

VOL. XXXII.

NUMBER 30

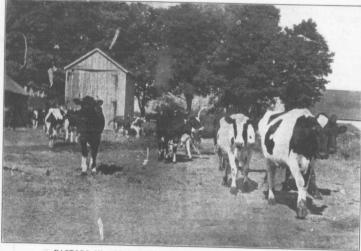
# CARM AND DAIR

# RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 24

1913



FACTORS IN ACCOUNTING FOR SUCCESS ON A RENTED FARM
Mr. J. W. Allan, Oxford Co., Ont., is a tenant farmer with a formidable yearly rental to meet. But he is making
good. His 54 milch cows, a few of which may be seen, form almost his sole source of income. Their total production is 1200 to 1700 lbs. of milk a day. That is the secret of Mr. Allan's success—good cows. Progressive dairying
is better for the renter and better for the farm than the system of cropping and lam "skinning" too frequently practiced by tenant farmers. Mr. Allan follows a system of tenant farming worthy of encouragement. A description of the Annandale home and farm may be found on page o

of Farm and Dairy this week.

DEVOTED TO

BETTER FARMING AND
GANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE

# Time

# Money

SPECIALLY you busy dairymen of to-day. You can't afford to have your hired help waste their time and money skim-ming the milk with a ming small small - capacity, slow -speed, hard-to-turn, hardto-clean machine.

NOTE the illustration



Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply-can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply-can is only 3½ ft, from the floor-

Link Blade

See the broad, solid separator base, and a body or frame of pleasing design that entirely encloses the gearing and all moving parts. Note the convenience of the correctly placed crank shaft, at inches from the floor. The "Simplex" can be operated standing, which is better than a stooping position.

A LL oil holes are provided with spring-top oil cups, which hold A LL of notes are provided with spring-up of cups, which sold the enough oil for an ordinary run and protect the bearings from the dust or wet. All waste oil drains to the oil pan and thence to the oil drip cup—no oil or slop can reach the floor.

THERE are a great many other important features of the "Simplex" that it will pay you well to investigate. Drop us a card and we will send you our illustrated booklets.

**B**EAR in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

TRY our Dominion Cleanser for keeping your Dairy and Household Utensils "spick and span."

# D. Derbyshire @ (

BROCKVILLE, ONT. Head Office and Works -Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



A Cow's daily work is to produce milk. If she rests well and breathes pure air—if you make her comfortable-she does more and better workshe gives more and better milk. We had a book printed about this very thing, "The Proper Housing of Cows.

O.K. CANADIAN STALLS AND STANCHIONS

Every farmer interested in the profit end of the dairy busi

#### OBSERVATIONS ON ECONOMY THAT IS NOT ECONOMY

C. Davis, Travelling Salesman, Toronto, Ont.

WAS walking through a manufac-WAS walking through a manutacturing section of my home city row plow he cleaned up the block plot of Toronto the other day, and in 10 days, and had the the of when passing a friend's factory netice horse and one man to pay for the cell that some apparently brand new plow. He valued this labor savel at when passing a friend's factory neticed that some apparently brand new machines were being moved out. I know that my friend was only a renter and stopped to ask him if the landlord had raced the rent and forced him out. He assured me that nothing so serious had happened.

serious had happened.

"I never get a chance to wear out
my muchinery," he said.
"Invertions are proceeding apace, and the
worn off before some far more efficient machine is on the market, and
in order to keen up with my competiin order to keep up with my competi-tors in the same line. I have to send

tors in the same line. I have to send the old machine to the junk heap and get in the new."

"Pretty hard on you," I suggested.
"Oh, yes, but then it is cheaper to get the new machinery that is more than the new machinery that is more get the new machinery that is more efficient than to keep on with the old. See that mailing machine over there' Only a year old, good for I years more, but it has only 50 per cent of the speed of the new one I am getting. I cannot afford to keep am getting.

POINTED QUESTIONS ON ECONOMY It struck me that there was here lesson for some of my farmer friends Is it always economy to use the old mower as long as it grinds off the grass, the old binder as long as it does the job in "a kind of way," or any other machine rendered out of date by new inventions.

Probably the most outstanding example of backwardness in this respect
that I have seen was on a farm in
Bruce Co., Ont. That man was actually plowing with an old wooden plow,
steel shod. The day was not very
hot, and while in all the neighboring
aleds the horses were walking right
and shores were alweling right
and shores were lathered in sweat.
The dramath on that plow was something tremendous. At the end of the
day that man did not have two-thirds
as much work done as his neighbors,
and had a tired team to boot. How uple of backwardness in this respect as much work done as his neighbors, and had a tired team to boot. How soon would a new plow have paid for

Two years ago I tried to sell a new seven-foot cut Massey-Harris mower to an Eastern Ontario farmer. He said that he guessed he would make yet. I had been in the section before the previous fall, and I knew the old mower must have left at four or five tons of hay in the fall. The thing was like the hired man's overalls, all patches. It did non's according to the grant of the grant of the property and the seven had been a seven as the second of the seven had been as the second of the seco overalls, all patches. It did not cut the grass. It simply ran over it and tore some off. I would not be afraid to guarantee that the hay left in the to guarantee that the hay left in the fields would more than half pay for the new mower, to say nothing of the more efficient work that the new machine would do.

A GREATER MISTAKE YET

It always makes me feel sick to see at always makes me feel sick to see a farmer (I was mysself until a few years ago) working along with old machines. In some instances, how-ever, I can conceive of a greater mis-take being made with his holding on the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the to an old machine, still perfectly ser-viceable, when new machines are on the market that are just twice as

Take the double furrow plor for instance. One of our representatives down in Nova Scotia writes in that he worked for two get a get Take the double furrow plow for

The first season with a

horse and one man to pay for the plow. He valued this labor savel at \$40. The plow cost him \$15. Take the double disc, which a comparatively new machine in the country. The two row cultivator is the same class. They are labor sare of the first order.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER

I was discussing the question of wages over the fence with a Yest county farmer just last week (middle of May) and always liking agree with a prospective customer as to say the thing that I thought wo meet with his hearty approval. I as marked, "Wages are getting preth high, aren't they?"

"Not as high as they used to be "Not as high as they used to be was the sturdy reply. "Yes, you look surprised. You don't often be people say that. But wages are is er. Ten years ago I could get a men to-day 830 and board. I am paying man to-day 830 and board But is at the work he is doing."

The man in question was gondown the field behind three borses and a double furrow plow, doing twice a much work as the \$20 man had done and therefore a cheaper man

SAVE CENTS, LOSE DOLLARS One of the worst instances of m takes in buying farm implements on to my attention just this week. 1 vain the warerooms looking for remin for a manure spreader that I had so to a man a couple of years previous when a farmer came in looking is cultivator. He said he was tired walking and that the scuffler was to out anyway. Actually, he bought straddle row cultivator, which is reity cultivates only one row in a t because it was \$12 cheaper than it new two row cultivator.

new two row cultivator.

Think what this involves In man told us that he grew 15 ares corn each year. It will take has least two days to cultivate this times in the season. Surely two laws and a man are worth \$1 a day of \$1. and a man are worth \$4 a day or for cultivating that 15 acres of through the season The double tivator that our friend did not he because it cost \$12 more, would he cut that cultivating cost right it and saved \$24 the first season. the ways of some farmers are his understand.

understand.

As I am no longer actually at m on the farm I generally feel smed chary at giving advice. I would seet, however, that one of the 2m weaknesses of farm management Canada is the lack of bookkepin Did the farmer beam harmonic production. Did the farmer keep books and ge to the habit of calculating the producing large crops, he would get into the habit too of figuria the efficiency of his farm im He would soon come to see wheth could afford to buy new and dispense with the old perhaps it might times conomical to hang on to the old farmer would know that he was in either case. A cost system, lieve, would soon do away with false idea of economy that some state in the sound of the so customers seem to have

### Great Demand for that Pi

It is quite evident from the fo ing letter that Farm and Dairy are prizes worth winning: "Gentlemen,-The Yorkshire

won for obtaining nine subscrifer Farm and Dairy, army for Farm and Dairy. Monday, 23rd. She is a the neighbors say so, too.
were wanting to buy her before her away from the Express Offer

"Wentworth Co.,

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Some Facts About

WOULD classif different class ordinary farm line to general far class includes the money from the stock. The third men who sell mil The subject of my latter class. Down at Tillso

county, is a big of old days was consider in productiven equipment. It is Tillson Farm, an long years ago by town, the late E. 1 time the farm thousands of acres the town, taking in cupied by the lum denser and the netw to the north and the town has grown east have been swa the old fashioned b crops from a larger taken up in wild ! mill ponds, making pasture with cool, shady retreats at ev

A PARK LIK To look at, the fa Not one of those s looking, modern affa have been made to for inspection, with thread-like wire fer residence set out in like this; somethin; homelike and-wellent as if it was built

spacious lawn of ful is set back in a grov spruce. Well trimm eft velvety lawn, wi ing willows and a co ing of stately maples impression one not to gotten. You go down of maples, past the ho an evergreen avenue barn where you receive der where you are.

The old residence

The barn is a huge first glance looks muc at all like a barn. which look for all the

Only \$1.00 a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1913

No. 30

#### PROFITABLE DAIRYING ON A RENTED FARM

J. C. Inman, Elgin Co., Ont.

#### Some Facts About a Well Known Oxford County Farm on which One Tenant Has "Made Good" and Another is Doing So-A Herd of 54 Cows the Income Makers.

WOULD classify dairymen into three distinctly different classes. In one I would group the ordinary farmers who sell their milk as a side

line to general farming. The second class includes the men who make money from the sale of pure-bred stock. The third class consists of the men who sell milk and milk only. The subject of my sketch is one of the latter class.

Down at Tillsonburg, in Oxford county, is a big old farm that in the old days was considered to be a wonder in productiveness and in modern equipment. It is known as The Old Tillson Farm, and was established long years ago by the founder of the town, the late E. D. Tillson. At one time the farm comprised several thousands of acres around the site of the town, taking in the land now occapied by the lumber yard, the mills, the condenser and the network of railway yards and shops to the north and east, but at the present time the town has grown until all but 500 acres at the east have been swallowed up. This is enough as the old fashioned buildings will not accommodate crops from a larger acreage even if 200 acres are taken up in wild land, deep ravines and broad

mill ponds, making a wonderful season round

shady retreats at every hand. A PARK LIKE ASPECT

To look at, the farm is a wonder. Not one of those straight cut, bald looking, modern affairs that seem to have been made to order and set up for inspection, with a sturdy red barn, thread-like wire fences and blocky residence set out in bold relief. Not like this; something different and homelike and-well-kind of permanent as if it was built to last for ever.

pasture with cool, refreshing and

The old residence, with its big spacious lawn of fully half an acre, is set back in a grove of hemlock and spruce. Well trimmed hedges and a eft velvety lawn, with two big weeping willows and a complete surrounding of stately maples, make the first impression one not to be readily forgotten. You go down a deep avenue of maples, past the house and cut into

an evergreen avenue which takes you on to the barn where you receive another surprise and wonder where you are.

IN THE BARN

The barn is a huge white brick affair, which at first glance looks much like a warehouse and not at all like a barn. Big tall brick ventilators which look for all the world like chimneys rise up

along each side and reach nearly to the height of the roof, and you are at a loss to know why they an not fall. Down in the stable everything is

An Improvement that is Both Pleasing and Useful

The splendid trees constitute one of the most pleasing features of the An Farm. Surrounding the entire farm is a row of beautiful maples, while the are lined on either side by these beautiful shade-givens, forming a shade way to any part of the farm. Who would estimate the value of such improvements of the state of

white and clean, and through continued improvement is now nearly modern. There is room for three long rows of cows and several box stalls, four calf pens, and an engine-room to operate the mechanical milker. Water is always before each cow

When you go upstairs and see the huge bays and well like siles you cease to wonder how the raft of 54 milking cows is fed each day, in ad-

ery, which is now used as a milk house and cooler, with an ice supply at the back. A few feet away are two tenant residences and a huge tent which shelters a part of the help for the summer months. Other buildings are a machine shed, a hennery and a first-class hog pen. It is safe to say that the farm has every requirement. The farm itself is delightfully laid out, the whole being surrounded by a row of maple trees and in many places

a double row is to be found, forming a cool lane leading to any part of the farm

The whole farm is well drained, and a part is laid with water mains for use in a drouth or dry spell. Many of the fields have 20 and 30 acres, and the general appearance of the whole farm with these big square fields and avenues of green maples and still greener evergreens can readily be imagined.

A TENANT FARM

The farm is not for sale, but is leased for a term of years to some person so situated as to be able to float such a proposition. As a rule when the lease expires the man who

has made the venture is in a position to retire for life. Mr. George Rice (Tillsonburg), the noted dairyman, is an excellent example of what the Tillson estate will do for an energetic man, as his home, The Highlands, amply testifies.

At present the farm is operated by Mr. J. W. Allan, who has had the farm for the past few years. He practices plain farming remember, not any fancy, high-toned proposition, but simply

ordinary farming on a big basis and scientifically managed.

A HERD OF 54 COWS

At present Mr. Allan has 54 milking cows and a number of young animals just coming into maturity. He does not keep a record of each cow's performance, but watches them closely, weeding out the ones below average and gradually building up the herd. The herd produces throughout the year anywhere from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds of milk a day. A part of this goes to the local condenser, but the major portion is sold to the town milk dealers who are willing to give an increase of 10 cents a cwt. over condenser prices to be sure of getting a full supply of milk of a uniform quality. Summer prices are \$1.25 at condenser and \$1.35 from dealers, winter prices being an advance of 40 cents a cwt.

Mr. Allan has recently installed a modern milking machine, and since the cows have gotten used to the machine, he thinks he is getting more milk of a much better quality than formerly.

FOUR MEN CONSTANTLY Annandale Farm naturally requires quite a force of help, but only two married men and Mr. Allan and son are constantly employed. The milking



A Substantial Brick Structure Built for Permanency

When the late E. D. Tilson established An nandale Farm he considered mers utility. He aimed at beauty as well. The upper litueteation of the several maple lined avonues that connect the fields of the farm; large brick barn that now shelters Mr. J. W. Allan's herd of 84 mileh farm is determed in the article adjoining.

dition to what they get in the pasture line. There are three silos, 13 by 19 by 55 feet. Also a huge root cellar. Hay and grain is unloaded by engine power. A complete workshop makes easy repairing and a complete equipment of machinery makes for rapid farming with a minimum of

A short distance from the barn is the old cream

machine has cut off one man and a team in time saved, as two men can now milk the whole herd in less than an hour and a half, where formerly it took four and five men at milking time with teams standing idle.

Eleven horses are kept and everything that can be, is done by horse or engine power. This year the acreage in a single crop runs into figures larger than some farms: Wheat, 20 acres; oats, 45 acres; corn, 50 acres, and hay, 60 acres. The remainder is taken up in clover pastures and summer fallow. Mr. Allan is a strong advocate of clover, and believes he can get just as much feed with less labor than if he grew alfalfa.

A "FLY IN PIGS" ANTICIPATED

At present Mr. Allan has not a pig on the place, but intends to go right into them in the near future, as he has an excellent pig pen at present unutilized, and he also has a strong suspicion that there should be something in hogs at 10 cents a pound live weight. Quite a number have realized this but cannot find the material to get a start, and in face of the fact that 25 per cent of the hog factories are shut down for the want of

hogs, it is rather doubtful if many people will get started in the near future. This will assure a solid basis for present and near future markets.

The illustrations on page three prove that Mr. Allan is building both for beauty and for permanency. he is not telling what he is making, as he prefers to wait until he gets through, and will then have something worth while talking about, yet all in all it is quite safe to say he is "doing things," and a little calculation can get at the income and outgo for one year, when a fairly satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. Mr Allan is trying to demonstrate that there is good money in ordinary farming, and from every appearance he is making a decided success of the venture.



The Black and White Representation at a Recent Fair

In Farm and Dairy last week was an illustration of the Ayrahive exhibit at the Beauharnois Spring Fair at Ormstown. Here is a part of the thingsteen exhibit that Beauharnois Spring Fair at I ormstown. Here is a part of the hibit saver held in played a part in making that fair on sensitivities when their appreciation of the Canada. They know a good thing in a property of the Canada. They know a good thing in Garden or the Canada. They know a good thing in Garden or the Canada.

Fighting the Fly

H. C. Blair, Pictou Co., N. S.

A cheap and efficient preparation with which to spray the cows during the fly season has long been sought by the farmer. The patent preparations which are bought at the country store are high priced and when sprayed on the cattle are effective only for a few hours.

After experimenting with various preparations we found that a mixture of one part of patent fly killer with about three parts of crude cod oil was about the best mixture we could get. The great fault with most commercial preparations is that they are too volatile and do not remain on the cattle any length of time. The addition of the raw cod oil gives them the sticky property. We spray this preparation on the cows with the ordinary sprayer put up for the purpose. Cod oil we have been able to buy at 40 cts. a gallon. In this respect we have been probably more favorably situated than most farmers.

In the real hot weather when the flies are bad we spray after each milking. When the flies are not so troublesome we spray only once a day. At the same time we endeavor to keep the flies out of the stable by tacking cheap mosquito netting over the open windows.

Prevention, we are told, is better than cure, and the fly nuisance can to a great extent be prevented. We endeavor to remove all the breeding places of flies by keeping the manure covered or by drawing it out to the fields.

For combating the little horn flies that cluster on the horns of the cattle we smear the butt of the horn with pine tar.

A Crank on Weeds

A. McFarlane, Glengarry Co., Ont.

"Girls, girls, girls! forever and ever it's girls!" So sang the young people at the Sunday School picnic that I attended the other day. On the way home in the evening I started to sing over the same lines to myself and found that I was saying, "Weeds, weeds, weeds! forever and ever it's weeds!"

My wife laughed. "I guess you've got weeds on the brain," she remarked.

"I always have weeds somewhere near my thoughts this time of year," I replied. I have made weed suppression a hobby. Many in this neighborhood consider me a crank on weeds. It's a subject on which I would rather be cranky than careless.

I had ample opportunity when a boy to study the evil effects of a superabundance of weeds. Our farm lies rather low and is of a heavy clay texture. Conditions as they were could not have been more favorable to sow thistle. The farm was infested with them from one end to the oth-

er. In fact, they almost drove father out of farming. One would have no trouble to count the number of sow thistles on the farm to-day.

SUCCESSFUL WEED DESTROYERS

Rotation and drainage explain the change Father had always followed grain farming as had the rest of the neighborhood. I went in exclusively for dairying. I started a rotation of crops that included from 20 to 25 per cent of hoe crop. I endeavored to keep that hoe crop clean. This cleaned out the sow thistle in good shape, and the tile drains that we added from year to year completed the job. My experience with the sow thistle leads me to believe that it is absolutely hopeless to fight it and at the same time follow grain farming. A short rotation is the only cure and it is an effectual one.

