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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 20,

1911.



### TWO NOTED HOLSTEIN COWS THAT HOLD CANADIAN RECORDS FOR MILK

May Echo, the noted cow, which last year in the Record of Performance test produced almost 24,000 lbs. of milk in a year, appears to the left in this illustration. She is the animal that was sold at the Belleville consignment sale for \$1,475 to her present owner. The animal on the right is Netherby Queen, which recently produced 111½ lbs. of milk in one day, and 748 lbs. in seven days, both being Canadian records. Her butter production for the week was 28.55 lbs. Netherby Queen was not in the best of condition, being very thin when she made this wonderful record, she having freshened in 10 months, and having been fed on straw for a month before she freshened to get her dry. These animals furnish an excellent illustration of the wonderful records Holstein cows are making.

Both are owned by the Allison Stock Farm, Chesterville, Ont. Note their grand frames and true dairy type.

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### Mr. Marsh Visits the West

Mr. George F. Marsh, who is well known to Farm and Dairy readers from having written a special series of articles about alfalfa, which were published in these columns during the early and late spring months, has recently returned from a trip through Western Canada, taking in amongst other places, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Moosejaw and Regina. He returned by way of Fort William, and called a few days ago at the office of Farm and Dairy. The first greeting being over, we asked—"What did you see out west that you liked better than home?" "That trip made me much better satisfied with old Ontario," he replied. "The west is a great country, but you must not overlook the fact that it has its disadvantages."

Our editor having a few years ago spent some months in the West, travelling it from Winnipeg through to the coast, and making many side trips from the main line of travel, is tolerably familiar with conditions in Western Canada, and could appreciate many of the remarks passed by Mr. Marsh, some of which were not altogether complimentary to the west. Believing that Farm and Dairy readers would care to know something of Mr. Marsh's impressions gained while on his trip, we shall give them here to some extent. Those of our readers who are planning to take in the harvest excursion this year will find it interesting to make special note of what Mr. Marsh has to say, with a view to proving his impressions in their own experience.

#### IMPRESSIONS OF HOMESTEADING

Settling down to give us the benefit of his trip, Mr. Marsh said: "The homestead business did not appeal to me at all. Consider the chances one takes when homesteading! Some strike it rich, I know, but I shall tell you of a college friend of mine that I visited out there. He is one that we may term as 'having struck it rich.' He was formerly from Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. A few years ago he took his family and his family of little ones out on the prairie. Of late years he has trailed it 25 miles to the station; just now, new railway construction has placed a station three miles off on one side of him, and four miles on another side. This railroad will shortly set him up in fine shape. He will win out with 800 acres of good land."

"But let me tell you a little more about this friend. The first year he was out there he was 80 miles from a railway station, and he teamed his lumber for his house that 80 miles, and hauled coal that distance in the winter time, with the thermometer registering 60 degrees below zero. Supposing he had required a doctor for his family: Had he been in Ontario it would have cost him \$2, out there it would have been \$100. Before a man goes west he should consider these things. And then to live out there it costs a lot that one does not at first recognize. For example, it takes an awful time to go any place; the distances are great. It costs so much to travel anywhere; a livery is very expensive, making it so that one does not care to travel much that way."

#### A COUNTRY FOR MONIED MEN

While on this strain, Mr. Marsh said that the country appealed to him as being one especially adapted for men with lots of money, who would do things on a big scale, use steam plows, and be able to escape the hardships which the ordinary man must out there endure. He showed us a post place for men with small means. The friend about whom the foregoing deals, is located about 100 miles west from Saskatoon. In addition to other difficulties, he had a large problem to solve in getting water. He dug two very deep wells somewhere between

80 and 90 feet each. From the first he got no water at all, while with the second he got but a meagre supply, and will require to supplement it before he can accomplish more work. "I visited another friend near Carbon," continued Mr. Marsh. "He is only 60 miles from Calgary. People talk about high prices for produce out west, but you imagine my surprise when I found that he was getting only 15c. a lb. for his lettuce! In Calgary the price ruled at from 35 to 40 cents. It struck me that they seemed to have the nose around the farmers' necks out in the west more than is the case in Ontario. The farmers out there will probably make out well in time, but then as to their life—I consider it awful in some respects."

#### LAND VALUES LIKE FAIRY TALES

"Real estate values, in the cities especially, out west seem like fairy tales. Much of the farm land is priced as high as \$25 an acre, the lots at this price being several miles from the railway."

"The only thing with the people out there is the almighty dollar. In this regard it is bad enough with us in Ontario."

"A fellow gets a new idea about the prairie land when one sees it. I was surprised to find that it grew no hay save in the sloughs. In a district supposed to be a hay country, out of the Calgary set out by the only once in three years, setting two years old hay, and then they get only one ton to the acre. They tell about pasturing animals out all winter."

(Continued on page 6)

#### Cattle Struck by Lightning

When animals are struck by lightning the shock usually kills them instantly, but where they are milky struck and they continue to live, they are usually in a partially paralyzed condition. But cases are known of the shock to the nervous system and they naturally lose control of certain parts of the body or limbs.

There is great danger of live wire falling from electric lines onto wire fences. This will charge the entire fence with electricity, and if an animal comes in contact with it, it is usually instant death. The writer recently observed a case of this kind where the entire fence surrounding the small paddock was charged by a fallen wire during an electrical storm. Three cows were killed in their track while coming in contact with the fence. A cat attempting to jump through the fence was instantly killed and roared while partly through the fence.

Where an animal has been shocked by lightning or electricity, and has not been killed, it is advisable to administer to it such ingredients as will have a tendency to loosen up the bowels. It is advisable to give a laxative, stimulant and tonic.—Dr. David Roberts in *Kinland's Dairy Farmer*.

#### Water for Live Stock

An abundant supply of pure water should be one of the first things to be secured in stock farming operations. One should ever be satisfied with stagnant surface water, such as is often found in ponds, neither should he well be located where it will catch rain drainage from the stable or lot. A period of drouth is a good time to secure a well that is to be relied on for not only is the soil easier to handle when wet, but there is no chance of water to interfere with sinking a well to a proper depth.

The time lost in hauling water or driving stock to neighboring streams should not be encouraged, as it represents money, and such time represents money, and such streams animals so watered are too frequently stunted and neglected with reference to a proper water supply.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

A Story of How

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worth several times



Mr. John Beemer

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# FARM AND DAIRY

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## RURAL HOME

### A SMALL FARM TRANSFORMED TO YIELD ABUNDANTLY

**A Story of How Another Brant County Farmer, on a Few Acres, Has Managed to Make them Most Profitable and Has Adapted his Farming Operations to Good Advantage.**

**T**WENTY-TWO years ago Mr. John Beemer, of St. George, Ont. (Brant Co.), purchased for \$2,000 a small farm, which since then by his efforts has been transformed into land worth several times



Mr. John Beemer

of the farm is of steep hillsides that are difficult to work. The small area of his farm, 49 acres, was not supposed to offer sufficient scope for dairying. It was not generally believed that the district was especially suited to fruit. The 50 apple trees that had been planted out some years before were half dead due to the neglect of the previous occupant, who had been a renter. The nearest market, Galt, is eight miles away. Brantford is 12 miles and Hamilton 20. The opportunities, therefore, for building up a profitable trade for small fruits and truck were not of the best.

#### HE MADE THE BEST OF IT

The story of how these unfavorable conditions were overcome and this farm transformed into one of the best money-makers, size considered, in that part of Brant county, is one of perseverance, patience and above all, a fine adaptation to conditions. Mr. Beemer recognized the fruit growing possibilities of his district, and started

to plant trees. He made his mistakes, as pioneers are bound to do, and after years of effort he is now getting dollars and cents returns for his labors of the past.

The steep clay hillsides, a source of trouble to previous owners, are covered with splendid crops of alfalfa. When visited on June 3rd by two of the editors of Farm and Dairy, the alfalfa was ready for its first cutting, showing a splendid growth of from 20 inches to two feet.

Dairying is practised by Mr. Beemer to some extent, but it is in the more intensive lines of farming, fruit growing, and poultry keeping, that he has made his greatest success.

Mr. Beemer has set out altogether 12 acres of orchard. About four acres were set out 34 years ago, and are in full bearing. Five and a half acres set 14 years, mostly Spys, Hubbardsteins,

and Ontarios, are paying splendidly for their "keep," and the remainder of the 12 acres has been set recently. Spraying, pruning, cultivating, and thinning of fruit on the trees are all practised in such a way as conduces to the best growth of the tree and produces a good crop each year.

From the four acres of bearing orchard Mr. Beemer derives a yearly income of \$600. Soon this will be greatly augmented, since but a small part of his total orchard area has reached the age of full bearing. In a few years his apple crop will be several times as large as it now is, and then the returns will justify Mr. Beemer's faith in the apple producing possibilities of Brant county.

#### THOROUGH SPRAYING

Mr. Beemer sprays, and sprays thoroughly. Commercial lime-sulphur mixture is applied as a

this pest. It takes one and a half to two days to spray my own orchard for the mite. No more than two of us, therefore, could use the same outfit. I would advise that a spraying machine be owned by not more than two farmers at most. "Different varieties also," continued Mr. Beemer, "require to be sprayed at different times. Cherries and plums are not ready to spray at the same time as apples and pears. I know that some of the spraying that I did for some of my neighbors this spring will not give the best results, as the applications in some cases were either too early or too late."

#### CULTIVATION AND COVER CROPS

In orchard cultivation, Mr. Beemer's practice is to sow a cover crop of clover early in July, plow under the following spring and cultivate frequently until the cover crop is again sown. Once the orchard comes in bearing no crop but apples is taken off the land. When the orchard is first set out, hoe crops, beets, potatoes, and strawberries are grown. With these crops the land gets frequent cultivation, which attention it might not get were the land left bare.

In a part of the 14-year-old orchard, the cover crop of clover sown the previous year had not been plowed under, and at the time of our visit it had made a rank growth of 18 or 20 inches. The fruit that had set on the trees in this part of the orchard was only half the size of fruit on trees of the same variety a short distance off that were being cultivated. "You see," said Mr. Beemer, "I was so busy spraying my neighbors' orchards that I was unable to get my own plowed, and the decrease in yield here where tillage was neglected will more than take away the money I made in spraying for others."

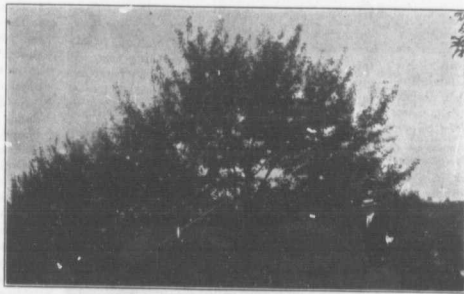
#### NURSERY GRAFTED STOCK PREFERRED

In an orchard set nine years Mr. Beemer pointed out to us Spy trees, on Tolman stocks, part of which had been grafted in the nursery and part worked over after setting. The difference in favor of the nursery grafted trees was remarkable, the heads being half as large again as those

top worked. Mr. Beemer estimates that at least three or four years' growth is lost when the trees are worked over (top grafted) in the orchard.

Mr. Beemer is coming to prefer low-headed trees, and in an orchard set this spring, part of the spy trees were headed as low as 12 to 18 inches. "Low-headed trees," said Mr. Beemer, "come into bearing more quickly than do high-headed ones, and if we trim them properly, they will not interfere with working around them, while the labor of spraying and picking is greatly reduced."

Spys and Baldwins are the varieties preferred. In the younger orchards these standard varieties are set 40 feet apart each way and filled in every 20 feet with Ontarios and Hubbardsteins. Pears and plums, once used as fillers, are not now in favor as they require somewhat different treat-



**A McIntosh Red Apple Tree Highly Productive at 14 Years**

Contrary to the opinion generally held by those who are not much interested in orcharding, apple trees bring satisfactory returns in time much short of a generation. This illustration shows apple trees, 14 years set, in Mr. John Beemer's orchard. They have been productive for some years and in recent years have returned about \$100 per acre. Read in the adjoining article about Mr. Beemer and his farm.

fungicide and arsenate of lead for poison for the codling moth and other biting insects. Three applications are made each year. A power sprayer is now in use on the farm, and Mr. Beemer informed us that with one man to help him he can do as much work with his power machine as could be done by five or six men with ordinary hand pumps. This year Mr. Beemer has been spraying orchards for his neighbors; in future, he will give all his attention to his own orchard.

"You can talk all you like," said he, "about neighbors cooperating in the purchase of power sprayers, but I have found this season that to do the best work a man must have his own machine and have it on his own farm. There is just a certain time when the orchard should be sprayed for various pests. Take blister mite for example. There are only four days in which to spray for

ment from the apple trees, which are the main consideration.

Nine years ago a great set-back was experienced by Mr. Beemer through the use of Expansive Tree Protector bands to protect the trees from insects. One hundred and sixteen trees were completely killed and many others injured. Mr. Beemer sued the firm supplying the bands and got damages to the extent of \$400. The damage is hard to estimate, but Mr. Beemer lost at least \$2,000 through these bands.

One acre of pears has for eight or nine years returned a net income of \$200. "This," said Mr. Beemer, "is the most profitable acre on the farm." One quarter acre of cherries has given a yearly income of \$250. A few plums are also grown, but Mr. Beemer's faith is pinned to the apple orchard to which fruit the climate of Brant county is excellently adapted.

From one acre of strawberries on this farm two years ago \$700 worth of berries were sold. The Williams and Parson's Beauty are the varieties grown most largely. Mr. Beemer lays great stress on the importance of thoroughly weeding the strawberries to conserve moisture and to keep the fruit clean.

#### CORN AND ALFALFA

Corn and alfalfa are the crops most valued by Mr. Beemer in his general farming operations. Although but 30 acres are devoted to stock farming Mr. Beemer has a silo and cannot understand why so many farmers fail to appreciate the value of the two great feeds, corn ensilage and alfalfa hay. "On my farm," said he, "corn ensilage makes cheaper feed than pasture." At the time of our visit there was still six feet of ensilage in the silo and the cattle had just been turned out to pasture for the first time.

The beneficial effects of alfalfa on succeeding crops was seen in one of Mr. Beemer's fields. Part of this field was in alfalfa and had been manured at the rate of six loads of manure to the acre before the wheat had been sown. No manure had been applied to the alfalfa land, but the wheat, nevertheless, was of a much deeper color, and Mr. Beemer predicted that the crop on the alfalfa soil would be as large or larger than that on the manured land.

The most of Mr. Beemer's alfalfa is on steep hillsides that would be difficult to work in a rotation, and are of hard red clay soil. These clay hills are now yielding two and three splendid crops of this most nutritious forage each year. Part of Mr. Beemer's two-year-old alfalfa had been winter killed, but the most of it came through the winter in fine shape and had been making a vigorous growth.

#### NEATNESS IN EVIDENCE

Neatness and order everywhere characterize this farm of Mr. Beemer. He is of a mechanical turn and sees to it that everything about the buildings is kept in the best of shape. The barns and outbuildings are neatly painted, the fences are in good repair, and the hedges trimmed. His love of neatness is also to be seen in the trees in the orchard. In pruning, limbs are sawn off close, no unsightly butts being left. Where a tree is damaged the injured portions are carefully cut out and the wound pointed or otherwise protected.

