveniently handled this week, and the best price offered by the packers was \$8.25, in fact selected lots, weighed off cars, in some cases a quarter less being accepted. Inferior grades sold down to \$7.50 a cwt. There is only a fair demand for dressed hogs, and fresh killed abattoir stock was quoted at \$12.25 a cwt.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 7.—The market for export butter is opened with a strong demand at current points, with everything offered being picked up at 13 1/2 to 13 5/4 a lb., but towards the end of the week it became quite apparent that the offerings were absorbed with considerable effort, and the country buyers were not taking anything more than their usual lots, and in some cases are turning them down unless at something considerably under the prices being generally paid, and on Friday there was every indication of a break in the market prices, for the quotations at the country boards were very much mixed. At Ottawa for instance the prices paid ruled from 13 5/8 down to 13 1/4. There are too many cheeses to go around at these prices. The market is heavier than it was last year. At this time, and the stocks in all centres are up, and Zealand net in England is away ahead of the market. There is every prospect of a bigger make than ever in New Zealand next winter, all of which must tend to reduce the value of our 'rices are too high and must come down to a lower and safer level. The receipts at Montreal this week aggregated about 80,000 boxes, fully 22 per cent heavier than at this time last year.

The market for butter is decidedly firm, or owing to the increased speculative demand for September creamery, and prices are closing a half cent per pound higher this week in consequence. Finest 16-16 Townships creamery is quoted at 27c to 27 1/4-4 c, and higher prices are generally expected next week.

**CHEESE MARKETS**

Woodstock, Sept. 4.—540 colored sold at 13 1/2-5c and 13 7/8c.  
V. Leek Hill, Sept. 5.—1,374 boxes cheese sold. The price offered was 13 1/2-5c, both colored and white selling at that price.  
Kingston, Sept. 5.—1,250 boxes of cheese offered; 158 boxes sold at 13 1/2-5c, a couple of hundred white at 13 5/8c.

**ONTARIO HOLSTEINS AT WESTERN FAIRS**

Editor, Farm and Dairy, I have just returned home from the great west, having delivered my third car of registered Holsteins for this season. This latter car was made up entirely of material, and had to be got together in a limited time. It was delivered at Winnipeg June 20th, and sent out to Glen Lea farm for a few days' resting before exhibitions started. The first show taken in was Winnipeg, and there were not so many herds shown this year as last, the Glen Lea farm herd had animals fit to win in the strongest of competition. The Holsteins were the only dairy herd in which there was any competition, thus proving the keen interest taken in them by our western brethren. At Winnipeg our herd secured every first competed for, as well as a number of seconds and thirds in name and in fact. The same victory was achieved at Brandon, where we were met by a fresh herd close at home. A week later, at Regina, we again met another fresh herd which robbed us of a couple of firsts, but in the female sections we certainly had them all a going some, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd, aged cows; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, two-year-olds; 1st, 2nd, one-year-olds; 1st, 3rd and 4th, senior heifer calves, and 1st and 2nd, junior heifer calves.  
The first prize cow, Dairy Camille 2nd, was a cow I tested a little over a year ago. She made 22.67 the butter in seven days, 89 1/2 lbs. best day milking, 2,400 lbs.

milk in 30 days and in four months time (the last 10 days of which was on one cow over 5,000 lbs. of milk). She has a beautifully balanced udder, and was the best of Toronto winners. The best of the younger animals were from 'Bette Bros.' herd, which shows the kind of material that is to be got. Our stables were always crowded with admirers of the above, and a few new ones purchased some of the best for various purposes. The westerner appreciates a good cow that will give a good quantity when it will need to be of a quality that will deliver the best quality at a small cost. It is to bring some one with a poorer animal showing a long profit—A. Gilroy, Glen Buel, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES**

**Tanglewyld Ayrshires**

Champion Herd of High-Testing Record  
Champion of the Ayrshire Society  
Royal Star of Bonnie Brae—3074—a son of Eileen, R. of F. Test 13,825 the milk and 438.42 lbs. of fat in 305 days.  
Some choice young stock,  
and a few mature cows for sale.  
WOODSIDE, HUNTSVILLE, ONT.  
Long Distance Phone  
Winnipeg

**RAVENDALE AYRSHIRES**

Special offering of a splendid herd of Ayrshire cows, two to 12 months old. Write for price list. F. RAY, Bay St. Stock Farm.  
L. T. STARNAM, PHILLIPSBURG, ONT.

**Burnside Ayrshires**

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes imported from Canada for sale.  
Long Distance phone in house.  
R. R. NESS, ROWICK, ONT.

**AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

For sale—High Class Ayrshires, all ages, from tested dams and first prize First prize Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Sent for sale and price list. Write for shipping and delivery prices. Registered in name of purchaser. Apply to H. W. OWEN, or to ROBERT GINTON, Proprietor.  
River Side Farm - Montebello, Que.

**HOLSTEINS**

**RIVERVIEW HERD**

Offers Bull Calves from 9 to 10 mos. old, SIBBID BY KING IRREBELL WALKER, whose 3 seasons' dam and sister average 30.18 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 100 lbs. in 30 days from dams of like breeding, exceptionally low figures, 1 make room.  
P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

**Forest Ridge Holsteins**

A few sons of King Segin Pictorial in sale, from tested dams and first prize, considering quality.  
Write us for what you want as sets or make and see them. Anything we own for sale.  
L. N. LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, Ont. Elgin Co.