My short rotation has been of great benefit to me in fighting more than the sow thistle. It has enabled me to conquer practically every other weed that grows on the farm,-annuals, biennials and perennials. It is a job that is ever becoming easier. On the first round of our rotation it was so hard to keep the hoe crops clean that I almost felt that we were going to be beaten. We kept right with it, however, employed extra help when necessary, and the second round was a little easier. Now the farm is clean.

MUSTARD IN SEED GRAIN

I had another weed experience two years ago. The seed grain that I got, probably coming from Western Canada, proved to be infested with mustard. As I was not acquainted with the weed I did not know how serious it was and sowed the

grain after a little preliminary cleaning. By the time the grain was a foot high the field suddenly blossomed out yellow all over. I did not waste any time over that crop. I plowed it right under before a single seed had had time to mature. I never expect to see that mustard again.

This little experience opened my eyes to the importance of watching the seed grain closely. We will grow our own seed after this, not only of the grains but of clover as well. This is the only way to be absolutely sure of yourself.

While I am admittedly a crank on weeds, I do not regard weeds as an unmixed evil. We farmers are not inclined to do any more work than we have to, and I believe that if it wasn't for the weeds our fields would get mighty little cultivation.

#### Experience with a Steel Silo

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

I have found the steel silo satisfactory in every respect, but one, viz., the difficulty of protecting the metal against corrosion. During the last

few years I have tried a good many different kinds of asphalt, tar, oil and water paints, with very little success

One thing has proved entirely satisfactory; that is, what is known as a rubber-felt roofing stuck to the steel with the cement, used with the roofing. It is, however, no easy task to put this material on, and the sun's heat will sometimes melt the cement sufficiently to allow the roofing felt to fall when the silo is empty. If this felt were attached as described and supported independently at the top of the silo, I feel sure that it would be a complete solution of the problem. I have had a couple of strips on for three years and it affords an absolute protection against the acid of the silage, with out being in itself affected at all.

A FAIR PAINT PROTECTION

The only other combination which I have found fairly satisfactory is a coating of red lead and oil directly on the steel, with a covering of Portland Cement wash. In order to make this satisfactory, the metal should be free from all other paints and the red lead and oil should be applied with as little oil as possible. After this has well hardened, say in two or three weeks, some Portland Cement should be mixed with water to the consistency of a thick wash and one or two costs applied with a large flat brush. The red lead and Portland Cement combination is comparatively inexpensive and gives fairly good promise of being durable.

Where the red lead was put on over the asphalt and tar paints, which had almost all come of, the Portland Cement has scaled off. Where the red lead and oil was applied on the rusty surface of the metal, the cement has stuck very well indeed and should last with occasional renewals, for a good many years.

The problem of protecting the metal has been such a difficult one to solve, that the manufacturers of the steel silos have practically ceased to advertise their wares except as a topping for cement silos. There seems, however, to be no good reason for giving up the attempt to find a satisfactory protection for the metal, as the steel silo is otherwise an excellent structure.

Farming without keeping accounts is like work ing in the night and sleeping in the day. It is like keeping cows without records of their produc tion.-Elias Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

Laying In the voluntary milk at better pr provement is the tary by leying co. simple that any n cost is so small an that the floors soo ing the breeding manure, in the 1 increased flow and plan described bel two rows of cows with a drivews

July 24, 191

tween. It is easily fied to the opposi rangement. Likew method is adapta both old and new PLANNING AND GR THE PLOOR For average conlay out the sta three foot six-inch tres and four fee inches in length

six-inch manger w

drop gutter. The

ger is two feet s

ches wide at the to

two feet at the be

with one face slopi

to the feed-alley

The depth is seven

stanchion setting, a

floor. The feed all The drop-gutter ha eight inches deep which is two inch driveway. For esta ter's spirit level (c line are very helpf To prevent possil move all manure be earthen floor. Ca around water pipes waste water and liq concrete manure p possible before buil a foundation for th six-inch thickness of ed gravel to keep with the ground. the stall floors ar prime importance, well to make them During this oper

as working space. finish, in order na the feed alleys, driveways, the man and lastly the gutt For the plan g five feet six inches the centre line of the to line and grade) a as a form for the str wise set a similar box the six inch manger Bear in mind that i one inch toward the setting rises seven i Drainage for gutters ed by sloping their e

the unpayed driv

and alleys can be

Proportion the con cement to 21/2 oubic feet of crushed rock, cubic feet of clean p lay the full five-inch

#### Laying of Concrete Floors

In the voluntary movement of farmers for better milk at better prices, the first step toward improvement is the making of the barn more sanitary by laying concrete floors. The method is so simple that any man can do his own work. The cost is so small and the cash returns are so great that the floors soon pay for themselves in preventing the breeding of flies, in the saving of liquid manure, in the reduction of labor, and in the increased flow and improved quality of milk. The plan described below is for a barn in which the two rows of cows stand heels toward each other,

with a driveway between. It is easily modified to the opposite arrangement. Likewise the method is adaptable to both old and new barns. PLANNING AND GRADING

THE PLOOR

For average conditions lay out the stalls on three foot six-inch centres and four feet six inches in length from six inch manger wall to drop gutter. The manger is two feet six inches wide at the top and two feet at the bottom. with one face sloping up to the feed-alley floor.

The depth is seven inches, measured from the stanchion setting, and eight inches from the alley floor. The feed alley is four feet six inches wide. The drop-gutter has a width of 18 inches. It is eight inches deep gauged from the stall floor, which is two inches higher than the eight-foot driveway. For establishing grade lines a carpenter's spirit level (or a water level) and a chalk line are very helpful.

To prevent possibility of the floor settling, remove all manure before grading the surface of the earthen floor. Carefully tramp back the dirt around water pipes and the drains which carry waste water and liquid manure to the water-tight concrete manure pit. Do all filling as long as possible before building the concrete floor. As a foundation for the stall floors proper, place a six-inch thickness of coarse broken stone or screened gravel to keep the floor from direct contact

with the ground. Since the stall floors are of prime importance, it is well to make them first. During this operation the unpaved driveway and alleys can be used as working space. Then finish, in order named, the feed alleys, the driveways, the mangers and lastly the gutters.

For the plan given, five feet six inches from

the centre line of the driveway stake on edge (and to line and grade) a 2 by 12-inch plank, to serve as a form for the stall floor at the gutter. Likewise set a similar board, five feet distant, to mold the six inch manger wall and stanchion setting. Bear in mind that the stall floor has a slope of one inch toward the gutter and that the stanchion setting rises seven inches above the stall floor. Drainage for gutters and mangers will be provided by sloping their concrete bottoms.

Proportion the concrete one bag of Portland ement to 21/2 cubic feet of sand and five cubic feet of crushed rock, or one bag of cement to five cable feet of clean pit gravel. At one operation lay the full five-inch thickness of the stall floor

and finish turee stalls the same as one section of sidewalk. No surfacing mortar is needed.

For setting patented stall divisions, follow the manufacturer's directions; for home-made divisions, make mortises by tamping the concrete around greased tapering wooden cores, which are withdrawn as soon as the concrete stiffens. A wooden float is best for finishing the floor. A steel trowel yields a surface entirely too smooth, and such a finish should always be roughened by brushing with a stable broom.

STANCHION AND MANGERS

While the concrete of the three stalls is still

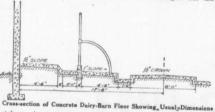


Installation of this Equipment Does not Require Expert Labor

Cement floors have always been more sanitary than wooden ones. In the long run cement is cheaper than wood. By following closely the directions given in the article adjoining the stable may be floored without expert assistance or direction.

soft, mold the stanchion setting (six inches thick) upon it. As forms use the projecting seven-inch height of the two by twelve piece already in place and two one by six-inch boards toe-nailed together so as to provide another seven-inch height and a bearing plate to rest on the green concrete. These forms may be made dish-shaped for swinging stanchions. Fill the forms with mushy wet concrete, trowel the surface, round the corners, and set the stanchion holders. Repeat the operation until all stall floors are completed.

The feed slleys and driveway are easily built: they are merely rough-finished sidewalks. Place the waste-water outlets in the mangers at intervals of 28 feet and give the bottom a slepe of one inch toward each outlet for a distance o.º 14 feet on each side of it. The drop gutters may be drained in like manner or can be sloped sightly in one direction for their full length. For case in



cleaning, round all angles and corners (except at the bottom of the drop gutters) by applying a one to two cement-sand mortar immediately after removing the forms.

Regardless of the kind of floor, bedding of straw or litter is an absolute necessity: it keeps the cow clean and absorbs the valuable liquid manure. If the help can not be depended on to bed the cows properly, it is advisable to use a removable wooden grating or platform. Cork bricks also give satisfactory results, but are some what expensive. They are set in a two-inch de pression in the floor and are held in position on all sides by the concrete acting as a curb.

(Continued on page 6)

#### After Harvest Cultivation

(5)

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

My farm, in common with most farms around here, was at one time thoroughly infested with mustard, or cadlock as we called it. It is nothing like as bad as it used to be, but there is still a good supply of mustard evident in grain fields. It seems to me that before I came into the posses sion of the farm a supply of seed was laid up in the soil to last for the next couple of generations.

We have found after-harvest cultivation the most efficient method for fighting this weed. Just as soon as the hay is off the land, if we know the field to be badly infested with mustard, we plow and disc. Before very long the whole field will be green again and most of the growth is mustard. Again we disc and after a couple of such discings and the new growth that follows we plow. Then we disc again and follow out this practice as long as there are any weeds to be killed.

AN ACCOMPANYING BLESSING

We find that this leaves the land fairly clean for roots that follow the next year. If mustard eradication were the only result following on this continuous summer cultivation, it would be paying work. But weed eradication is only part of the good results.

I find that it puts land in the very best shape for the root crop the next year. The sod is well rotted even before fall. The last operation in the fall is to run the land up in ridges about 20 inches wide with a double mold boarad plow and the frost is given the best opportunity to get in its work pulverizing the soil. Soil so exposed also dries out more rapidly in the spring and we can get in our mangels a week or two earlier than would otherwise be the case. Our crops have constantly increased under this system of after-harvest cultivation and the mustard is as constantly disappearing.

#### "Laying-over" the Corn Crop

Jas. Clark, Halton Co., Ont.

I cultivate my corn crop right up to the last moment. I believe it pays. "Laying over," a custom that has no basis in science or in the practice of our most successful corn growers, does not appeal to me. Yet the majority of people do it. In my own neighborhood I only know of two or three other farmers who like myself practice cultivation right up to silo filling time.

I got my lesson on "laying-over" corn in the early years of my farming experience. Pastures were very short that year and I started feeding the green corn along about the middle of August. The corn looked good, it smelled nice, but the cows went down in milk. I wrote to the Ontario Agricultural College asking for an explanation. Mr. Wm. Rennie, who answered me, pointed out that corn, up to tasseling time at least, is almost all water and that a cow in order to get enough real nutriment would have to eat more than she could possibly hold.

That set me thinking. If the corn crop was all water up to tasseling stage, it must gather its food later on in the season. Therefore, was not cultivation needed as much later in the season as earlier? If Mr. Rennie's remarks were true I decided that the date when we have been in the practice of "laying-over" the crop was about the time to begin cultivating in earnest.

I did and the results were most satisfactory. This late cultivation must be extremely shallow. I never go more than two inches deep, and prefer a light spring tooth cultivator to the regular shovel cultivator that insists on going three or four inches in at least. I advocate my plan of late cultivation to every corn grower. It assures a crop of corn that will be up to the maximum of feeding value.

ITM-We the

ste

der

We

cting last many . oil little sat en as the h the task

1 the t the roofached lepennplete e had ection with

all. found Portsatis other as well Port to the o coats d lead

mparapromise asphalt me off, ere the ty surery well newals. as been

anufac

ceased

oing for

be no

o find a

the steel ke work Tt is produc

#### "Ohio" 1913 Model The Improved Logical Silo Filler

"Ohio" improvements for 1913 are radical --eclipse and previous efforts, on the control of the c

Famous Patented Direct Drive

secret of "Ohio" superiority—the aly machine that is driven, cuts and evates direct from main shaft. Simple, maset—low-speed fan—non-explosive

One Lever Controls All

One Lever Controls All Entire feed reverse by two of friction at finger pressure—no strain—not a gest tooth changes mesh. All general perfectly feed. Enermous half-stack set for 500 tons a dwy = 6 to 18 h. p. 20 year drashity every feed. Enermous half-stack set formatical to the feed of the fe





Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E Toronto, Ont DRILLING

# MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on stills. With engines or horse powers. Strong, eimple and durable. Any mechanic oan operate them easily. Send for estalog. WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.



from your cows

Thousands of CANADIAN farmer: have greatly in-creased the profits from their herds by installing

# IDEAL GREEN FEED

We want you to have our Ideal Green Feed Silo Book

If you are a cow owner a postal card request will bring you the book free of charge.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. PETERBORO MONTREAL VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

SENSON CONTRACTOR



Build Slies, Bweiling, or nayclass of building from Generte Block. The Lon-don Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your require-ments.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.



### "Clay" Gates

STRONGEST and best farm gate made, 30,000 sold in 1912. Can't sag, bend or break. Can be raised as shown. Good for Winter and Summer. Send for illustrated price list. The CANADIAN GATE CO. Ltd.

29 Morris St., GUELPH, Ont.



"TWEED" Steel Troughs are made of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly riveted and soldered. Finished round the top with heavy angle steel, so making them very strong and rigid. Reinforced along the sides, as shown.

#### Steel Water Troughs

Are strong, rigid, clean and sanitary Will last a lifetime. Never rust, never leak, and are frostproof. Infinitely superior to wooden troughs, which rot, become slim, and are disease breeders. "TWEED" Steel Troughs are provided with an outlet for

Send for illustrated catalogue of "TWEED" Steel Equipments for farmers STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LTD. 6 James Street, Tweed, Ont.

#### Market and the steel-mill's hammering men FARM MANAGEMENT \$ **Короовововововововово**

#### Narrow or Wide Tires?

What is the advantage in ease of hauling between narrow and wide tire wagons? I have read considerable on the advantages of wide tires, but am not sure that the difference in sufficient to make the extra cost of the wide tires advisable.—
P. D., Wentworth Co. Ont.
In his book, "Physics of Agriculture," Prof. King sums un this one-

Prof. King sums up this ques-

On macadam streets, wide tire 26 cent less than narrow tire

cent less than narrow tire.

"On dirt roads, dry, smooth, free from dust, wide tire 26.8 per cent less than narrow tire.

ground and plowed ground from dry to wet, wide tire 17 to 120 per cent less than narrow tire.

#### The Tractor Plow

By Berton Braley Where once the single furrow ran, I

ran. I serve the need of men

lighten labor's dreariness, the stress on flesh and nerve.

Knowing not rest or weariness - I

do with sweat and strain, That man may realize his dream of

waving golden grain,
That where the crooked stick once
scratched when earth was at the morn

The bounteous fields may now thatched with wheat and oats and corn,

any doubt may swerve,

waste and weeds give way, I spare the sweat and laboring that

turned the farmer grey. I toil to bring prosperity for all the world that heeds,

I sing no song of charity, but one of work and deeds.

not sloth or verve, But glory in my slavery-I serve!

**BEWARE INITATIONS** 

# RU-BER-O TRADE MARK REGISTERED piece, air-tight, fire-resisting RU-BER-OID Lessens Fire Risks-Cuts Down Insurance

Fire Insurance Companies rate RU-BER-OID Roofing as "First-Class", and insure at the "base" or lowest rate buildings covered with it. RU-BER-OID will not catch fire from flying cinders or burning brands, and the oneRoof helps to smother a fire starting within.

KA-LOR-OID (Colored RU-BER-OID) has the same fire-resisting qualities, and in its soft, permanent shades of Red and Green it makes most attractive roofs.

# ROOFING



tion briefly as follows:

"On gravel road, wide tire 24.1 per

"On clay road, with mud deep, and drying on top and spongy beneath, wide tire 52 to 61 per cent less than

"On meadow, pasture, stubble, corn

turn the sod in ten; Where once the blind mole's burrow I make the great fields ready for the

seed that shall be sown,
And hold my pathway steady for the
crops that shall be grown.

Lightly I do what many a team would

No creature frail of chance am I that

Yet I ord of True Romance am I-I

Before my plowshares' sabering the

I know not fear or bravery, I know



formed me to their will That all the hungry clamoring of calles raight be still,

That I might aid to till the soi in answer to the call,
The call for wheat and corn and oil
to feed the world and all; For mine the task laborious from

which I may not swerve, The destiny most glorious-I serve!

#### Twenty-Five Year Old Cow

R. W. Ward, Peterbora Co., On Mr. R. J. Tully, Peterboro Co., Ont., has a grade Holstein cow with a unique record. She first saw the light of day in 1886, produced 21 calves al together and was sold for beef in 1911 bringing \$45.

This cow dropped her first call as a two-year-old and one each year after that until she produced 21. She was not bred after dropping her 21st calf. but continued to milk until sold. She was never dry longer than six weeks before freshening, and always had to be forced dry. For the first three be forced dry. For the first and one-half or four months freshening she would average 60 lbs of milk a day, and gave an average of over 10,000 lbs. of milk a year for 20 years on ordinary feed. on pasture in summer and was well cared for in the winter.

Over half of this cow's calves were

females, and all were raised for milk

Mr. Tully is now milking the last calf dropped by the old cow. This daughter freshened for the first time at two years and 23 months and gave 35 lbs. a day on ordinary feed.
These cows of Mr. Tully's are not forced. They have pasture only dur

ing the summer, but are well cared for the year round.

#### Laying of Concrete Floors (Continued from page 5)

With the proportions and thickness given above, four bags (one barrel) of cement, 10 cubic feet of sand (say 3) cubic yard) and 20 cubic feet of crushed rock (about <sup>3</sup>4 cubic yard) will lay 45 to 50 square feet of floor. The usual cost of this much material alone is \$2.50. The floor soon pays for itself many times over.