Last year Mr. Beemer erected a new brick house. In connection with it an attractive verandah of cement blocks is another evidence of Mr. Beemer's mechanical ability, as he constructed it himself with the help of a laborer.

#### MONEY FROM POULTRY

The henry on this farm we must not overlook. From 60 laying fowls last year Mr. Beemer realized an income of \$120. This satisfactory result is not due to good luck or to any secret process, but simply to good care, good housing, and good feeding. So profitable have the hens been that

Mr. Beemer is seriously considering the making over of his pig pen into a poultry house.

Although 16 head of stock, including horses and cattle, are kept on this farm: Mr. Beemer



**Making the Best Use of a Steep Hillside**

On Mr. John Beemer's farm in Brant Co., Ont., are steep hillsides of tenacious clay that are difficult to work. Mr. Beemer has turned them to good account by seeding down to alfalfa. The luxuriant growth here shown had been made by June 3rd, when the field was about to be cut the first time this season. The crop has been four years seeded. Mr. Beemer may be seen in the illustration.

is going in for Holsteins, and some very nice young stock were noticed.

Mr. Beemer's success on this small farm can be attributed only to indomitable perseverance, intelligent study of the problems involved in the special lines of farming that he is following, and to his enthusiasm. Mr. Beemer is very enthusiastic and is a lover of country life and farm work. One of his neighbors, Mr. Frank Kitchen, explained Mr. Beemer's success in the lines of farming in which he is engaged by stating that he is a reading man. Farm papers, bulletins, institute lectures, anything and everything that will give Mr. Beemer more information regarding farming and fruit growing are all made use of to full advantage. Mr. Beemer has received no



**A Good Investment on a Small Farm**

Although only 30 acres of Mr. John Beemer's Brant Co. farm is devoted to dairying, he considers the silo such an indispensable part of the equipment. With alfalfa, an indispensable part of the equipment. With alfalfa, Mr. Beemer is in a position to feed economically and make the best use of his small acre. This silo is 7 1/2 ft. x 24 ft., twelve feet of which is of stone. It cost \$70 when built several years ago.

—All photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

outside assistance and has experienced many reverses, and hence his success, due to hard work and intelligent study, should be an inspiration to young men who are just starting out on farms and to older farmers, who will find in his experience much that is of decided worth.—F. E. E.

### Lightning Protection

Prof. E. S. Keene, N. D. Agricultural College.

In the violence of an atmospheric electric disturbance, accompanied by the awe-inspiring flashes of lightning, so common with the thunder storms, there are few who have not desired the protection of a lightning-proof shelter. The probability of an individual building being struck by lightning is really very slight, but there is always a possibility of such an occurrence, and also that the stroke might be attended with considerable violence; more than that, the building might take fire.

That lightning rods are a real protection to buildings from lightning has been proven so many times that their value is no longer questioned, but the possibility of obtaining experimental data is so limited that definite rules for the establishment of the rods and conductors have never been formulated. For many years, lightning rods were looked upon with suspicion, because their sale by a considerable period was used as a means to defraud the unwary.

#### PHENOMENON OF LIGHTNING

The formation of lightning is very imperfectly understood, but experience with its vagaries and a knowledge of the laws of high-tension electric currents has established a fairly good understanding of the methods of constructing lightning conductors for all ordinary discharges. It is very well known that lightning is the discharge of a large amount of electricity in a very short space of time, and that whatever affords it a passage to the earth is apt to be badly damaged, unless the vehicle happens to be a good conductor of electricity and of sufficient size to transmit the amount of electric energy the flash contains; in which case, it passes away doing no damage at all.

As a storm develops, the electrical charges clouds pass over the earth, and when the electrical intensity becomes great enough to break down the resistance of the intervening air, the resulting discharge will pass into the earth by the most convenient path. This is commonly seen in the high object of the landscape, a building, a tall tree, or any other object that extends up into the earth. If the object is a conductor of electricity and connected with the earth, the lightning will pass into the ground without the building being done; but if it is not a good conductor, the havoc that is wrought in an instant is sometimes appalling.

#### METALLIC ROOFS GIVE PROTECTION

Buildings with metallic roofs that are properly connected with the earth are far better protected from lightning than could be given by any other means. Buildings that are completely covered with metal and well connected with the earth are practically lightning proof. Covered in this manner, buildings have been known to be repeatedly struck by lightning without the least damage. The ground connections mentioned may be of metallic rods that extend well into the earth and securely fastened to the metallic corners of the buildings.

In considering the form of lightning conductors, it is well to keep in mind the fact that the metal-covered building, well connected with the earth, is practically lightning proof, and that with a metallic roof, well grounded, is practically protected, if not perfectly safe. If, then, the roof of a building possesses a metallic ridge, eaves, troughs and down-spouts, these will afford good protection if they are all connected and well grounded.

It must be remembered that a positive cannot be exercised on earth, it is always at lightning can be by a conductor its by the ground come area and extend A piece of galvanic ground seven "ground." Large more such "ground" be securely fastened.

Wire fences are lightning, because If the fence wires this cause will dis made of ordinary netted with each extend into the "grounds" should of fence.

### Fitting Dairy

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It must be remembered that the ground connection is a positive necessity, and too much care cannot be exercised in its construction. The earth is the great reservoir of electrical energy, and it is always at zero potential. If a discharge of lightning can be directed into the moist earth by a conductor its energy is soon dissipated; but the ground connection must be of considerable area and extend well into the moist earth. A piece of galvanized iron pipe, driven into the ground seven or eight feet, makes a good "ground." Large buildings must have two or more such "grounds." The connecting wires must be securely fastened to the ground connections.

Wire fences are often the cause of damage by lightning, because of the method of construction. If the fence wires are grounded, the danger from this cause will disappear. Ground wires may be made of ordinary fence wire and should be connected with each of the wires of the fence and extend into the ground three feet. Such "grounds" should be made for each 100 feet of fence.

### Fitting Dairy Cattle for the Show

Dairy cattle, shown in the rough, stand little chance of getting a placing in their class, commensurate with their quality, when in competition with dairy cattle well fitted. The animal that takes first place may not be as valuable as a producer and breeder as the unfitted animal that takes second place. The fact, therefore, that judges are influenced, and rightly so, by good fitting should lead breeders to make every effort to show cattle in the best form possible.

The importance of fitting was brought out very clearly when Eastern breeders of dairy cattle first started to show at fairs in the Canadian west, in competition with breeders in that part of the country. The eastern cattle had received all the attention that the expert showman could give them. The western cattle, for the most part, were taken directly from the pastures. There were many splendid individuals in the western herds, in some classes much better than those shown by their eastern rivals, but the eastern breeders for several years cleaned up almost all of the prize money.

#### START FITTING IN TIME

The breeder, several months before the fair at which he intends to exhibit, has a good idea of the animals that he will show; this exhibition stock should receive his first attention. It should never be allowed to go down in condition. The fitting proper is commenced by our best show yard specialists about six weeks before the fair. For the first couple of weeks a light grain ration of oats, barley and a very little cornmeal and oil meal will be fed in addition to the pasture grasses. A month before the fair the cattle are stalled permanently, being allowed out for exercise only at night.

A cool, well ventilated basement stable excels all other places for the fitting of dairy cattle. Abundance of straw, or better still, dry sawdust, is necessary to keep the animals clean. Frequent currying and more brushing will give the hide a fine appearance, and if very strong competition is looked for, nothing is equal to a hand-rubbing for giving the animal a sleek appearance.

#### STUDY THE INDIVIDUAL

No set rules can be given for the feeding of dairy cattle or any stock, for that matter. The individual tastes of each animal must be studied and satisfied. This rule applies with double force when feeding animals for the show ring. The aim should be to give each animal just exactly the food that it wants and the food that will give it the highest finish possible. For roughage I prefer mixed clover and timothy hay of this season's growth cured somewhat on the green side. Green peas, oats and vetches or green alfalfa fed once a day keep the animals' digestive tract in

excellent order and give them an excellent appetite for the unusually heavy grain feeding that they are getting.

As a basis for the grain ration I prefer barley and oat chop and wheat bran. A little corn meal is usually fed as well. A small quantity of oil meal is also fed, the quantity being increased as the time for showing approaches. The oil meal gives the animal's hide a fine, velvety quality that is looked for by the judge as an indication of its feeding capacity and general health. It is impossible to give any rules as to the proportion or amount of these grains to feed. I have seen two 2-year-old heifers in the same stable, one being fed 10 pounds of a mixture of these grains, and the other 15 pounds, and both making equally good progress.

At the beginning of the fitting period the grain should be fed cautiously and towards the end the animal should be receiving practically all that they will eat up clean. Of course, whether or not the cows are milked will greatly influence both the amount and kind of grain that it is advisable to feed. In feeding the grain, however, it should be remembered that a few pounds of grain is not here nor there to getting the animal in first-class condition.



Two Noted Denizens of the United States who have Recently Taken up Residence in Canada

Both the animals here shown, like those on the front cover of this week's issue of Farm and Dairy, are owned by the Allison Stock Farm, of Chateaufort, Ont., of which Mr. H. J. Allison, of Montreal, is the proprietor. The cow on the left is Brookside Segis Kordyke. She has a record of 29.78 lbs. of butter for 7 days and of 119.75 lbs. of butter in 30 days. Her sire is the noted bull King Segis. At the great sale held at Syracuse recently she was the highest priced cow sold, Mr. Allison paying \$1,500 for her. The young bull on the right is Sir Lyons Segis, and was 7 months 2 days old when this photograph was taken. He is possibly the most richly bred bull in Canada, being an even better bull in many respects than the animal that was sold recently in the States for \$10,000. His two grand dams average 34.01 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 129.5 lbs. of butter in 30 days. His six nearest dams average 30.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. Four of his dams in the first four generations have each produced a 30-lb. daughter averaging 32.30, and 3 of these dams have 30-lb. records of their own. The three 30-lb. dams with their three 30-lb. daughters averaged 32.49 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Four of his sires in the first four generations have eleven 30-lb. daughters averaging 32.52 lbs. of butter.

What is first-class condition? We do not wish to show our dairy cows as fat as if they were Shorthorns or Herefords, but I have noticed that very few of the judges at our large fairs care to put a red ribbon on a dairy cow in this condition, no matter how splendid may be her udder development and other indications of milk producing capacity. The ideal condition in which to show a dairy cow is that condition in which we would like to have her freshen, when we intend to push her for a big record, that is, with a large reserve of stored up food on the body. In the case of a dairy cow the feeding should be such as to develop a large middle, and indications of good feeding capacity. With bulls, particularly the older ones, too much roughage in the feed will produce too large a middle; and all judges object to a big belly on a male animal.

#### TRAIN TO LEAD

Another point that should not be left to the last few days is training the animals to lead. A cow that walks around the ring with the dignity of a lady, or the bull that goes around with his head up and with a confident step as if he owned the whole place, will take the judges' eye every time. The animals should be led out in the cool of the evening for a short time every day or so during the last three weeks before the show. The show

ring is a very poor place indeed in which to teach an animal to lead.

There are many small minor points to be attended to directly before the animals are sent to the show, and these points, small though they may seem, such as trimming off the long hairs and polishing the horns, blackening the hoofs, and so forth, have a large influence on the appearance of the animal. These points I shall write upon for a later issue of Farm and Dairy.—"Herdsman."

### Some Weeds Worth Watching

Hy. Glendinning; Ontario Co., Ont.

The common milk weed is leaving the fence corners and is becoming a pest in the cultivated crops. We farmers should beware of this weed. As long as I can remember milk weed in our neighborhood it has grown in the fence corners and on rough land, but never before has it troubled us in the crops.

Another weed that we should make war on is the orange hawk weed. In some parts of Ontario where I have visited recently this weed is looked upon as the most serious weed pest they have. In portions of Quebec province it is a source of

enormous loss. In the better cultivated sections of Ontario it is rapidly becoming serious.

Both of these weeds, milk weed and orange hawk weed, have seeds that are carried by the wind. No matter how strenuously a farmer may fight them on his own farm, weeds on his neighbor's farm may reach his farm every fall. Co-operation between farmers in the eradication of such weeds is the only remedy.

We farmers are not keen enough at recognizing the new weeds, and they become firmly established before we know it. Country school teachers might well take part of their time in teaching the children to recognize the various weeds and weed seeds. This would develop their powers of observation, and any new weed coming into the locality would be instantly noted and means could then be taken for its eradication.

We keep cultivating the corn until we can send a man and horse through and not be able to tell where they are in the field. If a wind storm comes along and breaks the corn over, then it does not pay to go through. If we keep the corn cultivated for a few weeks, it will keep the roots down and they will not be injured by the cultivation.—Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist.

### When the Horse Has Sunstroke

Mr. William Mole, Hon. Veterinary Surgeon to the Toronto Humane Society, gives some good advice on the care of horses during the hot weather.

"When the barometer is low, the weather hot and humid, horses suffer from heat," says Mr. Mole. "The animal is languid, perspiration is profuse, the evaporation is confined, and sun strokes or heat strokes are common. The brain symptoms are often alternate with fainting, and death results in a few minutes.

"The first symptoms are: Profuse perspiration. Then the horse begins to pant and the sweat dries up. He begins to stagger, becomes insensible, and goes down, unable to rise.

#### TREATMENT

"Get the animal into the shade as quickly as possible. Sometimes this cannot be done, but the object is to reduce the animal's temperature by preventing the hot sun's rays pouring on the animal's body. Do this by doing this put sacks of ice on the head and neck, and spray the body with cold water, not directly out of the nozzle of the hose, but by pinching the end of the hose, pointed upwards, so as to let the water down like rain on the animal's body. A watering can is preferable to the hose pipe.

"Give a drink of water every five minutes. At first the animal is unable to drink, owing to insensibility, but wash the mouth a few times until he recovers, and he will drink greedily. Half a pint of whisky in a quart of water may be administered with good effect.

#### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE

"Prevention is better than cure when on the road, so water frequently,

especially when the animal is perspiring profusely. When the horse arrives home from work, sponge him over with cold water and let him dry. Do not use the hose; do not put him into the stable nor feed him until well cooled off. During this time give him the water he will drink in small quantities every 10 minutes.

"If treated in this way the horse will be ready for work next day, but the starts tired he will probably collapse before night. When a horse begins to pant, remember that collapse is imminent, consequently he should be at once stopped, driven into the shade, given water, and in a few hours the distress will pass away and you may be able to drive home in safety."

### Alfalfa Experience in Oxford Co.

Mr. J. McKee, of Oxford Co., has had considerable success with his alfalfa. "I have seeded alfalfa with oats in the same way as I would clover," said Mr. McKee to an editor of Farm and Dairy, who called at his farm recently. "I generally sow the oats when seeded with alfalfa a little thinner than I otherwise would. I sow from 20 to 22 pounds of alfalfa seeds to the acre. The alfalfa is better than it used to be as a larger per cent of it grows.

"I never allow any stock on my alfalfa the first summer and always get a good top for winter. I like to have a growth of about six inches to winter the crop on. For the last three years we have been cutting the first crops for hay. It is then allowed to grow up again and pastured, but I never permit it to get cropped down too close or allow the stock on it in wet weather when they would cut it up too much.