**Going at \$50.00**

Registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, various ages. Come and inspect them or send for photos and tabulated pedigrees.  
GEO. J. NORTCOFT, "CLARUM BRILLIANS", C.N.R. Station, Bollina, on the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

We are offering several fine young bulls of the choicest breeding and individuality. They are sired by our son of Colonel Chabany, a son of the late Mr. J. H. G. of Toronto, Com. in only one hour from the farm. The dam is only one hour from the farm, Count Hengervald, Fox Dal and Dutchland Colours, 5 1/2 c. H. F. OSLER, BRONT, ONT.



**Manor Farm Holsteins**

AMONGST other sales I made last week at Toronto Exhibition were two animals to A. M. WRIGHT, of CLEVELAND, OHIO. These were

**Lady Korndyde DeKol of Manor**  
one of my own breeding, out of Korndyde Johanna De Kol. She made 11 pounds of butter in 7 days, at 1 yr. 5 mths. old. She is a great strong heifer but unfortunately for her own good was bred too young.

**Manor's Mountain Girl**  
an untested heifer, a very nice individual, is the other one sold to Mr Wright.

I have some young stuff at my barns, of very popular breeding and good individuals, that you may buy at a right price.

Come to the barn and inspect them or write for particulars and descriptions. The Manor Farm is only a short distance from North Toronto. Take the Metropolitan cars and stop at the farm. I have over 100 Holsteins for you to choose from.

**GORDON S. GOODERHAM**  
THE MANOR FARM  
Bedford Park : : : : Ontario

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# FREE ROGERS CEMENT BOOK

**HOW TO MAKE FARM FIXTURES RIGHT, AND AT LOWEST COST. READ OUR OFFER**

**F**ARMERS who get this wonderful book on Portland Cement need spend only \$1 in cash for a better improvement than \$5 now buys in wood. The book illustrates and explains the easiest ways to build farm improvements in concrete---strong, clean improvements that cannot burn, decay or easily break. This book secures you big money savings, and is the first farm book on concrete with special designs for the Canadian climate.

■ A farmer with this book can easily make everything he needs in spare time, including big tanks, silos, etc. ■ Besides, the book shows him how to handle Portland Cement to the best advantage. This knowledge is worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Despite its value, this book may be had by any progressive farmer free of charge. Act on our offer promptly.

## If You Have This Book You Can Both Save Money and Make Money

**T**HE improvements shown in Rogers Book are fire-proof, weather-proof and frost-proof, and they don't need repairs, because the designs in it are planned for Canada. As we said, improvements shown in it cost about one-fifth that of wood. Concrete costs little, and work is laid out in the book for spare time. Besides this saving in first cost, on anything built from the book, there is a steady after-saving of labor and repairs. This makes a big sum, especially when you know that Rogers Book improvements are so well designed that they are still as good as new after you have used them twenty years. All work shown will stand the hardest frosts, besides being done in the easiest, simplest way possible. Canadian farmers should all have this Rogers Cement Book, while our offer is open.

## How You Get This Book from Us

Regular Price  
\$1.00

Free of Charge

Regular Price  
\$1.00

**E**VERY applicant is asked to send us \$1.00, which is the regular price of this book. But we send with the volume an order on the nearest Rogers dealer for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Portland Cement. Thus, you get the book free of charge, while the Portland Cement itself makes an improvement worth \$5 on your farm. With the easy directions in the book, your free cement will make you your choice of these:

- 6 10-ft. fence posts (non-rotting)
- 6 clothes poles (strong, clean)
- 1 partition, 80 sq. ft. (fire-proof)
- 3 chimney caps (fire protection)
- 1 hog trough (sanitary, everlasting)
- 4 door sills (wear-proof, clean)
- 1 flight of steps (permanent door entrance)
- 2 hitching posts (ornamental, unbreakable)
- 1 horse block (with your name on)
- 12 hen nests (clean, vermin-proof)
- 1 pantry floor (clean)

When you get the book without charge this way, and add a valuable improvement worth several dollars on your farm, we feel you cannot spend \$1.00 more wisely. The offer brings you knowledge worth hundreds of dollars in your farm work as well. Send \$1.00 for the book and the free order for cement. Act now.

## How We Made This Book a Farm Help

**T**HERE had never been a farm book on Portland Cement specially prepared for Canada, until we got out this volume at great expense. We made it up with 170 special drawings, and very plain easy reading matter, given in full. This matter foresaw all the probable mistakes a beginner would make and guard against them. That makes this book a perfect guide for every farmer who gets it, as he cannot make a mistake, if he has never used Portland Cement before. Concrete work is made as easy as building in wood—in fact, in many cases, a great deal easier.

We put in about 80 improvements the Canadian farmer uses most. These were designed to take simple molds, and make the work very easy. We avoided special tools—all you need is just ordinary farm shovels, buckets, etc. You do perfect work, with little trouble and at low cost, for everything Rogers Book shows.

You have never even seen just this kind of a farm book before, because it shows things for Canada, and shows how to make them in an easy, simple, plain way. We know concrete work is now easy and understandable for any farmer. The book is well worth having, because of the valuable knowledge in it. Send for it at once.



Get the Rogers Book to Show you How to Outfit your Farm with these Everlasting Cement Improvements at Low Cost.