#### **Meneensensensensensensen** Our Veterinary Adviser:

BLIND STAGGERS.-1 have a mare that ad blind staggers two months ago 1 BLIND STAUGERS.—I nave a mare that had blind staggers two months ago i work her every day, but she eeems very dull and stupid. Am feeding her sulphur and salt petre three times a week. She is a blood mare. What is best for her?—

Give her a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. bran only until purgation commences. Give rest until her bowels become normal again. If she becomes subject to attacks of this kind she will be unsafe except for slow work. Feed on laxa-tion food and, if possible, avoid driv-ing or hard work shortly after a full

MAMMITIS.—Last year a Jersey cow ed mine gare curdly, mattery looking fluid from one quarter of her udder, duries the latter part of her lactation period After freshening she seemed kind extension of is now giving the same kind extension of the out of the quarter of the control of the curd has control of the control of the Purge her with two pounds Epsom Purge her with two pounds Epsom

salts and one ounce ginger. with three drams nitrate of potassium three times daily for three days. Milk the diseased quarters three times daily and bathe well often with let water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated oil.

I do not advise cutting alfalfa in the fall of the first year .- J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

5 THE degree of dairy farmers country is th adaptability of tha Alberta, th with its great are climate markets that hom not begin to supp be admirably adap And the exp farmers of that p exactly the degree expect con tural advantages. ers have secure The most st ever, are th se wh commercial dairyi

July 24, 1913

breeding of pure by is a type of the suc first went to Albert



A Scene, not yet Five years ago there Today, breeders of Ranch Holsteins may the demand. Can we

rented a farm sout had with him 12 gr brought from the right in for dairy Trimble. "The fir were south of Calg butter in the city, less than 20 cents a as high as 45 cents then moved to Red en a homestead here cows the first sum; creasing the herd u 35 or 40. We get in a hundred for milk for butter fat. The months we get \$1.90 for butter fat."

Fourteen years abought his first purfemales. At first met with little dem last five years he h market for everythin "We consider the raising dairy stock," long ago. "We are and better results i stock that is Alberta A HOLSTEIN

Near Cowley in So Mr. J. C. Drury, and has found success in His specialty Drury has been in the years he had grade c

that he was wasting He secured a good for bred Holsteins from Quinte district in Or in the breeding busi turn off high class making is only a s to push the growth

favorable for dairyi

N

8

ness l) of

loor

ees er 🖁

.... that

her?-Irams Feed ences

nor-

nsafe

laxa-

a full

fluid during period it, but matter do to

Epsom

Follow Milk

times

well lfa in Gris

#### SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMEN OF ALBERTA

diff legree of success with which Alberta," is Mr. Drury's conclusion.

diffy farmers are meeting in any "We have no flies to bother us, we country is the best proof of the have the very best of grass, pure dairy farmers are meeting in any country is the best proof of the adaptability of that country to dairying. Alberta, the sunny province, with its great areas of rich land, its equable climate and nearby home market that home production does not begin to supply, would seem to be admirably adapted to dairy farm-ing. And the experiences that dairy farmers of that province can relate prove that dairymen are meeting with exactly the degree of success that we would expect considering their natural advantages. Hundreds of farm-

mountain water and an unlimited de-mand for dairy products."

"My ranch consists of 840 acre "My ranch consists of 840 acres of which 800 is under cultivation. Every pound of feed grown is fed on the place as in addition to my Holsteins I have 40 regis ered Percherons. Dairying pays and pays handsomely in Suchern Alberta and there is not of room hear for hundreds means of of room here for hundreds more of dairy farmers."

excely the degree of success that we dairy farmers."

would expect considering their naural advantages. Hundreds of farmers have secured a competence of
through the sale of milk and butter
alone. The most successful ones, however, are these who, along with the
commercial dairying, combine the
breeding of pure bred live stock.

Mr. A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer,
fast went to Alberta 33 years ago and commercial dairying, which is after having in Alberta since
is a type of the successful breeder. He 1902. At first he went in heavily for
first went to Alberta 33 years ago and commercial dairying, shipping his first went to Alberta 23 years ago and commercial dairying, shipping his



A Scene, not yet Typical, but Ever Becoming More Common in Alberta Fire years ago there was hardly any demand for pure-bred dairy stock in Alberta. Today, breedens of pure-bred Holsteins, of whom Mr. J. C. Drury, whose Glen hash floitedine may be here seen, is one, report that they cannot begin to meet the demand. Can we offer better evidence of the growing interest of Alberta Sarmers in dairying?

reated a farm south of Calgary. Hemilk to Calgary. After running a had with him 12 grade cows that he dairy for five years the necessity for brought from the East. "We went such close application to business-right in for dairying," writes Mr. In first two years we such of Calgary we sold our brought from the first two years we such of Calgary we sold our brod Holsteins, of which he now has butter in the city, never selling for 70 or 80 head. Working with his herd less than 20 cents a pound and going gives him a pleasant occupation and as high as 45 cents to 50 cents. We a literative income.

If anything more were needed to creating the herd until we now have for the converse the first summer can be considered in the converse of the converse the first summer such as the converse of the converse the first summer such as the converse of 35 or 40. We get in the summer \$1.40 a hundred for milk and 40c a pound for butter fat. The remaining eight months we get \$1.90 for milk and 50c for butter fat."

Fourteer years ago Mr. Trimble bought his first pure bred Ayrshire females. At first his surplus stock met with little demand, but for the last five years he has found a ready market for everything he has to sell. "We consider the country ideal for raising dairy stock," he remarked not long ago. "We are getting more size and better results in tests from the stock that is Alberta bred."

#### A HOLSTEIN SPECIALIST

Near Cowley in Southern Alberta is Mr. J. C. Drury, another breeder who has found success in the sunny pro-rince. His specialty is Holsteins. Mr. Near Cowley in Southern Alberta is Mr. J. C. Drury, another breeder who has found success in the sunny province. His specialty is Holsteine. Mr. Sharmun now estimates the rise. His specialty is Holsteine. Mr. Sharmun now estimates the parabolic province of the first five parabolic province of the first five parabolic province of the first five parabolic province district in Chatalo. However, the champion Jorsey producer of the parabolic province district in Ontario. Ho is now in the breeding business and aims to tun of high class atook. Butternaking is only a side issue on his term of high class atook. Butternaking is only a side issue on his from the province of the province o

a lucrative income.

If anything more were needed to prive that Alberta is one of the company of

back the necessary groceries home back the necessary groceries home.

"The first year or two are alright to look back upon, but I am not very anxious to go through them again," writes Mr. Sharman. "We now have conveniences equal to those of a town house, including complete sewage and water plant. All buildings are wired for electric light for which I intend to instal our own nlant next year."

# Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company



#### There is Nothing in Chance or Number 13

In buying the O. W. E. & P. Co's tines you will get an Engine in the Stickney or Chapman that will start at Zero; a Windwill, that Toronto, with 30% more material in its legs to stand the gale; a Grinder that has the accuracy and efficiency of flow mill; A Well Drill without gears, friction direct, or for the start of the start

If your dealer does not handle our lines write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto,



# LIGHTNING RODS

The authorities and insurance men in Canada are gathering valuable statistics about Lightning Rods. THEY RECOMMEND THEM.

 $\P$  In the United States they have been at it longer. They have more records. THEY KNOW what Rods are doing.

Their and the state of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, in a recent public address, said that 9% of the losses sustained by that Company had been by light-ning, but that \$2.50 was all that they had ever paid on damage to rodded buildings by lightning since their organization in 1873, and in that case ther rod

 $\P$  Of 40 Insurance Companies meeting in the Indiana State Association, not one ever had a loss on a properly rodded building.

THE BEST RODS are those with the copper on the outside—where the current flows—which is known as "THE SHEATH ROD."

THE BEST SHEATH BOD — because of the "Lock Joint" — is "THE UNIVERSAL." Drop us a card for sample.

"Made in Canada" by

The Universal Lightning Rod Co., Hespeler, Ont.



Wherever the strain is greatest there the Ford is doubly fortified -with Vanadium steel. And there is more Vanadium used in Ford, than in any other automobile construction. That's the reason the Ford is strongest-lightest-and most durable.

Here's the test: 300,000 Fords now in service. Runabout \$675; Touring Car \$750; Town Car \$1000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Car Company of Canada, Limited.

# SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

# ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG.U.S. PAT. OFF.

vill clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no gone. Concentrated—only drops required at an application. \$2 per bothe delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antisepto liainness for mankind. Reluces Palsall Swellings. Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicove Veins, Varicotifics, Oli Borne, Aliaya Pain, Pire 81 and 82 a bonie at drargrins of delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. WOM, P. JR. 2123 (prams). Bldg., Montread, Can.

#### CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest city prices for cream slivered sweet or sour at any express fice. We supply cans and remit prompt , with an accurate record of each ship ly, with an accurate record of each ment. If 15 years' experience counts, your cream to the Toronto Crear

If interested you should write us Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd. TORONTO

A Pure Wholesome Nutritious Meal CALFINE

CALVES LAMBS COLTS PIGS



**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS** 

Protein . 20 per cent. Fat . . . 8 per cent. Fibre . . 4 per cent.

Save \$15.00 to \$20.00 on Your Calf Feed

Write for Booklet and Prices CANADIAN CEREAL AND FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

#### How to Run an Auto FREE FOR EXAMINATION



Are you interested in automobiles? If so, let us send you on seven days' free trial—without deposit—this big, new 512 page illustrated manual, entitled

new 512 nage illustrated manual, entitle manual, entitle manual m

Price \$1.50

Cut out and fill in your name and address plai at the bottom, place it in an envelope and mail. Your copy of "AUDELSANSWERS ON AUTOMOBILES" will reach you by return post, prepaid.

Kindly mail mecopy of Audels Answers on Automobiles, and, iffound sate factory, I will immediately remit you \$1.56, or return the book to you.

NAME ....

#### HORTICULTURE

#### Rape in the Orchard

Is it good practice to sew rape in an rehard? Would you advise sowing grain ith it? At what season would you sow ?—R.M., Wentworth Co., Ont.
Besides being a most valuable forage

crop rape is also exceptionally valuable as a smother crop. There are able as a smother crop. There are a few weeds that cannot be partially suppressed at least by growing rape on the land. It is therefore evident that any grain that would be seeded with rape would be smothered. Rape must seeded alone.

As a cover crop for the orchard rape is splendid in that it forms a rank vegetation. It is particularly good in northern sections on account of Unlike the legumes, he ever, it does not add fertility to the soil. but rather takes it away. rape is a gross feeder it is not advis able to sow it in the orchard until late in the season, say the last of July or the first of August, as it would rob the trees of the food that is right-

A plan frequently practiced by farmers is to plow up sod immediately after haying, cultivate, and sow rape broadcast. A valuable crop for hog pasture will be available before cold reather. Rape may be seeded either in drills or broadcast and will require two to five pounds of seed to the ecording to the method followed When seeded in drills the turnip seed er may be used. For broadcast seed-ing the grass seeder may be used to good advantage.

#### Selling the Small Orchard

"Markets in 1912 were no good for Three-quarters of was left to rot on the ground." Such is the complaint of one of Mr. A. M. McNeil's crop correspondents who lives in the Lake Huron District. Mr. McNeil comments on his correspond-ent's complaint as follows:

"This correspondent must be considered as speaking only for a very limited area in giving the quantity of apples left to rot, yet the truth re-mains that throughout Western and Southern Ontario in 1912 large quantities of apples were sold at an exceed ingly low price or not sold at all

"The reasons for this are not far to eek. First and foremost was the seek. First and foremost was the complete breakdown of the old system of itinerant buyers who, since the inception of the apple trade, have b the recognized means of disposing of the crop in Ontario. This failure of the itinerant buyers to appear upon the ground was caused partly by the old country firms refusing to make large advances, which they had al-ways done in former years, leaving se buyers without money to finance their purchases. Second, even in the case of buyers having funds, the cooperative associations have become cooperative associations have become so numerous that they cover the ground, especially in the better apple districts, leaving only the inferior orchards for the outside buyer. Third, there was a distrust in the minds of many of the old buyers with reference to the condition of the apple

The net result was that in many districts, where there are compara-tively few large orchards and where the orchards for the most part are very poorly cared for, no buyer deemvery poorly cared for, no buyer deem-ed it worth his while to visit them. Canadian apple dealers, with capital of their own, preferred to deal directly with the cooperative associations, where they could purchase large quan-tities of fruit of uniform grade, and with the grade marks guaranteed. It is not at all likely that any buyer

with capital of his own to risk will, in the future, care to handle the small, ill-kept orchards, containing small, ill-kept orchards, containing many varieties, of the ordinary farm er engaged in mixed farming. With individual selling it is not probable that these orchards will ever again e really worth while.

The remedy lies in cooperation ong these small orchardists, which would result, of course, in better care of the orchards and an absolute cer-tainty of sale."

#### Killing the Apple Trade

Ontario has a bad reputation among the apple buyers of the Cana-dian West. Western buyers are gendian West. Western buyers are generally refusing to take Ontario fruit owing to the fraudulent manner in which it is packed and shipped. As a result the Western consumer is se-curing practically all his fruit from British Columbia and the American states of Oregon and Washington. Such is the serious report brought to Such is the serious report brought to at an average price of less of less the Ontario Provincial Department That is, rather than spend a half a of Agriculture by Messrs. R. S. Dunday putting in a strawberry plants can and F. O. Hart, who recently tion, he preferred to pay out S12 for



A Result of Under Drainage

Mr. Jas. Marshall, Wentworth Co., Ont., is most enthusias tic in his endorsation of tile drainage for the orchard. The peach tree here illustrated is growing on land that previous to draining would not grow fruit of any kind Mr. Marshall may be seen in the illustration.

travelled through the West enquiring den?" I did.

into conditions there.

Some of the things complained of Some of the things complained of are fine fruit in the ends of the bar-rel and culls in the middle, and the prevalence of the barrel package where the box is preferred. The first complaint would indicate that the Dominion Fruit Market Act needs strengthening for internal trade and for more rigid enforcement.

#### Cut Down Expenses

J. C. Brown, Leeds Co., Ont.
I was up in Prescott county last
July buying live stock. One after-July buying live stock. One after-noon as I stood in front of a village store I noticed the grocer unloading a large consignment of strawberries that he had just taken off the train. I looked around for his market. There were only a few dozen or so families in the village and most of these had small gardens attached.

"Where do you expect to sell To the farmers around," was the

I expressed my surprise. Surely Prescott county, which is admirably adapted to strawberries, the farmers were growing their own.

"So far as I know," said the grocer, "there are not six farmers within a radius of six miles of here growing strawberries and those who do have only a small patch for home use. Strawberries aren't the only kind of farm produce that I sell from this store direct to farmers. All kinds of tree fruit and even garden vegetables find a ready market here. Small fruits such as resuberries also find a good market, alth ugh the wild fruit interferes somewhat with the sale of these." "So far as I know," said the gre

"Why haven't the farmers hera gardens of their own Some of them do plant a few

tables along the edge of field, but the majority of they haven't time to bother with den truck, though anyone of den truck, though anyone of could set's strawbery patch and after a good-sized kitchen gard-the time that they loaf around store each week."
"Surely this does not apply to all"

"Surely this does not apply to all,"
"No, there are a few here and
there who have good gardens, but in
most cases the credit is due to the
women folk. There isn't a farmer in
the country who couldn't afford to
plant a garden if he could only sit
down and figure it out. You see that red barn up there on the hill?" "Yes.

"Well, between the strawberries that they used for immediate con-sumption and the boxes that they put up for win er, that farmer purchased ju t 100 quart boxes here last summer at an average price of 12c a box. That is, rather than spend a half a

Had he his own plantation he could have afforded to est two or three times as many strawberries they would have cost less.

"Say. do know anything ier to grow squash?" asked the grocer as I prepar-ed to leave. "Well expect to sell ton or more to the farmers this Don't you think that the men around here could do a lot to reduce the high of living getting rid of idea that t idea ther haven't time to gar It strikes me that many of

Anent Cooperation Cooperation in America, even in the oldest cooperative organizations, is in the formative stage. The principles of cooperation are not generally understood and few persons appre-ciate the difference between a cooperative organization formed for the benefit of its members and a corporation formed for pecaniary profit. it is that so many cooperative socie ties that are formed are not based on truly cooperative principles and hence fail to benefit the community to the extent that the community expected

us are not taking advantage enough of the fact that we live in the county

where we can get all kinds

delicacies at cost\_if we will

One of the truly cooperative inutions of America is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. The general manager of this exchange. Mr. 6. Harold Powel, has recently written a book entitled "Cooperation in Ari-culture," in which true cooperation is culture," in which true cooper defined and its operation in a of agricultural work describ the subjects discussed in this valuable edition are cooperative the financing and manager ont of cooperative organizations and the the apof dairying, grain farming fruit industry. Cooperativalso comes in for a thorough and the credit s'on as does the operation of rural telephones and mutual insurance com of rural pany operations. This book can had from the book department Farm and Dairy.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* POULTRY

July 24, 1913.

K------Cooperative Eg

The Framlingham Cooperative Society Suffolk, England, tal the farmers, tests in official stamp of g

The society receiv od size and quality eigh not less than t duction of two ce rery 10 coming und Each farmer is s

all rubber stamp, ach stamp each egg ceived for shipment g to the shipping lexperts, who can the age and condit The exactness of ers to improve t ate for good sized eg to bring to m rictly fresh article. Each offering stands nerits. There is no li

quality alone being A dozen or a hu eive the same kind d be given the same will a thousand surse, they are proper e farmer from whose ne, and meet with th the official test. The society guarantee e eggs, no matter atities they may be t prices obtainable.

Paris markets ted, and one pays no shness, so that it is tain of newly-laid eg

My Caponinzing Edward Drei Many have been askin

success with capons. thods of caponizing, the caponizing outfits birds and, handled own conditions. it any set rule will m anyone-r I shou

ts of the country and e to be raised differen t I did. I picked oing cockerels I come birds about three I put them in sem nothing but that cleaned out gave a better view of he bird when he was n took my time in h got him used to being de the operation. In e all clean cuts.

AT THEIR OWN SWEET When the operation was on the ground and let mto the woods-marking into the woods—marking it. I found that all we be direction and they sther. The usual rule in a coop and give and water. I didn' anything for two da an abundance of bugs green stuff. After two soft feed—corn mash efs, etc. etc. I also let there wanted of the hard fee y had no special ca

dean places to eat and tge woods to roam in. the average was a here

and

to the

that

service

had

o the

high

o gar

ounty

en in ations,

prin-nerally

appre

opera-

ration

Hence sed on

unity ty ex-

fornia

Mr. G.

tten a Agri-tion is classes Among

luable lation, nt of he ap-

inciple id the

credit rural

an be

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* POULTRY YARD

#### Cooperative Egg Distribution

The Framlingham and District Coperative Society, Limited, of Suffolk, England, takes the eggs from the farmers, tests them, and then saips the entire lot to market giving an official stamp of guarantee of qual-ity, which finds for them a ready sale.

ity, which finds for them a ready sale. The society receives eggs only of god size and quality. Each egg must seigh not less than two ounces, and a deduction of two cents is made for every 10 coming under the weight of

Each farmer is supplied with a small rubber stamp, with which he much stamp each egg before it will be much stamp each egg before it will be received for shipment. All eggs com-ing to the shipping house are tested by experts, who can tell pretty close-by the age and condition.