"We never let anything but cattle pasture it. Handled in this way we have not had any trouble with the crop. Our pasturing with the alfalfa is done in the afternoon from five to seven o'clock. Some of my neighbors have had a lot of trouble through turning their stock out in the spring on alfalfa in the morning, when it was wet with dew. One man lost nearly his whole herd in this way, and now has no use for alfalfa."

### Mr. Marsh Visits the West

(Continued from page 2)

while the temperature goes to 60 below zero. One can hardly believe it. On enquiry, one finds that this cannot be done where one is paying for the land. The old time ranchers got their land for next to nothing, and where the stock pastures out in winter nowadays it is on some vacant land alongside of a farmstead in actual operation.

"I saw a lot of disadvantages of the west. Perhaps if I had been out there long I might have had some of the harvest I might have thought differently of things. But one thing that struck me as being extremely funny was that every man out there that has any money wants to sell. There seems to be not a man who counts on staying there; they all want to make their pile of money and get out. A man will talk up the advantages of the west, and before you leave him he will be wanting to sell out to you.

"As I have mentioned, I was surprised to find how high the prices of land were quoted. It kind of took my breath away. At \$10 to \$12 per acre prairie land might look like a good speculation, but at \$25 an acre and above unimproved land at that—land on which one would need to put in wells, improvements, and so forth—it means that you would have to get down and work it. As to the real estate values in the cities, they are very high. They may be all right, and perhaps it may be good buying, but I am afraid that the last man who gets it will find himself possessed of property which he cannot unload at the price.

"I came back to Ontario convinced that we are going to see Ontario land come up in price, and that soon. There is not much free homestead land left. It was a surprise to me to find this out. All of the good land has been picked up, and it is only here and there that homesteads are to be had, and these have been well picked over. It is because of this fact that land is being held at so high a price. Away up in the Peace River country, however, I understand that this condition I have just stated does not prevail.

"What Ontario is going to be shortly like it has lately been in New York State and in Pennsylvania. The people have been coming back from the west and buying land over there, and it will be the same thing here before long. Out west they are never sure of a crop, and then, as many of them will tell you, when you get your cheque for it, you are not sure of its value until you get your money for it."

MR. MARSH DIDN'T BUY LAND  
"Did you buy any land?" we enquired of Mr. Marsh. "Well, I didn't," he replied. "I thought 'Ed I had come to Ontario and I had some surplus money I had into planting on my home farm 50 acres with apple trees. At least I decided to think about it at any rate.

"I did not see the irrigated land in Alberta mentioned by Mr. Marsh. "The other dry sections out there, other than those being irrigated, look to me as though they will be great alfalfa land, and some day will be used for producing alfalfa. The fact that is being taken in alfalfa out there is apparent from the fact that the Saskatchewan government has put up \$8,000 in cash for prizes in alfalfa competitions, which show that they are well hung with alfalfa.

"Among other drawbacks as I noted them in the western country will be their roads. I could see this as I was travelling north by stage. It was all right in the olden days on the open trail, but now that the open trail has given way to road allowances, the roads are terrible, and at certain seasons of the year it is impossible for them to be well hung impassable.

THE LOT OF WOMENFOLK  
"It struck me that the women out west have it the hardest. Their lot in many cases is an extremely hard one, and it is they who are going to the insane asylums and dying young. Most of the women are going out there haven't any idea of the things with which they will have to contend.

"Possibly I am too pessimistic in forming my impressions," concluded

Mr. Marsh. "I know that many men who have taken the same trip as I have taken come back and talk quite differently. But as for Ontario, looking over her unbounded possibilities looks good enough and much better than before I took that western trip. They are going to have a good crop out west this year as right enough—that is, the prospects point that way just now; but notwithstanding again, I reiterate, Ontario looks good to me. This, we might point out, includes New Ontario, that is, near home, is well watered and wooded, and the coming country for settlers.

### Our Veterinary Adviser

NON-PRODUCTIVE MALE.—A Berkshire boar has had several sows but no pigs. Can you give me the reason for this? G. S. Muskoka, Ont.

It is not altogether an uncommon occurrence to find a male animal impotent due to deficient production of spermatozoa. The treatment for impotence of procreation is useless.

DAY-OLD PIG DYING.—I have a sow that is smart as smart as any I ever saw until one day, when she began to take sick and die. At first their legs got powerless, then she got a purple color all over her body and she died in two hours. What is the trouble and remedy? The sow has been running in the barnyard and her cut is green-belt with a little shorts and green feed. T. G. Muskoka, Ont.

The cause of death in the young pigs must have been due to an abnormal condition of the milk of the dam. Occasionally the milk is putrefied, due to a putrefactive bacteria caused by a product of decomposition in the intestinal canal of the dam. This condition is most likely to occur where a sow has been eating decayed or rotten fodder, but this condition does not appear to be common in this instance. The treatment would be to give the sow half dram doses of hypophosphite of soda twice daily in her food for six or eight days.

### Our Legal Adviser

EXPROPRIATING LAND.—A creek crosses the road twice in front of A. G. Gant's farm. He has written to the county propose to buy a strip of land from the front of his farm and to lay down the bridges by changing the course of the creek. A. does not wish to sell. Can he be forced to do so? C. D. Norfolk, Ont.

The Council have the right, if they proceed according to the requirements of the Municipal Act, to divert the road in question and to carry it through what is at present A's land. They will have, however, to be fully compensated for the land taken, and for any further damage which would reasonably follow from the diversion of the road, and they would have the right to sell the road to the county. The fact that the creek and creek have been in their present position for a long time does not interfere with the right of the Council to alter same.

Reports from Lambton county, Ont., show indications that there has been remarkable activity during the present season in the planting of apple and peach orchards, especially in the vicinity of Forest and Arkon. If the present tendency prevails, and the growers meet with the success which is confidently expected, this district will in the near future become an important factor in the tender fruit trade.

I am renewing my subscription to Farm and Dairy, and would state we like the paper very well. It is the best farm paper we have ever read.—A. E. Liso, Waterloo Co., Ont.

## Cow-Ease

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More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times the cost in extra milk.

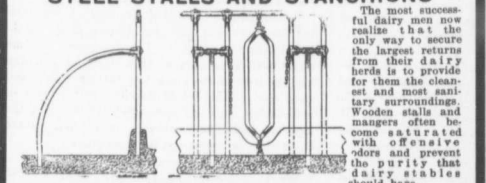
and allows cows to feed in peace, making more milk and more money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times the cost in extra milk.

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The most successful dairy men now use the Louden's Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions. They are the only way to secure the best results from their dairy herds to provide them the cleanest and most sanitary surroundings. Wooden stalls and mangers often become so saturated with manure and odors and prevent the cows from eating and prevent the dairy stables should have.

Louden's Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions are in an increasingly large number of Stables, and give perfect satisfaction. The Stalls are made of tubular steel, 1 1/2 inches inside diameter, fastened together with malleable iron couplings. They are very strong, perfectly sanitary, and are easily erected.

Both Stalls and Stanchions are finished in aluminum, thus giving the stable a bright and cheerful appearance.

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## FARM MANAGER

Labor Saving

At this epoch in agricultural machinery, if any degree of achievement, to be possible amount on a practical basis, a good judgment of the laborer's most difficult problem has to solve remains unsolved.

The best power field work is the one by one man machines.

For pumping supplying the house use a power windmill pump by a line so arranged that grain we feed to the golds, run the silos, and frequently re-

quire farm, when wheel and grind is available for these, however, and so there is always a certain degree of efficient wind at all times.

We installed a tread mill to run the still doing as well as has an advanced no danger of fire, hands its operation. I consider that in hand a waste of better supplied of other power.

THE ST

For filling the engine of about 100 gallons formerly by the larger or supplemented it. Weparing lime-sulphur spraying fruit trees operations to get the power to the whole attention of operation.

Weed Spray

Editor, Farm

your good advice use of the spray is receptive for my crop of 1910, after having converted it.

In 1909, I was since my farm wild mustard.

of the weight of was mustard stand nearest experience advised to get either iron sulphur bought a sprayer about 45 shippers each.

Several of my the idea. The of his money, etc.

for the machine here, about \$200 stone cost me used about 200 dissolved in about water and then p

I sprayed only

"Mr. Penhall's as the best dairy Ontario in the last conducted by

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Labor Saving Farm Power\*

J. A. Penhale Elgin Co., Ont.

At this epoch in the history of practical agriculture it has become necessary, in any degree of success is to be achieved, to make use of the largest possible amount of labor saving apparatus on a farm consistent with good judgment and well directed effort. The labor question is one of the most difficult problems that the farmer has to solve. It is very likely to remain unsolved completely for some time.

The best power we have tried for field work is the four horse team driven by one man and using large sized machines.

For pumping water for stock and supplying the house and bathroom, we use a power windmill connected with the pump by a line shaft. The mill is so arranged that we grind all the grain we feed to our stock, pulp manure, run the saw for cutting wood, and frequently rip lumber into sizes we require when repairing around the barn or farm, and also the emery wheel and grindstone. The windmill is by all odds the cheapest power available for these operations. There is, however, one objection to this power—there is always a more or less uncertainty of being able to secure sufficient wind at all times.

We installed several years ago a tread mill to run the cream separator. It is still doing good work. This power has an advantage in that there is no danger of fire, no matter in whose hands its operations may be intrusted. I consider turning a separator by hand a waste of energy that can be better supplied by a tread or some other power.

### THE STRAW ENGINE

For filling the silo we use a steam engine of about 14 horse power, it being formerly used for threshing before the larger sized traction engine supplanted it. We also use it for preparing lime-sulphur wash used in spraying fruit-trees, and many other operations that require steam or heavy power about the farm. An objection to this power is that it requires the whole attention of an expert when in operation.

### Weed Spraying brings big Profits

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—A recent good advice as to destruction of weeds by spraying. I would like to mention to have compared the straw of my crop of the season 1909 with the season of 1910, and the evidence would have converted him.

In 1909 I was almost despairing, since my farm was so infested with wild mustard. I believe 60 per cent. of the weight of each load of grain was mustard stalks. I wrote to the nearest experimental farm, and was advised to get a sprayer and use either iron sulphate or bluestone. I bought a sprayer in Ontario, and had it shipped here, the freight being about 45 per cent. of original cost of sprayer.

Several of my neighbors ridiculed the idea. The old adage, "A fool and his money, etc.," went the rounds, for the machine cost me, delivered here, about \$300 and English bluestone cost me about 12¢ a lb. I used about 20 lbs. to the acre, dissolved in 60 gallons of water (first dissolved in about five gallons of hot water and then put into tank, holding about 100 gallons of cold water).

I sprayed only once, doing about 70 %.

\*Mr. Penhale's farm secured the award as the best dairy farm in the province of Ontario in the last dairy farms competition conducted by Farm and Dairy.

acres in two afternoons, and the machine fully paid for itself in that short time in the extra grain I had, to say nothing of the small percentage of mustard to come up the following year, for this year very little is showing and I am going after it tomorrow with my sprayer again. The spray rod is 18 feet long, with 12 nozzles about 21 inches apart.

I would advise every farmer, whose mustard land has got beyond the hand-pulling stage, to invest in a sprayer. He'll have to sooner or later anyway if he ever gets rid of it; and in the meantime it would be paying for itself very quickly.

In killing the mustard, many Canadian thistles were also very much weakened, and the grain was not hurt a particle.—"B.C. Subscriber," Golden, B.C.

### How to Start in Dairying

Success in dairying comes not by any mere chance. Those about to start in the business will do much to ensure success if they give heed to the following words of counsel:

Start right. Care you are. Take the herd you now have. Both work and study are essential to success.

The head of every herd is the sire. No matter what you do, you must get that line, get something better, and get it right away.

Look about you until you find something just as much better as you possibly can.

With this, start. Make it your business to save the best calves from your sire, and from your best cows; that have actually proved by the pail and the test that they are the best.

Have every cow tested. Turn off the poor cows as fast as you have something better to put in their places.

Meanwhile, if you have a chance to buy a choice cow out of the herd of some neighbor, or if you have the money to spare, go to some reliable dealer in the kind of stock you like best and buy now and then a nice cow.

Shape all your plans to be ready for success when it comes.

Build the best buildings you can. Have the stables as warm, as light, and as well aired as you can.

Do a lot of real hard thinking. Attack all these problems with the courage of a veteran soldier.

Study the art of feeding. Grow crops that will enable you to get the best out of your cows.

Keep cheerful and do not get discouraged if you sometimes have poor luck.

In the end you will win—and it is the end that counts.

**ALFALFA FOR A SEED CROP.**—There has been a good deal written in Farm and Dairy about alfalfa, and as I have five acres from which I cut two crops last year and had 12 loads, I would like to know what crop to save for seed, and how to handle it, and if I would do for hay the next year; or will it weaken the roots to take a crop of seed off? I have a good stand, the land is free from foul seeds except a little summer grass.—J. G. C. Elgin Co., Ont.

The second crop or cutting of alfalfa is the one usually reserved for seed. While some farmers in Ontario have been very successful with alfalfa for seed, there is quite a risk and much uncertainty with it since the climate and the state of the weather has so much to do with the success of the crop for seed.

Alfalfa being a perennial plant, the fact of taking seed from it does not injure it in any sense, nor does it weaken the root, or cut the crop to its root out, as is the case with common red clover, which is a biennial, or two-year plant.

Since alfalfa hay is so high in feed-

ing value, and in view of the fact that one is sure of two cuttings yielding from two to three tons per acre if he does not take seed, it is usually the wiser course to make sure of the alfalfa for hay rather than to take chances for seed. The average seed production is two bushels an acre and less, in Ontario, and when seed is taken there is, of course, no third cutting in the season; thus the seed is the only return, since the alfalfa straw from which the seed is threshed is of little use. In the light of these facts one can readily calculate that under ordinary circumstances the hay from the second and third cuttings will usually pay much better than alfalfa for seed.

### Renovating an old Alfalfa Field

My alfalfa was badly killed out during the severe winter of 1909 and 1910. I took off the first crop, a thin one, and then cultivated lengthwise and crosswise with a diamond tooth cultivator. An alfalfa field could not be renovated in this manner if it were old and weedy. The best method of renovating such fields is to plow and re-seed.

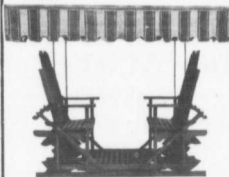
This alfalfa field was free from weeds, and had been seeded the previous spring. An alfalfa field could not be renovated in this manner if it were old and weedy. The best method of renovating such fields is to plow and re-seed.

For one to find that his mower is out of order the morning he wishes to start haying is not bad luck. It is poor management. It should have been thoroughly overhauled and over-broken parts replaced some weeks before it was needed. Worn parts which are apt to break should also have been replaced. Cutter-bars should be

have been sharpened and all put in the best working order.—C. H. Todd, Middlesex Co., Ont.

## Health by Resting Out-of-Doors in a STRATFORD LAWN SWING

There is shown one of our Lawn Settees, with canopy. It is made of Hardwood, with slat backs, seats and foot rest.



Our settees are so constructed that a gliding level motion is obtained—not that swinging motion that makes you dizzy. Like our lawn swings our settees can, in a moment be converted into a couch or bed. They are made in various styles, different finishes, with or without canopy, at different prices.