The exactness of the society has seen the means of inducing the armers to improve their stock, and are for good sized eggs, and they are reful to bring to market only the

rictly fresh article.

Each offering stands upon its own serits. There is no limit to quantity quality alone being the considera--quality alone being the considera-liae. A dozen or a hundred eggs will receive the same kind of attention, and be given the same advantage of pile as will a thousand, provided, of sorse, they are properly stamped by he farmer from whose yard they have e, and meet with the requirements the official test.

The society guarantees to dispose of he eggs, no matter in how large antities they may be offered, at the

mattites they may be offered, at the set prices obtainable.

In Paris markets the eggs are lated, and one pays according to the eshness, so that it is possible to be stain of newly-laid eggs.

#### My Caponinzing Methods

Edward Dreier

Many have been asking how I made y success with capons. The answer simple. I read all I could on the simple. I read all I could on the thost of caponizing, performed the eration as laid down by the makers the caponizing outfits and then fed birds and handled them to suit y own conditions. I don't think at any set rule will make a success anyone—r I should say with

Conditions are not the same in all rts of the country and capons will its of the country and capons will to the raised differently. Here is at I did. I picked out the best king cockerels I could find—all long birds about three pounds in the I put them in a coop and them nothing but water for 24 a. That cleaned out the bowels be given a better view of the inside the bird when he was cut open. I took my time in handling him of got him used to being tied before de the operation. In this way I le all clean cuts.

AT THEIR OWN SWEET WILL When the operation was over I set men the ground and let him wander into the woods—marking where he and the woods—marking where he is. I found that all went in the bedirection and they all flocked gather. The usual rule is to put in a coop and give them soft and water. I didn't feed the is anything for two days. They an abundance of bugs and water green stuff. After two days I gave a soft feed—corn mashes, garden is etc. I also let them eat what wanted of the hard feed with the fs, etc.

ey had no special care, dean places to eat and sleep and arge woods to roam in. Some of birds weighed 15 pounds at nine ths-the average was a year.

It seems to me that anyone could It seems to me that anyone could have the same success by picking out a heavy strain of birds and then picking out the best of the lot and by being careful in the operation. The matter of feed is merely a matter of matter of feed is merely a matter of form. Any kind of fattening feed, if it is clean, lots of water and a clean place to stay will bright spaces. I would suggest, however, that the birds have every opport, that the birds have every opport, of the top of the stay of the bugs and a lot of green food, charcoal

bugs and a lot of green and grit.

If there is anything else that I can tell just come along with your ques-

#### Two Dollars a Hen Jas. E. Orr, Elgin Co., Ont.

"It can make on an average \$2 a new clear of all expenses out of the hen, clear of all expenses out of the eggs produced by my Rose Combed White Leghorns," said an expert chicken man to me lately. "I am in a position to know it for I buy all the food for the back has then the food for the back has the food for the food for the back has the food for the food food for the food for a position to know it for I buy all the feed for the hens that I keep. Oats make my ideal egg producing food. They contain just the required amount of lime to urge the hens to lay pro-

"I think it will be a foolish move to sell eggs by weight, for the Leghorn lays a solid egg, although not so large as some of the other breeds. They as some of the other breeds. They contain but very little water and are full of nutrition. For example, break Leghorn's egg into the frying pan beside a larger egg and there you'll see the difference between them. We sell nearly all our Leghorn eggs for invalids as they ppear to be just what is required for hat purpose, they be-ing just large enough for a weak stomach to manage easily without naus-

eating.

"Pients ashes, either coal or wood, and for the poultry yard, good for the heats of dues in and good for them to pick through; continued my friend. "The same for outlined hat is required to keep two birds that the first probability of the property of the probability ting two big eggs a day, the Leghorns

will give three every day without fail will give three every day without rail.

"Many people are complaining of
the difficulty chicks are having in
their efforts to pick through the shells
this season. The open winter afforded the hens an abundance of grit,
the greeking the greekhells very thick
the meking the greekhells very thick thus making the egg shells very thick

#### Cooperation Abroad

Prof. W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Gwelph. The pecp'e of Denmark and Iremethods of handling and marketing ac

ounter the same opposition from the egg dealers. One lady, for instance, was offered four cents a dozen more was offered four cents a dozen more vate farms in the United States. He for her eggs than the ruling market is regarded as one of the strongest price and the dealer agreed to take men in his subject in America. He many parts of the bred and mated you need not be surfaced price, be to pay the four cents in advance. In many parts of the bred and mated you need not be surfaced price that from women had become prised to find some of the chickens as accustomed to trading eggs for developing into fine: specimens than greeries that they did not want anytheir parents.

thing else in exchange. thing else in exchange. Accordingly, the cooperative association egg collec-tor had to carry the goods that the farmers wanted in his rig. But in spite of these difficulties, cooperation is making great headway in Ire'and.

A mistaken idea spread by many advocates of cooperative marketing in Canada is, that Old Country cooperators carry their eggs directly to the consumer. This is not true. The consumer. This is not true. The Danish egg man sells to the English wholesaler. He realizes that the keen business man can handle eggs more economically that can the cooperae seciety

It is attractive to speak of getting for your eggs the price that the con-sumer now pays. But is it practicable? The farmer comes to Toronto to visit his friend. He sees the prices that his friend, file sees the prices that his friend pays for eggs and wonders why he cannot get that price himself. He does not realize the difficulties that the wholesale dealer has to con-

tend with. Here are a few of them: The retail dealer does not know the The retail dealer does not know the quantity of eags that will be required each day. The necessitates a central supply house when they can get a supply quickly. He necessify for the wholesale dealer. Also if takes a particularly clever, a result of the control of the control

At only one place that I know of are producers trying to meet the consumproducers trying to meet the consum-er,—in Edinburgh, Scotland. I be-lieve that the scheme in this case will In Canada, the difficulties of meeting the consumer would be even greater than they are in Scotland The great proportion of our eggs are produced in one half of the year, while consumption is fairly uniform. while consumption is fairly uniform.
This would mean that cooperators
would have to erect expensive store houses to carry their eggs from one to another.

believe in cooperation among producers in placing eggs in the wholesalers hands, but it is hardly practicable to reach the consumer.—

#### Items of Interest

In an article by Mr. W. C. Barrie, gasoline is quoted at 18½ cents a gallon. Gasoline now sells for 26½ cents a gallon. The discrepancy is explicited by the fact that Mr. Barrie wrote this article for up in Lawrie explained by the fact that Mr. Barrie wrote this article for us in January when he was not pressed with farm work and when gasoline was cheap.

Cooperation Abroad

W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph,
pecpie of Denmark and Irebase properties of Denmar eggs. Cooperation as I found it in Agriculture and Farm Superintendent Ireland, on my trip over last summer, at the Nova Scotia Agricultural Colwas just about as perfect as they have lege. Prof. Trueman was born in the cooperation has many valuable age graduated from the School of lessons for us in Canada as they had Agriculture, Truro, N. S. In 1895 he the same difficulties to overcome as received his degree of B. S. A. from the Land. In the first place, they had to encounter the same opposition from the cornell Agricultural College. Since that time he has had nearly 21 years' counter the same opposition from the experience in Agricultural College so for her eggs than the rulling market is regarded as one of the strongest price and the dealer agreed to take men in his subject in America.

you know that you near to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy in a few days, so why not set right down and do at now?

# Join the Crowd

Thousands of feeders are now buying their supplies from us. We pay special attention to mixed orders. Car lots or less. The smaller order gets just as much care and attention as the larger one.

We pay freight on all orders of 500 lbs. or more to all stations in

508 lbs. or more to all stations in Ontario.

We handle all kinds of feeds, which is the control of the control

Crampsey & Kelly Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Can.

#### Pure-bred Swine Distributed Free

Do you keep pure bred swine? We advocate pure bred stock of every kind, and in order to inevery kind, and in order to in-troduce pure bred swine, we have decided to distribute in different districts, pure bred

Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworths, and Polod Chinas

Get one of these in your district, for your own use or the use of the section, by sending us nine new yearly subscrip-

FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro

#### **FERTILIZERS**

rinformation regurance of the highest grade wromised fertilisers of the highest grade wromised THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO., LTD.

Ontario

Ontario West Toronto

#### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Beiting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencius, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheep. Send for list, stating what you want.— The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

SAMPLE GASOLENE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES — 1½, 3½ and 6 H.P. Sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and the perfect leaving factory. Prices are further particu-lars on request—The Hage Wire Fence Company, Limited, Walkertile, Ontario.





WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Mtc. COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited. of Pan

1. FARM AND DAIR; in published every Thursday. It is this official overan of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Cambridge and State of the Cambridge and St

add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

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

Dreceding the following weeks asset:
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.
New York Office—256 5th Avenue. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on

agricultural topic. We are as ed to receive practical articles CIRCULATION STATEMENT

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and
Dairy exceed 14,990. The actual circular
tion of each issue, including copies of
paper sent subscribers and the subscription
form 16,159 to 17,380 copies. No subscriptions
are accepted at less than the full
subscription rates.

from 18,130 to 17,300 copies. No subscription are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARNTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in
the because the advertising columns of
Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited
as the reading columns, and because to
farm and Dairy are as carefully edited
as the reading columns, and because the
transcription of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns of the columns of the columns of the columns
for the columns of the columns o

trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, not pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIR PETERBORO, ONT.

#### UNTAXING THE FARMER

When people talk of taxing land values most farmers are apt to think that such a tax would hit them pretty hard because they own or work a lot of land. That is wrong. It is not proposed to put a tax on land: It is proposed to put a tax on land values.

The misconception arises out of the fact that most people do not readily distinguish between land itself and the value which, under certain conditions, attaches to land. Yet there is a great difference.

An acre of farm land may be worth from \$15 to \$120 an acre. Real farm land is seldom worth more. An acre of city land, however, may be worth from \$1,000 to \$20,000,000 in a city like New York or Chicago. A tax of 10 mills on an acre of farm land worth \$60 would be 60 cents. A similar tax on an acre of city land worth \$100,000 would be \$1,000.

Under such a tax who would be like-

with his cheap farm land, which few people want, or the city land monopolizer on his piece of land that thousands of people are anxious to possess? The fact that the land in the city of Winnipeg is announced to be worth as much as all the farm land in the Province of Manitoba shows how such a tax would work out in that province

By reducing our customs taxes, which always hit the farmer hard, use for pure-bred "clap-trap." and by placing a tax on land values we will lift a great burden of taxation off the farmer and place it on the land monopolizers in our cities who are best able to bear it. That is why our farmers' organizations favor a tax on land values

#### THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

The Fruit Growers of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry counties of Ontario, as announced in Farm and Dairy last week, have united themselves in a cooperative association. Through their association they plan to market their fruit and to buy sup-

Only recently the Fruit Growers' Associations of all Ontario, numbering about 60, united themselves in a central cooperative association. Down in Nova Scotia the United Fruit Companies, Ltd., does the business for practically all of the smaller associations of the province.

Fruit growers in Prince Edward Island have their cooperative association. So have the fruit men of British Columbia.

This get-together spirit is one of the characteristics of the age. We farmers have at last realized that our prized "independence" has been costing us too much. When all other businesses are being organized we cannot afford longer to stay apart.

We have recognized this. We are getting together. The fruit men are in the lead. The grain growers are running them a close second. The poultry men are waking up and forming their egg shipping associations.

day is fast approaching when armers will take as much pride in cooperative spirit as we formerly did in our individualism; "independence," we called it.

#### **ENTHUSIASM**

What a small failure it sometimes takes to dampen our new-found enthusiasm. Sometimes one instance of failure is enough to dampen the enthusiasm of an entire neighborhood. Here is an instance: In a certain cheese factory district

in Eastern Ontario, it was found that the average production of all the cows whose milk came to the factory was only 2,800 pounds a year. An Institute lecturer becoming wise to the low production of the cows in that district, put forth all of his enthusiasm in an effort to interest the farmers of the district in the question of grading up their herds with pure-bred A young farmer who heard the

lecturer was convinced of the need In his new found enthusiasm for better stock he purchased a pure-bred

FARM AND DAIRY by to pay the most taxes, the farmer dairy sire. He did not inquire as to cided that anything that was purebred would fill the bill. Consequently he bought the cheapest registered bull he could get; it was a failure. We are told that if you try to talk purebred sires to the farmers in that cheese factory district to-day one and all of them will start to tell you about that pure-bred sire that was a failure. The young man himself has no more

Enthusiasm is one of the finest things in the world: but enthusiasm should always be tempered with caution. Likewise, it should be marked by perseverance. Suppose that the first importations of pure-bred cattle into this country had been made with as little forethought as the purchase of that young man's pure-bred sire. Suppose that every breeder who found his first purchase a failure had similarly lost all faith in the value of pure blood. How infinitely poorer would be the agriculture of our country todayt

A man with enthusiasm, with a proper degree of caution and with indomitable perseverance is the man who will succeed in the breeding of purebred cattle; or in any other line that he may decide to follow.

#### NATURE'S SPRINKLING CAN

It takes two hundred and seventy tons of water to grow one ton of dry matter in the corn crop. To mature an acre of average corn requires about eighteen hundred tons of water. Only about one-third of this amount comes in the form of rain during the growing season. Part of the rain that does fall is lost in evaporation. Where does the balance of the moisture needed, over twelve hundred tons an acre, come from?

It comes from the soil underneath. It is stored up in the earth during the heavy rains of fall, winter and Then when the sprinkling can of the clouds fails, Nature has a second sprinkling can that works from the bottom up and supplies the crop during the dry season.

This sprinkling can of Nature's shows a fine impartiality in dispensing its supply. It treats the roots of corn, the roots of weeds and the bare surface of the ground alike to an equal supply of water. It follows that if the corn is to get a full supply of this moisture the weeds and the bare hard surface that facilitate evaporation must be eliminated.

We can adjust Nature's sprinkling can to feed the right crop by constant and thorough cultivation that will keep down all weeds and maintain a dust mulch. This is the wherefore of the advice that everyone is giving now-a-days. - "Cultivate, cultivate, cultivate !

Perseverance in good works is constant theme of biblical writers. And like most biblical truths this one

has a wide application. As 40 For instance, it applies Hardiness to alfalfa culture. We were recently visiting a

farm in Peterboro county and noted that the alfalfa had been killed out

e/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a/a

Education not Most Needed

THE turn towards intensive ing, which seemed to promote a so much in Ontario a few ago, has, outside of a few adjustricts, become largell from the farm. Now the improved be improved be districts, become turning of an army of educators upon the control of the co farmer. On the contrary this is all collidery to what intended. This free contracts to that intended. This free contracts to that intended this free contracts to the contract to the contract

by the trying winter preceding. was our host's first experience vi alfalfa and he was discouraged. wasn't hardy enough for this coun he said. He was going to stick to red clover. About five minutes his we went out to have a look at the he erop and found that the clover his been just as badly winter-killed as to alfalfa. But our friend did not in tend to give up growing clover. H knew that in the long run taking as season with another, clover was a gw profitable erop to grow. Is it not it same with alfalfa? Is there not me in farming for lots of "persevers in good works" when new crops as alfalfa claim our attention?

#### The Farm Boy

(Nebraska Farmer)

The farm boy is blessed with so thing to do. From the time he enough to walk he is assigned From the time he is tasks that occupy his time and him exercise and responsibility. when he is going to school regular morning and even ores." The town or city boy chores. the other hand, seldom has any to do throughout the year but go school. He cannot work with father in factory, office or store.

The summer school vacation vacation with that of the town or city he The latter, having no useful work perform, vents his boyish energes playing ball on the streets of vacant lots (for not many cities h een wise enough to provide regu playgrounds), in running over lawns in various sorts play and in giving his mother panxiety about his safety.

The farm boy, if he is old enotakes a team to the field. If not then he is given other employmen keep him out of mischief. It's a h when he can take a that beats hoeing in the garden country boy has more responsite thrust upon him—we might better he assumes it — before he is to hotter # years old than the average city has before he is twenty The l on the farm learns to go ahead a do things and to meet small engencies such as — well, the bresh of a hamestring at the far side of

Work adjusted to their strength not an injury to boys; on the cont it is thoroughly beneficial. City is not organized to give work to except under conditions that harmful to their growing bodies; city boys run loose and grow up idleness. The normal country finds as much enjoyment—yes, s in his work, if is strength and he is in it, as the city tinual play; and boy is laying by a that will serve years. This we I the fact that the a large proport work

July 24, 19

course, the worked too hard, His work is esp irksome if anythi of with him. wise and kind

Dominion ( An estimate of throughout the D reports received u June, has just bee bald Blue, Chief Statistics Office.

> AD. Last week we

say about the g vertisements; tha ment is to carry 'ring true''-be whole truth and truth. We showed so sponsibility that r

lisher of adverti necessity for an a to obtain the conf lic. The public s feel that backing t men who are worl ests-who will se 'people' are not of unscrupulous a confidence once ga of thousands of d lisher and much r tisers in that med

But do you, M alize that while th make their person must back un ment with YOUR day business com come so keen the in the question of MAN

Modern busine personalities

Read how P Woodhead, of the vertisers' Clubs of ing before the To sizes up modern bu

Business is "man in man t "or services as "represented to "cent. of the we ness is condu "basis; 95 per o "n other word "in the integrit ' man destroy th 'what is there

"nothing. "We want to "ness the fakir misrepresents Put your persona

vertising. Get acque people." Make th would like to know can do it through Farm and Dairy,- 1913

0.0000

eeded

lover hi

lled as the

hotter

city The

City

-in his work, if it is tempered to his strength and he is given an interest in it, as the city boy does in his con-tinual play; and besides the country boy is laying by a store of experience that will serve him well in later years. This we believe accounts for the fact that the farm supplies such a large proportion of the "top-notchers" in every line of the world's

course, the farm boy may be Or course, the farm boy may be worked too hard, and sometimes he is. His work is especially apt to be irisome if anything makes him feel that he is "working for dad" unstead of with him. The country boy with rise and kind parents is thrice

#### Dominion Crop Report

An estimate on crop conditions throughout the Dominion, based on reports received up to the end of June, has just been issued by Archi-bald Blue, Chief of Census and Statistics Office.

#### AD. TALK

Last week we had something to say about the genuineness of advertisements; that if an advertisement is to carry conviction it must 'ring true''-be 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the

We showed something of the responsibility that rests upon the publisher of advertisements, -of the necessity for an advertising medium to obtain the confidence of the public. The public should be made to feel that backing that publication are men who are working in their interests-who will see to it that their 'people'' are not made the victims of unscrupulous advertisers.' Such confidence once gained is worth tens of thousands of dollars to the publisher and much more to the advertisers in that medium.

But do you, Mr. Advertiser, realize that while the publishers must make their personality felt, YOU must back up your advertise-ment with YOUR personality? Today business competition has become so keen that the final factor in the question of success is the

Modern business is a battle of personalities

Read how President William Woodhead, of the Associated Advertisers' Clubs of America, speaking before the Toronto Ad. Club, sizes up modern business conditions:

Business is the confidence of "man in man that certain goods 'or services are what they are "represented to be. Only 5 per 'cent. of the world's entire business is conducted on a cash basis; 95 per cent. on credit, or, "n other words, on confidence "in the integrity of man. Let a ' man destroy that confidence and what is there left? Absolutely "nothing.

"We want to drive out of busi-"ness the fakir and the man who misrepresents his business,

Put your personality into your advertising. Get acquainted with "our people." Make them feel that they would like to know you better. You can do it through the columns of Farm and Dairy,

"The Paper Farmers Swear By"

The area under wheat is placed at 9,816,300 acres, or 57,900 acres more than in 1912; spring wheat, 8,900,500 acres, an increase of 18,100 acres; fall wheat, 825,800 acres, same as last year; oats, 9,616,400 acres, same as last cares, an increase of 18,950 acres; barrier, 15,600 acres, an increase of 15,600 acres, rye, 127,200 acres, a decrease of 8,910 acres; and hay and clover, 7,621,600 acres, a decrease of 12,000 acres, a decrease of 12,000 acres. The area under wheat is placed at

The acreages under the later sown cereals and hoed crops are estimated to be as follows: Buckwheat, 363,600; flaxseed, 1,288,600; corn for husking, 290,800; beans, 58,850; potatoes, flaxseeq, 1,860; beans, 58,850; potatoes, 290,800; beans, 58,850; potatoes, 467,800; turnips, etc., 215,900; sugar beets, 19,250; and corn for fodder, 277,990. These are increases in the case of potatoes, turnips, etc., sugar beets and corn for fodder, but de-creases in the case of the other crops.

For the three provinces of Mani-toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the total wheat area is finally estimated at 9,013,800 acres, as compared with 8,961,800 acres last year; that of oats 4,913,900 acres, and that of barley at 857,700 acres, compared with 809,900

During June the crops throughout Canada maintained generally the fav-Cahada haintained generally the lav-orable average of a month ago. On June 30 the condition, expressed in percentage of the usual standard of percentage of the usual standard or 100, taken as representing the promise of a full crop, was as follows: Fall wheat, 81.46; apring wheat, 87.80; oats, 87.71; barley, 88,39; rye, 85,96; peas, 87.43; mixed grains, 87.12; hay and clover, 71.62; alfalfa, 77.23; and pasture, 82.31. By provinces the condition is between 80 and 90 for the Maritime provinces. Quebec. Ontario dition is between so and so for the Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the outlook appeared to be Alberta the outlook appeared to be especially promising, as the condition was above 90 in all cases excepting fall wheat, the condition of which in Alberta was 76.27

#### A Rack for Convenience

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont. I am using a new style of hay rack this season and am so delighted with

this season and am so dengated with it that I am passing on the idea. The main thing about this rack is the size of it. It is 18 feet long be-tween the ladders and broad in protween the ladders and broad in proportion; hence it carries an immense load. This rack saves time in going to the barn and coming back as we have to take three trips where formerly we took four. This amounts to a lot when we are working on the more distant fields of the farm. True it makes a good load, but then a good team of Clydes such as we have, handle it easily. handle it easily.

cling to the fore and aft We still we still cling to the fore and att ladders, although most of the racks in the country are being made with fore ladders only. With a broad ladder both before and behind, it is easier to make the load and when one uses a hay loader as we do, anything that facilitates speed in making the load is appreciated.

is appreciated.

Another point that I would mention is the low wheels of the truck. We abandoned the high wheeled hay wagon a couple of years ago. In fact, with the hay loader it is almost necessary to have a low wheeled truck if one is going to build a docent sized load at all. For the man who is throwing on the hay by hand, as most farmers still are, the advantages of the low wheels are too evident to re quire further mention.

The low wheels have a slight disadvantage on rough land in that a small hollow into which the wheel may drop forms a serious impediment, but this is a slight disadvantage when weighed along with the adavantages of the low wheels. We find the low wheels of wheels. We find the low wheels of particular advantage when grain harvest comes along and the sheaves are thrown on by hand.

# HOT WEATHER the Ideal Time to Use a

HERE is no time when the use of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of midsummer.

The use of the Separator at this season usually means the difference between a profit and a loss in dairying. It accomplishes a great saving of butter-fat that goes to waste with any

other method of separation and enables the production of a higher quality of cream and butter-fat than is otherwise possible.

Moreover with a DE LAVAL the advantages over other cream separators are greatest at this season because the separation is more complete and the cream heavier and more even in texture. The machines turn more easily and the capacity is greater, getting the work through more quickly.

If you haven't a separator you can scarcely afford to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL, or if you have a separator

which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a DE LAVAL, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information,

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED - MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

# @ Protts @ DISINFECTAL

#### Rid Your Fowls of Body Lice!

Every form of poultry life is more or less afflicted with lice. They suck the blood and sap the life of your fowls, thus seriously interfering with egg production.
PRATTS Powdered Lice PRATTS Fowdered Lies Killer instantly reaches and kills all lice on hens and chicks, and but a

PRATT FOOD CO. of Can, Limited
TORONTO P-7



Aug. 23rd

TORONTO

Sept. 8th

#### \$55000.00 in Prizes

For Products of the Farm, the Home and the Garden

New Live Stock Department and Extension of Prizes to encourage the Small Breeder

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th

For Prize List and Information write

J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager, CITY HALL, TORONTO

# SWEET MILK

WANTED

Shippers required to send milk daily in eight gallon cans to Toronto, Good prices. Write for particulars to:

S. PRICE & SONS, Limited TORONTO, ONT.

#### Wanted

Good friends of Farm and Dairy to telephone a friend or neighbour right now and ask him to ecome a subscriber to this your favourite farm paper.

Thank you, friend! we appreciate your kindness. We also will re-ward you amply. Write us about the premiums you want.

Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

#### WANTED

Assistant Butter-Maker Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to

The Bowes Company, Limited 76 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

### Wanted—A Creameryman

Capable of taking full charge of a large creamers after a few months' trial. Good yearly salary to a progressive, energetile young man.

Reply with particulars,

BOX 872 - FARM AND DAIDY

#### FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream

WANTED

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milk-ing or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

We take all that you produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 10th of each month. Winter Contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now.

CITY DAIRY CO., TORONTO, ONT. Mark the envelope Dept. B.

#### The Essential Information regarding THE DAIRY COW

Is placed in a compact and usable form in a new book,

**Dairy Cattle and Milk Production** By Prof. C. H. Eckles.

Over 340 pages presenting material in such a way that it will assist the practical farmer to care properly for his dairy cows and to produce milk economically.

Pifty-seven illustrations show types of dairy breeds, noted dairy animals, ap-peratus for treating milk fever, exam-ples of good barns, stalls, King System of Ventilation, Trocar used for Bloat. A CHAPTER ON COMMON AILMENTS

CATTLE - UDDER TROUBLES, CON-TAGIOUS ABORTION, ETC.

TAUIOUS ABORTION, ETC.
Prof. Eckles, the author of this book, is a noted dairy authority. He has the practical experience, together with scientific training. For over 15 years he has had charge of a hear of from 35 to 50 cowa, many of thest being high producing animals. For some years be has been the process of the production of the p

Every man with dairy cows can profit rom this book. It will be fine for your

Price, \$1.75 postpaid.

Book Dept. FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro Ont.

Creamery Department

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

#### The Weak End

. McCarty, Chateauguay Co., Que. I heartily endorse the "Beauty Contest" suggested by "Butter Boy" in Farm and Dairy of June 5. What he says about the anattractiveness of exteriors is just about right. It applies as well here as in Victoria county. We uttermakers are generally so trying to produce high class butter that we forget the influence that high lass surroundings may have on our patrons, to say nothing about our-

It seems that United States creameries are no better than our own. a recent issue of the Creamery J published in Iowa, Mr. H. R. Wright touches up the matter so well that I crave space for a paragraph or two of his article in Farm and Dairy. Here it is:

"One of the chief weaknesses in the business is a lack of pride of appearance. Yes, I remember that the dairy commissioner comes to the dairy pic-nic, fills himself full of fried chicken and butter-milk, and brags about the increase in volume and values since last year; he gets paid to do that, but lot of us know that a good many dairy barns and creameries are set

thing but pride in the business.

They may be clean inside where the milk, cream and butter are, but outside they have the appearance of dilapidation that we expect in a business that is on its last financial legs and whose owner is a weakling and an incorpetent. Who would expect to find a really successful business conducted in a dilapidated building set between a pile of cinders and a front yard strewn with wornout machinery grown up to weeds?

"Just go out and look for 15 minutes at your own dairy barn, or your own creamery, and set down things that are the matter with it. Lack of paint, need of new shingles, absence of grass and flowers, presence of ashes and refuse, junk enough to attract all the junk dealers in the

"You made some money there last year. Your butter scored high at the state convention. But you are not real proud of the place in which you do business. Then just think how uch improvement you'd make with \$20 worth of paint and \$10 worth of work."

#### The Separator Problem

"If we come across a bad batch of reamery butter we just decide that it came from an Ontario creamery and pass it on." Thus spoke a produce dealer to a representative of Farm and Dairy a couple of years ago. He attributed the inferior quality of Ontario butter to the almost universal use of the hand separator in Ontario. It seems that Quebec butter makers are now getting anxious on the same Recent correspondence from a leading buttermaker in that province to the Montreal Trade Bulletin com-plains of the situation as follows: "Three fourths of the farmers are

running hand separators, and that means receiving the cream from 30 farmers every day, and consequently 30 different flavors, some good and some rotten. We factorymen are besome rotten. ing driven to the last trench trying to compete with one another in this hand separator business. Our stand-ard is growing lower every year. In

a few years more we will be right where Vermont has been for the past 10 years, making nothing but Cow Oil. The farmers in the Eastern \* Townships who have earned the record of turning out from their factories the finest creamery butter in Canada should value the prestige of their pro-duct sufficiently to at once stop in their mad course of ruining it." HERE TO STAY

We can never expect to return to the days of the whole milk creamery. The advantages of the separator are too apparent. It is here to stay. The disadvantages of the separator, how ever, are not inherent in the separa-tor itself, but are due to faulty methods in handling it. We must take conditions as they are and endeavor to improve them.

The keynote of good separator man-agement is "cleanliness." The separ ator is an intricate mechanism with many, many corners where dirt may lodge and there develop the flavors with which our creamery men are only too well acquainted. It is not enough to wash the separator once a day as separator agents are only too ready to advocate. If we are to make the best class of butter the separator must not only be washed but scalded twice a day. No one is in a better position to bring this truth home than the practical butter maker working among his own patrons whose confidence he holds.

TAXED FOR CARELESSNESS In the Canadian West and in many

states of the United States they have adopted a more forcible manner of inducing patrons to keep their separators clean. They are paying for cream according to its quality. If a man insists on washing his separator once a day and delivering cream that tainted with the bad odor developed in the separator, he gets one to two cents a pound butter fat less for his cream than does his more careful neighbor. When the butter maker's advice is accompanied by a smaller cream cheque, the patron is sure to sit up and take notice.

production Clean methods of compt cooling on the farm and more frequent delivery, all backed up by a system of "pay for quality," will comoletely eliminate the disadvantages that too frequently accompany the in troduction of the hand separator.

#### Small Creamery Success

How to make a success of the small creamery is the subject of a series of articles that ran in the Twentieth Century Farmer. Here are some good hints from one of them:

In addition to an adequate supply of cream, the small creamery, in or der to succeed, must have proper busi ness management. The manager should be a business man of the first order. It very frequently happens that when a company of farmers are engaged in selecting a manager, and wondering whom they can get for the osition, some one of them says some thing like this:

Why, there is Bill; he is a good fellow, and he is out of a job; why not take him?

And so Bill is chosen, regardless his business qualifications, and whe ther he knows anything about the business or not. Such a course is suicidal. The manager must be a good business man. He must keep the accounts in such shape that every patron can readily understand them He must understand markets and be able to market his product at the high est possible price.

THE BUTTER MAKER Proper business also includes the selection of a first-class butter maker. The prices that the farmer receives for his cream depend upon the price that the factory receives for its pro-

duct. First-class butter commands the highest price. The average small creamery draws its cream from a limited territory, and thus recurses its cream in better condition that the large factory that has to ship it long distances, and, as a result, things being equal, is in a position to produce at less expense a better quality of product. To produce this high quality of product a first-class butter maker is essential. A mistake in this particular will invariably prove fatal to the enterprise

MUST BE A "GOOD MINER"

This buttermaker must be more than a buttermaker; he must under stand and be able to work with his fellow men; he must be a good mixer he will have all kinds of patrons, with all kinds of dispositions, to deal with, and must be able to get along with them all on the most friendly terms; he must be able to inspire them with confidence in him and in the factory: e must be able successfully to handle patrons.

Many a small creamery in this territory has failed because the pat rons, for some reason or other, did like the cream receiver, or. other words, the butter maker; could not get along with him, and consequently sold their cream to other buy. The receiving of the cream and the making of the butter is the most essential part in the business manage ment of the enterprise. Failure or weakness here will invariably result

When these things are taken into account and fully assured; when there is a constant supply of sufficient cream to make 100,000 pounds of butter a year; when the business manager is a business man and will devote to the ereamery business his business talent; when the buttermaker can make. from improved cream, the finest his industry against all competition, the success and capacity profit of the small creamery is assu-

#### Uses for Exhaust Steam

There are many ways in which exhaust steam has been utilized in buttermaking plants, though the opportunity for profitable utilization vary with individual plants. Some idea of the diversity of uses to which exhaust steam has been put can be gained from the following summary compiled from references to this subject in back numbers of the Review: 1. Heating the feed water for the

boiler.
2. Pasteurizing skimmilk.
3. Heating the creamery in cold

4. Heating water for cleaning pur-

5. Assisting in the heating or teurization of milk or cream. Here scheme of superheating the exhaust steam by piping to the smokestack where it recovers part of the heat lost there, then back to the pasteurizers, or milk heaters, injector-like valves

preventing back pressure. 6. Cleaning drains and traps 7. Heating water for the vals. 8. Extinguishing live sparks in

 Making forced draught.
 Cooking food for pigs and chickens kept.

smokestack.

The utilization of the exhaust as a means of heating feed water and wash water probably would find most general profitable application in our creameries.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Many separators are worn out before their time because placed on a shaky foundation, causing vibration when the machine is in use.

PLACE should AI nlan gs bes mani e, ene house nich wa e kne spring of this offi arge room, but be useful and pla with plenty of o d pigeon holes sary articles, i At his of stationers ste-paper baske velopes, for if and pure bred tterhead gives facts. DON'T G

July 24, 1

The pigeonhole on anot "Complex answered and another file rees of pure-br arve herd of ste their names a his head, will egister, containi diagrams for rvice record an We r se-leaf herd re nimal is sold, an be taken from way Then a ning official re-

It is our object tem for looking hen a calf is b tag is put int tag number o and the na This saves able whon we the calves, and than dep on the memory. BOOK-KEEP

Our system of b

ational Figurin ge form, each p omns On the h column is hea milk and cream, r gas wells. " etc expenditures, the account o o for expenses etc. ay with the leds utes we can fir ipts for the ch of the farm It is imperative ept of each husin tten and filed a nce, if necessar ss is one of the shings of our off ould not do withe is easily manipu arn to run it, a rerage small ns recir on than the ship it long position to better qualclass butter

XER' t be more rk with his good mixer; deal with along with them with the factory; y to handle

prove fatal

y in this se the par other, did and conse cream and is the most ess manage Failure taken into

when there when there cient cream of butter a anager is a vote to the ness talent; the finest the same the same Il competi-pacity for is assured. Steam

which exzed in but-

the oppores to which put can be g summary to this sub-te Review: ter for the

ry in cold saning pur-

ing or pas-eam. Here he Danish he exhaust smokestack he heat lost like valves

traps.
ne vats.
sparks in ht. s and chick-

xhaust as a er and wash I most genon in our ce Review.

n out before on a shaky OFFICE EQUIPMENT FOR THE FARMER J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont.

44 PLACE for everything and everything in its place," or softice. And a farmer's office the one of the most even entity planned rooms in the bouse, for the farmer of to-day spends more time in his office than did the farmer of 50 years ago. System is just as necessary in a farmer's business as in any other; and perhaps more so, because, as he has many other things beside his office work to attend to, it must be transacted in as efficient a manner as possible. How much time, energy and temper have been lost through frantically searching the house for some important
paper which was placed where "we
thought we knew where it was," but
no doubt had been put in the stove
library with some worthless trash dur-

hastepaper basket, etc. We believe in eavelopes, for if the farm has a name and pure bred stock are kept, the letterhead gives prominence to those facts.

DON'T GO BY GITEGE

DON'T GO BY GUESS
The picconholes should be labelled "manswerd letters" on one, "enrubpes" on another, and so on. We 
have a "Complex File" to file away 
all answerd letters and accounts, 
and another file contains the pedigrees of pur-bred stock, alphabetically arranged. A man who has a 
large herd of stock, and cannot carbreak the stock of the stock of the stock of the 
property of the stock of the stock of the 
property of the stock of the 
property of 
property of the 
property of the 
property of the 
property of 
property in his head, will find a private herd register, containing general records and diagrams for color markings, herice record and calving table, of prat use. We recently purchased a boseleaf herd register, so when an animal is sold, its markings, etc., can be taken from the book and filled away. Then a separate book, con-hining official records of the cows is ser.

It is our object to have a complete system for looking after our stock. When a calf is but a day or so old, a sig is put into its ear, and the stressman enters down into his book to the day of the d It is our object to have a complete on the memory.

BOOK-KEEPING BYSTEM

BOOK-KERPING BYSTEM
OUT system of book-keeping is very
smple. All accounts are kept in the
National Figuring Book," of double
sage form, each page containing. 10
summs. On the page for receipts
such column is headed "stock sales,"
"rents
aga wells," etc., and on the page
se tegenditures, a column is used
so the account of each hired man,
like for excenses in repairs and imlike for excenses in repairs and imat the account of each hired man, also for expenses in repairs and impresents, etc. This pairs and impresents, etc. This pairs and expenses are all the analysis with the ledger, and is no every few and labor. In a very few manes we can find out exactly our expits for the year from each rank of the farm.