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## 160 ACRES OF LAND

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## SETTLER

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write

The Director of Colonization  
Department of Agriculture,  
TORONTO

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—After residence upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres every year.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$50 per acre. Duties—After residence upon the homestead in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house, worth \$100.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
—Unauthorized reproduction of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Growers and Reciprocity

"Since the Niagara deputation presented their memorial to the Government, the fruit men of this country have given a lot of study to the question of reciprocity, and you would have hard work getting any such following to go to Ottawa now. I have talked to many of the leading growers who are strong in their opposition, and they tell me they have had a change of heart."

These words from the lips of Mr. J. E. Johnson, late president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, now a member of the Executive and Executive and Treasurer of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, were uttered in the course of a recent interview. Mr. Johnson, owing to his many years' experience in different fruit growers' associations, and his intimate knowledge of the markets of the United States, where he was engaged in the commission business for some time, has gained a unique reputation among the fruit growers of the province as an expert on fruit tariffs.

APPLE CROP AND DUTY  
The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, of which he is the chief executive officer, has 525 members, the largest membership of any such association in Ontario, if not in Canada. Norfolk county, which boasts never having had a crop failure, has set out over 100,000 fruit trees during the past two years, and the association this year anticipates an apple crop of nearly 60,000 barrels. There is a duty of seventy-five cents a barrel on apples going into the United States, and in view of this, Mr. Johnson estimates, will mean a net gain to the Canadian grower of 50 cents a barrel.

"If the association ships 60,000 barrels of apples this year, it will lose approximately \$30,000. My own personal crop should reach 5,000 barrels, and on that I must stand to lose \$2,500 because of the duty," he said.

Mr. Johnson has 42 acres of apples, besides a young orchard of 100 pears, peaches, and cherries, covering 84 acres, and he, like thousands of others in this great fruit peninsula, is naturally anxious for the success of reciprocity.

### APPRECIATE THE FACT

Fruit growers are gradually awakening to an appreciation of the terms of the pact. In Norfolk, stronghold of the Conservative party, men are holding views independent of their party. Mr. Johnson is himself a well-known Conservative as are his wife and two brothers, all of whom are engaged in the fruit business near here.

"I am going to vote for the best

A fence of this kind only 16 to 23c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it up with the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also, Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalogue, the most complete fence catalog ever published.

interests of the country irrespective of any party connections," he said. "It is high time that farmers thought more independently and did not permit political parties, through the press, to dictate to them."

"There never was such an independence of thought as now prevails among the fruit growers of this Conservative county. Of the small percentage of farmers and fruit growers who say they are opposed to the treaty, almost all are Conservatives, who read only their party press organs. But there has been a remarkable turnover since the deputation went to Ottawa."

Mr. Johnson said he accompanied the memorialists, though not in sympathy with their views. He had chatted with many to ascertain their sincerity in the matter.

"Many were attracted by the cheap fruit and grasped the opportunity of seeing the capital. No one had reason to stay at home, for the leaders of the agitation saw to it that they got their transportation. They personally paid portions of the passages for those who complained they could not afford to take the trip.

A BUSINESS GAIN  
"Our gain from the business standpoint is too clear," said he. "More customers mean more trade. For 15 hours' run we only a population of five millions to consume our products, while in the event of reciprocity the same run would place us within reach of 60 millions more."

The fact that Canada's northern territory is capable of growing a harder class of fruit, especially apples, coupled with the certainty that the United States fruit market will never be subject to sudden fluctuations has convinced Mr. Johnson that in the wider competition that will follow the enactment of reciprocity, Canada has nothing to fear.

"If we were to have a severe winter, our berries and consequent crop failure, reciprocity would mean God-send to the Canadian consumer, and the Ontario fruit grower would not be injured by the influx of United States fruit," he said.

"Farmers are reciprocity's first friends, and they are not the class to force public opinion through paid press articles," he said.

### Thin Apples on the Tree

W. J. Green, Ohio Apr. Exp. Station  
The time in thin apples would be when the apples are about the size of marbles, if it were not for the fact that one of the objects of thinning is to remove every kind of apple showing signs of any kind of marks, spots of scab, spray or frost injury, or any other deformity should be removed even though the crop may be thin. Ending thinning cannot be done properly until the fruit is nearly half grown. The over-loaded trees should be thinned first, however, taking care to take off fruits which have any sort of deformity.

The amount of spray fruit to take off is not subject to a hard and fast rule, but it should always be a little more than seems necessary. Last season the removal of half the fruit from heavily loaded trees was not sufficient. When a tree with a spread of branches of 25 or 30 feet gives promise of a crop of more than 20 bushels, thinning is needed to keep within that limit. Some trees may easily hold a crop of more than 20 bushels, but rarely is this the case if none but first-class fruit is desired. When we have followed the rule of allowing the apples to remain as near together as six to eight inches, too many have been left. Nothing short of observation and practice will enable anyone to thin apples properly, and the error is nearly always on the side of leaving too many.

### Cauliflower Pointers

D. Dempsey, Perth Co., Ont.  
The cauliflower is a vegetable that requires the most careful treatment to produce perfection. The plants require to be kept in a healthy and growing condition during the season. The land requires to be well manured and in good condition. We keep the cauliflower to preserve moisture. We put on horse manure and plaster to destroy the green worm and as soon as the heads begin to form over them up to keep them from being discolored by the sun.

As soon as the heads are fully developed, we commence to cut and dispose of them. They are sooner come to a state of perfection than they begin to shoot up the seed stalks and decrease in value. They can be kept for a considerable time, however, if they are dug up and treed the same as celery in a cool place, keeping the roots moist.

### No Surplus of good Fruit

C. R. Barns, Exp. Station, Miss.  
It is an interesting fact that the great extent of our growing, in all parts of the country, has been attended, not by a decline in price, but by a very considerable advance. The question whether or not the multiplication of orchards and plantations will have the effect of producing a glut, so as to render profitless the labor and expenditures of the fruit grower, seems very likely to meet a negative reply.

In the first place the demand for all the fruits of North America is world-wide. The world's appetite for them is insatiable; and as the facilities for distributing them are better systematized through intelligent cooperative arrangements between growers and transportation agencies, and selling agents, the market is being opened up though the problem is not so easy to get rid of surpluses, but how to get enough of any kind of good fruit.

In years of great abundance in American apple orchards, good apples have sold in Mexico at 15 cents a piece. In London they have retailed at 25 cents a piece. Other fruits, besides apples, having long transportation distances, have commanded proportionately high prices. Of course, these prices have been for choice fruit. In New York and Boston, even 10 and 15 cents a bushel are readily obtainable for choice apples.

Such exceptional figures as those above quoted are not, however, necessary as a basis for profitable fruit growing. The moderate prices realized by the mass of American orchardists are sufficiently high for that; as in thousands of houses our people are learning to prefer fruit, at such moderate prices, to another article of food which they have heretofore demanded.

ANOTHER MARKET—HOME CANNING  
The improvement of canning processes and the cheapening of apparatus has also its effect in opening a market for fruits. Fruit farmers are not now dependent on "canneries." Recent inventions enable them to do the canning themselves.

It would seem, then that the grower need only see to it that his fruit is of good quality, attractively put up and intelligently marketed, to be certain of a reasonable return. But the land when neglected orchards and bushes could be depended on to produce saleable crops has passed. The grower of to-day must be equipped by study and by insect-proofing and must be insistent in cultivation and in the use of the sprayer; and must, in short, give as close attention to his trees as the stockman does to his cattle. It does not rest in the hands of the merchant to keep a large quantity of goods fresh and in saleable condition.

Renew your subscription now.

## POULTRY

### Importance of

J. T. Todd, Ont.

When I visited the Cornell College last summer I was surprised to find it made it a poultry department. I was with Prof. Graham, just about decided department included. There seemed to be where. In the orchard to go almost any Professor Zavitz's pond had little colonies of healthy strong reared next to it did wander around the farm but I did chickens there. Prof. Graham was disappointed on the same.

Professor Graham

Clicks of this size is a great mistake, especially, also. Find the chicks well to neglect them.

When the scattered poultry was referred by all odds the best chickens with good fens, and was most well. The year previous had been on free range but for months the same grain the closer quarters. He

believe that the loss on the same lot would be the mortality rate. This is one of duties of keeping a limited range. In

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**POULTRY YARD**

**Importance of Free Range**

J. T. Todd, Oxford Co., Ont.  
When I visited the Ontario Agricultural College last summer, I had decided to make it a point to visit the poultry department and have a talk with Prof. Graham. When I got there I just about decided that the poultry department included the whole farm. There seemed to be chickens everywhere. In the orchard, in the pasture, in fact almost any place you wanted to go except on the campus, or in Professor Zavitz's plots, you could find neat little colony houses and hundreds of healthy strong chickens, being reared next to nature. At last I did wander around to the poultry department but I did not find many chickens there. Professor Graham does not believe in keeping chickens caged up on the same land year after year.

Professor Graham informed us,

convenience of feeding, it was necessary to have the poultry in closer stationary quarters but in summer they should be allowed unlimited range. When asked if his chickens did not work damage to the growing crops, he said they did not find it so. The chickens always had food before them in the hoppers. It was only starvation that would drive them to destroying growing crops.

We came away greatly impressed with the value of colony houses as a part of the equipment for the poultry department of the farm.

**Testing the Age of Eggs**

There are two simple tests for ascertaining the age of eggs which is useful for sellers and buyers of eggs to know. The first is by observing the size of the air space, which is very small in a new-laid egg, but increases as the egg grows old. Every day after an egg is laid it loses part of its contents—the liquid part—by evaporation, and as the place of this moisture is taken up by air, the air space

principle involved is a good one so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough.

We all realize that the old system of marketing eggs, where anything with a shell on it could be sold, was far from satisfactory. We are taking a step ahead when we sell our guaranteed fresh eggs to Gunn, Langlois & Co. As we now stand, it is the marketing end of the business that is weak. In a truly cooperative system the producers should control the selling of their produce.

We are told that the Danish eggs are marketed cooperatively, and in that up-to-date little country the farmers are not content with handing their eggs over to a dealer, as we are doing. They own their own warehouses and the eggs go direct from the producer to the consumer without any deduction of a middleman's profit. This, I consider, is what we should strive after in Ontario. First, let us organize as many egg circles as possible. Then let each circle appoint delegates to represent it on a central board of control. Have each circle subscribe stock for the building of a warehouse, and then let us dispose of our own eggs. If some such system as this were followed out we would then be marketing our eggs cooperatively.

I do not wish to be misunderstood in my attitude towards our present system. We are aware that Gunn's, Limited, have gone to considerable expense in forming those egg circles, and we appreciate what they have done for us. We realize, however, that we have still further to go before we have our egg market on a truly cooperative basis.

I must mention the able way in which J. H. Hare, our district representative has forwarded the movement in Ontario county. When our circle was on a very uncertain footing he gave us all the help in his power, and it was largely to his credit that the movement in this district has been a success.

**New Poultry Bulletin.**—Practical and valuable information about poultry, from the incubation of chickens to the marketing of the eggs and poultry, is dealt with in Bulletin 189 from the Guelph College. The bulletin is compiled by Prof. W. R. Graham. It takes up the construction of poultry houses, the feeding of poultry, incubation and brooding, and types and breeds of fowls. Directions

are also given for the candling and marketing of eggs. It may be had free from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Egg-shells have pores in them. Just to lie for a little while against anything that is not clean will give something of a taint to the inside. This is one reason why it is a good plan to rather the eggs often.

On free range the hens will get a good share of their living, but it is not best to take it for granted that they will support themselves. Give them something to eat every single day.

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**Young Things That Can Make Good Use of Food**

Chicks of this size will rustle for themselves; they are often forced to do so, but it is a great mistake. It pays handsomely to feed young growing things, especially, since they make better use of food than they can later in life. Feed the chicks well and regularly and keep them growing. You cannot afford to neglect them.

When the scattered condition of his poultry was referred to, that this was by all odds the best method of raising chickens with good strong constitutions, and was most economical as well. The year previous the chickens that had been on free range in the orchard had put on more pounds of flesh than the same grain than those kept in closer quarters. He also stated it as his belief that the longer poultry are kept on the same land, the greater will be the mortality each succeeding year. This is one of the great difficulties of keeping a large number on a limited range. In winter, for the

at the large end of the egg increases in size. This test is commonly known as "candling," and consists in holding the egg up between the eye and a lighted candle. The air space in a perfectly fresh egg appears about as large as a 25-cent piece, and it increases day by day, till at the end of a month it occupies about one-eighth of the whole egg.

The second test of the age of an egg is made by procuring a solution of salt and water, consisting of half-a-pound of salt dissolved in three and a half pints of water. A new-laid egg will sink to the bottom of this solution, an egg three days old will be of almost equal weight with an equal bulk of the liquid, and will remain suspended in it, an egg four or five days old will rise to the surface, and the older the egg is the greater will be the portion of it floating above the surface of the liquid.

**An Opinion on Cooperative Marketing**

Fred B. Warren, Ontario Co., Ont. The Gablebridge Cooperative Egg Circle was organized at an inopportune time—almost at the close of the laying season last year. For this reason it has not met with all the success that might be desired. The

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try 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 investigate the matter. If warranted, we should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even to the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements, and, if the advertiser issues a warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reliable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of publication of the transaction, with a proof thereof, and within one month from the date of the advertisement, if it appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trading between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### RURAL MAIL DELIVERY EXTENSION

During the past couple of years hundreds of free rural mail delivery routes have been established in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the announcement is made that many more are to be established during the next few months. This is as it should be.

Many of our readers will remember that free rural mail delivery has been introduced in Canada largely as a result of the efforts of Farm and Dairy. Some three years ago an editor of Farm and Dairy interviewed Hon. Mr. Lemieux, the postmaster general, and Dr. Coulter, the assistant postmaster general, at Ottawa, to find how it was that free rural mail delivery had not been introduced into Canada when it was proving so successful in the United States. Our editor soon found that the postoffice department at Ottawa had not been keeping in touch with the develop-

ment of rural free delivery across the border. It had sent a commission of postoffice officials to the States some five years before to investigate the subject. This commission reported adversely. The government let the matter drop completely thereafter.

The postoffice department furnished our editor with a list of its objections to the introduction of free rural delivery in Canada. Later our editor visited the government officials at Washington and on submitting the objections of the Canadian Government found that the system in the United States had been so vastly improved that the objections entertained in Canada no longer had much weight.

For instance, it was stated by our Postmaster-General that the system in the United States was controlled by the politicians. Investigation showed that while this had been true the system had ultimately been placed under the control of an independent commission, the chairman of which was a Democrat, and that under the administration of this commission politics had been removed from the administration of the service. It was stated at Ottawa that the receipts along the postal routes had not begun to pay for the cost of the service. It was explained at Washington that while this was the case, still the receipts of the city post offices showed a vast increase upon the introduction of rural free delivery through the large business firms in the city mailing greatly increased quantities of matter to the patrons along rural routes, this increase in the receipts of the city post offices going far to offset the deficit in receipts from the rural routes.

It was contended at Ottawa that if free rural delivery was introduced in one section it would have to be introduced into all sections irrespective of the number of patrons along the different routes. The Washington post office department showed that this had not been the case in the United States, as hundreds of routes had been discontinued when the number of patrons along these routes fell below that called for in the regulations.