It is imperative that a copy be ago of each business letter that is mitten and filed away for future refract, if necessary. So the letterwas is one of the indispensable furnishings of our office. Of course we said not lo without the typewriter.

letter looks much more businesslike than one written by hand. Then one takes a pride in sending away a nicely typed letter, being sure that the recipient will have no trouble in reading and understanding it. The above are some of the things needed in office equipment. Then

you can add the reading lamp, com-fortable revolving chair, desk tele-phone, and the many little things that add to the completeness of the

#### Rape for Late Feed

middlings while nursing her litter, and feeding them after being weaned in the same way. I have scarcely had a single loss or a crippled pig. One should aim at growing strong, healthy pigs, with strong bone and good constitution. Then if you have that, profit is always certain. Keep them growing to four or five months of age on feed for that purpose. Then you may safely give a stronger ration, such as corn meal, barley or peas. On the other hand, nothing is more unprofitable than a bunch of hogs that are not doing well.

It is likewise good practice to feed

are not doing well.

It is likewise good practice to feed
the young pigs often, three or four
times a day, and not too much at a
time. As they get older the feeding
periods may be lengthened. If milk
can be had it should be fed in moderation. I am of the origina that many Rape for Late recu

B. H. Colwell, Hants Co., N. S.

Now is the time to prepare for late periods may be lengthened. If milk pas ure for the hogs. I find rape a can be had it should be fed in moderance and the period in the per

the frost.

I depend on clover pasture and an Uke have long ago given up the plan early seeding of rape for summer of having pigs come in the late fall feeding. Then in July I plow down a or winter. The sows should be bred



Farm Power as we Find it in Roumania

acre. I find the Dwarf Essex variety to give the best stand.
I could never see a great deal of difference in yield between rape sown in drills and that sown broadcast. Broadcast sowing certainly requires less labor, a fact that can be appreciated when one is in the rush of haying.

ciated when one is in the rush of naying.

I sow a separate piece of rape at the same time for the sheep. Lambs finished off in the fall on rape go on the market in Al condition and bring a top price. The flock too is put in splendid shape to go through the win-

In turning sheep onto rape a point to be remembered is to have the sheep in for only an hour or so at a time for the first few days and so prevent bloating.

Profitable Raising of Hogs

William Elliot, Waterloo Co., Ont. William Einot, waternoo U.O., Unit.
The rearing, breeding and feeding
of hogs, though an old subject, is still
one which may be discussed with advantage to all.—Though not as old
in the breeding and feeding of hogs
as some. I find there are some things
in the management of hogs that lead
in the management of hogs that lead
in the management which lead to
failure: some wave which lead to

nitten and filed away for future refout that exercise at all times was an as a premium for obtaining new subtrace, if necessary. So the letter- absolute necessity for the profitable scriptions.

The sist of the indispensable furraising of hogs. It also cost me que
not be successfully raised without mill it. It is much larger than I expect
is easily manipulated, anyone can feed-middlings. Since I have fole ed.—W. O. Lint, Haldimand Co.,
we to run it, and a typewritten lowed the plan of feeding the sow Ont.

part of the clover patture, which, by this time has become pretty well root first of April, and I would prefer ed up, and fence it off. Then I harrow well and sow rape broadcast, at ones. Coming in August they develop the rate of four or five pounds an acre. I find the Dwarf Essex variety they will be able to stand goof feed to give the best stand.

Tould never see a great deal of a find good feed in the go on the market when the price difference in yield between rape sown is usually at the best.

Making the Farm Pay

The strong point of "Making the Farm Pay," a new book on agriculture by C. C. Bowsfield, is the importance that it places on the business end of farming. Books almost without number, dealing with various phases of farm work have been published, but Mr. Bowsfield's book covers the entire subject from production to marketing.

Mr. Bowsfeld's book covers the entire subject from production to marketing in a complete and readable manner that makes it well worth every farmors while to have it.

Description of the subject of the subject from the subject from the subject for the sub

in the management of hogs that lead the soil and at the same time to make to failure; some ways which lead to farm life more atractive and success.

It took me quite a few years, and lished by Jorbes and Co., of Chicago, cost me quite a few dollars to find and will be offered by Farm and Dairy out that exercise at all times was an as a premium for obtaining new sub-absolute necessity for the profitable stribtions.



(13)

THE BUTTER-BUYER said-"Your two lots of butter taste all right-but will they keep? What kind of salt did you use ?"

THE FIRST FARMER said-"I don't know-the storekeeper gave me what he had".

THE SECOND FARMER said-"I used Windsor Dairy Salt".

THE BUTTER-BUYER said-"I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt-and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter.

I'll take all you make—as long as you use

# WINDSOR DAJRY SALT

### EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

PROMPT RETURNS

Retablished 1854

The DAVIES Co. Toronto, Ont.

# For Sale

A flourishing business for immediate sale. Consists of a Cheese and Butter Factory, including skimming outfit, with two Simplex Separators installed. A large winter business of skimming es-tablished. This factory has not been closed since built, winter or summer, and is skimming 10,000 lbs. of milk daily at present.

Also a poultry house, 12 x 60 ft., good barn, ice house with refrigerator, and frame dwelling house with coment cellar under whole house. A first cellar under whole house, a first cellar, in the company of the cellar under whole house, and first cellars, in good locality. Rural telephone, schoolbouse and these with about invanifation invanifation annuality compating compating compating annuality. mith shop immediately opposite pre-mises. 2 seres of yard and garden.

W. R. KAISER

Leeds Co., R. R. No. 3, Lansdowne, Ont.



OW different and better this world would be if we would only try as hard to find excuses for others' faults as we do for our own.-L. R. Eldridge.

#### . . . Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS "Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs Merrill Company" (Continued from last week)

voice that barely controlled the cold horror of the thought that rose between them, "it almost happened. I thought I ought to—to save them, even if Uncle Tucker wouldn't let me, and I gave Bob that note—to—to

him. It almost happened-to-morrow.

Quick, hold me close—don't let me think about it—ever!" and Rose

Mary shuddered in the crush of Ev-

ELL." he answered, as he all. And that was really the best way raised his lips from a joy to manage it—only I hadn't counted draft at the cup of her on his swooping down on—you. Again, by the history of the history o sitting in conclave, weighing my evi-dence and reports and making one dence and reports and making one inadequate syndicating offer after another. They were teetering here and balancing there, but at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning the cyclone that blew me down here across old Harpeth originated in the direc-tors' rooms of the firm, and I guess the old genties are gasping yet.

"I had that telegram in my pocket, tickets for the three-o'clock Southern express folded beside 'em, and I put enough daylight into my proposition to dazzle the whole conclave into setting signatures to papers they'd been moling over for weeks. I don't know what did it, but they signed up and certified checks in one large hurry.

"Then I beat it and never drew breath until I made the Farmers' and Trader's Bank in Boliver this after-noon, covered those notes of Mr. Al-loways, killed that mortgage and hit loways, kined that mortgage and hit Providence Road for Sweetbriar. I met Bob out about a mile from town, and he put me next to the whole sit-uation and gave me your note. I don't know which I came nearest to, don't know which I came nearest to, swearing or crying, but the Plunkett-Crabtree news made me raise a shout instead of either. But if I did what I truly ought, Rose Mary Alloway, I tould shake the life out of you for not writing me about it all. I may do

"Please don't!" answered Rose Mary with a little smile that still held its hint of the suffering she had gone The fint of the sufering see had gone through. "If thought you were out of work yourself and couldn't help us, and I didn't want to trouble you. It would have hurt you so to know if you couldn't help me, and I didn't—"

"God, that's it! Fool that I was to go away and risk leaving you without an understanding!" exclaimed Ever-ett in a bitterly reproachful tone of voice. "But I was afraid to let you know what I had discovered until I could get the money to settle that mortgage. I was atraid that you or Mr. Alloway would unconsciously let him get a hint of the find, and I knew he could foreclose any minute. He was suspicious of me and my prospectwas suspicious of me and my prospecting, anaway, and as he was an old,
and as you both thought, tested
friend, what way did I have of proing him the slob I knew him to be? I
thought it best to go and get the company formed, the option money paid to cover the mortgage and all of it out of his hands before he could have any chance to get into the game at

"Out in the world. Rose Mary," said Everett as he lifted his lips from hers, "it would have happened—the tragedy, and you would have been the tragedy, and you would have been the tragedy, and you would have been the look but down here in Harpeth Valley. The comment is your Uncle of the look but down here were the look at tange motive power, when the attange motive power, when the look at tange motive power, when the look but has a trange motive power, when the look but has been been and the look but has been been and as well as the look would be look but you had been about yourself like that to me," please, please don't say things about yourself like that to me," please, please don't say things about yourself like that to me," please, please don't say things about yourself like that to me, "please, please and smiling through her tears at him. "Go on and tell me what you did find out there in the pasture; don't blow off any more of my foam!" "Cobalt, if you care to know," answered Everett with an excited laugh.

swered Everett with an excited laugh. "the richest deposit in the States I found out—beats a gold mine all hollow. I came on it almost accidentally low. I came on it almost accidentally while testing for the allied metals up the creek. Your money will grow in bunches now, for the biggest and the best mining syndicate in New York has taken it up. You can just shake down the dellars and do what you

down the dollars and do what you please from now on."
"You'll have to do that sort of or-chard work, I'll be busy in the houte," answered Rose Mary, with a rapturous, breathless shyness, and she held out her hand to him with the most lovely of all her little gestures most lovely of all her little gestures."

I would be a support of the control of th leave-ever leave me any more, will you?"

"No, never," answered Everett as

erett's arms.

"You won't ever leave me any more, will you?"

he took both her hands and at any length pressed them against he breast, "I'm not going to enact on again the role of poor chap obline to be persuaded into matrimony heiress, but I'm going to take my and buckle down and see that people get every cent of that that's coming to you. With tation this find gives me I'll be all to jolly well grubstake with commissions from now on, but I'll his trail after this with a mule pack the can't carry double, Mary of the Rose."

"And that doesn't always lead but in just a little time to—to the nes-ies?" she asked with the dove star deep in the pools of her eyes, while ever so slightly her hands drew his toward her.

toward her.

"Always a blazed, short cut was
they need—us," he answered, yieling, then paused a moment and hel
himself from her and said, looking himself from her and said, looky deep into the eyes raised to it.
"Truly, rose woman, am I that be gar-man who came over the Rica, cold, and in the tatters of his distusion? Do you suppose Old Harpet has given me this warm garment dideals that wraps me now for keeps."
"Of course, he has, for it's make

for you of your-Father's love. And isn't it-rose-coloured?" THE END.

#### ... Entertaining Company

Mrs. E. Davis, Northumberland Ct., Ont. Are we not becoming altogether to Are we not becoming altogether to stiff and formal in our methods of a tertaining guests nowa-days? Whe we invite friends to visit us, be it a

we invite friends to visit us, be its jf or an afternoon or for some legic of time, when that invitation is a copted we immediately put forth ene effort to have our homes spick an span from cellar to garret. We are not satisfied, however, it stop there. We prepare all the decrease we can possibly think of ine due to have a wonderful spread to at before them. Then when our goal arrive we are result too vesiry to be arrive we are result too vesiry to be supposed. very entertaining, but manage to st with them in the parlor in state ad assume an appearance of cheerfulnes at least.

#### THE PAMILY NEGLECTED

And how are our husbands and the dren treated while we entertain? Ver likely they are left completely in the background and must look after these background and must look after the selves as best they can. If that is it case will they look forward wil pleasure to the days when we has "company?" And to be honest will ourselves are we really overloyed in have guests come? I fear that we often there are inward amiles of de light and sighs of relief when they de-wart. part.

Is not this form of vastly different from that of olds times, when the whole family would be to spend the day with friends? The to spend the day with friends: its truest hospitality was shown as everyone given a royal welcome as every minute enjoyed to the fulled extent. Yet no special effort we made to make "company" of its

guests.
There is no reason why we cans There is no reason why we cansimake our guests feel just a muck is home when they come to see us self our grandfathers and grandmoths. When I go to visit friends I like feel that I am welcome and that have not put my hostess to my trush in order to entertain me. I belief that truest hospitality is shown the weeker our guests feel upon ending our homes that they are welcomend that we welcomend that we welcomen and that we welcomen that they are welcomen that they are welcomen that we welcomen that we welcomen that we welcomen the welcomen that we welcomen that we welcomen the welcomen that we welcomen that we welcomen the welcomen t and that we wish them to enjoy the selves to the fullest extent while it remain with us. This is the way endeavor to treat my guests. I et having visitors just as a friends enjoy visiting me



Triumphant The This week we conti memiah's great und ng of his many diffi-gnal success! As is my reform introduced nted with a day, is ork worth doing, is ith opposition. Nehe be exception. His incork, for he was go the rebuilding of the salem, this being th nce their destruction Smith writing . "It restimate the imp ture political and his great undertaking governor. How low mmunity had faller from the fact that the sate of abject affliction r country had been izens made slaves b heir very capital and salls had fallen into do the that could resuscit

ed lay the foundation

in secure from the rauding heathen, civuld become possible,

ndence, was the res walls. Jerusalen



, 1913.

gainst

nap obliga

cut who red, yield t and held id, looking ad to ha

that bee

d Harpen

pany

rland Co.

When be it or orth ever

rimony by

#### Triumphant Through Faith

Triumphant Through Faith
This week we continue the story of
themish's great undertaking by telling of his many difficulties and his
many difficulties and his
many difficulties and his
many difficulties and his
many difficulties and his
many difficulties and his
many difficulties and his
many difficulties and his
many week worth doing; is certain to meet
nh opposition. Nehemiah's case was
ne exception. His indeed was a vast
over, for he was going to attempt
her rebuilding of the walls of Jeralem, this being the first attempt
her their destruction. ince their destruction. Smith writes . "It is impossible to

smith writes: "It is impossible to seestimate the importance to the ture political and ecclesiastical cosperity of the Jewish nation, of his great undertaking by this patriot is great undertaking by this patriot-gorenor. How low the Palestine samunity had fallen is apparent but he fact that they were in a sate of abject affliction and reproach; her country had been pillaged, their means made slaves by heathen na-ass, robbery and murder was rife in very capital and the temple and ber very capital and the temple and alls had fallen into decay. The one so that could resuscitate the nation ad by the foundation of future in-posedence, was the restoration of the sty walls. Jerusalem being once gain secure from the attacks of the rauding heathen, civil government

The Upward Look Levites would be encouraged and Judah, if not actually independent, would preserve the essentials of na tional and religious life."

It was for this great work that Nehemiah had set out on that long journey. This is the story in his own vivid words:

"Then I came to the governors beyond the river and gave them the king's letters. . . So I came to kings ietters. So I came to Jerusalem. And I went out by night and viewed the walls of Jerusalem, which were broken walls of Jerusalem, which were broken to the walls of Jerusalem, which was good in; come and to the walls of Jerusalem. Then I told them of the hand of me I told them of the hand of me I told the was good upon me. A told the walls of Jerusalem. The I told the wall to the hand of me I told the wall to Jerusalem. . . good work. "So built we the wall

"So built we the wall for the people had a mind to work the people had a mind to work "When the Arabians and the Ammonites heard that the walls were made up they were very wroth. "And conspired all of them to hinder it. Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God and set a watch noainst them day and night prayer unto our God and set a watch against them day and night. And I said unto the people: 'Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses!'

('And it some to mass from that time.

"And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other

half of them held both the spears, the shields and the bows. They which builded on the wall and they that bare burdens, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work and with the other hand held a weapon.

"So the wall was finished in fifty and two days. And when all our enemies heard thereof and all the heathen that were about us saw these heathen that were about us saw these things, they were much cast down in their own eyes; for they perceived that this work was wrought of our God."

Anyone reading this simple, stirring story cannot but be touched by the child like faith, inspired by the coura-geous determination, and perhaps con-science-smitten, in that one so often forgets to give his Heavenly Father the credit for what by His help one has been able to accomplish.

In the often trying, wearying, irk some daily work, may we like Nehe-miah trust and work hard.

Josephus says of his later life: When Nehemiah had done many oth er excellent things, he came to a great age and then died." From his own From his own memoir we infer that he returned to Persia before his death. "Babylon is now a vast heap of ruins, tenanted only by the beasts and birds that love solitary places."

The story of Nehemiah has caused him to be loved and honored as a noble and courageous "patriot, statesman, warrior,—and, above all, a Christian."—I. H. N.

#### Between the Slices

(15)

This is the season for picuics and little outings of all kinds, and of course one of the most important features of these events is the large baskets laden with good things that the mothers prepare.

Sandwiches are always the standby. Sandwiches are always the standby. We often hear the remark that people like to fill up with sandwiches and finish with cake or pie. The following ideas for preparing sandwiches may be helpful to some Farm and Diller sandways. Dairy readers:

Ham chopped fine with hard-boiled eggs and mayonaise dressing. Bananas sliced thin, dipped into

juice of lemon, mayonaise dressing and nut meats. Brown bread sandwich: Jelly mixed

with ground raisins and candied orange peel. Chicken, finely minced, bits of celery

and mayonaise. Stuffed olives (ground) and mayon-

Sturfed clives (ground) and mayon-aised dressing.

Cottage cheese and minced onion.

Peanut butter and paprike
a his own owitte bread and dotted with iny
sturned to bit of lemon and cucumber.

Babyion is Cucumbers, sliced thin, with mayontenanted aise dressing and English walnute. Pimento, cheese and thinly sliced

When you spill tea on the table cloth cover the stain with common salt. When the cloth is washed the stain will be gone.



Peep again in your oven. See those loaves, those pleasing loaves you've made.

How fat-rounded-substantial. No. they wont fall when colder.

Because the Manitoba strength that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.

This sturdy elastic gluten has kept them from dropping flat in the oven.

No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumbnever.

All risen evenly-to stay risen. Never heavy-sodden-soggy-indigestible. Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves Crinkly and appetizing of crust. Golden brown and tender. Snowy of crumb-light as thistledown. FIVE ROSES helps a lot. Try it soon.

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIEL

OUR FARMER

PRINCE EDWAR KING'S CO. 1

MONTAGUE, arm weather z is coming out to Grain, roots a good. Potato failure: seed any report all gran all right. Pruit will lear is 20c to 22c 2. W. A.

PRINCE CO.,



# Capable Old Country Domestics

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs., Cartons 5 lbs., 21bs.

FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, - Montreal,

Midsummer party arriving about August 3rd. Autumn sailings begin about September 2nd, and weekly after. Orders taken now for autumn sailings. Apply

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal or 47 Pembroke St. -



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

#### N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ONLY LINE REACHING ALL

W. W. CORY,

earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acree stra. No homesteader who has exhausted his A homesteader who has exhausted his employed and a pre-emption may enter for the stead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per seed in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per seed of three years, cultivate fifty acree and erest a house worth \$300.00

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

SUMMER RESORTS IN HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

Including
Including
Maganetawan River
French River
Timagami
rk Kawartha Lakes
Kawartha Lakes
Timagami Muskoka Lakes Lake of Bays Georgian Bay Algonquin Park Full Summer Ser

Algonauin Park Rawartha Lakes Pull Summe Service now in effect to all of Pull Summe Service now in effect to all of the Pull Summe Service now in effect to all of the Pull Summe Service now in effect to all of the Pull Summer Service No. 10 to 10

atoon and Edmonton,
Tickets now on sale at all Grand Trunk Tickets

#### The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Outario, with its Millions of Fernandario, offers to the prospective Acres, offers to the prospective Acres, offers to the property of the great territory, and for increasing the production of the press of the property of the press of the pre

Write to
H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Farliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario

#### Modern Canning

By J. A. Mack.

The subject of canning fruits and regetables, comes to the front with most farmers' wives at this time of the year and the most successful means to be employed, that will conserve the products canned, as well as the time and convenience of the can-ner, will be appreciated.

ner, will be appreciated.

The old process of cooking fruits and vegetables in the stew pan, and the process of and regetables in the stew pan, and then filling the cans, has been pretty well superseded by the plan now gen-erally in vogue, of filling the cans with raw fruit and placing them in water in a belier, and bringing it to the boiling point, allowing the cans 

3T is not necessary for anyone to suffer tortures from disappoint-ment or discouragement, for there is a remedy right inside of us for the worst fit of the "blues," the keenest disappointment. Any person who wishes can, by a little scientific training of his thought, completely change his whole mental attitude in change his whose mental attitude in a short time by substituting for the suggestion which pains him, troubles him, which brought on the "blues," its opposite.—Marden. San consissant and a second

to remain at boiling heat for 15 or 20 minutes.

This plan gives the advantage of This plan gives the advantage of preserving the fruit in its natural form, as there is no mashing as in the old process. Following this plan, however, there is another which I believe superior, and which I follow almost entirely. This, consists in cooking the fruit or vegetables in cans, placed in the organization. placed in the oven.

#### METHOD OF OVEN COOKING

If a sheet of asbestos of a size that will accommodate the size of the oven placed in, the cans may be safely is placed in, the cans may be safely set on this, otherwise a shallow pan, containing an inch or two of water will answer as well. The can should be well packed with the fruit and nearly half filled with hot syrup, of a density that will be suitable to the nature of the fruit used, an acid nature of the fruit used, an acid nature of the fruit used, an acid fruit will require a heavier syrup than less acid fruit. The oven should not be too hot when the cans are put in, be too hot when the cans are put in, or they may crack, better bring the heat up gradually. When the syrup has boiled 15, or even 10 minutes for small fruits, as will be seen by its bubbling up over the fruit the cans abuild be taken out lids removed and filled to over-flowing with boiling hot syrup and the rubbers and lids, which have been well sterilized placed on and fastened. In this way I have kept all fruits that we grow most successfully

Strawberries put up in this way retain their form, or shape solidity and flavor, better than in any other way I have tried. Pears, peaches, plums lavor, cetter than in any other way I have tried. Pears, peaches, plums and other similar fruits, as well as tomatose can be canned in this way whole, and when taken from the can will retain their perfect shape and natural flavor in a marked degree, that cannot be approached by the old process. Tomatoes and vegetables generally, should be cooked longer than fruits; an hore generally, should be cooked longer than fruits; an hour will not be too long for corn or beans. Of course it iong for corn or beans. Of course it will be understood that the syrup will be omitted in the case of vegetables, water being added, as in the case of syrup for fruits, and boiling water to fill the cans, when well cooked.— Inglians Farmer.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meats or fowls are boiled makes them tender. Soda can be used for the same thing and it is especially good to use with beam which would otherwise take a long while to cook.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 conts each. Order h number and size. If for children give age: for adults, give but measure for walsts and wnat ma-sure for chirts. Address all order to the Pattern Department.

TWO-PIECE SKIRT, 7888



CHILD'S DRESS, 7891



DRFSS, 7891

Both middy
Russian blouses
attractive and:
ionable for the
folk and this n
that can be mad
either way serv
double purpose. i
ever the blous
ever the blous
treated, the sin
skirt is plaited
joined to an n
waist so that;
quite separate. For the 4 yet to make of on rial the dress quire 3 yards terial 27, 2% yor 2 yards 44 wide; to ma

shown in the use will require 1% yard or 1% yards 44 inches t 2 yards 27, 1% yards The process will require 1% yands 44 inches and the skirt 2 yards 27, 1% yards 1 yard 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for from 2 to 6 years of age.

BLOUSE FOR MISSES SMALL WOMEN, 7889



The blouse with square yoke is med edges the corded also. excellent for so of voile sette an pretty n

For the 15 ye the waist will 3 yards of n 27, 2 yards 35 yards 44 inche with 1½ yards the collar an with 1½ yards 71 the collar and st. This pattern is cut in sizes for gins 14, 16 and 18 years.

SEMI-PRINCESSE DRESS FOR MISSE AND SMALL WOMEN, 7884

gives the or Balkan gre

Everyth

This pattern is out in size for girls 14, 16 and 18 years.

PRINCE Co.,
INCHMOND, July 11.—
In for farm crops, but 1
Inter or hay, which
rep is exarcely any clow
harley look well and
d crop. Potatoes, tup
a re doing fine for th
tule and milk owns
the and milk owns
the and find ready sal
and 40: potatoes, 20
to 25: eggs, 30c.—J. 1 QUEBEC COMPTON CO., COMPTON CO.,
COMPTON, July 14.—We
d showery weather aftelast week. Most farmer
g haying. We are going
op, but better than was
the season. Root crops
sing fairly well in mos
e 25 a doz.; butter, 26.
s. 50c to 70c a bus.—H. ONTARIO

ONTARIC

July
ampth the country a p
and with the uses to,
and the country a p
and with the uses to,
and the country a p
and with the one has
a title it, and or
a title it, and a title
a it is, they
are all right
a read are one. I di
a read to come. I di
a read to come a title
a read to come. I di
a read to come di
a read to c ESSEX CO., O

ESSEX CO. 0

SNEX, July 12—kneare or

in abundant crops. In

featily is to obtain suffi
knith is to obtain suffi
maple, it is hard to get

mat 25 cts. a basket. P

better peach crop the

riss are yielding hee

if pears give evidence of

d The apple crop may

d Many trees of carl

poars give in varietie

did well. Spring gra

ided well. Spring gra

straw, but is expected. but is expected acreage plants ige. Tobacco t average. Tobacco wa but with hot weather crop. Tomatoes are growers are getting a stuff.-W. E. J

sel govern are getting:

Jaryall, July M.—The congradin—M. Sand and be 
yauthing grain and 
be 
yauthing grain and 
be 
yauthing grain and 
be 
yauthing grain and 
be 
yauthing grain and 
yauthing and 
yauthing grain and 
yauthing and 
yauthing and 
yauthing and 
yauthing and 
yauthing 
yauthing and 
yauthing and 
yauthing 
yauthi

EMI-OFFICIAL YEARLY
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COMAY IST TO JUNE 1 Mature Class
1 Lady Princess DeKol 1
7.83 lbs. milk, 601.00 lbs.
Siter. Owner: W. O. Pali

ion. Que.

J. Bertha, 8190, 5y. 161d.; i

M.0 lbs. fat. 738.75 lbs. bi
J. J. Tannahill. White's Sta
J. J. Tannahill. White's Sta
J. Baisy Mechthilde
M.85.5 lbs. milk, 560.39 lbs.
luter. Owner: A. O. Har

4, 1913.

.....

Room

99 V 9992 . 7888

#### OUR FARMERS' CLUB

rrespondence Invited Market accepte to the first to

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
SINO'S CO, P.E.I.

WEE MONTAGUE, July 10-We are
ing warn weather now, with plenty
lay is coming out fine, and will be
od ett Grain, roots and corn are doettra rood. Potators are nearly a
dig many report all gone. Very extening corn all right. Pastures are holdmany report all gone. Very experior of the control of the control
potation of the control of the control
potation of the control of the control
potation of the control
potat

PRINCE CO., P.E.I.

QUEBEC

QUEBEC
COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON CO., QUE.
Signature of the control of the contro

ONTARIO

ONTARIO
THORY THE STATE OF THE

ESSEX CO., ONT.

sme-J. D. O.

SIXI, July 12—Jesses country is rejoic. The about 15 great the great feet in great feet in the great feet

softwern are getting flowly and proper for self-reff.—W. Start and berry crops, the problem of the self-reff.—W. Start and berry crops, the problem grain and berry crops, the problem grain and berry crops, the problem grain and berry crops, the self-reff grain both frough lates which are more numerous than the self-reff grain to the self-reff grain both frough lates which are more numerous than the self-reff grain gr

MI-OFFICIAL YEARLY RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 1ST TO JUNE 15TH, 1913

Mature Class
Lady Princess DeKol 2nd, 4700, 9y.;
Mature Class Lady Princess DeKol 2nd, 4700, 9y.;
Mature Cowner: W. O. Palmer, 8t. Bebas-

im, Que.

J. Bertha, 8190, 8y. 16id.: 16.160 lbm. milk,
RB lbm. fat, 758.75 lbm. butter. Owner:
J. Tamahill, White's Station, Que.
L Dalsy Mechthilde Posch, 8531, 5y.;
RESS lbm. milk, 560.39 lbm. fat, 700.40 lbm.
siter. Owner: A. C. Hardy, Brockville, butter.

4. Oxford Jewel DeKol, 4913, 197; 15,106

1ba. milk, 536,00 ba. fat, 572 f ba. butter.

Owner: W. A. McElrov, Detectrille, Ont.

15. Lafty Waldorf DeKol, 4693, 97; 17,076,5

Owner: A. O. Hardy, Brockellill,

Owner: A. O. Hardy, Brockellill,

6. Netherland DeKol, 7496, 57; 15,422 f be.

milk, 536,00 bs. fat, 60 bs. butter. Owner:

7. Ottle Pietertip DeKol fad, 7732, 57; 12,799 lbs. milk, 536,00 bs. fat, 49125 bs.

Lype Haw milk, 536,00 bs. fat, 49125 bs.

Butter, Owner: F. J. Bishop, Duncan's Station, 35

Four Year Old Class

1. Fanny DeWitt DeKol, 18959, 4y. 76d.; 10,186 lbs. milk, 369.00 lbs. fat. 448.75 lbs. butter. Owner: Elias Buby, Tavistock,

Three Year Old Class

Three Year Old Claus

1. DeKol Mutual Countees. 19944, 3y, 113d.; 29,679 lbs. milk, 69,60 lbs. fat, 897.5 lbs. butter. Owner: G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

2. Dalay Tensen Poech, 11146, 3y, 251d.; 19,611 lbs. milk, 59,800 lbs. fat, 787.5 lbs. butter. Owner: Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, 03. Pauline Albino DeKol 2nd, 1119, 3y, 2845; 113,82 lbs. milk, 239,90 lbs. fat, 41135 lbs. butter. Owner: R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.

Canary DeKol Queen, 9370, 3y. 320d.; 66 lbs. milk, 324.00 lbs. fat, 405 lbs. but. Owner: Monro & Lawless, Thorold.

Two Year Old Class

1. Johanna Posch, 15900, 2r. 98d.; 11,270
lbe. milk, 390,00 lbs. fat, 4875 lbs. britter.
Owner: Morro & Lawless. Thorold, Onl.
2. Alloe Pieterije Schuiling, 1623, 275
lds.; 9,894 lbs. milk, 543,00 lbs. fat, 425,75
lbs. butter. Owner: Tig. Wood. Mitchell,

lbs. butter. Owner: Tig. Wood. Mitchell. Ont.

1.3. Ponils. 2500 lbs. fat. 35375 lbs. butter.

3. Ponils. 2500 lbs. fat. 35375 lbs. butter.

1.4. Senils. 2500 lbs. fat. 35375 lbs. butter.

Owner: W. B. Allison. Dunbar. Ont.

3. Senils. 2500 lbs. fat. 355 lbs. butter. Owner: W. B. Allison. Dunbar. Ont.

5. Senils. Metherland Pieterici. 1656. Senils. Senils.

W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary,

FRICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JUNE 16TH TO JUNE 30TH, 1913.

sersoil. Ont.

Sersoil ont.

1 Paforit Lass Merceen, 2577, 2v. 1tm.

24, 133 Phs. milk; 133 Bh. 5a, 157 Bb.

butter Owner: R. P. Hicks. Newton

Rrock, Ont.

2 Daise 2nd. 3678, 2v. 1tm. 25d.: 279.5

mill; 36 Bb. fat. 3675 lbs. butter.

3. Rose De-Kol Mechhilde, 1716, 5v. 1tm.

24, 123 Ibs. milk; 66 Bb. fat. 5a, 1007 Bb.

butter. Owner: R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg.

Ont.

Ont. Junior Two Year Class

1. Natherland Coln of Cemphelltown, 1798, 679, 1798, 179

Disk butter. Owner: cheld, Ont. Lass of Campbelltown. 20376, 3 Nierop Lass of Campbelltown. 20376, 1v. Lim. 21d. 1269.0 be. milk, 9.57 lbs. fat. 11.6 lbs. butter. Campbelltown the fat. 23.47 lbs. but.

11.96 lbs. butter.
Fourteen-day record, 20378, iv. 11m. 2id.;
545.6 lbs. milk, 18.78 lbs. fat. 23.47 lbs. but.
ter. Owner: R. J. Kelly, Tilleonburg, Ont.
4. Lady of Campbelliown, 20379, iv. 11m.
17d.; 291.5 lbs. milk, 9.56 lbs. fat, 11.95 lbs.
butter.

butter. Fourteen-day record, 28379, iv. 11m. 17d.; 59.8 lbs. mill. 12 85 lbs. fat. 2.5 7 lbs. butter. Owner, R. J. Kelly, Tilliconburg, On. 1975, and 1975,

(Continued on page 19)

#### HOLSTEINS



2 Bulls, risurg 2 yrs., grand-sons of Pontiao Korndyke. and 3 rising 1 yr. old from

Also Bull and Heifer Calves. Females. WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

Ourvilla Holstein Herd Bulls of serviceable age all sold. If you have the beautiful and t

#### RIVERVIEW HERD

9 Young Bulls, from ? to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker, whose sister, 3 nearest officially tested dams, a sister of his dam and two staters of his dam and two staters of his Parket of the control of the sister of his dams, a state of the sight 50.4 lbs. From P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

#### THE ONLY ONE

ace in Canada where you can buy a control of the grade of J. W. STEWART - LYN, ONT

# Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from of-ficial record dams and sired by some of of the greatest bulls in Canada. Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.

#### SPRING BROOK Holsteins and Tamworths

Herd headed by Bir Korndyke Boom, one of the best sons of Pontian Korndyke, one of the best sons of Pontian Korndyke, Old butter for Korndyke Boom, Jr. 4yr. 130 in 30 days. Average test, 46%, fat. This bull soad his dam are both half-tile bull soad his dam are both half-tile bull so the soad of the soad o

BRESLAU.

A. C. HALLMAN, WATERIOO CO ANT

#### HOLSTEINS

(17)

# Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the pre-sent, sired by Count Hengerveid Fayne De Kol or from his Magniters and sired by Dutchland Colamba Bir Mona Write for extended pedigrees of these bulls, or some to Bronte and see these bulls, or come to Bron the herd. Visitors always w

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

#### KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONINGEN

Combines in the closest degree the

blood of
King Segis Pontiac
King Segis Pontiac
King Segis
King Segis
King Jejis

LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

He not only has the choicest breeding, but is also a superb individual. We will accept a few cows to breed to him at \$25.00.

J. ALEX WALLACE - SIMCOE, ONT. Bell Phone 130



#### OXFORD DISTRICT The Holland of North America

Is the place to buy Rolteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 26th. 1924. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to: R. J. KPILY. SECY., TILLSONBURG, ONT

#### Avondale Stock Farm A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR. HERD SIRES

A. BARUI. FROFIELDS.

Prince Hengerveld Pietle, E320 (58,521).

Frince Hengerveld Pietle, E320 (58,521).

A. R. O., 33-52.

Highest record daughter of Hengerveld Dand, Princes Hengerveld David.

King Pontine Artis. Canada. 18,621 (72,28).

Sire. King of the Pontines.

Dam, Portine Artis. 31.7 lbs. butter 7.

Daughters of Hengerveld Des Kol.

We are offering buils from these great sires and high record dams, and also a sire and also a sire and also and a sire and high conditions of the sire and high correspondence to Ph. Address all correspondence to Ph. LORNE LOGAN, Mgr., BROCKVILLE

# HET LOO STOCK FARM

Present offering a son of Minnie Landes. Les Chenaux DeKol Burke and Paul DeKol Jr. Blood. Calf sired by a son of King Segis and out of daughter of Paul Beets. Write for price.

HET LOO STOCK FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.

Dr. L. de'L. HARWOOD, Proprietor GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager

#### FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD Offers

Some of PONTIAO KOREDEKE ready for services in the near future or younger, some and daughter of SIR JOHN STATES AND THE STATES OF THE STATES O E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON.

(Near Prescott, Ont.)

NEW YORK



#### Graceland Farm Holsteins

Come and inspect or write and let me know your needs. I have the stuff to suit you when you see it. You can buy one or a dozen, I will price your choice,

#### Tested or Untested Females

Any age, R. of M. cows average [1.52] bs. from 560 lbs. milk in seven days, R. of P. cows up to 860 lbs. butter I year.

Only one 800 lbs. butter I year.

Only one 800 of Veeman Beauty Hartog left. His dam is Lucy De Witt, record? day

Plant better from 860 lbs. milk. In one year she made over 860 lbs. butter, R. of P. Ro

The better from 860 lbs. milk. In one year she made aver 860 lbs. butter, R. of P. Ro

The better from 860 lbs. milk. In one year she made. He is priced very low. Write

at one of 1 you dram him.

Brite for particulars about appthing you usual. I'll GURANTEE them to be as I represent

Mem to you, if you you may ever them before you nulead. Must be examined at one and the

ELIAS RUBY, TAVISTOCK, ONT. Rural Phone Innerkip 12-41

#### AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS ATROMIRE LATTIE AND YUNKAMINE PILES
FOR Sale-Ayrabire Calvee and Bulls.
At for service. Yorkshire pigs. 8500
above are from first price stoods for
in orders now, with instructions re
shipments later. Apply to
BON. W. OWERS, Prep. . or ROBERT SHITON, Mas.
Elterside Form. Meant Batle, Que.