The investigation of our editor, conducted through the farming districts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York showed that farms had increased in value wherever free rural mail delivery was introduced, and that the saving in time effected by the patrons of these routes when rural delivery was introduced as well as the value to them of being able to get daily market reports far more than offset any direct loss to the post office department. The series of articles published in Farm and Dairy attracted wide attention, and six months after they appeared our Canadian Government completely changed its attitude and announced its intention to introduce free rural delivery in Canada.

Farm and Dairy believes that free rural mail delivery will accomplish much, for the farming districts of Canada, and that it should be extended as rapidly as local conditions will

permit. It believes also, however, that the Government will be justified in refusing to introduce free rural delivery where the number of patrons along the routes is not sufficient to justify the increased expense that will be incurred. All the thickly settled farming districts in Canada, however, should be furnished free rural mail delivery, and that just as rapidly as the Government can arrange for their installation. As soon as possible, also, parcels post should be added to the service.

### FEW ACRES RIGHTLY MANAGED

Much in the way of inspiration may be gained from the experience of Mr. John Beemer, as told on page three this week. He is one of the growing many in Ontario who as the years go by are practicing more intensive farming and devoting their soil to fruit growing, poultry and dairying, which are admirably adapted to conditions in the province and yield splendid returns far exceeding those possible from grain growing or general farming on larger areas as is commonly practiced.

Any of us farmers in Ontario, with little land and less money, yet with ambition and a willingness to learn, need not long for many acres to survey as our own, or look elsewhere for cheap and abundant acre. Great opportunity lies right within our province. Yet how often we fail to note it!

Shortly Farm and Dairy will publish an article about another Brant county farmer who, on 25 acres of land, is reaping handsome profits from poultry, fruit and bees. Watch for it, since it will give much valuable information and apprise you of the opportunities with vast possibilities lying before many of the farmers in Ontario, who only need to grasp them to greatly better their positions financially and otherwise.

### ANENT THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

A Toronto daily remarks editorially: "There are plenty of strapping young fellows working in Toronto stores and offices, and even behind the mahogany and marble of bank counters, who earn just about enough to keep them safely ahead of the demands of their board bills and other necessary expenses. Most of them were bred and brought up on Ontario farms, and in their fine physique and active habits give proof that there is no falling off in the standard of Ontario's manhood." The editorial then goes on to point them "Back to the Land," and suggests truck farming in Persepolis.

The suggestion calls up the fact that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, in Toronto, and tens of thousands in the various Canadian cities, laboring at other work, which brings them little more than a mere existence. Great numbers of these men would gladly return to the farms if conditions were such as to make the farms a congenial place for them. Many of these men are married, and married to city girls, who would demand before going to the country a respectable house in which to live apart by themselves.

Last spring, while in Western Ontario, one of the editors of Farm and Dairy was struck with the superior appearance and intelligence of a farmer's hired man, and on enquiry learned that he had for years been an expressman in Toronto. The cost of living in the city proved such a burden as to make it difficult for him on his wages to make ends meet, and he was glad to return to the country. He sought his present employer, and hired with him gladly, an inducement greater than wages, being that the employer had a splendid brick cottage at the disposal of the hired man.

Comfortable housing for the hired men and employment by the year are solutions to the farm labor problem. Where these are to be had many bright, intelligent, young married men in the city will be only too glad to strike back for the land where they have learned from hard, it may be bitter, experience their opportunities are better and the chance of bread more sure than in the cities. Farmers who really want good farm help more than they now have should give earnest consideration to the question of providing suitable housing for hired men and employing them regularly by the year.

### ARGUMENTS THAT DO NOT BLEND

Arguments put forth by the opponents of reciprocity show how groundless are certain of the reasons advanced why free trade in natural products with the United States will be injurious to our Canadian people. We are told that reciprocity will not bring better prices to the farmer, and again that it will increase the cost of living to the working men in our cities. It is hard to see how these two arguments connect.

Again, we are informed that the better prices we will receive for our produce will sap our loyalty and lead to political annexation with the United States; and at the same time we are advised that our markets will be flooded with cheap farm produce from United States farms.

Another favorite argument of the anti-reciprocity advocates is that did we wait a few years the tariff will be lowered anyway and we will have free entry to the United States without giving them anything in return. Would it not then be necessary, if our anti-reciprocity friends wish to be logical, to place export duties on our produce in order to safeguard our loyalty?

The great need of agriculture in Canada is wider markets. As the vast stretches of unoccupied land in greater Ontario and in the Canadian west become filled with settlers the cry for wider markets will become more and more insistent. In the United States the lines of production and consumption are rapidly converging. Its city population is increasing rapidly, while its rural population is about stationary. In a few years the United States will be one of the greatest markets for farm produce in the world. This is our opportunity to gain free entry to it for our farm products.

Fruit growers' association for that year, will be given an association in Brant county, eventually include the entire county of Fruit Growers' folk. In Northham counties some associations have been formed and are being made associations in Ontario. This is the revival of an industry, which has long and pruned their display a deal tempting to estimate influence for good.

Unless milk is factories according to test, there can be no measure of quality. The other than being right, there is no why a man should ever to turn out every night when cans wide open, that falls, and in morning all are pounds as if milk matter what its quick rain water queries no argument that there is some case. All this left right where by test.

**Pay By Quality** stands the test.

**T. A. Russell** (The So) "I wonder if stopped to reason of their last year? . . . When largely or who do to him with land?"

The above quote A. Russell's address Club, in land values the farmer is able to assume that a few crops the man out tree in his land? It is very evident have reasoned out the proposal for values far more Mr. Russell. That by far the land value of the in the cities.

perhaps, that a Toronto has a rate of \$10,000 a single acre of worth more than 150 townships square miles each \$100 per acre improvements.

Have the farm a direct tax on them with their land area and large investment

Fruit growers are making preparation for that very important part of handling the crop—the marketing—by organizing cooperative associations.

**Extension of five associations. In Cooperation Ontario there are about 40 cooperative fruit**

growers' associations, and the number will be greatly increased this year. An association has been formed in Brant county with the object of eventually including the fruitmen of the entire county as does the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association in Norfolk. In Northumberland and Durham counties several cooperative associations have been formed. Plans are being made to form cooperative associations in other parts of Ontario. This is but an outgrowth of the revival of interest in fruit growing, which has led so many to spray and prune their orchards. One would display a deal of hardihood in attempting to estimate the far-reaching influence for good of this movement.

Unless milk is paid for at these factories according to its quality by test, there can be little encouragement for patrons to

**Pay By Quality** erect covered milk stands and to care for their milk properly. Other than because to do so is but right, there is no argument whatever why a man should keep his milk covered to turn out the rain on a showery night when his neighbor has his cans wide open, catching all the rain that falls, and at the factory the next morning all are credited for so many pounds as if milk were just milk no matter what its quality is and how much rain water it contained. It requires no argument to show anyone that there is something wrong in such a case. All this may be righted and kept right where the milk is paid for by test.

**T. A. Russell and the Farmer**  
(The Square Deal)

"I wonder if the farmers have stopped to reason out the significance of their last request for direct taxation? . . . What will direct taxation largely or wholly on land values do to him with his great holdings of land?"

The above quotation from Mr. T. A. Russell's address before the Canadian Club, in assuming that a tax on land values would bear heavily on the farmer is about as reasonable as to assume that a tax on horses would equip the man with a horse chestnut tree in his garden.

It is very evident that the farmers have reasoned out the significance of the proposal for a direct tax on land values far more carefully than has Mr. Russell. They have observed that by far the greater part of the land value of the country is centred in the cities. They have observed, perhaps, that a single building lot in Toronto has changed hands at the rate of \$10,000 an acre, or that a single acre of city land may be worth more than the land value of 150 townships with an area of 100 square miles each worth on an average \$100 per acre apart from the improvements.

Have the farmers considered what a direct tax on and values means to them with their great holdings of land area and small values and their large investments in improvements?

No, they are just beginning to consider what it means, but it will not be long before they will have fully considered and then their demand for direct taxation on land values will be so vigorous and so insistent that Parliament will be forced to act.

**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.

**Improve the Condition of Cream**

G. G. Pablos, Chief Dairy Instructor, Kingston, Ont.

The weakest point in our creamery business is the condition of the cream as it is received at the factory. It is delivered over-ripe. The cause for this is that cream is not delivered often enough and it is not cooled to a sufficiently low temperature after it is separated. If fine flavor is to be had in butter, the butter maker must have absolute control of the fermentation. He cannot have this control with sour cream. Cream should be delivered while sweet.

The temperature to which cream should be cooled after separation and the temperature at which it should be kept depends on how often it is delivered. If delivered only twice a week, cream should be cooled to 45 degrees; at least below 50 degrees immediately after separating. The fresh cream should not be mixed with that from previous separation until it is thoroughly cooled. When mixed, the whole should be kept cool until delivered. Cream should be delivered in individual cream cans. This system gives an advantage to the butter maker over inspection of the cream by the cream hauler by placing him in position to give information. All told, individual cans are to be strongly recommended.

**Scales are Satisfactory**

Alex. MacLachlan, Grey Co., Ont.

We have installed the scales for weighing cream samples, and have found them to be quite satisfactory. This is the proper method to obtain an accurate sample to make a test. In experimenting, I found that from 500 and 1,000 lbs. of cream we had an overrun of 72 lbs. by using the pipette. This satisfied us that the scale was the proper way of obtaining the sample.

The scales are costly, but with proper care they will last a great number of years. They must be well cared for and kept in a dry place. We keep ours in the engine-room in a box made on purpose. The time required to take the test may be one of the greatest objections to the scales. After we are used to them, however, it does not take much longer than with the pipette, and in consideration of the more accurate sampling the time is not considered lost.

I have not found the scales destructible, and the butter maker who is not capable of handling the scales should step down and out or else go and get education on up-to-date cream testing.

**Eggs a Good Side Line**

T. A. Stevens, Kent Co., Ont.

I find that dealing in eggs, as a side line to the creamery, works very well. I buy the eggs from the farmer and sell them for as much as I can. I can always get enough eggs to make a load, and often I cannot take all the eggs on account of not having room on the wagon. When starting out on a route what room there is



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

filler the cans for cream are in, I will get eggs. I give the hauler money enough to pay the farmer cash for the eggs. I can always buy for one cent less than the stores pay. I figure on a profit of about two cents a dozen. I have had as high as 400 dozen eggs come in on one wagon. That is in the spring when the cream is light. I find it makes the hauling cheaper, and egg dealing works in well with creamery work. I also handle fowl in the fall and winter. The farmers seem to like to sell at the door for cash. The stores want them to take trade.

**Convenient Arrangement of Test Bottles**

Mr. Campbell, at the Central Smith cheese factory, Peterboro Co., has the most convenient arrangement for handling the composite sample bottles. Instead of having the patron's number on each bottle, the bottles are arranged 12 on a shelf, the shelves being made just long enough to hold 12 bottles and no more. The numbers of the bottles are stamped on the front of the shelf. When a bottle is taken down, therefore, to receive a sample of milk, there is only one space vacant in which to put it back, and the bottles cannot possibly get mixed. Also there is no trouble with the numbers getting washed off or of the bottles getting turned on or off the shelf making it impossible to see the number readily.

In removing the test bottles from the weighing stand to the tester, a wooden trough is used, just long enough to hold the 12 bottles. The numbers of each bottle are stamped on the trough also. Mr. Campbell finds this method of handling the test bottles much more convenient than the method he formerly practised of having the numbers glued on each bottle.

**FACTORY MANAGER WANTED**

To use the best and cheapest preparation for all cleaning purposes in Cheese Factories and Creameries. Used at Dairy School Guelph and by the leading factories of Western Ont.

Write for prices to

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MOOREFIELD, . . . . . ONT.

**Cheese Department**

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address: Editors of The Cheese Maker's Journal.

**Factory Improvement in Hastings County**

H. Howie, Hastings Co., Ont. "Both the factories and the cheese in the district over which I am in charge have been improving for years. It is difficult to compare the quality of cheese made this year with previous years, as May was an unusually warm month. On the whole, however, the cheese output shows an improvement. The factories have made many improvements. The steady improvement in the factories is due,



A Desirable Milk House

Cheapness and efficiency are combined in the milk house of W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., here illustrated. Particulars of it are given in an article on this page. Mr. Telford may be seen to the left of the illustration.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy. believe, to our system of factory inspection and instruction. As we become older at the job, we dairy instructors get bolder and are more insistent in demanding improvements. In these words Mr. H. Howie, of Belleville, when in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy recently, summed up dairy conditions in his section.

"The Thurlow factory," continued Mr. Howie, "is making particularly good cheese. All of the buyers speak well of the cheese made by Fred Wright, the maker at this factory, and one buyer says that his is the only cheese that suits some of his customers. Wm. Elliott, at the Mountain factory, has also turned out a cheese that is particularly satisfactory to the buyers.

"Great improvements have been made at the Shannonville factory this year. New floors, new machinery, and a drilled well have been added to the equipment, and next year the stockholders contemplate putting in a dining room. At Foxboro and Sidney Town Hall, also, there have been great improvements. The former is one of the best equipped factories in my district. The water supply at Sidney Town Hall has always been troublesome, but this year they are bringing their water from springs on the hill above the factory.

"A milk improvement is often found in the president of the factory. The president who can curtail expenses and keep the expense statement down to the lowest point is the one who will be re-elected. When I first came into the district as dairy instructor, I have known the maker to be forbidden to send out leaflets advocating improvement in the factory and at the farms for fear of offending the patrons. Patrons are beginning to find, however, that they are the losers from such a policy, and I am looking for a greater improvement in our factories in the future than we have had in the past."

**Experience with Babcock Test**

Alex. Thompson, Peterboro Co., Ont. When our factory was first established most of the stockholders favored the pooling system, and it was adopted. This system of paying for milk, however, did not prove satisfactory, and pay by test was substituted and for years has given the best of satisfaction. We believe that we got a better quality of milk and every man gets what he deserves. If I send a rich milk to the factory it will make more cheese and I should get more money. If my neighbor sends rich milk and I send poor, he is really giving me some of his share of the profit; if they are divided according to weight we pay by fat plus two, so if a man sends skim milk he gets a skim milk price.

We test every two weeks. Our maker, Mr. Howard Holmes, has been with us four years. He holds diplomas for both butter and cheese making and is therefore thoroughly competent to make the test. With an incompetent maker, the test might not be satisfactory. The patrons also have improved their facilities of caring for the milk. Some have ice houses and many have milk houses. The nearest factory is seven miles off, so we have no trouble with patrons who have low testing cows leaving the factory.

**Dairy Notes**

Mr. G. G. Pablow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, will leave Montreal on July 15th on a trip to the Old Country to look for business connected with the dairy business. He will travel on the Scotian of the Allan Line, and land at Glasgow. During a stay of a few weeks he will look into methods of manufacture and marketing butter and cheese and will gather information he may think useful for application in this country.

The excessively hot weather which has been prevailing in eastern Ontario during the past week is very injurious to the quality of cheese shipped in ordinary cars. With a view of preventing such injury, as far as possible, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner has notified the railway companies that if the number of refrigerator cars supplied to shippers, under the arrangement whereby the Department of Agriculture pays the icing charges, should exceed the limit fixed in the agreement, no objection will be raised by the department while the present heat prevails.

At the Farmers' Friend Cheese Factory last year 1,689,176 pounds of

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"March 24, 1905, bought a Tubular. Not one cent for repairs. Only four dollars for oil."—J. P. Blanger, Ste. Anne, Man. "Used this machine years. Has started to repair nothing. As perfect as when made."—J. R. Hammond, Monkton, Ont. "I separated 419 lbs. of milk through this cream separator one week and produced 21 lbs. of butter. The next week separated 419 lbs. of milk through the Tubular and produced 20 1/2 lbs. butter."—Wm. Hume, Southville, Ont.



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One of the recent books written by the well known dairy authority DR. CHAS. A. PABLOW contains just such information as you need to know about buttermaking. You probably know a lot about it, but it is interesting to you to know the manual work. But can you tell the why and whereof?

The men in demand to-day are the men who can do a thing and when occasion requires tell why and how to do that thing.

This book Dr. Pablow contains a vast fund of information you ought to have. It will answer all your questions about buttermaking and you will know on many things you never knew before. It tells you all you need to know and how to make it.

Place yourself in a class with the progressive dairymen of this book. You cannot tell at what hour you will need this information it will give you and if you are master of the information it contains you can tell what position it may enable you to command some day!

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It does not take long to learn that the good excludes the bad; that the higher always shuts out the lower.—Marden.

## The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

BUT Pearl, breathing heavily, was in a state of wordless delight. "It's just as well I wasn't for scolding Bugey for cryin' over his suit," she said at length; "for if it wasn't that I'm heart o' spottin' some o' these, I'd be glad dot' a cry myself. I've got such a good spot in me Adam's apple, I wish me yer apron, Ma—it's comin' out of me eyes in spite of meself. Camilla must ha' told them what I would like, and wasn't it kind of them, Ma, to ever think o' me? And she'd ever 'a' thought of Mr. Mason being so kind, and him so stern lookin'?"

"Ye never can tell by looks, Pearl," her mother said, benevolently. "Man's the kind, heart beats behind a homely face." Which is so enough in experience, though perhaps not quite in keeping with the findings of anatomical science.

That night there were prohibitory laws made regarding the taking of cherished possessions to bed by the owners thereof; but when the lights were all out, and peaceful slumber had come to the little house, one small girl in her nightgown went quietly across the lare floor to the lounge in the "room" to feel once more the smooth surface of her slippers and to smell that delicious leathery smell. She was tempted to take one of them back with her, but her conscience reminded her of the rule she had made for the others, and so she imprinted a rapturous kiss on the sole of one of them, where it would not show, and went back to her dreams.

All week the sound of the sewing-machine could be heard in the Watson home, as Mary Barner, Camilla, Mrs. Watson, and one real dressmaker fashioned various garments for the young Watsons. Even Mrs. Francis was infected with the desire to help, and came over hurriedly to show Watson how to put a French

hem on her new napery. But as the only napery, visible or invisible, was a marbled oilcloth tacked on the table, Mrs. Francis was unable to demonstrate the principle of French hemming. Camilla, however, showed her mistress where to work the buttonholes on Patsy's nightgair, and in the afternoon she filled the same in Mary's plaid dress.

Saturday night brought with it arduous duties, for Pearl was determined that the good clothes of her family would not be an outward show only.

On Sunday morning an hour before church time, the children were all dressed and put on chairs as a precaution against accidents. Mrs. Watson's fur-lined cape had come the night before, and Camilla had brought over a real winter hat in good repair, which Mrs. Ducker had given her. Mrs. Ducker said it was really too good a hat to give away, but she could not wear it with any comfort now, for Mrs. Grieves had one almost the same. Mrs. Ducker and Mrs. Grieves had had a slight unpleasantness at the last annual Ladies' Aid dinner, the subject under discussion being whether chickens should be served with or without bones.

Camilla came for the boys on Sunday morning, and took them for Mrs. Francis to see, and also for the boys to see themselves in the long mirror in the hall. Danny sidled up to Mrs. Francis and said in a confidential whisper: "Ain't I the biggest dood in the bunch?"

When the others had admired their appearance sufficiently and filed back to the dining-room, Bugey still stood before the glass, resolutely digging away at a large brown freckle on his cheek. He came out to Camilla and asked her for a sharp knife, and it was with difficulty that he was dissuaded from his purpose. When Mrs. Francis saw the drift of Bugey's

intention, she made a note in her little red book under the heading, "The leaven of good clothes." Just as they went into church Pearl gave them her parting instructions.

"Don't put yer collection in yer mouths, ye might swallow it; I've it tied up in yer handkerchiefs, and don't chew the knot. Keep yer eye on the minister and try to understand all ye can of it, and look like as if ye did, anyway."

John Watson, coached by Pearl, went first and waited at the end of the seat to let the whole flock march past him. There was one row full and four in the row behind. Pearl sat just behind Danny, so that she could watch his behavior from a strategic point.

The minister smiled sympathetically when he saw the Watson family file in. He had intended preaching a doctrinal sermon on baptism, but the eager faces of the Watson children inspired him to tell the story of Esther. Even Danny stayed awake to listen, and when it came to an end and Mr. Burrell told of the wicked Haman being hanged on the scaffold of his own making, Patsy whispered to Bugey in a loud "pig whisper": "That's when he got it in the neck!" Mrs. Watson was horrified beyond words, but Pearl pointed out that while it was beyond doubt true, she had to whisper in church, still what Patsy said showed that he had "sensed" what the story was about.

The next week she dramatized the story for the boys. Jimmy was always the proud and haughty Ahasuerus, his crown made of the paste-board of the box his father's new cap came in. Bugey was the gentle Esther who came in trembling to see if she would suit his Majesty. The handle of a dismembered parasol was used for the golden sceptre, and made a very good one after Mary had wound it around with the yellow sedge that came off her plaid dress.

"You lads have got to play educated games now," Pearl had said, when she started them at this one. "Bull-in-the-ring, 'squat-tag,' button, button, who's got the button?" are all right for kids that don't have to rise in the world, but with you lads it's different. Ye've got to make yer games count. When I get to school I'll learn lots of games for ye, but ye must all do yer best now."

### CHAPTER III

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"

Pap wunt he scold and says to me, Don't play too much, but try To study more and nen you'll be A great man ly and by.

Nen Uncle Sidney says: "You let Him be a boy and play. The greatest man on earth, I bet, 'Ud trade with him today."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Pearl started to school one Monday morning. She felt very brave

until she got into the girls' hall, where the long rows of "store" coats, fur caps and collars seemed to oppress her with their magnificence.

Maudie Ducker's oon coat and red scarf seemed to be particularly antagonistic, and she hung her mother's cut-down coat and her new wool toque as far from them as possible.

Outwardly calm, but with a strong tendency to bolt for home, Pearl walked into the principal's room, and up to his desk, where he sat making his register.

He looked up inquiringly and asked curtly:

"What do you want?"

"I'm comin' to school, if you please," Pearl said calmly.

"What do you know?" he asked, none too gently, for it was one of his bad days.

"Not much yet," Pearl said, "but I want to know a whole lot."

He put down his pen and looked at her with interest.

"We've plenty of room for people who don't know things, but want to. We're short of that kind. I've plenty of people here who think they know a lot and don't want to know any more, but you're an entirely new kind."

Pearl laughed—the easy, infectious laugh that won for her so many friends.

"You see," she said, "I've got to learn as fast as I can, now while the money lasts, for there's so many of us. I'm ignorant for me age, too. I'm thirteen now, and I haven't been to school since I was ten, but I should be able to learn a whole lot, for I'm going to come as long as this dress lasts anyway, and I've got sixteen sleeves to put on over it past the elbow to save it, for that's where it'll likely go first, and I'm takin' long steps to keep my loots from wearin' out, and I'm earnin' a little money now, for I've got the job of takin' care of the school, me and Jimmy."

The schoolmaster forgot that he was discouraged, forgot that he had been having a hard time with Grade VIII's geography, forgot that he had just said by his mind to quit teaching. He saw nothing but a little girl standing eagerly before him, telling him her hopes, and depending on him to help her to realize them.

He put out his hand impulsively, and took hers.

"Pearl," he said, "you're all right!"

That night, when Pearl went home, she gave her family the story of the Magna Charta, drawing such a vivid picture of King John's general depravity that even her father's indignation was stirred.

"That lad'll have to mend his ways," he said seriously, as he opened the stove door to get a coal for his pipe, "for there will be trouble coming the way."

"And you bet there was," Pearl replied. "What did they do but all



A Comfortable and Attractive Farm Home Characteristic of the Prosperous Ontario Farmer

Mr. D. J. Wychoff, on whose Oxford Co., Ont., farm these buildings are situated, thoroughly appreciates the benefits of a real home and has made good use of the advantages nature has given him in improving and beautifying this place. An illustration of the barn, to be seen in page of Farm and Dairy June 29.

git together one day, after they got the crop out, and they drew up a list of things that he couldn't do, and then they gave to him, and says they, 'Sign this, yer Highness, and he takes the paper and wipes his glasses on his hanky, and he reads them all over polite enough, and then he says, 'Sign this, yer Highness, and he says, 'I'll see you some place before I sign it,' and with that what did they do but just sit down where they were, lit their pipes, as unconcerned as could be, and says they, 'Take yer time, yer Highness, we're not in a hurry; we bro't our dinners,' says they, 'an' we'll stay right here till ye find yer pen,' and they just sat there on their hunkers talkin' about the crops and

the like o' that, until he signed it; which he did very bad-mannered, and flung it back at them and says he: 'There now, bad coss to ye, small good it'll do ye, for I'm the King,' says he, 'an' I'll do as I blame please, so I will. The King can do no wrong, says he. 'Well, then,' says one of them, 'foldin' up the Magna Charta and puttin' it away careful in his breast pocket,' the King can't break his word, I guess,' and wid that he winks at the rest of them, and they says, say they: 'That's one on you, yer Majesty!' But they couldn't put him in good humor, and they do say, Ma, that when the company was gone that that man cut up somethin' rough, cursed and swore, and chewed up sticks, and frothed at the mouth like a mad dog, and sure, the very next day, when he was driving through a place called 'The Wash,' drunk as an owl, he dropped his crown and his little satchel, wid all his good clothes in it, and him being the way he was he never heard them splash

When he missed them he felt awful, and went back to hunt for them, puddin' round in his bare feet for hours, and some say he had et too many lamprays, whatever that is, for his breakfast; but anyway, he got a cowl in his head about so he said: 'Wasn't that a bad state for the poor man to die in, children dear,' said Mrs. Watson, wishing to give Pearl's story a moral value; 'and him full of wickedness and cursin'!' 'And lampricks, too, Ma!' Bugsey added.

'Where he wuz now?' asked Danny who had a theological bent. 'Faith, now, that's not a easy thing to say for certain,' said the father gravely. 'Things look pretty bad for him, I'm thinkin'.'

'Faith, now, that's not a easy thing to say for certain,' said the father gravely. 'Things look pretty bad for him, I'm thinkin'.'

The days passed felt footed with the Watson family—days full of healthy and happy endeavor, with plenty to eat, clothes to wear, Ma at home, and everybody getting a chance

#### A Favor to Your Friends

Of all the stories published in recent years, none have a larger human interest, nor will appeal more to the hearts of readers who will appreciate a quiet love story of Canadian life than "The Second Chance." The second installment of this story appears in Farm and Dairy this week.

"The Second Chance" is a most fascinating story. Mrs. McClung's "Soledad" heads in Danny, it carried her to the front as a writer of popular fiction. She has excelled herself in her new effort, "The Second Chance."

Your friends will appreciate an opportunity of reading "The Second Chance," the greatest serial ever published in a farm paper, and would thank you for saving for them copies of Farm and Dairy containing the first installments of the story. Tell your friends about it.

to be somebody. Pearl was the happiest little girl in the world. Every night she brought home faithfully what she had learned at school, at least the interesting part of it, and when the day's work had been dull and abstract, out of the wealth of her imagination she proceeded to make it interesting.

Under Pearl's sympathetic telling of it, they wept over the untimely fate of Mary, Queen of Scots, and decided that Elizabeth was a bad lot, and Mrs. Watson declared that if she had known all this before, she would never ha' called Mary a Mary Elizabeth, because that just seems like takin' sides with both parties, and she just couldn't 'abear people that do that.'

Lady Jane Grey, the Princess in the Tower, Oliver Cromwell, the unhappy Charles I., were their daily guests, and were discussed with the freedom and interest of which dwellers in small towns are popularly supposed to discuss their neighbors.

All of the evening was not given up to pleasure. Pearl saw it that each child did a stint of home work, and very often a spelling match was held, with Pearl as the teacher and no-fair-to-try-over. The result of this was that Teddy Watson, Class V.; Billy Watson, Class III.; Tommy, Class II.; Jimmy Watson, Class II.A.; Patey Bugsey Watson, Class I., were impregnable rocks at the head of their classes on whom the troublesome waves of "let" and "led," and "it" and two "it's" beat in vain.

Even John Watson, hard though his hands were with the handling of the shovel, was not immune from this surfeit of learning, and at Pearl's suggestion even he was beginning to learn. He filled pages of his spelling book with "John Watson," "Bible" letters, and then added "Merriford, Manitoba."

'Now, Pa,' Pearl said one night, 'an' I want some of yer friends to like to write to, seein' as yer gettin' on so fine?'

John had not kept up a close touch with his friends down east since he came to Canada.

'It's fifteen year,' he said, 'since I left the Ottaway valley, but I thinkin' me sister Kate, is I thinkin' me oldest Kate, is I thinkin' me eldest Kate, is I thinkin' it would take a let to be her?'

'What was she like, Pa?' Pearl asked.

John smoked on reminiscences. 'She was a smart girl, was Kate, by her tongue. I always liked to see her un'er it, on someone else. I miss once me poor father and Katie was to a circus at Arrpport and father got into a bear and shall game and looked rase easy at first sight, and me father expected to make a bunch of money, but instead o' that, he let all his had on him, and his watch, so he came to Katie and told her she had happened. Well, sir, they said that Katie just gave a le'p and crend her heels together, and, sir, she went at you then, and she gave him the money, every cent of it, and me father's watch, too. The people as they never heard language like Kate used you time.'

'She didn't swear, did she, John?' Mrs. Watson asked, in a shocked tone, giving him a significant look which, interpreted, meant that it was not the time to tell the truth if the truth were incriminating.

'No,' John said slowly, 'Kate would not waste her words in swearin'. She told the man mostly what she thought of him, and how his head struck her, and what he reminded her of. I mind she said a range of things, but if he changes if he changes with him, and a few things like that, but nobody could say that Kate used language unbecomin' a lady. She was always partic'lar that way.'

'Would you like to write to her and see how she is, Pa?' Pearl said.

'Well, now, I don't care if I do her father answered.'

The letter was written with infinite pains. The composition was Pearl and Pearlie was in her happiest mood and so it really was a very pleasant and alluring picture she drew of John Watson had prospered and she would like to give some to it, she sent a snapshot that Corilla had taken of the whole family their good clothes.

'It seems to me,' Mrs. Watson said, 'like as if we were gettin' on too prosperous. The child we've been gettin' on so well, we're all so happy like, I think somethin' will happen. This is good to hear.'

Mrs. Watson had a strain of Highland blood in her, and there was Banahoe in the family two generations back; so it was not to be wondered at that at times, indeed, in gloomy foreloadings.

Every day she looked for something to happen. One day it did. It was Aunt Katie from 'down the Otaway way.'

Aunt Katie Shenstone came unannounced, unheralded by letter, or telegram. Aunt Kate said never could depend on her, but they were like as to open your letter and keep your stamp! So she came, carrying her two telegrams and her handbag. She did not believe in having anything ahead—this was inviting disaster.

(Continued Next Week)

Preserving Time Means

# St. Lawrence Sugar

Every good housewife knows that poor sugar means poor Preserves.

The anxiety as to whether Jams, Marmalades, Preserves and Pickles are going to keep, can be entirely dispelled by using **ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED.**

Remember to order **ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR**—either in barrels, 20 pound bags or by the pound.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited  
MONTREAL 34



Some pianos have many good features  
Most pianos have some good features  
**Gourlay Pianos have all**  
the good features known to modern  
musical science.

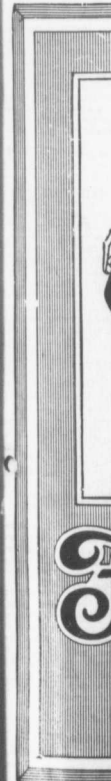
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Toronto

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## The Upward Look

### The Great Battle Ground

No. 17

For though we walk in the flesh we do not war after the flesh. For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds.—II. Corinthians 10:3, 4.

To many readers this series of writings must seem incomplete and disconnected. The subjects being dealt with are so broad in their scope, and possible of such amplification in their development it is proving difficult to touch on them in the space available each week without leaving much unsaid that might well be more fully explained. Frequently, also, it becomes necessary to recover in part, ground that has been previously touched on, in order that some point hitherto not brought out, may be explained. This week it seems desirable that we should study a little more fully our own natures in order that we may the better understand the character of the conflict that is a part of our very existence.

In the first place we should never forget that instead of being human beings, as we so commonly suppose, we are spiritual beings. Our bodies are but the dwelling places of our spirits. Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the spirit of

God dwelleth in you?—(I. Corinthians 3:16.)

When we speak of a person, we are apt to think of that person's bodily appearance as well as of the personality that comprehends it all. It is our personality that is us and not our body. A soldier on the battlefield may have large portions of his body shot away. As long, however, as the spirit of life remains in him his personality remains. It is only when his Spirit departs that his personality leaves. Thus we see that the important part of us is not our bodies but the Spirit that inhabits them. This Spirit is what we must guard and watch and care for at all costs, as our eternal welfare depends upon our so doing.

We are apt also to forget at times, or not to distinguish it clearly, that there are two great spiritual forces struggling ceaselessly for the domination of our lives: One is the Spirit of God, and the other is the Spirit of Satan. The battleground of these two great forces is what we commonly call our hearts.

While it is true that there are but two great primal spirits which we can all recognize readily, these spirits have different forms of manifestation. It is among these that we are apt to become confused.

The Spirit of God, when in possession of our lives, manifests itself in the form of the spirits of peace, joy, love, faith, hope and kindred virtues. The spirit of Evil is shown by the presence of pride, ill-temper, selfishness, fear, an unforgiving disposition,

avariciousness, and other similar traits.

If we will but watch the character of the spirits that control us we can determine our spiritual condition. Each of us has been given by God power to decide which form of spirit we shall serve. It is our great joy to know that the Spirit of God is infinitely more powerful than the spirit of Satan. Thus we have the certainty that if we will but be quiet and wait patiently on God and invite His Spirit to enter and take possession of our thoughts and actions He will delight to do so "because greater is He that is in you than that which is in the world." (I. John 4:4.)

The Christian who has felt an evil spirit, such as pride or ill-temper, in possession of his thoughts, and has stopped for a few moments possibly, in the midst of the daily tasks, and thrown out his desire towards God for aid, and has then felt God's Spirit of humility and love stealing back into his heart and the evil spirit departing, such a one has experienced one of the greatest miracles of religion and of God. This is an experience we may all have if we will but put our trust in God. It is what is meant by the assurance, "Resist the devil and He will flee from you." (James 4:7.)

What we are now and what we are to be throughout Eternity depends upon how we are fighting this fight. It is a fight that never ends, and never will while life lasts. Each victory, however, helps us others to win and we gain in strength and wisdom and power as we fight. Mere drifting

means temporal and eternal ruin. When we place ourselves on God's side, victory is made certain, and thus it will be as long as we trust and serve Him.—I. H. N.

### A Lawn Without Dandelions

Many otherwise fine lawns are much marred by dandelions. The flowers are too common to be considered as ornamental and when ripe the white, fluffy heads are very unsightly.

As the dandelion multiplies wholly from the seed—not from the root, as many suppose—the only means of overcoming it is to cut it out about an inch or so below the surface of soil—that is below the point where the leaves sprout. This can be done at any time during the season, but preferably before the flower matures, in order to prevent seeding. Repeated attacks in this way will overcome the dandelion in a short time, and give a chance for a richer growth to the grass.

### Soap Jelly for the Laundry

The reason some women cannot wash chiffons, mousseline de soie, laces, crepe de chene, and thin silks is that they rub the soap on them. And they rub instead of squeeze.

Shave a quarter of a pound of pure white soap into warm water, let it stand on the back of the stove until smooth, make a lather in tepid water, let the article soak in it for half an hour, squeeze, rinse, hang in air to dry, and iron while still damp.



Add water to milk—  
You weaken the milk.  
Add soft wheat to flour—  
You weaken your flour.  
Cheapens it too.  
Soft wheat costs less—worth less.  
Soft wheat flour has less gluten less nutriment.  
Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical.  
Soft flour has less strength, less quality gluten.  
Giving less good things for your money and things less good.  
Use Manitoba flour—Manitoba hard wheat flour.  
Having everything the soft stuff lacks.  
Five Roses is all Manitoba.  
Without a grain of cheaper wheat.  
Strengthen your food values.  
Use FIVE ROSES.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



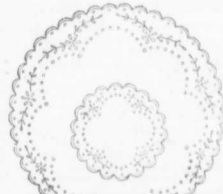
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## Embroidery Designs

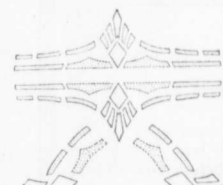
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, making for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



587 Design for Embroidering a Fancy Collar in Sailor Style.



584 Design for an Embroidered Hat with Scalloped Edges.



588 Design for Embroidering a High Neck Blouse in Bulgarian Style.



586 Design for Embroidering a Round Neck Blouse in Cross Stitch Style.

## Rules for Baking Day

For baking purposes, eggs should always be cold. If the whites do not easily become stiff, add a pinch of salt. Remember that it is impossible to beat whites to a stiff froth if the very least particle of yolk gets into them.

If pancakes stick to the griddle, grease it, sprinkle well with salt and rub hard with a cloth; then grease again, and there will be no further trouble.

Add a tablespoonful of melted lard or butter to the pancake batter and you will not need to grease the griddle at all, except possibly a very little before you bake the first batch. The kitchen will then be free from smoke.

To test an oven for bread, put in a piece of white paper, and if it turns a light brown in five minutes, the oven is right.

If the heat is too great above a baking pan, lay a piece of brown paper over the top of the pan; if too great beneath slip an asbestos pad under the pan.

In baking cake, look at it often, and if the cake is browning on top before it has risen as high as it should, the heat is too great; throw open the oven door at once. Don't fear that your cake will fall. Two minutes will cool off any oven. This rule must be observed, even when baking angel cake. The old rule that cake must be in the oven fifteen minutes before the door was opened was the cause of many a failure.

A pudding should always be quite stiff before it is removed from the oven, else it will fall.

## Household Hints

When a glass bottle stopper cannot be loosened by any ordinary means, hold the neck of the bottle over the flame of a candle or match, turning it

## Any little girl can do the churning with

## MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted.

The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's Champion Washers.

Donald Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.



## CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving every Monday. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

until all sides are heated, and it can then be easily removed.—L.F.

When making tomato soup or gravies, to avoid curdling always pour the liquid into the thickening instead of the thickening into the liquid.—E.C.F.

When scrubbing pine floors to a pall of hot soapsuds, add two tablespoons of borax. This whitens the floors and keeps hands from getting rough.

To place feather bone in a thin collar leave an inch of tape at the top and bottom of the collar, turn it back, and stitch to form little pockets at the top and bottom and slip the bone in the pockets. This saves ripping them off when the dress is laundered. They need to be only a half-inch deep on sheer collars.—L.T.

An empty crocheted silk spool nailed to the floor or skirting boards at the back of the door and painted the color of the woodwork makes a convenient door-stop.

When mending a torn sheet, if it is a straight tear, sew a piece of linen tape on right side; turn and sew edge of goods on other side. This is strong will not pucker, and is nearer than setting in a piece of goods.—E.D.

To remove rust stains from linen or white goods boil article in cold water, adding a small quantity of salts of lemon. Letting this boil one hour stains will entirely disappear.—E.Y.S.

Salt moistened with vinegar will remove burnt marks from enamelled saucepans and dishes, but don't forget they should be soaked in cold soda water for a few hours first to loosen the stains. A tablespoonful or so of concentrated lye boiled for a short time in the burnt article will also remove the scorch.—T.L.D.

## THE COOK'S CORNER

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

### LEMON BUTTER

Beat six eggs, one-fourth pound butter, one pound sugar, the rind and juice of three lemons; mix together and set in a pan of hot water to cook. This is very nice for tarts, or to eat with bread.

### A SIMPLE DESSERT

Put a teaspoonful of lemon juice into sufficient cold water; boil until the lumps become almost transparent; squeeze the juice of two lemons partially into the mixture, then slice them into it, sweeten or not, then eat when cold with cream and sugar.

### STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

Make good biscuit crust; bake in two tins of same shape and size; mix berries with plenty of sugar, open the shortcake; butter well and place berries in layers, alternated with the crust; have the top layer of berries and over all top charlotte russe or whipped cream.

### CHARLOTTE

One quart rich cream, three tablespoonfuls of Madeira wine, whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, half a box of gelatine dissolved in half a cup of sweet milk; flavor with vanilla; beat the cream and wine together; add the eggs, then the sugar, and last, the gelatine.

### RASPBERRY VINAGR

To four quarts red raspberries, put enough vinegar to cover, and let them stand twenty-four hours; scald and strain it; add a pound of sugar to one pint of juice; boil it twenty minutes, and bottle it; it is then ready for use and will keep years. To one glass of water add a teaspoonful.

### POP OVENS

One cup of milk, one cup flour, one egg, beaten separately. Bake in cups, a tablespoonful to each cup.

## The Sewing Room

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

### BOY'S RUSSIAN SUIT



In sizes for boys of 2, 4, and 6 years of age.

### PEASANT YOKE BLOUSE, 769.



This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measure.

### SEVEN GORED SKIRT, 6955.



The plain seven gored skirt is also made. This one can be cut to the hip waist line or to the natural one, as preferred, and can be made in either walking length or in the prettier round style that is liked for indoor occasions.

For the medium size will be required 6.54 yards of material 27 inches wide 5.84 yards 44 or 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 3 1/2 yards or 52 inches wide when material is plain. This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist measure.

### CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS

Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only.

## QU

MONTREAL, July 19, 1911. The Bank of Montreal has been advised by the Federal Reserve Bank of the present view of the money market. The bank has opted in one or two other parts of the country, and in a very optimistic view of the future. An estimate of the present position, as compared with last year, but the bank is better than has been reached 85 per cent.

## COMPTON CENT

having very hot started having. W. fair, good crop, but better if we had who have strawber and marketing them. Corn is also not so pr SCOTSFORD, July 19, 1911. The grain is very light. The grain is A. I.

## FITCH HAY, July

fairly good and of the clover is nearly an average are good. There is in this section, the late grain is not rain it will be all It has been very sales are not a whether they are on the weather of weeks—S. A. G.

## CHATEAUG

BEYNSVILLE, July 19, 1911. The hay out of all-over here is 18 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards of lace banding and 8 1/4 yards velvet ribbon, 1 1/2 yards of edging trim as illustrated.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measure.

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## GREENLAX, July

good average crop. Potatoes are a 1/2 cent of dry weight, some rain now crops and late pastures.

## PROMI

NORTH SITTON is first-class in the four years. Very few had a great stay on the ground until April 6th—W. C. S.

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## WINKCHEL

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## NOTRUMBI

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**FARM AND DAIRY CROP REPORTS**  
**—OUR FARMERS' CLUB—**

**QUEBEC.**

**MONTREAL, July 7.**—Reports from all parts of the Province secured by the Farmers Bank indicate that the crops for the present year will make a new record. Corn will be heavy, except in one or two small sections. Corn and other grains, root crops and fruit, are plentiful, and the farmers generally are in a very optimistic frame of mind. An estimate of the general crop is 84 per cent, as compared with 78 per cent last year but the results of last year were better than the estimate, as they reached 83 per cent.

**COMPTON CO. QUE.**  
**COMPTON CENTRE, July 10.**—We are having very hot weather. A few have started haying. We are going to get a fairly good crop, but it would have been better if we had got more rain. Those who have strawberries are busy picking and marketing them. They are selling at a low price. There is an extra good crop of them. Corn is looking well, but turnips are not so promising.

**SCOTSFORD, July 12.**—The hay crop is very light. The grain crops are good—A. I.

**FITCH HAY, July 10.**—The hay crop is fairly good and of very good quality, although clover is only fair. We will get nearly an average crop of hay. Pastures are good. There is more pasturing than usual in this section. Early grain is good; late grain is not so good, but if we get rain it will be all right. Corn is good. It has been very dry and dry and potatoes are not as good as usual, but whether they are good or not depends on the weather during the next few weeks—A. G.

**CHATEAUGUAY CO. QUE.**  
**BEYSONVILLE, July 11.**—Hay is turning out a little better than the farmers feared at one time. Clover is a short crop, being partially killed out in winter. It has not grown as well as some years, but we have had very warm, dry weather for the last fortnight, and if we don't have rain soon the late sown grain will be all right. Pastures are drying out and after grass, if rain does not come soon, will be short, as the season is getting advanced.—J. B.

**RICHMOND CO. QUE.**  
**GREENLAX, July 8.**—The hay crop is a good average crop. Grain is looking well. Potatoes are a little backward on account of dry weather in June. If we get some rain now we will average on all crops and late pasturage.

**BROME CO. QUE.**  
**NORTH SITTON, July 10.**—The hay crop is first-class in this locality, the best in four years. Very little was winter killed, as we had a great depth of snow, which stayed on the ground from first of December until April. Other crops are looking well.—W. C. S.

**EASTERN ONTARIO**

**PRESCOTT CO. ONT.**  
**VANLIERE HILL, July 7.**—Hay crop fully up to average. Some farmers report it better than average. The chronic grambler has no crop at all.

**DUNDAS CO. ONT.**  
**WINCHESTER, July 11.**—Hay crop a good average, new meadows best. Hay on clay land best yield. I believe the fall pastures will be good as the rains and warm weather are keeping growth up. All grain crops are looking as if we will have a large and an early harvest. Corn, potatoes, etc., are a good average.—W. S. L.

**NORTHUMBERLAND CO. ONT.**  
**TRINTON, July 10.**—The hay is about half up and is very poor crop. It won't average over a ton per acre. The dry weather is shortening the grain. Apples are being baked on the trees.—H. W.

**PERTH CO. ONT.**  
**MARKWOOD, July 8.**—Clover hay is a light crop. Timothy is good to light, according to age of meadow and quality of soil. All pastures are drying up from the intense heat. Milk flow is seriously affected. Fall wheat and rye are light. Harvest commenced by some.—F. S. E.

**WATERLOO CO. ONT.**  
**LINDSAY, July 8.**—The hay crop is very light, and unless we get rain soon and a good deal of it there will be no pasture

and the new seeding will be started out. Other grains will ripen too soon, not filling up owing to the heat and dry weather.—J. K.

**HALIBURTON CO. ONT.**  
**KIMMOUNE, July 3.**—June was the one growing month we have had in a number of years. The fruit crop could not be better. Strawberries, both red and cultivated, were in abundance. Haying has started. The new meadows are good, also the old ones. Beaver hay will be a heavy crop. Spring grain, particularly the early sown, is good. Corn and potatoes are making great growth. Cattle buyers are offering 40 and 42 a head for fall delivery. At a recent sale two-year colts sold for \$185; cows, \$50 to \$85; two-year-olds, \$35; and yearlings, \$25. Milch cows are doing well. Pastures are fresh. Butter, 17c; eggs, 16c; oats, 40c; old potatoes, 75c a bag; strawberries, two boxes, \$5.—J. A. S. T.

**DURHAM CO. ONT.**  
**ORONO, July 8.**—The hay crop is very light. One farmer had seven loads from his fields which five years ago yielded 23 loads. Seeds are suffering greatly, but should rain come soon they may recover somewhat. The pastures are suffering so greatly so that supply for dairies has diminished immensely. Fruit, such as apples, etc., are falling off greatly, and the outlook is very gloomy. Corn, peas and barley also are drying up, and unless we get rain shortly will fall far below average, both as to quantity and quality.—J. R.

**YORK CO. ONT.**  
**NEWMARKET, July 10.**—Hay crop is poor; will not average more than one ton to the acre. Owing to the continued dry and excessively hot weather many grain crops will be a failure. Straw is short and grain is light. Potatoes have never come up in a great many places. Pastures have dried up during the last week and unless rain comes at once the outlook is very poor.—J. K.

**WESTERN ONTARIO**

**SIMCOE CO. ONT.**  
**ORILLIA, July 8.**—Hay is away below the average. It will not average one ton per acre. Clover was badly winter killed and owing to the protracted dry weather did not mature properly. Grain crops are also suffering from want of rain. Fall pasture will be very poor. Alfalfa clover is nearly all dried up.—R. C. H.

**MIDLAND, July 8.**—The hay crop is the worst failure in years. The winter killing of clover and this dry, hot weather will make nearly every farmer short on fall pasture. If we do not get rain right away all other grain is bound to be short.—Graft Bros.

**BRUCE CO. ONT.**  
**WALKERTON, July 10.**—Hay crop will average 1½ tons per acre. On account of the dry weather it is being harvested in the very best shape. The exceedingly warm and dry weather is likely to make fall pastures short. We do not suffer very much from winter killing of clover.—J. T.

**WINDSOR, July 8.**—Hay is much lighter than was expected earlier. Some of the old meadows are light, while some of the new meadows, especially clover, will go two tons per acre. Everything is burning hot. It was over 100 in shade on July 5.—J. L.

**GREY CO. ONT.**  
**RAVENNA, July 11.**—We are having very hot weather. Some had to quit work, the extreme heat was so sickening. We have had two electric storms, which have done much harm to a number of buildings being struck and some burnt. Some cattle and horses were stunned and died. The grain crops look fine. There is a good outlook for an abundant harvest. The apple crop will not be as good as was anticipated. There is hardly a Baldwin apple in this section. The root crops look fine, also the corn. The hay crop in some places is very light. Butter and eggs are from 15 to 20c on the Collingwood market. Those who attend the market early are the ones who receive the highest prices. Butcher cattle are 60 a lb.—A. C. P.

**OWEN SOUND, July 10.**—Hay is about half crop. Fall wheat is good. On account

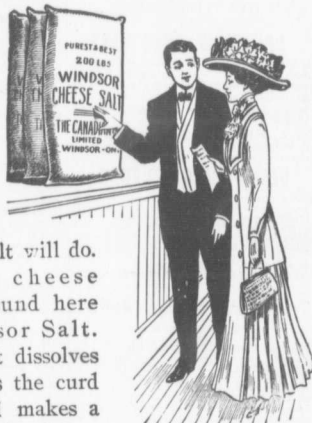
of drought everything is drying up. Fruit very poor. No winter apples, 100 in the shade yesterday. Pastures are burnt brown.

**PERTH CO. ONT.**  
**LISTOWEL, July 10.**—The hay crop will be very short. Some of the farmers are considering a ton to the acre good. Corn is doing very well, but pasture is burnt up, as in some cases farmers are cutting their oats green and feeding cattle. We have not had rain since June 18.

**WELLINGTON CO. ONT.**  
**ELORA, July 10.**—Subject just now is of more importance than crop prospects, which have gone back several degrees since last writing. Hay will be a short crop in many places. Other crops may yet improve if rain comes soon. Cattle will be scarce and dear next fall. Of course, if crops are short this will lessen the demand for feeders; but this is not likely to lower the price of beef in the spring, as I have never known this part of the country to have so few cattle on the pastures; while the continued dry weather of the past month or so makes the farmer feel as if he has enough for his supplies. One thing is certain, and it is that the farmer is very dependent on the weather, and thus comes more closely in touch with Divine Providence than other classes of workers in the world's great workshop, and thus he should be the best class of man in the world instead of being, as is sometimes supposed, "just the man to do the world's drudgery" and take his instructions from men other than others as to whether he should look to his own markets or trust to what comes to him as the result of the bene-

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to \$5.75; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, \$3.75 to \$2.50.

The feature of the trading in dairy cows is that: most of the buying orders were for Quebec. Prices for Alberta choice, \$8 to \$7; common to medium, \$25 to \$3; springers, \$25 to \$40.

There is a feeling held firm at 15c to 16c, which is about what held at the life to \$1; they will probably be lower in September. Ewes are quoted at \$10 to \$15; lambs, \$10 to \$11; bucks and culls, \$5 to \$3.

Bees are higher, leading packers paying \$7 per hundred f.o.b. country points, and \$7.50 fed and watered in Toronto.

**MONTREAL HOG MARKET.**

Montreal, July 17.—Live hogs met with a good demand here, and work at prices well maintained owing to the scarcity of supplies. Selected lots weighed of cars sold at \$7.50 per 100 lbs, and were quickly cleaned up at about that price. There was a fair trade done in dressed hogs at \$10.25 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs for the killed abattoir stock.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Montreal, Saturday, July 15.—We have had an exciting cheese market this week, with prices advancing rapidly owing to the great demand from Great Britain for immediate shipment, and also on account of the efforts of the local dealers to cover the short sale market for immediate shipment. The highest prices for the season so far were paid this week at the markets in the country, the colored cheese being at 12c to 13c, which is about what held at the life to \$1; they will probably be lower in September. Ewes are quoted at \$10 to \$15; lambs, \$10 to \$11; bucks and culls, \$5 to \$3.

There is every indication of present prices being held, because of the fact that a stoppage of the demand from Great Britain, which is not likely, as the make of English cheese has been greatly reduced by the dry weather that has prevailed there on both sides of the Atlantic would greatly relieve the situation, and might bring about a reaction in prices.

The shipments this week will aggregate over 15,000 boxes and is evidence of the

volume of demand we have had from the other side or shipment this week. The receipts amount to only 85,000 boxes, a falling off from last year for the corresponding week of fully 15,000 boxes. The small make is entirely due to the hot dry weather that has prevailed, and if the same conditions continue, a present throughout the summer the output for the country will be seriously curtailed.

The butter market has been affected in the same way, and prices are not well advancing steadily, this week's country markets in some cases registering an advance of nearly 5c over a pound. Finest creamery butter is quoted at 23c a lb here with ordinary fine creamery at 22 to 22 1/2 c a lb.

**CHEESE MARKETS.**

Cambridgeport, July 11.—1,000 boxes of cheese were boarded, all white; 540 boxes sold at 11 1/2 c, 230 boxes at 11 1/4 c, balance sold at 11 7/16.

Stirling, July 11.—550 boxes were offered, 230 boxes sold at 11 1/4 c, balance at 11 1/2 c.

Farnham, Que., July 10.—306 boxes butter, all sold at 20 1/2 c.

Vankleek Hill, July 13.—1,832 boxes sold at 13 1/2 c for colored and 11 1/2 c for white.

Alexandria, July 13.—773 boxes of cheese all white, sold at tonight's meeting at 11 1/2 c net.

Brookville, July 13.—1,270 boxes of white and 2,328 boxes of colored were offered; 1,055 boxes of white and 2,070 boxes of colored sold at 11 1/2 c.

Kingston, July 13.—258 boxes of white and 528 boxes of colored sold at 11 1/4 c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 15.—650 packages of butter sold at 27 1/2 c and 500 boxes of cheese sold at 11 1/4 c.

Cowanville, Que., July 15.—618 packages of butter sold at 33 1/2 c. Cheese sold at 11 1/2 c. Eighty packages of butter were unsold.

London, Ont., July 15.—Bidding 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 c; no sales.

Belleville, July 15.—1,800 boxes of white cheese were offered. The sales were 650 boxes at 11 1/4 c, 610 boxes at 11 1/2 c.

Canton, N. Y., July 15.—1,900 tubs of butter sold at 24 1/2 c, 2,300 boxes of cheese at 11 3/4 c.

Winchester, July 14.—Tere cheese 2 1/2 boxes of cheese boarded; only a few white sold at 11 1/4 c.

Ottawa, July 14.—643 boxes were sold; white, 11 1/4 c, and colored, 11 7/8 c.

Napanee, July 14.—800 white and 500 colored cheese sold at 11 1/2 c.

Pictou, July 14.—1,840 boxes sold at 11 1/4 c.

Troisrivières, July 14.—975 colored cheese sold at 11 1/2 c.

Winchester, July 14.—1,045 boxes were registered, of which 280 were colored and 11 1/2 c, and a few white sold on the board at 11 1/4 c.

Kemptville, July 14.—Large make of cheese in this district, because of frequent showers and good grass; Kemptville district was not afflicted by prevalent drought. 1,240 boxes of butter made for further rise.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. All those who are interested in the progress of the breed are readers of the paper. Members of the Association will receive the paper free of charge. Send for a copy of the program of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

**A COMING HOLSTEIN SALE**

What may possibly be the greatest sale of Holsteins ever conducted by an individual breeder yet held in Canada is being planned by Mr. J. W. McCormick, of Morewood, to be held during Easter week next spring. An editor of the Record and Dairy had the privilege recently of looking over Mr. McCormick's fine herd. It comprises some 53 head of animals 48 of which are pure bred, or eligible for registration. Of this number 21 are in milk. The stock was found to be a smooth lot of cattle showing excellent under development and constitution.

Mr. McCormick has 15 animals entered in the Record of Performance and three that have just qualified. He has been breeding Holsteins for nine years. From the outset Mr. McCormick has aimed to raise the standard of the breed. Two heifers purchased from the noted herd of Stevens Bros., Lacona, N. Y., one purchased from Mr. Geo. Rice, also bought from Mr. Y. Practically all the animals in Mr. McCormick's herd have been bred from these animals. One of the animals pur-

chased from Stevens Bros., Annie Peep Third, produced 12,000 lbs. of milk in 13 months last year, her butter fat being 3.6 per cent. One of her daughters, Koradyke Wayne De Kol, produced almost 11,000 lbs. of milk in 11 months last year as a two-year-old, her average test being 4.3 per cent. Mr. McCormick has been successful in breeding into a line of high testing Holsteins, which is going to mean much for his herd.

During a recent visit of the inspector sent out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, 15 cows and heifers in Mr. McCormick's herd tested from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent, quite a number testing over 4 per cent. One cow, Brooklands Sadie, a seven-year-old, that was entered in the Record of Performance test last September has been tested four times since that date, her test being 5.2, 4.2, 4.6, and 4.1 per cent. All the heifers from this cow are testing high. Several of them will be sold at the sale. In a test recently three of them tested 4 per cent each.

Hengerveld Doelia is just finishing her Record of Performance test. She is a

**Prize Farms Contest**

At the time of going to press the judges in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition, who were judging the farms in Western Ontario, had completed their work. The judges in Eastern Ontario were about through judging the farms west of Kingston and were starting to judge those east of Kingston. They expected to complete their judging by Saturday of this week.

No report has been received from the judges in the Quebec division but a report is expected shortly. In next week's issue of Farm and Dairy will appear a general description of the main points noticed by the judges in the course of their work.

granddaughter of Netherland Hengerveld, one of the noted cows of Henry Stevens & Son. She produced 25.7 lbs. of butter in 7 days. This animal has qualified in the Record of Performance test. Her tests have been high, in one instance reaching 4.5 per cent. This is a fine type animal, with a massive under, straight top line and very smooth.

**THE HERD BULLS**

One of the principal bulls that Mr. McCormick has used to head his herd has been Manor Koradyke Wayne, which headed the herd for four years. Much of his young stock is now in the herd. The dam of this bull was Susie Josephine which, under unfavorable conditions as a three-year-old, gave 45.5 lbs. of milk and 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. She was sired by Manor Josephine De Kol, the sire of Pontiac Koradyke and many A.R.O. daughters. This bull was purchased from H. L. Bronson, of Courtland, N. Y. The present herd bull is a two-year-old animal, Sir Hengerveld Jewell, purchased from the noted breeders, Brown Bros. of Lyn. His dam was Pauline Hengerveld, with a record as a junior, two-year-old, of 14.98 lbs. of butter in 7 days and of 20.33 lbs. of butter for 7 days as a junior three-year-old. He was sired by a son of Sarah Jewell Hengerveld 3rd.

Mr. McCormick has been very successful with all of his sales, as he has never yet received a complaint about any animals he has sold. Almost all his customers have returned after their purchase for more stock, and frequently have brought neighbors with them or sent orders for their neighbors. Sales have been made as far west as Calgary. An evidence of the esteem in which Mr. McCormick's herd is held locally is furnished by the fact that the highest priced animal sold from the herd this year, a yearling bull, went to one of Mr. McCormick's neighbors. Mr. McCormick is holding a dispersion sale, and although the sale will not be held for almost a year, he has already been laying out for it for some months. Although he has received a number of orders for stock this year, he has refused them all, as he purposes keeping every animal to be sold at the sale.

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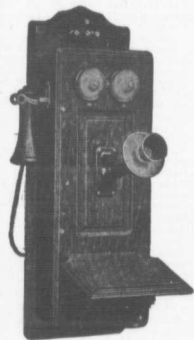
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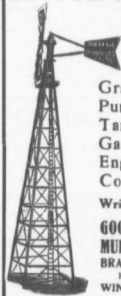
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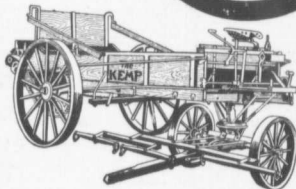
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