Only one left of the choice lot by that magnificent sire Duke of Ayr, the son of the Champion R. of P. cow of Canada. I Bonoths old, light colored, 2 sisters in R. of P. and of a family with extra good teats. Also 3 vary choice Spering Bull Calves from high R. of P. dams. Write for description and price.

W. Ballantyne, R. B. S. Strafford, Oats.

#### LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of fine Young Bulis of different agos, sired by "Barche estic Cheerful Boy" (Imp.) No. 28879. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, while the dame of a number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE, GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 194 St. James St., Montreal

#### WANTED

Pure-bred, Registered Ayrshire Bull Calf. JOS. WHITE Highland Grove

## **Burnside Ayrshires**

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, Imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance Thone in house.

R. R. NESS HOWICK, QUE.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES The High-testing herd. Average test

—22 cows—4.44 per cent butter fat.
Choicely bred Young Bulls and Bull
Calvee by Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, a
son of the champion R.O.P. butter fat
cow, Elleen—63.43 lbs. fat, and from cow, Eileen-R.O.P. dams If you w

want high-class Ayrshires write or come and see
WOODDISSE BROS.. ROTHSAY, ONT.
G.T.R. Sta. and 'Phone con. Drayton

WHERE CAN YOU BEAT HIM!

HERE IS A SON OF THE

\$10,000 BULL

"KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA"

is out of Fairmont Netherland Posch, 29.61 lbs. butter in 7 days,—within a few hours of being a senior 2-year-old, HER MILK AVERAGING 5.63% BUTTER

The sire of this bull was the highest priced bull ever sold at public and tion,—this dam having made 30 M librat priced bull ever sold at public and tion,—this dam having made 30 M librat britter in 7 days at 32 years 9 months, 18 coords of 10 of nearest dame of this bull average for the 16.28 like butter in 7 days; excords of this six near,—at dama average 50 h; butter and sire's dam average 30 M; butter to both being 5-year-olds. One of the six near,—at dama average 50 h; butter 11 daws gotten this great bull :0 use on the daughters of Prince Henges—world's greatest butter cow, Spring after. You know he is a brother to the world's greatest butter cow, Spring after. You know he is a brother to the world's greatest butter cow, Spring after. You know he is a brother to the world's greatest butter cow, Spring after. You know he is a brother to the world's greatest butter cow, Spring after. You have a fine on 512 cows, sisters to "Prince," that have broken world's records.

Tou will agree with me that this breeding makes the strongest combined to the proposed of the prince of the

# 7% BONDS

PROFIT-SHARING

Series \$100, \$500 and \$1000 TERMS 5 YEARS

Withdrawable after one year Send for special folder

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Confederation Life Bldg. TORONTO

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Breeder's Directory

PRESHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex.

Photoe Young Boars, fit for service. Also

lows of all ages, bred and heavy with

dig.—H. C. Benfield Woodstock, Ont.

Ont FOR SALE-2 Some of King Fayne Segis Clothide, from R. O. P. cows. Also three Clyde Fillies and 3 Stallions, Yearlings. -R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont

HOLSTEINS—Young stock for sale. Sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol. whose 15 nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter in 7 days.—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont

#### AYRSHIRES

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for prduction. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time"—5.64-(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station ('Phone in house.)

#### MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, July 21.—Judging from the latest crop reports, crop conditions throughout the Dominion will, on the whole, he well up to average. Hay is the

the latest crop reserved as suggested from the throughout the Dominion will continue throughout the Dominion will continue whole, he well up to average. Hay is the child exception, a light crop being reported as the continue of the continue of the composite speak of failures in different crops, but these are local conditions. Letter in the to be little change for the from the Old Country state that British bankers are ready to advance money for the continue of the continue

long term loan it would appear that if we are to get any relief we'll have to yar fo. it.

WHEAT

The first build of Outario wheat was marketed last week, when the Toronto from the county of the cou

Supplies of mill feeds are being rapidly exhausted, and trade is tight. Manitoba brain is quoted at \$12.90 in begs. track: shorts, \$21: Ontario bran, \$19 in bags: shorts, \$21: middings, \$22. to \$25. the shorts, \$21: middings, \$22. to \$25. the shorts, \$21: middings, \$24. the shorts, \$21: middings, \$25. to \$25. the shorts, \$21: middings, \$25. to \$25. the shorts, \$21: middings, \$25. the shorts, \$25: middings, \$25: the shorts, \$25: middings, \$25: the shorts, \$2

HAY AND STRAW

dlings, 52b. HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices are steadily rising as the
supplies of old hay on hand are rapidly
becoming deplated. Wholesule quotations
becoming deplated with the strain of t

HIDES AND WOOL

The trade in hides is rather dull. Deal. ers are quoting at country markets as follows: Hides, cured, 15c: green, 15c: horse hides, No. 18,75 to 84; nove hair, 35c: alf skins, 15c: sheep skins, 8150 to 8186; lamb aktna, 85c to 35c. Unwashed wool, coarse, 16c; fine, 18c; washed, coarse, 94c; fine, 55c.

fine. Soc.

Local new potatoes have not yet arrived of the potatoes have not yet arrived of the potatoes have not yet arrived of the potatoes of the potatoes are not potatoes. The potatoes are as follows: Ontario potatoes, tions are as follows: Ontario potatoes, potatoes are as follows: Ontario potatoes, 95c. in c. 10s. 50c. Virginia, new \$3.55 a barrel.

eggs are firm. Fresh are quoted at 2 24c; selected, 25c to 26c.

eggs are firm. Fresh are quot.
Sec: selected. 25c to 25c.
DAIRY PRODUCE.
The make hunter through as been rather dull. In cheese, been rather dull. In cheese, is easier. Creamery prints are 25c to 27c; solids, 24c to 25% or december of the control of the control

The trade is fair for the hor ceason. Prices, if anything, show decline. Quotations are as follow drafters, \$190 to \$230; general \$140 to \$252; waggon horses, \$140 to \$25; waggon horses, \$140 to \$150.

Side to the state of the state

node as on the other and the other and of hogs is weaker and of hogs is stated in the lots at \$14 to \$14 \$^2\$ a cwt.

Mentreal Saturday, July 13 -The abortion of hogs in the fact that prices were up too far in the recent advance. Builth importers were not prove better all round for our trade \$1 \$^2\$ advanced at a more moderate better all round for our trade \$1 \$^2\$ advanced at a more moderate in the hogs in the country this week is a light off the make. We a the flush and must look for the hogs in the country this week is a light of the hogs in the country this week is a light of the hogs in the country this week is a light at these flutures, thou we have on thurse we had a were on thurse the hogs in the country this week is a like at the hogs in the country this week is a like at these flutures, thou we had at the hogs in the country this week is a like at the hogs in the hogs a hag: in car lots, &60: New Brunswicks, Bog. in car lots, and plenks, and

white and 75 colored and at 13%;c; 500 wh 134%;c; 500 wh 134%;c; 575 baxes en Ferth, July 12.—The of white cheese and when 12%;c. 375 baxes, Only orice 12%;c. Watertown, N. V. Watertown, N. V. Watertown, N. V. are this week. Only gree 12%c.
Watertown, N.Y., Ju good at 13%c.
Iale Verte, July 14—sutter board held at bones of butter sold Woodstock, July 1 searced 1,804 boxes, white. On the first call he second the price

sold. loc, July 16.—Five e boxes of cheese e: 190 at 12 15-16e; e: 190 at 12 15-16c; figure ekville. July 17.— 380 white were 12½c, was refused

jid, 12%, was refused makes on. July 17Kinsware boarded; 2.
Kinsware boarded; 2.
Kankieck Hill, July 32Kankieck Hill, July



**JERS** 

JERSEY BULLS

One 15 months old, fit One 10 months old. H

WM. H. Tavistock

#### HOLST

Campbelltown

Herd headed by to bull, Korndyke Veems and look our herd over

R. J. KE Farm on North Bron

Wan

To Purchase, Young purposes, from 4 to 8 quantity. Highest man F. R. SMITH + - S A Sc

Of Canada's G SIR ADMIRAL

Bull 24 mos.—right in eve-Jennie B. Ormsby 33 lbs Jemsby 29 lbs. butter in 7d drain of Holsteins. Bred First check for \$250 gets hi D. C. McDougall & Se

Ridgedale Fari

2 Young Bulls, read baryain prices for q right Good individu Heifers Myrtle, C.P.I ter, G.T.R. Stations, R. W. WALKER • U

#### Probably use can arrange service fees to your satisfaction from either of my two great bulls, should you have cows that will be approved. GORDON S. GOODERHAM The Manor Farm

Bedford Park, Ont.

4, 1913.

white and 75 colored offered; 900 white and at 135/cs; 500 white and colored at 35/65: balmore refused, 13 1-16c. St. Hyacinthe, July 12.—Four hundred and fifty mackages butter boarded; sold 18 pt. 10 12.—There of the colored boarded of white cheese and 400 colored boarded are this week. Only a few sold; ruling give 135/cs.

own, N.Y., July 12.—Cheese sales,

Fig. 1 at 15%.

Let at 15%.

Let at 15%.

Let Verte, July 14—0n the Temiscounta
state board held at Three Pistoles, 859
sizes of butter sold at 25%.

Woodstock, July 15—Eiven factories
barded 1,59% boxes, of which 35% were
sharded 1,59% boxes, of which 35% were
shalled on the first call 15% was offered; on
the second the price went up to 12%c.

old.
c. July 16.—Five hundred and nine-boxes of cheese boarded: 235 sold 190 at 12 15-16c; balance refused at

figure kville. July 17.—To-day 2,775 colored 30 white were boarded. Highest ½c, was refused and no sales were

gston, July 17.—615 colored and 30 were boarded: 205 sold at 12%c. akleek Hill. July 17.—To-day cheese

Yamkeek Hill, July 17.—To-day cheese sid at 128.6

ul at 128.0

ul at 128.0

ul y 17.—In the Board of Tude room Mr. Aug Trudel offered for the Quebe Agricultural Society, 4401 bate of cheese as follows: 66 boxes finest 124.6

134 bate of the Society of the Soci



Percherons Stallies and Mares
One car load of Purebred and Recorded
Control Mares, bred and Recorded Percheron Mares, blacks and greys, 3 to 8 years old, 1.700 to 2,050 lbs. ALL workers, breed-to the best horses. Al-so Stallions, 2 years and over. Terms and prices assembles

J. SULLIVAN Windsor, Ont.

#### **JERSEYS**

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

WM. H. YOUNG Tavistock - - -

#### HOLSTEINS

# Campbelltown Holsteins

Herd headed by the great young bull, Korndyke Veeman Pontiac. Come and look our herd over. We can please

R. J. KELLY, Farm on North Broadway, Tillsonburg

# Wanted

To Purchase, Young Pigs for feeding purposes, from 4 to 8 weeks old. Any quantity. Highest market price paid. F. R. SMITH . ST. LAURENT. P. Q.

#### A Son

Of Canada's Greatest Bull Ing SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY

Bull 24 mos.—right in every way. His sisters Jennie B. Ormsby 33 lbs. butter, Francy B. rmsby 29 lbs. butter in 7 days. Highest-testing train of Holsteins. Bred by D. C. Flatt & Son. lrst check for \$250 gets him. D. C. McDougall & Son, Maxville, Ont

#### Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

2 Young Buils, ready for service, at baryain prices for quick sale. Bred right. Good individuals. Also a few Beifers Myrtle, C.P.R., and Manches-ter, G.T.R. Stations, "Bell Phone." R. W. WALKER - UTICA P.O., ONT.

Those who attended the

RAYENBALE AVESHIRES
Those who stended the great Ormatown
Show and Sale know from first hand experience something of the classy Avyshires
perience something of the classy Avyshires
Farm. Farm and Dairy readers in generair no sequalisted by reputation at least
iron of which appeared in the Special
Iolif Number of April 10 Mr. W. P.
Kay preprieter of the Bavensdale Stock
heat of the Sale of the Sale of the Sale
Kay Sale of the Sale of the Sale
Kay Sale of the Sale
Kay Sale
K

PROBABLE AYRSHIRE SALE
Mr. Wm. Thorn, of Lyndoch, the wellknown Ayrshire breeder, is thinking of
holding a dispersion sale of his herd. A
group of financiers in Toronto are purclassing all the land in the vicinity of

#### Who Has Got This Breed of Pigs?

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Dear Sirs,—Can you advise me where I can get some pure-bred Chester White pigs, small ones, about eight weeks old or there-abouts?

abouts?

I would prefer to have the O. I. C. or the Improved: Pedigreed if there is ruch in the Chester White line, or registered. Could you give me some names of breeders of such, or stick a little notice in Farm and Dairy asking for same? Same to correrpond with the undersigned. Yours truly,

Chas. B. Eix, Glengarry Co., Ont.

There are probably a great many of our readers who would many of our readers who would like to know where to buy this class of pigs. Have you any for sale? It would pay you to ad-vertise them in Farm and Dairy.

Other breeds of swine can also be advertised to your profit in Farm and Dairy. Fix up in Farm and Dairy. Fix up your ad, now while you are thinking of it, and send it in for next issue, it will cost you only \$1.40 per inch each insertion to tell over 16,000 of our people what you have for sale. This is your opportunity. Crasp it now, and have your ad. In Farm and Dairy for several is-

Mr. Thorn's farm in Norfolk county, and have made him a liberal offer for his farm, which he is considering accepting farm, which he is considering accepting the second of land is to be planted out in tree and sold in small lots mainly to British jiel sold in small lots mainly main

HOLSTEIN-FRIISIAN RECORDS

(Continued from page 17)
Jm. 124, 137, 15 bs. milk. 849 lbs. fat, 10.62
lbs. butter

18. butter
18. butter
18. butter
18. butter
19. butte

9. Countess Posch DeKol, 17264, 2y. 3m 7d.: 279.1/jbs. milk, 8.25 lbs. fat, 10.31 lbs. butter. Owner: T. G. Gregg, Ingersoll.

specially noteworthy records are incurees in this list. W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary.

#### HOLSTEINS

#### LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance dam: also a few females.

W. F. BELL, BRITTANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT Ottawa Bell 'Phone

#### CLOVERLEA HERD

Bull Caives sired by Rag Apple Koru-dyke 6th for sale, to suit all purses. Also a few Young Cows. We raised Griselda. the cow recently sold for \$300,00 Cattle we sell turn out well. JOHN J. TANNAHILL

White's Station - -



CATTLE LABELS. Metal car tags for cattle, sheep and hogs,—with name and address of owner and numbers, Don't be without them, Send a post card for free sample and circular, F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

#### HOLSTEINS

#### Lynden Herd High-Testing Holsteins

Lynder Heru High-Feshing Hubbehla I am sold out of Bulls at for service. Am offering Bull Calves for each extended months and younger. Once dam and sire's dam averages 25.50 lbs. of butter 7 days, with an average test of 4.5% fat. Another one has a 23 lbs. two-rear-old dam and 25.60 lbs sire's dam. Willo or come and see them. LENON LENON.

#### FOR SALE

Reg. Clyde Filly, 2 years. Holstein Bull Calf. 2 mos.: sire. Rag Apple Korndyke 5th; dam. R. of F. 18,250 hs. of the Charlest Street More with than Jack. At 2 pre. More with than Jack. At 2 mile follow 6 dam has Apple Korndyke 5th whose dam has G. A. R.O. size until daughter, 20,37 hs. fat, 59, bs. milk in 7 days at 2

C. R. DYKE, UNIONVILLE, EAST YORK, Out

#### O. A. C. STOCK FOR SALE

Four Holstein Bull Calves out of deep milking cows

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, O.A. COLLEGE, GUELPH

#### **GOING AT \$50.00**

Registered Holstein-Frieslan Bulls, various ages. Most desirable breeding. Come and inspect them or send for photos and tabulated pedigrees.

GEO. J. NORTHCOTT.
CLARUM BRAE · · SOLINA, ONT. A. J. GOLTZ · · · BARDSVILLE, ONT.

Crescent Wood Farm

Two high-lass Holstein Bull Galves, No. 1 born Jan. 1st. Dam, Aggie Grace No. 1 born Jan. 1st. Dam, Aggie Grace De Kol. No. 2 born May 28th. Dam, Aggie Victoria De Kol. full elster to the famous Lady Aggie De Kol. Both these cows were bought from the well-known River Bide herd, Galedonia Price, \$300, each, F.O.B. Bracebridge, Address

# MAKING HISTORY FOR THE DAIRY WORLD

The welding together of the industries that have their foundation resting on

# THE DAIRY COW

will be consummated at

# The Eighth Annual National Dairy Show

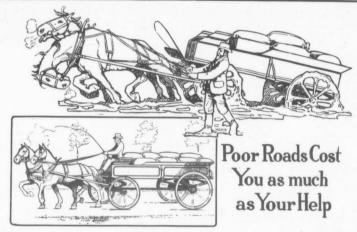
#### **CHICAGO**

October 23rd to November 1st 1913

For the Benefit of the American Farmer

Watch the reading columns of this paper for the story of what is going to to happen, and do not allow anything to keep you from participating.

(20)



SEVERAL thousand Minnesota farmers figured up the various losses they suffered in a year as the result of poor roads. They made the astonishing discovery that these losses came to a total large enough to pay for all their hired help!

The roads in this Minnesota district are not by any means the worst roads in America. They might be called good roads if compared to some that are only too well known. But they are bad enough to cause the loss of more than half a million dollars yearly to the farmers who have to use them.

Read The Story These Figures Tell

Loss	s because	of	longer routes to town \$61,994 0	1
**	**	4.4	slow progress in hauling	14
**	**	**	extra trips 158.607 3	34
**	**	**	specific reasons (perishable goods spoiled, good markets	
n	nissed, ho	orse	es ruined, etc.) 220,574 1	16
Loss	because	of	inability to haul manure 91,925 0	0
7	otal Loss		608 728 1	5

The average loss to each farmer was found to be \$150.

He lost \$1.70 for every acre farmed. He lost 13 cents every time he carried a ton of produce over one mile of bad roads.

He lost one-tenth of his total crop. He paid as much for bad roads as he did for his hired help.

He paid enough to pay off his mortgage in three years and leave something over-

And all this in addition to his regular road tax, which was spent in the hopeless task of making a poor road good by repairing it.

Have you figured up what poor roads are costing you?

Try it, and in the meantime write for information about

#### Concrete Highways

CONCRETE has solved the good roads problem—solved it in a way that means neither high taxes nor makeshift methods. Write to-day for the booklet "Concrete Highways," and other free literature that fully explains why concrete is the best and most economical material, for country highways as well as for city streets.

#### Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited