

# FARM AND DAIRY RURAL HOME

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Dairy & Cold Dec. 22  
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PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 18

1912.



THERE IS ROOM FOR MANY MORE APIARIES SUCH AS THIS ONE IN CANADA

The nectar of flowers that goes to waste each year because there are no bees to transform it into honey, represents a loss of millions of dollars to Canada. Apiculture offers an opportunity to thousands of men to make a comfortable living by the utilization of a bye-product that is now going to waste. Every farmer in the land might have honey on his table produced in his own hives at little cost or trouble. Fruit growers in particular would profit both directly and indirectly from the presence of bees in their orchards. Mr. A. L. Beau d'or, a French-Canadian farmer of Chateauguay Co., Que., whose fine apiary may be here soon, will bear testimony to the direct profits that may be made.

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BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

## This Large Capacity "Simplex"

**Saves Time  
Saves Wear  
Saves Work**

These all spell  
**MONEY**

to any farmer, and are big points worth considering. There is a growing demand for Cream Separators of larger capacity.

The 900-lb. Simplex Machines are coming to be the favourites.

We Guarantee these larger capacity Simplex Cream Separators to turn practically as easy as a 600-lb. Machine, once the motion, or speed, is gotten up.

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Your wife can turn it, and she'll be glad to have a large capacity Simplex because it'll skim the whole milking so quickly, without undue effort.

**SIMPLEX** Cream Separators are noted for ease of Running, ease of Cleaning, Simplicity and Durability—they'll last a lifetime.

**SIMPLEX** Cream Separators skim their catalogue capacity under most adverse conditions; under good conditions they over-run the rated capacity.

Have us prove the superiority of the **SIMPLEX** over all others. We'll do it right on your farm.

Write us for full particulars, and detailed description of the **SIMPLEX**.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Business Men:

While holidaying this summer in the country, take a look around and note how Dairy Farmers are head and shoulders above the ordinary run of farmers you usually think of.

It is these prosperous, progressive, home-loving, wide-awake Dairy Farmers that we reach almost exclusively with Farm and Dairy. See if you would like to get in touch with these people with your business. You can through Farm and Dairy.



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



### AT IT LOOKS TO US

The Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of A-griculture, will use \$12,500 of the Federal grant in aid of Ontario agriculture in establishing a herd of dual purpose Shorthorns in the province.

### An invitation to You By Our Sales Expert

About the only way a man can really get ahead is to mingle with people. We may read our books and papers and find out a great many things. We may read of how Bill Jones did this and Sam Fox did that many years ago. But we want to know how Bill Jones and Sam Fox are doing those things now.

Our school systems would not be worth a cent if our children could not mingle and express their ideas. Just because some book tells a child that two and two are four is no reason that the child will believe it. The teacher has to show the child how two and two make four. She has to exchange ideas with her pupils and have them give their ideas.

We have passed out of that school and are out in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, etc., grades of the school of life. If we were to be left alone—away from other human influences—our minds would soon become stagnant. None of us want to become that way. We want to mingle. We want to visit our neighbors and talk things over with them about farm topics. We want to know how they cure a wire cut or a cold in the head. We want to know the best way to make hens lay. We want to know the best ways of fattening hogs.

#### HOW TO GET NEW IDEAS

But perhaps our neighbors have the same methods that we have and we want to get the ideas of other neighbors. We might go to the different agricultural colleges and find out how these things are done, but perhaps we are too far away and cannot take the time to go.

In the columns of Farm and Dairy ideas are exchanged every month. This is your farm paper. It is scattered with the idea of service. If we fall below the idea of service we will get out of business. We want to make this paper a part of the farm life of every man in Canada. We want the city man to read it and get the ideas of the farmer. We want the farmer to get the ideas of the city man. And we want farmers to get the ideas of other farmers.

We want our paper to be the Meeting House of Canadian Farmers. The columns are open to you for your discussions. We are interested in everything for the betterment of farms and farm life. If you want to know about things ask your questions through this paper. Some one surely will answer you. Give your ideas and let

others give theirs. Make this paper your meeting house and get acquainted.

### The Hired Man Question

T. S., Hastings Co., Ont.  
Attention, Mr. Farmer, I wish you no harm, listen to my story of the hired man on the farm, pass it to the critics for better or for worse; it will solve the question, why help is scarce. The hired man of to-day is certainly a drudge to-day against him is a sort of grudge. His faults may be many, but his sins are few; now I'll tell you Mr. Farmer what you should do.

Firstly, shorten your day of working, then hired men will do no shirking. Secondly, pay better wages for the work you want done, for the days of the weakest labor are nearly dead and gone. Feed and sleep your man good then he'll serve you well. Perhaps you'll say it's not my business, but what I say I mean; man is a man, not a national machine. A trade union should be started for the hired man to-day; then he'd get his due and also better pay.

He works harder and longer than any of his class, therefore his grievances should not be let pass. The Government does justice to the farmer here to-day, but what about the hired man, many will say. He fights his own troubles, and the come by the score. After long years of working, he often dies poor.

That the present system is a bad one, all will agree; let everything that is done be fair and free. The laborer is worthy of his hire,—the scripture says so, so of it we must not tire; fair hours of work and better pay should be given the man that toil to-day; a few more dollars will not hurt him; he'll be rewarded in the end; on this vexing question I will depend.

In conclusion, Mr. Farmer, I beg to say that this problem you can solve without delay; then help will always be there when wanted; your farms will improve, that's taken for granted. Don't only think of your welfare and your health. Think of the hired man who worked, and helped you gain your wealth. Just get this hired man question fixed; do the right thing, then you'll be a credit to your country and your King.

A sunny temper glides the ideas of life's blindest cloud. The best time to put by for a rainy day is good health.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

How a famous herdsman thinks the herds

THE experience of the father of a Que., who Ormstown herd path of the pioneer (her he be attention country or to methods in an circularly the ref. When he decides tics of himself high class pure laughed at by le not, and probably know that when lars for those tw which caused su many years ago, tion of what was Holstein cattle now owned by his id homestead. dollars must have Sangster, but he tions and went he left to his son Holsteins, practi to the two anim is the story of the Ormstown herd

WHAT Mr. Neil Sangster triumphs in the Ottawa Winter Queen, produced three per cent record for milk the same fair Mr. Rhoda's Queen, duced 276.3 pounds, which is a three-year-old child, a daughter 176.3 pounds of

But this was ster's Holsteins test work. Ever dairy test at Or prominent winners always be there when wanted; your farms will improve, that's taken for granted. Don't only think of your welfare and your health. Think of the hired man who worked, and helped you gain your wealth. Just get this hired man question fixed; do the right thing, then you'll be a credit to your country and your King.

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Mr. Sangster of dairy cows f

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

## A STORY OF SUCCESS ON A FARM IN OLD QUEBEC

How a famous herd of Holsteins was started by the purchase of two pure bred animals years ago. Some things the herd is now doing. A description of the farm of Neil Sangster, Huntingdon Co., Que.

THE experience of Mr. Jas. Sangster, the father of Neil Sangster, of Ormstown, Que., who laid the foundations of the Ormstown herd of Holsteins, proves that the path of the pioneer is apt to be a hard one, whether he be attempting to get a start in a new country or to introduce new and progressive methods in an old one. In the latter case particularly the reformer must learn much ridicule. When he decided to break away from the practices of himself and his neighbors, and go in for high class pure bred cattle, Mr. Sangster was laughed at by his friends. Those neighbors did not, and probably Mr. Sangster himself did not know that when he paid several hundred dollars for those two animals, a bull and a heifer, which caused such amusement in his vicinity many years ago, that he was laying the foundation of what was to be one of the best herds of Holstein cattle in Canada, the herd that is now owned by his son, Mr. Neil Sangster, on the old homestead. The price of several hundred dollars must have looked pretty steep even to Mr. Sangster, but he had the courage of his convictions and went ahead. When he passed away he left to his son a first class herd of pure bred Holsteins, practically all of them tracing back to the two animals that he first purchased. This is the story of the foundation of this well known Ormstown herd of Holsteins.

### WHAT THE HERD IS NOW DOING

Mr. Neil Sangster has achieved many notable triumphs in the Holstein world. Last year, at the Ottawa Winter Fair, one of his cows, Rhoda's Queen, produced 302.8 pounds of milk testing three per cent in three days, making a world's record for milk production at a public test. At the same fair Maude DeKol, a full sister of Rhoda's Queen, also bred by Mr. Sangster, produced 276.3 pounds of 3.6 per cent milk in three days, which is also a world's record. In the three-year-old class at this test, Rhoda's Queen 2nd, a daughter of Rhoda's Queen, produced 176.3 pounds of 3.1 per cent milk.

But this was not the first time Mr. Sangster's Holsteins have come out on top in dairy test work. Ever since the establishment of the dairy test at Ottawa Mr. Sangster has been a prominent winner. Every year but one Holsteins, either owned by him or bred by him, have won the championship over all breeds. Last year Mr. Sangster went to the Toronto International Exhibition and won several of the most coveted prizes there offered. And all of this success is due primarily to the courage of one man in breaking away from established practices, braving the ridicule of his neighbors and starting right with pure bred stock.

Mr. Sangster is a firm believer in the testing of dairy cows for production, and used all of

his influence to induce the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association to accept the Record of Performance test. When the test was accepted he was quick to enter a number of his cows. Mr. Sangster has been careful also to have his cows tested in Record of Merit, and because of their creditable records his herd has become known far and wide for their producing ability.

Mr. Sangster's farm, situated only a couple of miles from the village of Ormstown, contains 120 acres of rich clay soil. When his father first



A Pioneer of His District in Alfalfa Growing

Alfalfa has not been very extensively tried in the Beauharnois District of Quebec province, nor have experiments with the crop been very successful. Mr. Neil Sangster knows a good thing when he sees it, and is going to grow alfalfa if it is at all possible. Mr. Sangster may be here seen and his alfalfa field as it looked the latter part of May.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

moved on the farm it was all bush and swamp. A horse could not be worked on it. Now the whole farm is under cultivation, and is numbered among the best farms in the two noted dairy counties of Chateaugay and Huntingdon. The excellent crops of corn, hay, peas and oats grown by Mr. Sangster bear testimony to the richness of the soil and the character of the management. Mr. Sangster's fields are large and so laid out that the furrows in plowing are of a maximum length, thus permitting of farm operations being conducted at the least expense for labor.

### A PIONEER WITH ALFALFA

One of the first things to which Mr. Sangster called the attention of an editor of Farm and Dairy who called at his farm last spring was a two-acre strip of alfalfa. There is a common idea that alfalfa does not grow well in Quebec pro-

vince. Mr. Sangster is going to give it a thorough trial, and he believes that he will succeed with the crop. The field that we inspected showed a strong uniform catch, and at that date (late in May) had made a good growth of several inches. "If we can grow alfalfa in this section," said Mr. Sangster, "it will be a blessing second only in value to the Holstein cow."

The farm buildings are of a type characteristic of the Beauharnois district. There is no basement in the barn, and the stables are on ground level with wooden walls. Mr. Sangster's stables are well lighted and unusually well ventilated. He has a combination of the Rutherford and King systems of ventilation, which keeps the air pure at all times. The cattle stand in two long rows facing each other. The floors throughout are of cement. Liberal use is made of white wash.

### THE BEST TIE YET

Water flows from an elevated tank to individual basins in front of each cow. The tie-up that Mr. Sangster uses is one of the best that we have seen. Two iron bars about one inch in diameter are adjusted far enough apart to admit of the cows putting their horns through readily. The cows are secured by a chain around the neck, and short chains run to rings that move freely on either bar. "The beauty of this tie," said Mr. Sangster, "is that the cows have a maximum amount of liberty, but have no chance to interfere with each other or to press out too far in front."

Cleaning the stables is rendered easy by litter carriers. The manure is hauled directly to the field each day in winter. A device that Mr. Sangster finds of particular value is a roof extending out over the track, an illustration of which appears elsewhere in this issue. This roof prevents ice and snow collecting on the track, hindering the operation of the carriers and at the same time sheds the water away from the manure that may collect there in rush seasons.

### CAN ALWAYS GET HELP

As most of the work in connection with the dairy herd comes in the winter on this farm, Mr. Sangster employs his men the year round, and hence has a minimum amount of trouble in securing help. The number of years that his men stay with him would indicate that Mr. Sangster is also a tactful employer.

This fine Quebec farm, with its finer herd of pure bred cattle, is a monument of the courage of one man. It shows the results that may come to those who are willing to break away from established practices and follow that which they believe to be right. The success that has come to the Sangsters from having the courage of their convictions can be duplicated in a greater or less degree by all young farmers who are willing to for a time bear the ridicule of their fellows and launch out for better stock and stay with it till success is theirs.—F. E. E.

### What is Pasture for?

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

For what do we turn our work horses to pasture at night? I should say for the benefit that they will derive from the fresh air and the opportunity of living for a few hours right next to Nature.

Some farmers seem to have the entirely mistaken idea that the chief value of pasture at night is the food that the horse will get from the grass. I have known farmers to unhitch their horses in the yard, take the harness off and turn them right into the pasture. The next morning when the horses were brought in for work again, they might get a small feed of grain or they might not.

#### NO ENERGY TO FORAGE

You see, these horses had been out in the pasture all night. One would think to hear these men talk that horses never needed to sleep or rest. A horse that has been worked hard in the fields all day has no superfluous energy left to run around the pasture looking for food. If they have to do it the result will be a tired horse next day.

We turn our working horses to pasture at night, but before they go out they always get a good feed of grain and a moderate feed of hay. When brought in again in the morning they get as much to eat as if they had never been to pasture at all. Many of the thin, under-conditioned teams that we see around the country owe their condition to this abuse of pasture.

### Thirteen Years of Silo Experience

Wm. Jull, Oxford Co., Ont.

Thirteen years ago, after reading experiences of silo users, and then inspecting several silos, we erected a wooden one, 10 by 10 by 24 feet, in the corner of our barn. This silo was one of the first in the northern part of Norfolk county, where I was living at that time. Now there is hardly a farm in that part of the county without one silo, and some farmers have two.

I was so well satisfied with that first silo that the next year I erected another outside of the barn. Both are still in fairly good repair and in use.

#### SILOS ON NEW FARM

Over four years ago we bought a farm in Oxford county, a mile north of Norwich, on which there was no silo. The first summer we built a cement one, diameter 12 feet, height 35 feet, wall 10 inches at bottom, six and a half inches at top. The next summer I built another beside it the same size. They are called "The Twins." The first one cost \$112 and the last one \$96, without roofs, besides our own work and the board of the men. Cement was cheaper one year than the other.

We like two small silos much better than one large one; one for summer feeding and one for winter. With a large one we could not feed enough off each day to keep the silage from spoiling. With our two silos we feed 16 cows in summer and about 25 head of cattle in winter. Last year was the first time we had enough silage for all summer. We found it the cheapest and best feed we have used for milk cows. It is always ready and they like it.

#### PREFER SILAGE TO CLOVER

Last summer we conducted a little experiment. We cut green clover, then green oats and barley, for the cows; and then gave them silage. They gained in milk production as soon as they were given silage. Then we gave them green corn and they went down in milk right away. We generally give each cow in summer as much silage as she will eat up clean morning and night. In winter also they get what they will eat clean, about 50 pounds each.

Of course when the grass is lush the cattle don't need the silage, and it spoils if left uncovered. I have kept mine the last two summers by rousing it in the middle, making the sides about one and a half feet lower than the centre. We sweep the chaffy stuff from the barn floor and put it over the silage so that it covers the middle about three or four inches. We dampen this chaff well and tramp it down solidly. Then we wheel the long straw from the horse stable and put a covering of that over the ensilage and tramp it down. This we have found to keep the ensilage perfectly.

#### MORE ALFALFA, LESS ENSILAGE

Last year was the first that we have had alfalfa hay to use in any quantity, and from our short experience we believe that alfalfa and a little less ensilage will give better results than ensilage alone.

We have had several years' experience with silos, and I do not believe that a stock farmer can make a mistake in having plenty of ensilage.

### Will the Sire be a Success

G. D. Mole, Prescott Co., Ont.

We have no place in Canada for the 3,000-pound cow. With the high price which dairymen are now forced to pay for feed, and the high prices which they receive for the finished products, dairying is a business which requires as much skill, if not more, to conduct successfully than any other profession. How, then, shall we lay the foundation for this most important business? How are we going to continue a business that we are certain will give greater returns for the capital invested than any other line of farming? We know that in years past the scrub bull has been a great hindrance to progressive



The Home of Quebec's Best Holstein Breeder, Mr. Neil Sangster, of Ormstown

dairying. He has taken millions of dollars out of the pockets of the farmers of this country. When I mention the pure-bred sire some will take me to task and say, "Why, the poorest cow I ever bred was sired by a pure-bred bull." That may be so, for all breeders of pure-bred stock must acknowledge that there are a great many bulls registered that should never have been. The dairyman will then ask, "What assurance have I that the registered bull that I have at the head of my herd may not prove a failure?"

#### SCRUB PURE-BRED SIRE

Do not think that because the bull which you have at the head of your herd has a pedigree that he will sire cows and heifers that will qualify in the Record of Performance test. Nothing of the kind. Your bull has within himself, like all other sires, the power to impress on others the same characteristics as were impressed on him by his ancestors. He cannot do more. I attended, some time ago, a sale of a farmer's stock. The owner of this herd had always kept a pure-bred bull. A number of the females were registered. The only sign of pure breeding visible was the color of the cattle. How could I account for this if not in the fact that the pure-bred bulls used had been of the inferior kind and left no marked impression on the herd?

The only assurance we dairymen have that our pure-bred sires will not prove a failure lies in the sires' ancestors. Let us make sure that the bulls that we have at the head of our herds are backed by satisfactory records. We should not be satisfied with a pedigree alone. A pedigree adds value to an animal for exhibition purposes, but when it comes to selecting a bull for the head of your dairy herd, let us see to it that we have a bull with records, the best that your purse can afford.

### Summer Management of Work Horses

James Montgomery, Dundas Co., Ont.

In a recent issue of *Farm and Dairy* work horses are spoken of as the greatest power on the farm. They are. But you wouldn't think of seeing the way some farmers use their work horses. During the spring, summer and fall horses have pretty continuous hard work, and it is in those times that they should receive the very best of care and attention.

In feeding my teams I depend on the grain and the hay more than the pasture. I do not believe that a hard working horse can get enough nourishment to sustain it from pasture alone, especially when it is only on pasture a part of the day or at night. Our teams are good Clydes, weighing about 1,400 pounds a head. Their ration for the day consists of three gallons of oats (we are substituting about one-third corn by weight for an equal amount of oats at the present time) and a reasonable feeding of hay morning and night. Our practice is to give a moderate feeding of grain in the morning, about the same at noon and a heavy feeding at night.

My teams do not work after six o'clock and

they have the whole night to quietly digest this food and make the best of it.

#### GROOMING AIDS DIGESTION

Another point that is altogether too often neglected is in the matter of grooming. In the hot weather when horses sweat freely, grooming is especially essential. In fact, I do not believe that an ungroomed horse can properly digest its food. I have found that hired men have a habit of using the smoothing brush and wiping cloth more than the curry comb. I always insist on a thorough use of the latter. After a hot day's work the horses appreciate a rub down with the curry comb and brush, when they have cooled off.

I regulate feeding according to the work that is being done. When the teams get run down somewhat in condition, due to hard, continuous work at spring seeding, there is often a temptation to continue heavy feeding during the middle days that precede the harvest in order to get them back into good condition. This is a big mistake. Less work should be accompanied by less feed. Otherwise we will have digestive troubles galore and may have to learn our lesson by losing a horse or two through lymphangitis, if we even prepare for Sunday by reducing the rations on Saturday night and also at the morning and noon feeds of the day of rest.

### The Truth

Should B... I should like to see the young men of strenuous labors of they feel the same note the trail of the wake of an a... y happy, care-free town whose ap... may perhaps be made them toffer... sating their ter to chuck their street."

Let me warn my "Easy street." E... are compelled to or, as Emerson sa... as we go along. T... roundings we por... the care-free... ently I learned a... young mining... an expensive tech... thousand dollars, in his chosen pr... an outpost of civi... of \$100 a month... to support a wife... thing commands... and

I happen to kn... hood where this... from which he... ried by many of... unable to obtain... yet I doubt if o... is still tied to... ting like the har... which he is unde... brighter financial... engineers, mining... distinction and... these rewards com... mass in those pr... and is seldom he...

Let us take a lo... for a long time... professions,"—law... have not the stat... but my recollectio... reports the avera... practitioners is co... while the average... per annum. Co... recipients must p... for themselves and... food, raiment, ren... DIFFICULTIES

Imagine the fe... kneels in his pulpi... ful harvest and... while he reflect... clothing threadba... deprived of the edu... member, too, the... sitting idle in the... come not, while t... right on; and... are wearing them... roads, or fretting... age in city offic... who for the most... There are, it is... who prominently... of the professions... whose fees aggreg... dollars a year; the... fee of five hundred... operation requir...



## The Truth About the City

Jacob Biggle, in *Farm Journal*

I should like to make a little proclamation to the young men who are just now engaged in the strenuous labors of the harvest field, and who, as they feel the smart of their blistered hands and note the trail of dust on the distant turnpike in the wake of an automobile bearing an apparently happy, care-free party in the direction of the town whose spires are seen on the far horizon, may perhaps be repining over the fate that has made them toilers under the summer skies, and debating with themselves whether it were not better to chuck their jobs and seek a place on "Easy street."

Let me warn my young friends that there is no "Easy street." By a remorseless natural law we are compelled to pay roundly for all that we get, as Emerson says, we must pay "sweat and lot" as we go along. The man whose position and surroundings we perhaps envy, may himself be envying the care-free leggar at his door. Quite recently I learned something of the situation of a young mining engineer. After graduating from an expensive technical school at a cost of several thousand dollars, and after some years of work in his chosen profession, he is now engaged on an outpost of civilization at the munificent salary of \$100 a month, and endeavoring upon that sum to support a wife in a community where everything commands inflated prices.

### DID THEY BUT KNOW

I happen to know that in the rural neighborhood where this engineer was brought up, and from which he went to college, he is greatly envied by many of his youthful neighbors who were unable to obtain the advantages open to him, and yet I doubt if one of these early comrades who is still tied to the farm is encountering anything like the hardship, deprivation and isolation which he is undergoing, to say nothing of their brighter financial outlook. To be sure there are engineers, mining and other, who attain great distinction and sometimes great wealth; but these rewards come to the few, while the great mass in those professions merely "skins" along and is seldom heard of.

Let us take a look for a moment at what have for a long time been called the three "learned professions,"—law, medicine and the ministry. I have not the statistics at hand at this moment, but my recollection is that according to official reports the average income of legal and medical practitioners is considerably under \$1,000 a year, while the average pay of preachers is about \$600 per annum. Out of these modest incomes the recipients must provide everything they require for themselves and their families in the shape of food, raiment, rent, fuel, etc.

### DIFFICULTIES IN THE "PROFESSIONS"

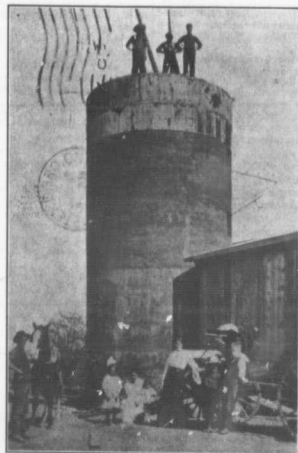
Imagine the feelings of a \$600 pastor as he kneels in his pulpit thanking God for the bountiful harvest and the great national prosperity, while he reflects that his pantry is empty, his clothing threadbare and his children being deprived of the education which is their due. Remember, too, the thousands of lawyers who are sitting idle in their offices waiting for clients who come not, while their household expenses are going right on; and the thousands of doctors who are wearing themselves out driving over country roads, or fretting themselves into premature old age in city offices, in a weary wait for patients who for the most part pass by on the other side.

There are, it is true, great rewards for the few who preciously distinguish themselves in any of the professions. The corporation lawyer, whose fees aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars a year; the eminent surgeon, who is paid a fee of five hundred or a thousand dollars for an operation requiring but a few minutes to per-

form; the preachers like Beecher or Moody, whose eloquence has stirred two continents are known of all men; but they are in a class by themselves, while the world is forced to deal with averages in estimating and classifying mankind.

### CONSIDER THE FARMER'S INDEPENDENCE

On the other hand, consider what the farmer secures as the reward of his industry. He is sure of a roof over his head, of an abundant supply of pure food, of surroundings uncontaminated by sewer, gas, pestilence, immorality or wretched-



A Post Card That Tells a Story of Progress

We herewith reproduce an interesting picture post card received by *Farm and Dairy* some time ago. It shows the new silo on the farm of D. Calvert, Oxford Co., Ont. This silo is 14 by 21.2 feet.

ness. He is not obliged to shove like a machine at the shriek of a factory whistle, and no skyscraper can shut out his view of the landscape, nor do sounds of Bellam incessantly assail his ears. Moreover, if he is prudent, thrifty and industrious he is sure of being able to lay up a little from year to year, something that the average man in the city is seldom able to accomplish.

I am conscious that these statements have often been made, and that they are a part of the stock in trade of those who are engaged in the endeavor to head off the depopulating migration from the farms to the cities; but they are true, nevertheless, and are worth careful weighing by young men who are obsessed by the notion that they can get on so much better in the town. I would not for a moment have anybody imagine that I advise every country-bred boy to stick to the farm at all hazards. I do not believe in spoiling a good engineer, or a brilliant lawyer, doctor or preacher, by trying to make of him a poor farmer; but I do strongly urge those whose thoughts are drawing them away from the farm without other leasing than the notion that the town holds out more promising rewards for the average man than the old farm can possibly offer, to weigh well the advantages and disadvantages of the two fields before making a change that may bring them lasting regret.

With too many farmers it is not how much we can feed our cows at a profit, but how little we can feed them and keep in them the breath of life. If our cows could speak they would curse us with a loud voice.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

## Lime for more Vigorous Alfalfa

James Breen, York Co., Ont.

Practically all of the literature that we run across on the growing of alfalfa emphasizes strongly the importance of having lots of lime in the soil. Our soils here in Ontario are so well supplied by nature with lime that we never think to add lime to the prospective alfalfa field. I believe, however, that in many cases an application of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of lime to the acre would so increase the yield of alfalfa to make the application extremely profitable.

When I first started to grow alfalfa I did not secure uniform stands. There were weak spots in many fields and the crops as a whole lacked a vigorous appearance. This condition applied only to parts of the farm. I tried lime on a small portion and found that it worked perfectly in inducing a vigorous growth.

### INDICATIONS OF A SOUR SOIL

I was recently looking over a nearby farm that the owner declared would be good alfalfa. The abundance of sheep sorrel, horseails and similar weeds showed to me as clearly as a chemical test could have done that that land was sour and needed lime. My neighbor could not see how this was possible, as he had followed a short rotation and returned everything to the soil that he had taken off, and this he considered ideal farming. He had been putting so much vegetable matter in the ground that its decay had created acids that soured the soil. All that was needed was lime.

I would advise other farmers who are having difficulty in getting a vigorous green stand of alfalfa to try liming a small piece, and if the results are right apply to the rest of the field. Hardwood ashes contain a large percentage of lime and valuable potash as well. Ashes are an ideal fertilizer for alfalfa.

## Prepare for Short Crop Seasons

Frank Alexander, York Co., Ont.

"The best silage that I ever fed has been in the silo seven years," said a Vermont state dairyman to me, on a trip that I recently made through that part of the United States. "I keep ensilage from year to year, and so long as the air does not get at it I do not consider that its feeding value deteriorates in the least. At any rate the cattle seem to prefer silage that has been kept over for some time."

One of the biggest arguments that my Yankee friend advanced for holding over ensilage from year to year was that it comes in very convenient in the short crop season, when otherwise we would have to buy feed or decrease the size of our herds.

### TWICE AS MUCH IN THE SILO

It is troublesome to keep hay over from year to year. It takes up a lot of room and gets musty. The silo affords us the most compact and cheapest storage for cattle food that I know of. According to Prof. King, of Wisconsin, one cubic foot of hay contains on an average 4.34 pounds of dry matter, while a cubic foot of ensilage contains 8.23 pounds of dry matter. That is, we can store twice as much food in the silo in the same space.

My suggestion is this: That instead of determining the acreage of corn that we will plant from year to year by our prospective needs of the 12 succeeding months, that we plant all that we can conveniently make room for in the silo. If we haven't silo capacity for more than one season's feeding then we might add another silo. I have not yet tried this plan myself, but I intend to this year. I cannot see anything in the way of success, and I herewith pass the suggestion on to other dairymen.

## WOULD YOU TRADE FARMS?

If someone offered you a better farm than the one you now own producing better crops with less labor, with fine markets and splendid climate, strive you

**\$50 AN ACRE TO BOOT**

Why not sell out and move to

## Central Alberta

While the best Farm Land in Canada can still be bought cheap?

Write for descriptive pamphlet F D to Secretary, Central Alberta Development League, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

## WANTED AT ONCE FIRST CLASS CHEESE MAKER

Must apply in person and have good recommendations as to ability and character. Maker will have a chance to buy this factory, which is one of the best in Eastern Ontario. Apply to

MARSHAL RATEWELL, NAVAN, ONT.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn VETERINARY profession. Catalogue free. Grand Rapids Veterinary College, Dec. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Hay Tools, Litter and Feed Carriers Stanchions, Etc.

All our goods are guaranteed. Try them. You are running no risk.

R. DILLON & SON,  
SOUTH OSHTAWA, I. J. ONT.

## FARM FOR SALE

I am offering my 200 acre farm for \$7,000 to affect a quick sale. It has been sold for many years. It is in a very fine location. The soil is in a very fine condition. It is under cultivation. This was originally two farms and has two sets of farm buildings on the place. Climate and soil are excellently adapted to corn, clover, wheat, other grains and alfalfa. In an alfalfa growing contract, conducted by Farm and Dairy recently, a field on my farm secured a high placing. We are just 3 miles from the village of Keene, where are churches, schools and railway connections. At \$35.00 this is the best snap I know of. If not sold, will rent to suitable party. None others need apply.

J. C. TAYLOR - KEENE, ONT.

## Economize on Milk for Calves and Make More Money

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

## CALFINE

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

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

Feeding directions sent on application.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.50, and we will send 100 lb. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Anent Gasoline Engines

In Farm and Dairy of June 6 I read a very interesting article by R. E. Gunn about the different kinds of power on the farm, and in the speaking of the gasoline engine he says to be sure to select one of the best makes. I have traded my windmill for a 20 horse power engine. I would like to know if the one I am getting is considered a "silly" good machine or not. It is a Gray 20, fitted with dry batteries, air cooled. That is all I know about it, but it is guaranteed to give satisfaction, 30 days' trial before the windmill is to be taken down. It is to be used at present mainly for pumping water, but later on might be pleased if you would let me know what you think of the matter as I have no experience—C. O. S. Leach, Ark.

The Gray engines made in Detroit are excellent engines, but there is something wrong with your deal, for they do not make an air-cooled engine. Gray engines can be bought on the market to-day here in Beaver-ton at the following prices, which should be little more in your town:

H. P.	Price, Beaver-ton.
1 1/2	\$65.00
2 1/2	\$70.00
4 1/2	\$120.00
6	\$200.00

If you are getting the 1 1/2 H.P. engine you are paying altogether too much, and as the Gray people do not quote on a 2 H.P. there appears to be something queer to me in the deal. Show this letter to your agent and ask him where he gets off at.

A two-horse-power engine is O.K. for pumping, but is too small for anything else. A six-horse-power is the smallest I would advise any one to get, to do farm work. Then you can grind, cut wood, etc., etc., without too much strain on your engine.

If your agent quibbles about these prices I can put you in touch with a man who will supply them at these prices with the difference in freight taken into consideration. A magneto is to be preferred to dry batteries, and should cost about \$5 more on a new engine if the price is close.—R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont.

### Shade for My Sheep

R. Johnston, Peterboro Co., Ont. I have just finished erecting a shed that will afford shade for my sheep in these hot days. We used to have a wood lot on the farm where the sheep could get the necessary protection, but as this has been cleared away, artificial shade was necessary.

The shed that I have erected is cheaply constructed of four posts sunk into the ground and a shanty roof of cheap lumber on top. The shed stands on one of the highest points of the pasture field, where there is usually a breeze that is cooling and at the same time will drive away flies.

Shade is particularly necessary for sheep. We cannot expect lambs to do well when they are overworked and worried by flies. The next thing I am going to do is plant trees. I don't believe that we should have a pasture without a few shade trees in it; particularly for sheep. Wish I had thought of that before I cut off all the virgin forest.

### Infested With Daisy

I have a meadow that is infested with Ox-Eye Daisy. How can I get rid of this weed?—W. R. V. Hastings Co., Ont. Ox-Eye Daisy is common in old pastures and meadows, but is easily suppressed on land that is under a short rotation. Where it has gotten into a meadow, shallow plowing of

the sod in August and thorough cultivation from time to time until frost comes will suppress it. Clover for hay in which this weed is troublesome should be cut early. Pasture lands overrun with it may be devoted to sheep raising. Timothy containing Ox-Eye Daisy should not be taken for seed.

### Dairy Notes

To buy a bull because he is cheap is about the poorest reason in the world for buying him.

Good grass may make a lot of milk, but good pure bred will make a lot more money.

A silo well filled with corn and a mix with alfalfa is enough to make any dairy farmer happy.

The capacity of the dairy cows for transferring feed into milk profably

### The Judges' Opinion

The Judges of the farms entered in the Interprovincial Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy completed their inspection of the competing farms just as this issue of Farm and Dairy was going to press. A commentary on the points of interest that attracted the attention of Messrs. Terrell and Barton in their judging work, will appear in the next issue of Farm and Dairy. They will concern the quality of the farms, stock, management and the people. Watch for this article next week.

is not unlimited, but might be get a chance to reach their limit.

An American farm paper states that hearty eaters are not necessarily profitable producers. But all profitable producers are hearty eaters.

### Popular Atlantic Seashore Route

The Canadian Pacific has inaugurated a fast train service with through sleeping cars between Montreal, Portland, Old Orchard Beach, Kennebunkport, Me., also between Montreal and St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, affording every comfort to the most fastidious traveler. Connections with these trains can be made by leaving Toronto at 9:00 a.m., and 10:30 p.m. from Union Depot and 10:00 p.m. daily from North Toronto. Full particulars, tickets, reservations, etc., at any C.P.R. ticket office.

### New C.P.R. Train for Muskoka District

Fast Limited Muskoka Express via Canadian Pacific leaves Toronto 12:10 p.m., daily, except Sunday, carrying Parlor Car, Cafe Car and first class coaches, making direct connection at Bala with steamers for all lake points.

Everyone should endeavor to visit this delightful resort, especially those subject to hay fever, as the atmospheric conditions offer immunity from this malady.

For information from any C. P. R. Agent.

### FARM FOR SALE

In Mariposa Township, Victoria County, six miles west of Lindsay, 1 1/2 miles east of Mariposa, is a fine tract of 100 acres, lot 50, concession 7, and consists of 57 acres, more or less, mostly cleared, good heavy clay soil, fine brick house, with attractive grounds, telephone in house, good barn with windmill, good young orchard, just into fall bearing, two good wells. Rural mail excepted within a few months. Owner intends retiring season and selling full particulars to the owner, R. G. WEBSTER, BOX 4, OAKWOOD, ONT.

### BUTTERMAKER WANTED

Qualified Buttermaker for Laurentia Milk Company's plant at LaSalle, Apply LAURENTIA MILK CO., 37 QUEEN ST. W. TORONTO, ONT.



## "INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"

Prevents the Tremendous Loss from Flies

## SAVE YOUR STOCK

By Using "INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"

It is positively guaranteed to be effective in Driving Away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other insects which worry stock and reduce their earning capacity. It is harmless to the stock and does not make perfectly satisfactory when used according to directions.

We place our money upon its reputation back "International Fly Way," and ask you to do the same.

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited, TORONTO



## WANTED—CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream delivered at any Express Office.

PAY ALL CHARGES

PUNISHERS GAINS

PAY ACCOUNTS FORTNIGHTLY

JOB NOT ESSENTIAL

Write for particulars.

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd., Term

## Extra Pay for Workers!

☐ We have a special opportunity for a person in your locality

☐ A person who can during the next month or six weeks devote some time to seeing friends and neighbors about taking FARM AND DAIRY.

☐ If you are the person and want to grasp this opportunity, and make good pay for your time and effort, write FARM AND DAIRY to-night for full particulars.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

The Elec

It W

In these days an city may be electrical laborator, it should that the farm it is share of this power.

There are many the farm that the electric cur the trouble of nearby inter-rb have its surplus some stream clo

a gravity water irectly sufficient farmers; or the connection with comparatively eas

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The proprietors from experience who have one of the latest and best kept ar: adv

the farmer's wife-lightened to the long-sought "to receive an imple be perfected, the electric lit.

In the cow barn a ruspine housings sliest light for and evenings. Al cleaner, here mad adapted to the en rough carrying ar costs of cows and

WILL EVER Instead of the process of ice cutting electric current w refrigerating room with automatic stop when the required reached. The pow to the farm works and windmills, it may be run for the trade," saving no of the village lack of troubles, but s driving to and fro

In some of the ngr sections the al and is set for aros population any time the "danger" temp est of doors. This sent time that ever

**The Electrical Farm  
It Will Cause**

In these days when the metropolitan city may be described as a great electrical laboratory and consuming station, it should not be overlooked that the farm itself is coming in for its share of this universal source of power.

There are many ways through which the farm that can afford the use of the electric current may have it for the trouble of installing it. Some nearby inter-urban electric line may have its surplus current for sale; some stream course at hand may have a gravity waterfall to develop electricity sufficient for half a dozen farmers; or the gasoline engine in connection with a dynamo is within comparatively easy reach of the prosperous farmer who discovers that to keep his boys on the farm—or even to make certain that his hired help will stay with him through the season—it is up to him to lighten those old drudgeries of 20 years ago.

**JOY IN THE HOUSEHOLD**  
In the home of the farmer, the first adaptation of the electric current should be in displacing the kerosene lamp. A motor in the basement and a pump and tank on the outside would effect a system of water-works for the house. In the dairy the cream separator, churn, and the washing machinery for dairy necessities can be operated. Laundry work—that bugbear of

turns out and kindles fires in the smudge pots that are set in the orchards, prepared for the torches that shall wipe out the dangers of frost. But as electricity is light, power, and heat, all in one, may not the present smudge pots become electrical heaters, automatically turned on?  
Today there is not a practical electrical engineer who does not look upon the present state of electrical service as in its infancy. We have the electrical city. How long before the electrical farm?

**Here to Stay**

There is no doubting the fact that the automobile is here to stay. Its manufacture gives every evidence of permanency. The newness of the motor vehicle has worn off. While it is bound to maintain high favor as a source of recreation and enjoyment, its efficiency in commercial lines is rapidly bringing it into a great variety of every-day businesses. Its growing popularity as a business proposition in both town and on the farm is no longer a matter of speculation. It is fact.

The increase in the general use of cars last year was tremendous, and present indications point to a still larger increase this year. The car which can be adopted to business is demanding more attention. Motor trucks in dairy service number more than 25,000. The suc-

cess in such a way that when the test slitter is withdrawn the muscle is severed.

It is necessary after this operation to milk the cow several times each day while the muscle is healing in order that it does not grow back together as tightly as before the operation. Often it is well to cut the muscle in this manner just following the operation by the use of the test plugs.

There is really no reason why one should utilize this time with hard milkers when by the use of these inexpensive instruments they may be

rendered easy milkers.

One precaution that is necessary to take is that all instruments inserted in the cow's test should be carefully sterilized before each insertion. This guards against infection of the udder.

Cow testing is not a had trick, it is not a theory. It has been tried out in the crucible of every day farm work.—C. F. Whitley, Ottawa, Ont.

The richer the land the better oats will stand. Hence we can see thim on rich land than on poor.—W. Squirrel, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

**Canadian Airmotors**  
provide free power for pumping water on stock and dairy farms, for drainage, irrigation, domestic water supply for private residences or summer resorts, for fire protection etc. The Canadian Airmotor is the Strongest, Easiest-Running Windmill No gale too strong, no breeze too light. "Runs when all others stand still." Self-regulating—needs no attention. To be thoroughly posted about windmills you should Write Now For Valuable Information—FREE. Asking for our catalogue, does not obligate you to buy. Write our office, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**Reliable help for the farmer**

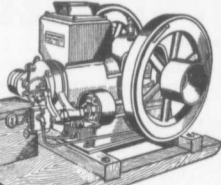
Farm labour is scarce. Wages are high. All the more need for a Barrie Engine. Soon pays for itself in time and labour saved. Grinders grain, shells seed corn, pumps water, cuts straw, threshes beans, saws wood, drives churns, separators and washing machines. Does many other things too.

**Barrie Engines Work Long**

hours without getting tired. Very simple in construction. Reliable in operation. 3 to 100 h.p. Stationary or portable. For gasoline, distillate, natural gas, producer gas. Write for catalogue.

Agents wanted.

**THE CANADA PRODUCER  
AND GAS ENGINE CO.,  
Limited**  
Barrie, Ontario, Canada



**Distributors:**  
James Iles, Medicine Hat; Canada Machinery Agency, Montreal; McCusker Imp. Co., Regina

**The Home of One of the Largest Holstein Herds in Canada**

The proprietors of the Hillview and Centreview Farms in Oxford Co. can talk with experience when they say that pure-bred dairy cattle are money makers. They have one of the largest herds in Canada. The splendid and commodious barns at Hillview Farm, the property of Walter Schell, may be here seen. The Holsteins of P. D. Sells, of Centreview Farm, are advertised along with those

successful solving of the reliability problem in the manufacture of all motor vehicles has supplied that satisfactory merit upon which every permanent industry must be based.—Farmer's Review.

**Cows Hard to Milk**

Hugh G. Van Pelt, an authority in all dairy matters, in Kimball's Dairy Farmer, says of hard milking cows:

There are two methods of treating the hard milking cow. One is to use the test plug. These can be purchased through the local druggists from reliable veterinary medical supply houses. They are merely plugs made so that they may be inserted in the end of the teat where they remain between milking periods. The reason a cow milks hard is because the sphincter muscle which contracts the end of the teat is too tight. The test plug remains in the teat between milking hours and tends to gradually distend and relaxate this muscle in such a way that the cow gradually becomes easy to milk.

**CUTTING THE MUSCLE**

The second method is to cut the teats, thus weakening the sphincter muscle. This is accomplished with a teat slitter which may be purchased from veterinary medical supply houses. It is an instrument that is inserted into the teat and by pressing the end small knives are pressed

the farmer's wife—is stimpified and lightened to the last degree. Even the long-sought "milking machine" is to receive an impetus, and, if it shall be perfected, the electric current must drive it.

In the cow barns and horse stables the electric bulb attached to wires in espire housings will give the safest light for winter mornings and evenings. Already the vacuum dehydrator has made its appearance, adapted to the easiest and most thorough currying and cleaning of the coats of cows and horses.

**WILL EVEN COOL MILK**

Instead of the long and laborious process of ice cutting from ponds, the electric current will operate the refrigerating room's ammonia fluids, with automatic stoppage of the motor when the required degree of cold is reached. The power may be directed to the farm workshops, where lathes and grindstones and emery wheels may be run for the farm's "jack-of-all trades," saving not only the charges of the village blacksmith in hundreds of troubles, but saving the time of driving to and from the town.

In some of the northern fruit-growing sections the electric warning signal is set for arousing the whole farm population any time in the night when the "danger" temperature is reached out of doors. This means that the present time that every available worker

**How To Paint**

You can make it worth a whole lot to yourself to know how to paint. Your buggy, your farm wagons, your farming tools, your barn, your outbuildings and your house, will stand the wear and tear of the weather and last much longer when you keep them properly painted.

We have received a copy of a splendid book on painting. It comes right to the point and is so practical that we felt our people would like to have this book. We have therefore made arrangements to handle it for you.

"Everybody's Paint Book" is the title of this work, which is written by a thoroughly practical painter. It is a complete guide to the art of outdoor and indoor painting. It is designed for the special use of those who wish to do their own painting. It gives practical lessons in plain painting, varnishing, polishing, staining, paper hanging, kalsomining, etc.

It also teaches how to renovate furniture and gives many hints on artistic work for decorating a home. Precise directions are given for mixing paints for all purposes.

By keeping your farming tools and farm vehicles well painted they will last twice as long, and you can do the work of painting yourself when you are aided by the information you can secure from this book. The book is handsomely bound in cloth.

A copy will be sent you postage prepaid on receipt of price \$1.00. Send us one NEW subscription to Farm and Dairy taken at only \$1.00 and we will send you a copy of this book free and postage paid for your kindness.

**FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.**

## HORTICULTURE

### Harvesting Raspberries

Chas. F. Spott, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

In harvesting the raspberry too much care cannot be given to make the package attractive. The crates should have the name of the grower and his address printed on them, if possible.

If the crate be clean and the boxes well filled with sound ripe fruit, the grower will find that his fruit will always sell. Probably before the day's shipment arrives in town the dealer will have orders booked ahead. In all likelihood the fruit will command a higher price than that of other people, who do not take any particular care. As soon as the fruit is finished, clean up the patch, cutting out all useless wood, new and old, and burning it at once.

A few hollow-crown parsnips and roots of salify, put in the cellar with other vegetables in the fall, add variety to the winter table, and are easily grown and stored.

### My Strawberries

E. F. Eston, Colchester Co., N. S. "I wish we had strawberries like those," said a friend of ours who stopped for dinner recently. That remark was like too many other people who wish for things when they are in season but do not start to prepare for them out of season.

One needs to start a year ahead to grow strawberries. The bed may be planted any time from the end of May to the middle of July. We first work the land up thoroughly, harrowing several times, and apply a good dressing of wood ashes. We do not like to apply barnyard manure to the prospective strawberry ground, as the manure is apt to contain a good supply of weed seeds, and if there is anything on the farm that is hard to weed it is strawberries once the rows have become well matted.

From our old bed we select young plants that rooted the previous season, trim off the most of the leaves, and then set in rows four feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. In setting the plants we drive a spade into the soil and make a hole by a rocking motion. The roots of the young plants are then spread out flat against one side of the hole and the earth drawn in around them with the hand.

No fruit is expected the first year. All blossoms or green berries are nipped off. All the energy of the plant is then devoted to producing runners, which are trained in a matted row 18 inches to two feet wide.

We take great pains to keep the strawberry bed thoroughly cultivated and free from weeds the first season, as there is no opportunity to either cultivate or weed the second season. A small point but an important one in cultivating is always to cultivate each row the same way. This pulls the runners into the centre of the row, while if we cultivated both ways we would be pulling first one way and then another, and the runners could not set plants properly.

### Summer Pruning

E. M. Straight, MacDonald College, Que.

Pinching or stopping is a method of summer pruning whereby robust shoots are checked at any desired height by removing their extreme points with a pinch between the finger and thumb. This process retards for a time the extension of such shoots and induces the more active growth of laterals. For the control of some plant diseases pruning

is effective. Fire blight of apple trees may be controlled by cutting out diseased branches and cannot be done in any other way.

Only a few tools are necessary for pruning. A knife makes a nice smooth wound, which heals readily, but may be used only on very small limbs. A pair of shears is a necessity for small branches, and a pair of lopping shears for larger branches is equally necessary. One or more saws, fine toothed and of such construction that they may be worked to advantage among the branches, will be found essential. The numerous pruning devices worked by compound levers, which are found on the market, are failures for the most part. Better let them strictly alone.

Judicious pruning facilitates the work of cultivation and spraying and determines to a large extent the fruiting habit of the tree, by making annual bearers of trees which formerly bore once in two years. The grower is ever tempted to cut and prune to lose, yet he should become accustomed with the habit of growth of different varieties, so that he may work more intelligently. The upright varieties may be spread somewhat by pruning to the outside laterals, and the spreading kinds may be contracted by cutting to those which have an inward direction.

### Money-Making Varieties

N. Stone, Northumberland Co., Ont. "I have had as much as 1,100 barrels of apples from my 12 acres, and part of that area has not yet reached the best bearing age. My principal varieties are Ben Davis, Peewaukee and Russet. Sometimes people smile at the first two varieties, but while we may not regard them as desert apples in this country, they are good paying varieties. The Ben Davis, as we all know, is a heavy bearer and a hardy tree. The Peewaukee is a heavy bearer, an annual bearer, and one of the hardiest trees in existence. The Ben Davis is a heavy bearer, and marketing apples there is not much interference in price paid for various varieties. For instance, Dr. Rolston recently sent a car of Ben Davis and Russets to England. For Ben Davis he received 12½¢ and for the Russets 19¢ a barrel. With prices such as these, which is the most profitable variety? Those who have orchards of what are usually considered inferior varieties such as mine need not abandon them. They can make just as much money as the man with the Spy orchard."

### Careful Handling of Fruit

Careful handling of the fruit that goes into storage is perhaps the most important part in the business of keeping quality. If it is planned to hold it in cold storage. Fruit that is in any way injured in picking, packing or handling will have poor keeping qualities. In handling fruit we must avoid every possible chance of breaking the skin. As soon as the skin is broken, the fruit is at once infected with germs that spring into activity and begin to develop. So long as the skin is not injured there is little danger of decay.

The emptying of the fruit into utensils used in picking into the baskets, boxes or barrels should be carefully done. All baskets used for picking should be lined with cloth or burlap. Some apple growers use burlap for picking, but they are not to be recommended, as the constant moving about of the fruit in the burlap structures, the fruit with the stems and this is equally true with baskets unless care is taken in handling and emptying.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

## You are losing money every year you put off the installation of an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

A GOOD SILO is a necessary part of the dairy equipment of every cow owner who wants to realize a profit from his herd. If you haven't a Silo a little investigation will be sure to convince you that you ought to erect one. Most likely you have already come to that conclusion.

Then the question is "When shall I buy and what Silo? Don't buy anything but a Wood Silo. Cement or brick or stone not only cost much more than wood in the first place, but there is too much waste from spoiled silage with anything but a wood silo. If there is the slightest doubt in your mind about this we will be glad to give you full information on this vital subject.

### The Best Wood Silo is the Cheapest

It costs less in the first place and gives you the best service.

We are the oldest and best known Silo manufacturers in Canada. Thousands of our Ideal Green Feed Silos are in use on the most prosperous farms and they have always given satisfaction.

Ideal Green Feed Silos are of the very best material, and every one contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a Silo.

Write For Our New Silo Catalogue Today

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

172 William Street, MONTREAL

14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG



### SPECIFICATIONS

Material: Canadian Spruce especially selected for our own use.

All lumber is saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and reduces the tendency of the stress to swell or shrink and adds two to three times to its life of the Silo.

Hooped with heavy round hoops every 18 inches apart. Only malleable iron logs are used.

Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are always airtight.

The roof is self-supporting; built without rafters.

Dormer window facilitates filling silo clear to the top. All silos furnished.

### Stable Troughs

HERE is a trough always ready for use on a continuous basis, allowing the free passage of water full length. Won't rust and cannot leak. Long lengths made in sections.

Nothing to get out of order. Clean and sanitary.

Any one can install it. In use on Guelph Experimental Farm. Send for catalogue.

Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.

6 James St. TWEED, ONT.



### Standard Gasoline Engine

Every one sold on a strong guarantee and for our catalogue of concrete machinery.

HECK CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Dept. B LONDON, ON.

Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada



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# Why should I use Canada Cement?



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

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

### "WHAT IS CONCRETE?"

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



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

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

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

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

self and your regular help. This allows you to take advantage of dull seasons, when you would otherwise be idle. The mixing and placing is simple, and full directions are contained in the book which we will send you free.

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

the book which we will send you free.

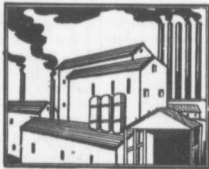
### "WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR."

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

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

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

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



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

### "Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

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

ers of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we conducted a \$3,500 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold.



in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.

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



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

**T**HIS book of 100 pages, illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmers' uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

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

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Ltd.**  
350 Herald Building, Montreal

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

My name is .....

Address .....

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



# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company Limited.



**1. FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Farmers, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Horse and Cattle and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

**2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10 a year, strictly in advance.** Single copies, 25¢ a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50¢ for postage. A year's subscription fees for a club of two new subscribers.

**3. REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$10. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange for postal notes of the bank.

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

**5. ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received not to be published preceding the following week's issue.

**6. WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural matter or club they are pleased to receive practical articles.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers to the Friday afternoon, and sample copies, of 10,000 to 15,000 copies. No subscription rates are accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can depend on our advertisements with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment we should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the same week. We will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers, and in order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to insert in all letters to the publishers of Farm and Dairy that you wish to be made to our readers. We do not undertake with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### ON CUTTING ALFALFA

A short time ago, on a trip through parts of Eastern and Western Ontario, an editor of Farm and Dairy observed many fields of alfalfa that were in full bloom and should have been cut at least a week earlier, and in many cases two weeks earlier would have been advisable. Many inexperienced alfalfa growers are making the mistake of allowing the crop to go too long before cutting. Those who have made the mistake of allowing their alfalfa to bloom freely before making the first cutting will be wise if they make their second cutting this year at a much earlier stage in the growth of the plant.

There are many experiments on record that prove the advisability of early cutting of alfalfa. At the Kansas Experiment Station it was found that when alfalfa is one-tenth in bloom it has a total protein content of 18.5 per cent. When allowed to remain until one-half in bloom it was

found that the protein content had decreased to 17.2 per cent., and when in full bloom, as were many of the fields seen by our editor, the protein content had dropped to 14.4 per cent.

At another Experiment Station the alfalfa was cut when one-tenth in bloom, when in full bloom, and when one-half of the blooms had fallen, and was fed to fattening steers. Equal weights of hay cut at these various stages produced gains in weight respectively of 706 pounds, 562 pounds, and 490 pounds. We could mention many other experiments that prove the advisability of cutting alfalfa in the early stage of its growth.

But just when shall we cut it? Alfalfa experts are now generally agreed that the best method to determine when the crop is ready is to look for the second growth. If small, tender shoots are found starting around the base of the plant the mower cannot be started too quickly. There must be a blossom out when this growth is first discovered, but that is no reason why cutting should not be commenced. One of the best alfalfa growers that we know of would much rather that his alfalfa did not bloom at all. He finds that he gets better hay when he cuts his crops ahead of the blossom.

Let us not procrastinate in cutting our alfalfa. Letting it go a few days longer after the second growth is discovered does not increase but rather decreases the food value that we will get per acre.

### TWO SYSTEMS CONTRASTED

It is reported in the press that two lines of railway are to be constructed to Hudson Bay. For the convenience of the grain growers of the west, the Dominion Government will construct a road with its terminus at Fort Nelson. While this road is being built another road will be constructed from Montreal to Nottawa on James Bay. This latter road will be built by the Northern Railway Company of Canada, formed by a number of Montreal financiers, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

A comparison of the methods under which these two lines will be constructed shows clearly the advantages of Government construction and ownership of railways.

The Government line to Hudson Bay will cost millions of dollars but when it is done the people of Canada will have a railroad in their possession that is worth millions of dollars and which will in all probability be sufficiently profitable to pay interest on investment, and its rates will be under the control of the Government. Hence the expenditure will not be a burden to the Canadian taxpayer.

It is estimated that the privately owned line from Montreal will cost \$10,000,000. It is stated that the company have been promised a Dominion subsidy of \$3,200,000 for the road. If we may judge from the liberality with which our Governments have always shown in giving away money to railway promoters, they will get it. The Provincial Government, it is expected, will give an additional subsidy of 4,000 acres of land

a mile for part of the road, and 6,000 to 10,000 acres a mile for the rest of it. And after we have given these Montreal millionaires money and land equivalent to the cost of constructing the road, what will we have to show for it? Absolutely nothing. The road will be owned by them, and the rates largely set by them.

In both cases the roads will be built from the public revenues, the greater portion of which will be collected by indirect taxation from farmers. In one case we own the road that we have built. In the other case we give it away to add a few more millions to the already overgrown fortunes of a few wealthy men.

The taxpayers of Canada should call a halt on the insane railway policy that has been followed by our governments. If capitalists are so cautious about investing their money in railways in Canada that it is necessary for us to give them the full value of the road before they will consent to look after its construction, why not let the people of Canada own the road as well as build it? We believe in Government ownership and operation of all roads constructed with the people's money.

### ORCHARD INVESTMENT SCHEMES

The Get-Rich-Quick man is now finding a profitable field for his operations in connection with one department of the industry of agriculture. Certain promoters are trying to get small investors to invest their savings in orchard lands.

The usual plan for these schemes is to get letters from successful and well known fruit growers testifying as to the large profits that they themselves have made in the industry. Such profits, for instance; as seventeen to twenty per cent return on an investment of \$1,000 to the acre of bearing orchard. With such figures as these at hand it is easy to write a most glowing prospectus and convince the investor that if he places his money in orchard lands he will be railroad straight to Easy Street.

This scheme of orchard investment has been largely worked in the United States, and promoters are now extending their operations into Canada. As we have found several readers of Farm and Dairy who have narrowly escaped being bitten by the orchard land hum-bug, we wish to put in a word of warning. Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Director of the Virginia State Experimental Station, has investigated the working of this scheme in the United States and reports on them as follows:

"I have failed to find a single colony orchard that has been an unqualified success to anybody but the promoters. Such schemes are plausible, and the golden profits so alluringly pictured in the inspired prospectus seem so real, that many poor widows, city clerks and stenographers, would not sell a York apple tree from a Kieffer pear, pour in their pitiful savings, thinking that they are building a haven for their old age. The fool and his money are soon parted."

We quite understand a city man putting his money into a scheme of

this sort. We find it hard to believe that a farmer could be led into such a foolish investment. But many have already done. If we wish to invest money in fruit growing the best place to put it is in an orchard on our own farms.

"Every cloud has a silver lining." Just at this season of the year many of us will have difficulty

### The Blessing of Weeds

very about the weed problem. The man who has cut thistles in the corn till his back aches is not apt to appreciate the blessing of weeds. But are they rather a curse? Most of us are not. We are not that weeds make cultivation necessary many of us would do little cultivating. A crust would form on the corn fields, moisture would evaporate and poor crops would result. The blessing of weeds is that they force us to keep the cultivator everlastingly going. The soil which is preserved, air is let down into the soil, plant food is made available and the crop is proportionately larger. And is not a big crop one of the blessings that we farmers crave? But why wait for the weeds?

If the turmoil that attended the conventions of the two great political parties in the United States, means anything,

### The End of Partyism

it means the breaking down of that extreme party feeling and party loyalty that has characterized the voters of that country. This is a healthy sign. It means progress. For progress comes through the initiative of the people themselves and never through measures that are taken by politicians of long established parties. In Canada we believe party lines are being broken down. The great fights of the future will not be between parties but between an enlightened and progressive and the strongly entrenched privileged interests that now dominate both parties. When voters have the issues clearly before them, then will the rights of the people prevail. And the breaking down of party ties is but an indication of the growing desire of the great mass of the people, we farmers and the working men of our cities, to govern themselves.

### Single Tax

(Godrick Signal.)

"Single Tax is not a religion. It is an economic proposition which, if adopted, would give religion a freer hand in the world of men, clearing away many of the doubts and difficulties which beset men in their struggle for existence.

"Taxation has a moral aspect, and true religion cannot get away from economic problems.

"One of the great principles of Christianity is the foundation of the Single Tax doctrine: 'Do justly.' And when some day their principles are fully recognized and put into effect, Single Taxers may find much work still to be done as promoters of the Gospel of Christ—and some of them would make fine preachers, too."

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

### Greater Production

Mark

By C. K.

The fact that a potato sometimes produces a smaller return from an acre in a year, occurs because of a process known as the law of diminishing returns. This is even sought after by some of our farmers, who sometimes ask for such a return from their cotton-planters. The fact that a potato sometimes produces a smaller return from an acre in a year, occurs because of a process known as the law of diminishing returns. This is even sought after by some of our farmers, who sometimes ask for such a return from their cotton-planters. The fact that a potato sometimes produces a smaller return from an acre in a year, occurs because of a process known as the law of diminishing returns. This is even sought after by some of our farmers, who sometimes ask for such a return from their cotton-planters.

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Paper Farmers S

Greater Production and Better Marketing

By C. R. Barnes

The fact that a large crop of grain... smaller return than he may have received from a smaller crop in a previous year...

of production would be somewhat better. But it has not infrequently happened that comparatively high prices have been maintained in the presence of the largest production ever known.

The fact is that the consuming power of the world's sixteen hundred millions of people is equal to the regular absorption of any and all the products of the cultivated lands, year after year.

The last two factors, especially the cost of transportation, make themselves very active in reducing prices when crops are large.

The remedy for low prices then would seem to lie rather in the betterment of conditions and methods which affect marketing than in discouraging the increase of production.

XXXVII

\$100,000.00 a week!

And this continuing right along now for an average of 25 weeks!

Dairy Produce dealers are paying this amount of money to the farmers alone of the Brockville district, Ontario.

Last year these buyers paid the Brockville farmers upwards of \$1,000,000.00.

This money goes out to these farmers—they are DAIRY farmers—regularly, right through the season.

It is quite different in places not keeping and milking Dairy Cows. In these centres not a dollar is paid out for cheese! The farmers get their money from grain, beef cattle and kindred commodities. They must wait till certain seasons—usually the fall—to get their ready cash.

You as a business man can appreciate THE DIFFERENCE GREATLY IN FAVOR OF THE DAIRY FARMERS as prospective buyers of your goods.

We have mentioned Brockville; it is only one of the numerous Dairy centres in Ontario. Others are Belleville, Picton, Napawa, Peterboro, Stirling, Campbellford, Cornwall, Perth, Alexandria and several other centres in Eastern Ontario, not to mention those of Western Ontario and of Quebec province.

Above all question these are the districts into which you can, with multiplying profits to yourself, go for more business.

Farm and Dairy, specializing, it does in Dairying, is THE medium to take you to these prosperous Dairy people.

Farm and Dairy "GETS RIGHT INSIDE" these people, and is—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

RIGHT NOW THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE

There was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as right now.

The hot weather is at hand when dairying is most difficult and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator...

Then there is the great saving of time and labor, which counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of the separator, aside from all its other advantages.

This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitation.

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, or drop us a line and we will have him look you up.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LIMITED 175 William St. MONTREAL. 14 Princess St., WINNIPEG

Every Boy Wants

Spending money of his own. Now that the holidays are here we are prepared to give every live boy who sees this advertisement an opportunity to make his own spending money.

Any bright boy over 12 years of age can get a number of his father's friends and neighbors to become new subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY, and can earn as much money as his parents are willing for him to have, and take time to earn, by getting new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY.

Tell your boy to write us and find out all about the plan, and what other boys are doing in getting new subscribers for FARM AND DAIRY. The training your boy will get in selling new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY will be of great value to him all the days of his natural life.

Write tonight for our special holiday offer for your boy.

FARM AND DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

Land and Government

The division of land now held on speculation would much increase the number of landholders. It would so equalize the distribution of wealth as to raise even the poorest above that condition of subject poverty in which public considerations have no weight; while it would at the same time cut down those overgrown fortunes which raise their possessors above concern in government.

Marketing is bettered when industrial populations, abroad as well as at home, are busy and happy; when transportation agencies are hindered from charging—contrary to business ethics—"the highest price for the largest order"—it occurs when they advance their figures in the presence of multitudinous cargoes;—and when producers learn to cooperate in placing their products in the hands of consumers without the interjection of superfluous middlemen.

The Daily Grind

The man on the farm wants to get into town so as to get rid of the "daily grind" of farm life. The man in the city wants to get "back to the farm" to escape the "daily grind" of the city. And so it goes, everybody trying to escape their own grind. And yet no man ever made a success of life in any spot or place who was looking for a chance to escape the "grind."—Hoards.

### 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.

#### Neutralizing Acid in Overripe Cream

*Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph*  
It is customary in some creameries known as "Centralizers," to neutralize the excessive acid which is found in cream delivered but once or twice a week during hot weather, then pasteurize and ripen with a pure culture or "starter." In order to obtain some data on the effects of various neutralizers, five experiments were conducted at the O. A. C. Dairy School, in August and September, testing the effects of Baking Soda, Washing Soda, Lime Water and Milk-lime, when added to sour cream before pasteurizing.

#### COMMENTS ON RESULTS

1. The addition of the "neutralizer" had the effect of lowering the percentage of acidity in the cream to a marked degree. Pasteurization of the cream had a further effect of reducing the acidity, probably due to a more perfect chemical action as a result of the process of heating, although pasteurization alone reduces the acidity of cream to a slight extent. This latter effect is probably caused by a freeing of some of the natural lime salts of milk by the action of heat. The acidity did not seem to develop afterwards on the neutralized cream to the same extent as in the normal lots pasteurized and ripened with a similar percentage of culture.

2. In all cases, except the one where

washing soda was used, the cream churned in less time after partial neutralization of the acid before pasteurizing. To some extent this may have been due to less weight of cream in the churn for these lots. There was also a tendency for less loss of fat in the buttermilk from these lots, as compared with the normal lots.

3. There was also a difference in the percentage of moisture and salt in the finished butter from the various lots.

#### OVERRIPEN REDUCED

4. The "overrun" was less in the lots where the cream was neutralized, as compared with the "overrun" from similar lots not neutralized. In the four tests which are comparable, the average "overrun" in the normal lots was 16.9 per cent, while the others averaged 13.2 per cent. The tendency was for a lower yield of butter in the lots where the cream was neutralized before pasteurizing.

5. There was little or no difference in the average scores for flavor, or in the total scores of the four lots.

6. The results by neutralizing with lime water before and after pasteurization of the cream were not decisive. More experiments on all these points are needed before drawing conclusions.

#### How Shall we Grade Cream?

*E. H. Baldwin, Belle Fourche, S. D.*  
In the creamery I am managing cream grading is done by means of small and taste. Of course, all the cream is handled by experienced men—the best that can be hired.

When a can of cream arrives at the creamery it is well stirred. It is then poured into another can. We next pour hot water on the outside of the can just emptied. If there is the bad flavor of old, sour cream, we are sure to detect it in this way by tasting and smelling.

**GRADING ON BASIS OF ACIDITY**  
If I were to grade cream on the basis of acidity, and made but two grades, I would say the first grade should not contain over 3 per cent acidity. No bad offensive cream would be sold as second grade.

The easiest way to test and grade by acidity is to use the Farrington alkaline tablets. Make up the alkaline solution by taking one tablet to one ounce of warm distilled water or condensed steam. Any amount of this solution can be made up, but it is better not to put it up in too large quantities as it weakens with exposure to the air, or if kept for any great length of time. It is safer to make it up in smaller quantities and make it oftener.

#### MAKING THE TEST

Have two small measures, or dipper of equal size. Have cups numbered to correspond with each patron's number. When a patron arrives with a can of cream stir well and take a sample with one of the dippers and place it in the cup with the corresponding number. Then use the other dipper of equal size and measure out a dipperful of the alkaline solution, and mix it with the cream. If the mixture turns white or colorless there is more than .1 per cent of acid in the cream. Add another dipperful of the alkaline solution and mix. If the mixture still remains colorless there is more than .2 per cent acid in it. Add one dipperful more of the solution and mix. If the mixture turns pink, it indicates that there is less than .3 per cent acid. Consequently it would grade as first.

The amount of acid in any can of cream can be determined in this manner. Each dipperful of the alkaline solution added to the cream corresponds to .1 per cent acid, pro-

vided that one dipperful of cream has been used, and that the dipper is of the same size.

Some may say that the line between the two grades should be at 4 per cent rather than at 3 per cent. The line is perhaps more practical in some creameries.

#### AN OBJECTION

There is one objection to the 1 per cent line. Cream can be skimmed very rich and kept a long time and still not develop 1 per cent acidity. Cream is at its most sweet, it would not be desirable as a first grade cream. When the line is drawn at 3 per cent, the cream, even though rich, will develop more than 3 per cent acidity.

This, I am sure, is a makeshift way of grading cream. Nevertheless, it is practiced successfully in many places. From the standpoint of the satisfactoriness of the product, most successful.

On the other hand, if the cream operator is a man in whom the patrons have confidence, and who has the sense of smell and taste, the operator. Just where the line should be drawn between the two grades, I do not tell as well as I can illustrate.

#### Ice-cream as a Side Line

Ice-cream making may be a profitable sideline to creamery work. In the United States creamery men have adopted this sideline extensively. The plan has now been tried in Canada. Mr. G. A. Gillespie, Peterborough, Ontario, the proprietor of the Peterborough State creamery, has recently started an ice-cream establishment in his creamery. Although the plan has only been working one season, it has already proved a success story, and would indicate that the production of ice-cream and butter will go together.

Larged additions have been made to the old building to accommodate the ice-cream plant. A large ice-house, the prominent feature of the new addition. In the ice-house is an ice crusher, run by an electric motor, and all the other machinery of the factory. The refrigeration is obtained by the cold brine system. The crushed ice is mixed with salt in tanks on the refrigerators, and in these tanks are coils of pipes through which the brine circulates. The temperature of the refrigerators can be reduced 20 degrees below freezing. An excellent market is found for the ice-cream in the city of Peterboro.

Similar plants on a much smaller scale might be made profitable in country creameries to supply the demand that there is for ice-cream in rural districts. This is the trade engaged in by the United States creameries, and our brethren across the line have made a financial success of it. Mr. Gillespie's success shows a way for the introduction of a profitable sideline in the creamery in Canada, that are situated in sections where there is a demand for ice-cream in the summer.

Is it always good business to be a part of producer to ship cream from the local creamery? "For a field, look green," but should not the local factory manager be given a chance to show whether there is any thing to be made out of a side cream away from the local creamery. We think he should.—Frank Heston, Chief Dairy Instr. for W. Ont.

What incentive is there to a dairyman to improve his conditions if he takes his milk to a factory that is cleaner than his own stable? Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

Look up our Pig offer. It will interest you.

### Cheese

Makers are invited to send questions on this subject to this department. Address letters to Cheese Department.

#### Methods of Pa...

The methods of considering these factories, as well as on the fat content of the milk for fat measured by both content. Payment is either an interest in the milk's capacity. Payment on the part of the farmer is extremely high and to-day is the case, but it is not the capacity of the production as the production experience.

#### GABRIEL CONT.

The variation of herd milk of a constant amount between the cases make it clear that increasing the capacity has long been recognized as a counterbalance to method it has but a high fat content, having the relative capacity of lower milk improved the effect this defect.

If all milks were alike in this respect we believe to be true and it is such conditions do not exist, but in this respect an that such conditions milk will be better quality, will be time.

A rich but dirty entire vat. Therefore, capable of so much milk close enough quality of the product. The standard varied on the dependent in part of the milk are very differences.

#### PAT PLUS

The method of H. Dean, of the College, of adding salt, has found so much in the fact that the milk is a variable method does fraudulent dilution, obviously result that aside from the recognized in part of a method measurement of to produce cheese.

For these reasons that the most equipment of factories is by the present tests. This city of the milk man to improve his conditions if he takes his milk to a factory that is cleaner than his own stable? Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

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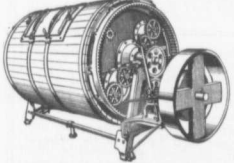
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### Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions, to give information on cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Maker's Department, 1000 Commercial Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### Methods of Payment for Milk

The methods that are at all worth considering for paying for milk at these factories, are either those based on the fat content of the milk alone or upon the total capacity of the milk for cheese production, as measured by both the fat and casein content. Payment by weight alone is neither an intelligent nor progressive method since it ignores absolutely the milk's capacity for cheese production.

Payment on the fat basis alone has been extremely helpful and decidedly progressive for the dairy interests, and to-day is the simplest method in use, but it is not a complete measure of the capacity of the milk for cheese production as has been shown by various experiments.

#### CASEIN CONTENT VARIES

The variation in the casein content of herd milks and the absence of a constant and definite relation between the casein and fat content, make it clear that fat alone cannot accurately determine the cheese producing capacity of the milk. This has long been recognized, but to counterbalance this defect in the method it has been stated that the fat controls the quality and consequently high fat milk while not having the relative cheese producing capacity of lower fat milk, nevertheless improved the quality so as to offset this defect in the method of payment.

If all milks commercially produced were alike in their sanitary condition we believe that this would still be true and it is unfortunate that such conditions do not exist; but the fact remains that milks are not alike in this respect and it is not probable that such conditions, whereby all milks will be brought to uniform quality, will be realized for some time.

A rich but dirty milk may spoil an entire vat. There is no method available, capable of scoring the purity of milks close enough for grading the quality of the cheese which they will produce. The subtle fermentations carried on in the curing process and dependent in part upon the organisms of the milk are responsible for these differences.

#### PAT PLUS TWO METHOD

The method proposed by Professor H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, of adding two to the fat test, has found some application; but the fact that the casein content of milks is a variable quantity and that the method does not prevent the fraudulent dilution of milk with water, obviously renders it incomplete. But for these objections, it is recognized in principle the advantages of a method resting upon the measurement of the capacity of milk to produce cheese.

For these reasons it appears to us that the most equitable basis for the payment of milk delivered at cheese factories is by the combined fat and casein tests. This measures the capacity of the milk to produce cheese. It pays the patron for the cheese actually delivered. It acts as an incentive for greater production just as the fat test has already done. In addition it will detect any large modification of the milk by watering.—Wisconsin Bulletin.

### Canadian Cheese Lacks Moisture

G. G. Pablos, Chief Dairy Instructor, E. Ontario

If we study the tastes of the people and give thought to the things that most of it, appears to me that the future market for our cheese in Great Britain will be almost unlimited. The things for us to do are to continue our work of educating for a clean, cool milk supply; have the curing rooms of our factories so improved that the temperature can be controlled close to 60 degrees, and to keep the cheeses until they are sufficiently ripe to give a good account of themselves. Thus, we will be doing the proper thing.

A very common complaint regarding our cheese on the British market is that they are too salty. This leanness is largely due to lack of moisture, due, in many cases, to the manner in which the curd was handled, to the milk being overripe when delivered to the factories and to the over salting of the curds. I found on my recent visit to Great Britain that the Scotch makers salt their curds much lighter than we do. In August I found a "salting" one pound to 56 pounds of curd. Owing to conditions that prevail here it would hardly be safe for our makers to salt as lightly as this.

We have not yet mastered the art of putting moisture into cheese to the same extent as the English and Scotch makers. We should give this matter more attention in the future.

#### The Proper Way

J. F. Singleton, Assistant to Chief Dairy Instructor, Kingston, Ont.

At a factory meeting that I attended (in which factory procedure had been divided on a straight fat basis) more than half the patrons voted to continue the pay-by-test system; the rest of the patrons are going to show their cream to Toronto.

The patrons voted right. My opinion is the straight fat basis is the proper way to pay for milk. I know a case in one factory where the two extremes in tests of patrons' milk were 3.5 and 5 per cent. I did the testing myself. The difference between the high and low man's proceeds was about \$7.50 a ton. Of course this is an extreme case, and shows a very wide difference. But under the pooling system they would have been paid the same.

In that same factory for that season the pounds of cheese per pound of fat for the month of May were 2.65. For July, August, September, October and November, the yield of cheese per pound of fat was 3.68, 3.71, 3.74, 3.75. In this case the yield was in exact proportion to the fat contained in the milk.

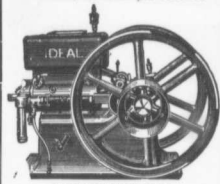
As an investment to the manufacturer cool curing is a failure. It costs at least \$600 to install a cool curing room in a cheese factory, and it costs about \$100 a year for ice. The manufacturer gets the same price for curd cured as he does for ordinary cheese, and therefore cannot charge more for making. Cured cheese are certainly worth the most to the people who get them one year after they are made and should be sold for half a cent more than ordinary cheese, but buyers do not see things this way.—M. Rothwell, Russell Co., Ont.

We should all support our own factory. We should be proud of our factory. The patron who goes one place one year, and another another year, is not a man worth considering.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

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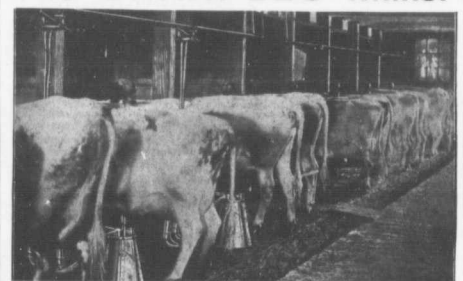
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# The Upward Look

## The Opening Door

Article III.

And the common people heard Him gladly.—St. Mark 12:37.

In the time of Christ the common people heard Him gladly. To-day the common people are turning their backs on the church. In our cities has appeared the problem of the "Down-Town Church." On these churches were filled with well-to-do and even wealthy congregations of worshippers. In the interval conditions have changed. The business world has increased in area, thousands of poor people have settled within their limits. Slum conditions have made their appearance. In the large cities of this continent, even in Toronto, there are sections where whole families live in one and two rooms, and eight and ten families occupy one house. Want and need are pressing abundantly and are seen

### Protection or Free Trade?

Why are all the great farmers' organizations of Canada and the United States opposed to the system of protection? Why do they do this? The system imposes millions of dollars of unjust taxation on farmers? Which way are we in, Protection or Free Trade? What do you know about this great subject anyway? Have you read all your information on what you have read in the party press, either Liberal or Conservative, or what you have heard manufacturers or politicians say? If that is all you know about it then you need to know a great deal more. Here is your chance to learn all about it from a non-partisan standpoint. Read "Protection or Free Trade" by the great Henry George, which was written some 38 years ago, but which is as interesting to-day as it was when it was written. This is because it contains all the great principles of the question. It takes up in turn each of the great arguments in favor of Protection. It gives you the answers for them. When you have read it you will know practically all you need to know on this question, and you will be able to hold your own with politicians or anybody on its discussion.

This great book, printed in pamphlet form, contains 112 pages, and may be purchased through "Farm and Dairy" for only 5c. Send the money in stamps and we will forward it to you. The subjects it discusses are "Tariff for Revenue," "The Home Market and the Home Trade," "Do High Wages Necessitate Protection?" "Effects of Protection on Industry," "Protection and Wages," "Abolition of Protection," "The Real Weakness of Free Trade," "The Strength of Protection," and similar subjects. You will have as further doubt about the rights of our farming question after you read this book.

Apply Book Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

looked for Saviour, that "the poor have the gospel preached to them" (St. Matthew 11:5.) Thus we may gather that the religion of that day was a religion for the rich rather than for the poor. In the light of existing conditions does it not seem that unconsciously but none the less surely our churches have fallen into the same error and that our teachings have been and still are of a character that tend better to satisfy the well-to-do and comfortably off than the poor, who often scarcely know where their feet are? Is it possible that we have grown out of touch and out of true sympathy with these people, and that this explains why we cannot reach them?

The Socialists state boldly that the foregoing is the reason. They maintain that in the past when they have asked Christians for bread they have been handed stones, that when they have asked for food they have been given serpents, that when they have cried for social and economic justice they have been offered charity. Therefore they have turned their backs on the church. They are recruiting their numbers among the poor. Their ranks are increasing more rapidly than is the membership of our churches? What is the reason? Can be it found in fundamental respects their teachings, unconsciously to themselves as well as to us, more closely approximate—mistaken as they are in other respects—theology of our churches? Does the theology of our churches? There is growing reason to believe that they do.

The Socialists see the Socialists need the inspiration and strength that can be provided only by a deep spiritual revelation as obtained from communion with God. In the words of Mazzini: "Great social transformations never have been and never will be other than the application of great religious movements." On the other hand our churches need the vision of God's will for man on earth as it is in Heaven and of the universal brotherhood of man that is held by the Socialists.

These two big movements, instead of being opposed to one another, should strive to come to a better understanding of each other's viewpoints. The future is fraught with great possibilities, the church if it will but grasp the new conceptions of Christ's teachings that are stealing in upon us, the realization that we must not only pray for but strive for the coming of God's kingdom on earth.—I. H. N.

### Where God Really Dwells

By Ella F. Flanders.

Henry Ward Beecher once said: "I thank God for two things—yes, for many—but first of all, that I was born and bred in the country." In all his after years, through all the changing vicissitudes of his eventful life, he recalled with unalloyed pleasure his happy youthful days spent in the country.

Now that summer with her "perfect days" and roses is over us again, as I look out over the green fields, again with glad butterflies, I listen to the glad songs of the birds and the hum of the bees. I, too, am glad of the quiet life of the farm. Life may sometimes seem uneventful and monotonous; but with good books and papers one can travel in fancy with the wisest and best of all ages and yet remain in our own quiet pleasant home.

### THE COUNTRY GOD'S HANDWORK

The words of a friend often come to me. She had come for a long visit from a large and busy city, and after a day or two she said: "Why, it seems as if something had gone out of my life; I miss the roll of the

street car, the shriek of the locomotive, and the ceaseless tread of the city's throng."

"Are you lonely?" I asked unhesitatingly. "Oh, no! this is true living; I never realized so fully the significance of the thought, 'God made the country and man the city.'" Then let us be thankful for the quiet and security of our country homes.

### About Overalls

By Margaret E. Songster.

A while ago I received a letter from a woman whose home is on a ranch in the south-west. She told me about her lover-in-law, her father-in-law, and her brother, a trio of able, forehanded and successful men. They had subdued the virgin acres. They were confidently looking forward to the accomplishment of their aims, and were men to be proud of. Her single lack was compressed into one word—solitude. She led a lonely life. As I read the letter, the query arose why do she remain so alone when there must be friends who would gladly go to her and spend whole seasons in that exquisite home, in that beautiful country, finding every hour a delight? I turned a page, and found the answer to my question.

### THOSE UNTHINKING MEN

"I don't know what you will think of me," she said, "but John and his

father and Brother Ben come to the breakfast-table every morning in their overalls, and when at night they sit down to dinner they say that they are too tired to make any change in their dress. They come from the soil and the stock, and the only concession they make to me is that of washing their hands before a meal. They sometimes do not touch a razor for an entire week.

"I think of the men at home—I mean in my old home well groomed, well dressed, sitting down at tables in the garb of civilization, and I simply cannot, for the life of me, invade my cousins or my college classmates to come here and see the rough way in which the men of my family appear at the table. I simply cannot do it. In summer they are in their shirt-sleeves, in winter, in something equivalent, pea-jackets or the like, and my dainty table china and silver seem inappropriate in contrast with costumes fit for a lumber-camp, but not for a lady's table."

There are many ways of getting rid of mice, but try this. When mice trouble you, hunt out their entrances to pantry or cupboard and plaster them with a mixture of molasses (just soft) laundry soap and red pepper. They will not come again.

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on every side. And as these conditions have developed the people who formerly worshipped in the near-by churches have moved away and erected new churches in districts where they would be free from such surroundings. This has been created the down-town church. These churches, surrounded as they are by thousands and thousands of poor people who never think of entering their doors, are a reflection on our Christianity of to-day. They demonstrate that to-day the preaching of our ministers is not reaching the hearts of the common people and of the poor as the teachings of Christ touched the hearts of the multitudes whom He addressed. And who can doubt that were Christ to appear on earth to-day the poor would flock to hear Him as they did almost two thousand years ago?

When the disciples of John approached Jesus and asked Him if he were the promised Messiah, He bade them to return to John and to tell him, as a proof that He was the long-

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Butter Eggs Poultry Honey  
Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

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

57 Front St. E., Toronto

Established 1870

## A Pest Worth Fighting

By Blanche Edmonds

I wonder if we really realize what  
a risk we are taking when we fail to  
provide screens for doors and win-  
dows and take all other reasonable  
measures to prevent that worst of all  
vermin, the house fly, from getting  
into our dwellings. When visiting a  
college laboratory at one time, one of  
the students dissected the legs from  
a fly, put it under a microscope and  
let me have a glance at it. To the  
naked eye that leg looked like a very  
minute hair, but when seen under the  
microscope I found that the hair was  
covered with numerous smaller hairs,  
and on these hairs was collected all  
manner of filth and dirt.



## Is it any Wonder That Milk is Often Regarded With Suspicion

"Now do you see what you are up  
against when you are fighting the  
house fly?" asked the student. "This  
fly has several legs, but that one leg  
that you see there is capable of carry-  
ing many thousands of disease  
germs."

I have been observing the habits of  
house flies since then, and the menace  
they are to our good health has be-  
come more and more evident. I find  
that house flies breed in dirt, out-  
houses, manure heaps, open drains  
and so forth; from there they come  
directly to the windows, onto the food  
that we eat, the cooking utensils and  
there they leave germs that may  
bring sickness and even death into  
the family.

We should first take all reasonable  
measures to prevent the house fly  
finding its way into our homes. If  
we would permanently eliminate the  
pest, however, we must clean up  
around the home. Every place that  
is damp and dirty offers flies admir-  
able breeding grounds. All such  
places we must clean up if we value  
the health of our family.

and admiration in his eye, spending  
to the last penny whatever sums he  
could bestow for chiffons, and result-  
ing in the effect of her adorning,  
when one day—crash! bankruptcy! a  
clouded honor.

## CHEERFUL AND PRIVATOUS

And then the feet that had dated  
lightly to the lilt of music were said  
to be planted on the narrow, rough,  
cinder, path of unaccustomed cer-  
emony, of privations and mortifications.  
The road to regained fortune was  
long, but not longer than her pati-  
ence, and her love—love that kept  
her eyes kind, her smile sweet, her  
laugh ready. She taught her young-  
sters, at the cost of even a bitten  
tongue, not to pronounce one word of  
envy or complaint before the father.



who carried them all in his heart,  
and was doing his best for them.  
Her love was great, and her cheerful  
giving of it won quick response from  
those who served in the limit of her  
power, and happiness resulted.

The silver now has got into her  
hair, but it hasn't left her laugh, and  
she diffuses the same cheerfulness to  
day.  
"We have many such women—ah!—  
Heaven!—but we want more of them,  
for this precious quality is to the  
woman what song is to the bird, per-  
fume, to the flower, or the halo to  
the pictured saint."

## Summer in the Country

By Louis E. Thayer.

Oh, Summer in the Country,  
Everywhere a fellow ease  
Things as glad and lively  
As a swarm of new-fledged bees;  
With its boozies from day's dawn  
There are leaves upon each tree,  
Oh, Summer in the Country—say,  
That's the time for me.



## Not a Fable. It Happens in Many Homes

Now is the time to commence the  
war on flies. Every farm woman  
should do her best to see that flies  
are eliminated from her house and  
homs.

## Sunshiny Women

By Clara Morris.

Have you not seen some woman  
freely giving, nay, recklessly wasting  
herself in endless service for others,  
yet doing it all with an expression of  
conscious martyrdom grimly endured  
as to bring pain and shame to each  
helpless recipient of such bitter ser-  
vice? Small wonder the thought  
sometimes comes into the husband's  
mind that despond in his hour of  
trouble might have been easier to  
bear than this hardly rubbed-in de-  
votion. Poor wife! Loyal, brave,  
but making her sacrifices in the  
wrong place, with ashes on her  
head, and with a good woman, but  
not a sunny woman, in a shady place.  
"Who was a woman, say—the wife  
of all luxury-loving, who had her  
feet danced through the years at her  
husband's side, making in the love

Oh, Summer in the Country,  
With its blue, clear summer skies,  
With its boozies from day's dawn  
'Til the lingerin' sunshine dies;  
Sometimes I think that man can do  
A glimpse of Paradise,  
When the rays of cheerful sunshine  
Come a sifftin' to his eyes.

Oh, yes, I've tried the city,  
But I couldn't take no rest;  
I longed so for the pillow,  
That my head at home had pressed,  
And my heart for me decided  
That the Country was the best.

Oh, Summer in the Country,  
With its flowers and the birds,  
With habblin' lrooks and butter-  
flies,  
With bees and lovin' birds;  
Oh, the feller may be happy,  
Jos' as happy as can be  
In the city, but the Country,  
Say—that's good enough for me

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



## Take a Handful of "St. Lawrence" Sugar Out To The Store Door

—out where the light can  
fall on it—and see the  
brilliant, diamond-like  
sparkle, the pure white  
color, of every grain.

That's the way to test  
any sugar—that's the  
way we hope you will test

**St. Lawrence  
Sugar**

**Compare it** with any other sugar—compare its pure, white  
sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.

Better still, get a 20 pound or 100 pound bag at your grocer's and  
test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL

**OUR FARM**  
Correspon-  
QU  
RICHMOND  
DANVILLE, July 18, 1912.  
wks we have had  
her. Hay has grown  
as the farmers are  
good crop. I am  
pasture. Corn is  
is selling for 81c.  
a higher in price.  
to-day. My hay, I  
turns are good.—  
ONT  
FRONTENAC  
PARHAM, July 8,  
per cent; hoe crop  
ratio, poor. No  
her. Farmers do  
as good as last year,  
which is affecting  
Corn is very late.  
Some are planting  
July—O. A. S.  
HASTING  
SINDIA, CROSSBIE  
potatoes soaked  
reun. Prospects a  
Hay will  
great. The  
the other late or ea  
poor unless we have  
small fruit is about  
or apples are doing  
fring less milk wh  
LEEDS  
FRANKVILLE, July  
July lighter than I  
promise to be light  
The year now of  
Very few farmers  
source. Corn is ve  
led to be replanted  
open spots this  
a fall in prices of  
ing to a shortage  
LANARNS  
DALHOUSIE, LAR  
light crop, but  
measures are being  
straw is small  
rotted in the grou  
with milk or Hun  
Spring grains are  
They are suffering  
help needed. On  
likely to be very s  
NIPISSING  
COCHRANE, July  
led the past week  
temperature, reach  
shade. All crops  
year. Potatoes are  
been stopped  
frosts. Oats, 4 in  
timothy hay, 12  
and are strong an  
growing. It seems  
root crops general  
ment, roads at  
Goehran. Prices a  
50c, eggs, 35c; milk  
12 a ton; oats, 85  
beans, 116c; short-  
hour, 83 a sack.—  
SINGMONT  
ELMVALE, July  
Since the heavy  
rains only one or  
light. Crops in ge  
especially on loam  
city laid the grou  
is almost impossi  
Fall wheat is a g  
where, strawberrie  
sweetest crop, but  
ther is withering  
been good, but gro  
to show that they  
Overwintering now  
ers, which we hope  
WELLINGTON  
MT. DORSET, July  
are not as favorab  
to the late spring  
early in the season  
good, a little bette  
larger acreage in b  
or years; looking  
is not very good,  
general opinion  
to have a very he  
the weather. If we  
of our crops on the  
J. T. A.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

RICHMOND CO., ONT. DANVILLE, July 6.—For the last two weeks we have had very warm, dry weather. Hay has grown well in that time, as the farmers are looking forward to a good crop. Late grain has a sickly appearance. Corn is not doing well. Pork is selling for \$10 a 100 lbs., dressed. Beef is higher in price. Other prices: Butter, 25c per lb.; hay, \$19 to \$21 a ton. Pastures are good.—M. D. B.

FRONTENAC CO., ONT. PARHAM, July 5.—Hay crop will be 60 per cent, best crops, 90 per cent, of spring grain, poor. No fall wheat was sown here. Farmers do not expect crops to be as good as last year. It is very dry now, which is affecting the late sown grain. Corn is very late. Potatoes need rain. Some early planted potatoes are past big.—G. A. S.

HASTINGS CO., ONT. MIDWAY CROSSING, July 5.—After our recent prospects we have the other extreme. Prospects are very poor for the early sown and late sown crops. Hay will be fair to middling; corn, above the oats and barley. Corn sown late or early sown, will be very low unless we have rain very soon. Small fruit is abundant. Very good quality apples are dropping. The cows are giving less milk owing to the flies.—J. K. LEEDS CO., ONT.

FRANKVILLE, July 6.—Hay is considerably lighter than last year. Spring crops promise to be light, owing to late seeding by reason of too much wet weather. They are now suffering from drought. Very few farmers sow roots—help is too scarce. Corn is very poor—fully one-half dead to be replanted. There will be many empty silos this fall. Farmers look for a fall in prices of live stock this fall owing to a shortage of feed.—W. H. M.

LANARK CO., ONT. DALHOUSIE LAKE, July 8.—Hay is a light crop, below the average. Wild meadows are very poor. The low crop raised is smaller than usual. Corn sown late in the ground and later was sown in the ground or later was sown for feed. Spring grains are late and rather yellow. They are suffering from drought. Rain is badly needed. On the whole, crops are likely to be very small.—W. J. K.

NIPISSING DIST., ONT. COCHRANE, July 7.—The weather during the past week has been hot. The temperature reached 95 degrees in the shade. All crops are much behind last year. Potatoes are 4 inches high, having been stopped three times by severe frosts. Oats, 4 inches; wheat, 5 inches; timothy hay, 15 inches. Strawberries planted last year are setting fruit well, and are strong and vigorous. Alfalfa is growing. It seems to be well established. Root crops generally are backward. Government roads are being cut rapidly through the townships surrounding Cochrane. Prices are as follows: Butter, 25c; milk, 15c a quart; hay, \$2 a ton; oats, \$2 a sack; wheat, \$2.25; beans, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.85; Three Star flour, \$3 a sack.—E. E. S.

SIMCOE CO., ONT. ELMVALE, July 6.—Very hot and dry. Since the heavy and prolonged spring rains only one or two light showers have fallen. Crops in general look fairly well, especially on loamy land. On low, heavy clay land the ground has baked until it is almost impossible for crops to grow. Fall wheat is a good crop almost everywhere. Strawberries should have been an excellent crop, but the very dry weather is withering them. Pastures have been good, but growth of late has been so slow that they are becoming scanty. Every new decade on a few showers, which we hope will soon come.—H. B. W.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT. MT. PLEASANT, July 6.—Crops conditions are not as favorable as last year, owing to the late spring and too much rain early in the season. Hay is not very good, a little better than half a crop. Large acreage in hoo crops than in former years; looking very good. Fall wheat is a very good; spring wheat good. The general feeling is that we are not going to have a very heavy crop; it depends on the weather. If we get rain when needed crops on the whole will be fair.—J. T. A.

OXFORD CO., ONT. AYR, July 10.—We have been having a very dry season after a rather wet and cold spring. There have been a number of small showers lately, but they covered only small sections. Roots and corn are backward; they have not been growing as they ought. There is quite an acreage in corn this year. Having it in full swing, but there will be only a light yield. The frost injured the timothy to some extent. What is partially a failure.—J. C. S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C. CHILLIWACK, July 1.—Having quite a lot of rain, pastures are excellent. Grain and hay will be a good crop. Potatoes have been cut. Early potatoes are being marketed at 3c a lb. There was quite a thunderstorm on June 25, after a very hot day. Cherries and raspberries are ripe. The cannery has started.

OFFICIAL TESTS FOR HOLSTEINS FOR JULY. May Echo Verbeke (5380), at 87 cm. 25d. of age; 27.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 27.15 lbs. butter; 702.5 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record; 427.80 lbs. fat; 111.81 lbs. butter; 2,527.0 lbs. milk. Owned by F. B. Mallory, Frankford, Ont. Anglie Mercedes (7667), 57.4m. 11d.; 21.65 lbs. fat; 27.43 lbs. butter; 645 lbs. milk. Fourteen-day record; 42.39 lbs. fat; 45.51 lbs. butter; 1,187 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Ontario. Shadelay Beets DeKok (11575), 57. 10m.; 21.05 lbs. fat; 26.31 lbs. butter; 583 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Eloise DeKok Netherlands (12787), 57. 6m. 7d.; 20.02 lbs. fat; 25.65 lbs. butter; 612.3 lbs. milk. H. Bollert, Tavistock, Ont. Sena J. 2nd (17373), 57. 7m. 14d.; 10.02 lbs. fat; 33.78 lbs. butter; 605.66 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Meta Gladstone P. (17378), 57. 4m. 28d.; 17.95 lbs. fat; 22.81 lbs. butter; 626.23 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Cora Albert DeKok (12061), 57. 1m. 28d.; 17.41 lbs. fat; 22.01 lbs. butter; 624.9 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Victoria Burke (7103), 57. 11m. 4d.; 16.76 lbs. fat; 23.95 lbs. butter; 508.44 lbs. milk. Jas. Caskey, Madoc, Ont. Mand Holland DeKok (7478), 57. 10m. 22d.; 15.77 lbs. fat; 19.73 lbs. butter; 652.3 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Aylmer, Ont. Phoebe DeKok (7009), 11y. 11m. 25d.; 14.00 lbs. fat; 17.50 lbs. butter; 420.6 lbs. milk. Wilber C. Prosser, Waterloo, Ont. Violet 2nd (8425), 15y. 9m. 12d.; 13.77 lbs. fat; 17.21 lbs. butter; 462.9 lbs. milk. George Winter, Rockburgh, Que. Lady Pictie Canary (2646), 4y. 11m. 4d.; 16.99 lbs. fat; 33.72 lbs. butter; 419.9 lbs. milk. J. M. Stevens, Steveston, B. C. Yvonna (11457), 4y. 11m. 4d.; 15.64 lbs. fat; 13.64 lbs. fat; 17.95 lbs. butter; 63 lbs. milk. Fourteen-day record; 37.05 lbs. fat; 33.45 lbs. butter; 1,177.5 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Aylmer, Ont. Duchess Calamity Mercedes (14515), 4y. 11m. 4d.; 15.64 lbs. fat; 16.31 lbs. butter; 417.7 lbs. milk. Fourteen-day record; 25.31 lbs. fat; 31.53 lbs. butter; 798.4 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Aylmer, Ont. Wodmanje Canary (17736), 3y. 2m. 28d.; 13.2 lbs. fat; 24 lbs. butter; 634.44 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record; 79.22 lbs. fat; 99.02 lbs. fat; 19.55 lbs. butter; 499.99 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Gretchen 2nd (11476), 3y. 10m.; 15.64 lbs. butter; 2,391.46 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Oella DeKok Posh (14820), 3y. 2m. 16d.; 14.17 lbs. fat; 17.72 lbs. butter; 430.7 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record; 59.06 lbs. fat; 73.53 lbs. butter; 1,777.5 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Lakoside Melba Albus DeKok (14831), 3y. 2m. 26d.; 15.99 lbs. fat; 17.49 lbs. butter; 615 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C. Arrawamak Posh 2nd (11324), 3y. 9m. 24d.; 15.65 lbs. fat; 15.69 lbs. butter; 243.4 lbs. milk. Fourteen-day record; 24.8 lbs. fat; 31 lbs. butter; 626 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Aylmer, Ont. Della Saracento Lad's Lovers (12386), 3y. 10m. 24d.; 11.91 lbs. fat; 14.69 lbs. butter; 611.25 lbs. milk. David H. McPherson, Gananoque, Ont. Lakoside Model Pauline (14804), 2y. 11m. 26d.; 15.23 lbs. fat; 20.27 lbs. butter; 471.5 lbs. milk.



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Holstein Cattle

You are thoroughly familiar with the fact that there is a wide difference between individual Holsteins. Some Holsteins are worth several times as much as others, yet to look at them they may appear to be of equal value.

A good cow, or a good Holstein individual, no matter what its breeding, is not to be despised. But when it comes to buying Holsteins it is as well to look closely to the breeding as well as to the external and milk giving appearances.

It pays to get stock of breeding backed by generations of high record producers, noted for their heavy milk and butter production.

Such is the stock that will pay you best. Such is the stock that other breeders will buy of you at good prices when you have it for sale. Choice Holsteins, bred from individuals of known official record production, I am offering for sale. Some young stuff I am offering in from my great stock bull,

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs

Stock from this bull will make you excellent foundations, and one of his bulls will make you a paying herd leader. This bull is out of "King of the Pontiacs," the only sire of his age to have two 30 lb. Daughters, these records being made as 3-year-olds.

This stock I am offering will make money for you. Write me what Holsteins you want and come and inspect my herd. I have over 100 Holsteins for you to choose from.

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

Write Us About Arranging Demonstrations CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED MONTREAL, P.Q.

MARKET REVIEW

AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, July 15.—The hot wave has proved disastrous to business in the city and country. Merchants have deserted the city for their summer homes. The usual mid-summer lull is quite marked, although not so much so as in former years.

Farmers are busy haying. This has a tendency to make business in small country stock.

Butter has strengthened its position; oats are weaker, but wheat, what on foreign account is quiet, although Montreal reports foreign enquiry to be fair; the live stock market is listless.

Rumors of rust on wheat in the West caused a slight nervousness in the Chicago market.

WHEAT Feed wheat was sold to some extent. Foreign enquiry is quiet. The flour situation is dormant. Prices: No. 1 Northern, \$1.13; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.06; feed 56c to 67c; Ontario wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.06 in car lots outside.

COARSE GRAINS Oats weakened somewhat to a report of big crop expectations in the West. Quotations: Ont. C.W., No. 1 extra feed, 47c; No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 2, 43c; Ontario, No. 2, 45c in car at country points; 46c; truck Toronto; No. 3, 1c less; barley, malting, 85c to 85c; feed 60c to 66c; corn, 46c to 51c; peas, No. 1, \$1.20 to \$1.25; buck wheat, No. 1, \$1.25; rye, No. 2, 85c.

At Montreal there is a steady trade in oats. Corn, No. 1, \$1.20 to \$1.25; buck wheat, No. 1, \$1.47 to 47.1c; extra No. 1, feed, 48c to 47.5c; barley, C.W., feed, 64.1c to 65c; malting, \$1.05 to \$1.07.

MILK Manitoba bran, \$22; shorts, \$24; Ontario bran, \$22; shorts, \$24. At Montreal bran is quoted at \$21; shorts, \$26; middlings, 20c.

HONEY Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained honey, 1c per lb. paying 12c to 11c, to 1c to 10-lb. tins; buck-wheat honey, 6c to 7c in tins, 6.4c in barrels. No. 1 comb honey, \$2.50 a dozen.

HIDES AND WOOL Hides are dull. Prices at country points are: Hides, cured, 11.50c to 12c; green, 10.15c to 11c; lambskins, 15c to 17c; horse hides, 10c to 12c; calfskins, 15c to 17c; shearings, 35c City prices: No. 1, 12.15c; No. 2, 11.50c.

Wool, unwashed, 12c to 13.15c; washed, 18c to 20c; rejected, 16c to 18c.

HAY New hay is now being marketed. Prices are consequently lower. Quotations: No. 1, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$10 to \$12; No. 3, \$9 to \$10; clover, \$10c to \$9; baled straw, \$10 to \$10.50. Retail: Timothy, \$19 to \$21; inferior, \$16 to \$19; bundled, \$16 to \$17; rye straw, \$18 to \$19.

EGGS AND POULTRY Eggs are weaker. Dressed poultry is unchanged. Dealers are paying 12c to 22c, in case lots, for fresh eggs. Retail: New laid, 25c to 26c. At Montreal dealers are paying 16c to 18c for fresh eggs. Wholesale quotations for dressed poultry: Chickens, 17c to 18c; fowls, 15c to 16c; ducks, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 25c to 26c; Mallard Spring chickens, 40c to 1c; chickens, 17c to 20c; fowl, 15c to 20c; geese, 15c to 18c; ducks, 15c to 20c; hens, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 15c to 20c.

POTATOES AND BEANS New potatoes are coming down in price. Beans are stronger. Ontario potatoes in car lots, track, Toronto, \$1.50; out of store, \$1.60; Delaware, \$1.50, car lots; \$1.75, store; English and Irish potatoes, \$1.30, car lots; out of store, \$1.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE Butter has advanced, owing to a slight falling off in supplies. Cheese is unchanged. Prices: Dairy prints, 25c to 26c; creamery prints 27c to 28c; inferior, 19c to 20c. On the Farmer's Market, dairy butter sells from 24c to 26c.

Cheese quotations: Twins, old, 18c to 19.50c; large, 18c to 19.50c; twins, new, 14.5c to 15c; large, new, 14.5c to 14.5c.

HORSES Quotations are as follows: Choice heavy draft, \$220 to \$300; quality, \$175 to \$225; choice med weight, 1,500 lbs. and over, \$250 to \$350; fair, \$190 to \$215; agri-

cultural, good, \$160 to \$230; fair, \$100 to \$150; delinquent, \$75 to \$100; drivers, \$130 to \$180 and others, \$150 to \$275.

LIVE STOCK There is very little live on the cattle market. The supply is greater than the demand and low prices still rule. Small stuff is little stronger, as are a few quotations would be about as follows:

Butcher cattle, choice, \$7.00 to \$7.85; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.00; heavy, \$5.50 to \$6; med, \$2 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, 4 to \$6; export cattle, 4c to \$1.10; feeders, \$3.50 to \$6.50; steers, \$3.50 to \$6; canners, \$1.75 to \$3. Milk cows are the same as last week, being \$50 to \$80 for choicest and \$20 to \$45 for com. to med. steerings, \$40 to \$70; calves, \$4 to \$8.

Small stuff is a little stronger. Spring calves, \$2.50 to \$3.50; yearlings, \$1.50 to \$2.50; heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.50; calves and culls, \$3. Hogs are about stationary at \$7.50 to \$7.60 per lb.

At Montreal trading is dull. Choice steers, \$7; lower grades, \$5; butchers' cows, \$5.50 to \$5.50. There is a fair trade in sheep. Choice, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, 5c to \$6.50; calves, \$3 to \$10.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET Montreal, Saturday, July 13.—The deliveries of live hogs this week were light. The price of hogs has resulted in a demand, and as a consequence, the market is steady, with packers paying \$8.30 to \$8.65 a cwt. for sorted lots, weighed off cars. There was a good demand for dressed hogs, and prices were advanced 75c a cwt. owing to the limited supplies available. Fresh-killed slaughter stock selling at \$12.25 to \$12.50 a lb.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE Montreal, Saturday, July 13.—The feature of the cheese market this week has been the fierce demand for colored cheese which is coming from all parts of the United Kingdom, and has resulted in prices being advanced on colored as high as 13.15c at the factories; whereas, the highest price paid for white cheese at any of our agents, is only 12.50c. The bulk of the white, however, selling at from 13.75c to 12.95c. This high premium, on the colored, is likely to exist very long, as makers all over the country will be changing from white to colored and making the proportion of white lower than usual, and it would not be surprising to find white cheese commanding a premium over colored inside of a fortnight. Apart from the demand for colored, there is no strength in the situation, and dealers generally are looking for lower prices in the near future. The receipts this week amounted to over 90,000 boxes, the largest for the season so far, and heavier than in any week during the past season, and would indicate that the make this season is heavier than it was at this time last season. The make of cheese in England is also heavier, and this, combined with the fact that the supply of cheese will be more than sufficient to meet the demand at the present time, is likely to result in a falling off in the speculative demand, we shall see a reaction in price as the make of butter is large as it is all being retained in the country to meet the new requirements of the Canadian consumers, rather than a package having been exported so far this season.

CHEESE MARKETS Brookville, July 11.—Offerings, 3,140 colored and 1,430 white, 1,220 white and 2,065 colored, at \$1.24. The day's sales amounted to nearly 10,000 boxes at this figure.

Vanhook Hill, Ont., July 11.—1,871 bodied and colored, 12.78c. Kingston, July 11.—355 colored sold at 12.15c to 12.40c; 460 bodied, all sold at 12.40c.

London, Ont., July 6.—460 offered; 340 sold at 12.15c. Bidding from 12c to 12.4c. Campbellford, July 9.—1,037 bodied; all sold at 12.50c.

The Cooperative Society of Quebec Cheesemakers sold finest butter at 23.75c; fine, 25.34c; No. 2, 35.14c; pasteurized, 35.75c.

Corwall, July 12.—73 white and 944 colored. The white sold at 15c, and the colored at 13.50c.

At all sold on board at 12.15c. Napanee, July 12.—350 white and 340 colored bodied. All sold 12.75c.

Listowel, July 12.—1,100 white and 560 colored bodied. The bidding started at 12c and went up to 12.34c for white and 12.50c for colored, but no sales were effected on the board, though two lots were offered at 12.54c. On the street nearly all sold at 12.58c.

A splendid five-year-old is Maud Holland DeKok. She is remarkably large animal, richly colored and broad behind, and has four-year-old Record of Merit test and has 436.50 lbs. of milk and 19.31 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and a 23-day record of 1,037.26 lbs. of milk and 76.59 lbs. of butter. In the Record of Performance recently she produced in eight months 9,254 lbs. of milk and 392.32 lbs. of butter, or an average of 4.16 per cent. Her record was not completed at the time of our visit. Her stable mate, Lucy was a nice dairy cow. She has a seven-day record of 556 lbs. of milk and 19.67 lbs. of butter, a 14-day record of 1,069 lbs. of milk and 39.23 lbs. of butter and in the Record of Performance test has produced 12,238 lbs. of milk and 409 lbs. of butter fat within the year.

HOLSTEINS
Ourvilla Holstein Herd
Present offering—Ball Calves, five months old and younger, from the best of recent bull, Dutchland Calves, St. Albans.
EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS,
ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST - ONT.
LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS
Ball Calves, bred by Dutchland Calves at Ball's Moss, and out of better stock by Count Hengervald Payne DeKok.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS
For Sale: 1 Yearling Bull, also Calf, out of Record of Merit dam, and sired by Virginia Ormsby. He is six of age, from the best of the A.E.O., at 2.778. 5 months. 41 lbs. milk, 30.06 lbs. butter in 7 days.
FRED. GARR, BOX 113, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

SPRING BROOK
Your last good chance to get a "Brightest Canada" four great dams average over 27 lbs. milk per week. These are the best bred dams of full quality, out of richly bred dams, and to boot head herders. Now ten months old. One and a half years old. One and a half years old. Another bull 14 months old, a double Grand Champion.
A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co., Breslau, Ont.

HOLSTEINS
AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS
Yorkshire and Horned Breeds
A. C. HARDY - Proprietor
KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, sire of the best of the best, born April 17, 1907. The butter in 7 days, 1,077 lbs.
PRINCESS HENGERVOLD FETZLER, - Sire, of the best of the best, born April 17, 1907. The butter in 7 days, 1,077 lbs.

Holsteins For Sale
JEWEL NECHTHILDE OF WILLOWBANKS, No. 12,584 B. P. B., born April 12, 1909. Very large straight heifer, about half black, freshened May 4, 1912. No milking over 40 lbs. milk per day, without silage or roots. Her milk tests over a per cent butter fat. Her sire is a graduate of the best of the best, born April 17, 1907. Her dam, MUNDILLA of Willowbanks (9470), has a record of 10,000 lbs. of milk on account of her true Holstein type. Also, a large, evenly-colored heifer, born April 17, 1907. Sired by Count Hengervald of Lakeview, son of Hengervald Payne DeKok. 100 lbs. of milk per week and 120 lbs. for thirty days.

Forest Ridge Holsteins
A few sons of King Sigmie Pisterle by sale, from tested dams. Price right and no siding quality. Also a few heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want or how we can see and them. Anything we can't do for you.

RIVERVIEW HERD
Offer Bull Calves from 4 to 10 mos. SIBYD BY KING IRENEBELLE WALKER whose 11 months dam, sister was 20.19 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 120 lbs. in 30 days from dams of three breeds at exceptionally low prices, make room.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY
Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per insertion.
YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice young hogs, St. for service.—C. C. Bedford, Welland, Ontario.
HANSPIRE BEE-CANADIAN Champion purebred, best herds heading Sows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Hastings, Ont.
CLYDEDALES, Imp. Stallions and Cows. Fresh importations always on hand. Write for particulars to—F. M. M. Luverne, Minn., U.S.A.

HOLST
No matter what
He is always pr
Write, or come
H. RUSSELL
FARMVIEW F
Too much mon
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J. J. ABRAHAM,
SILVER V. ROBBIN
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Bill, 13 mos.,
1200 lbs. and
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Grandson if you wa
C. McDUGALL &
Overstock
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Just now we are
in the best breed
of all excellent
individuals. If more
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We'll be pleased to an
writing, description and
ALLISON ST
W. P. Allison
LYNDALE H
Ball Calves
\$2000 F
BROWN BROS.
MAPLE
When looking fo
Can show you
want one or a car
GORDON H
Clark's Stati
Holstein
of the richest fo
Present offering
World's Champ
A. A. FAREY



# INS HOLSTEINS

Pin Herd  
Full Calves, five  
youngsters, from  
hatched calves  
WEST - ONT  
OLSTHEINS

No matter what your needs in  
Holsteins may be, see RUSSELL,  
the five Holstein man.  
He is always prepared to furnish  
writing in Holsteins.  
Write, or come and inspect  
H. RUSSELL Geneva, Ohio  
U.S.A.

## FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every  
year for poor bulls. Why not buy a  
few of our sons of Pontiac Korndyke,  
or Alpha Gladi, for sale; 150 head in  
charge. Come and see them or write.  
H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N.Y.

## WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Herms (5442)  
out of Imported Dam. Born April  
10, 1909. Large, straight and nicely  
mottled. Well adapted to the work of  
Superior Fava Dekol (777).  
Also a number of young bulls. One  
ready to sell to good use. Grand  
sons are Johanna Eve 4th Led (8108) and  
Mr. Abbecker's Merona Poach (4891).  
Price low.  
SILVER V. ROBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT  
Penwick Station, T.R.R.

## Grandson of King Segis

Bull, 2 1/2 mos., beautifully marked.  
Sired by the sire, best son of King  
Segis. Sire's dam best daughter of Paul  
Bess Dekol. Dam of bull Alma Jane.  
The per day for service. One year  
Warrant once if you want him. Price is \$110  
C. C. McDUGALL & SON, St. Elm's, Ont.

## Overstocked---Will Sell Cheap

Just now we are overstocked and we  
offer a sale of some Holstein Calves  
of the best breeding.  
We also offer Clydesdales, 3 four-  
year old stallions, 18 mares, a few fillies,  
all excellent individuals of popular breed-  
ing.  
The Hackneys, two stallions, 3 years  
old and one 4 years old, and two mares,  
3 years old and one mare, 4 years old.  
We will be pleased to answer your enquiry as to  
breeding, description and price.

## ALLISON STOCK FARM

W. P. Allison Chesterville, Ont.  
LYNDALE HOLSTEINS  
Full Calves from high record  
cows sired by the  
\$2000 Bull King Pontiac  
Artis Cana  
BROWN BROS., LEX, ONT

## MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle please  
call on you our 300 head in the store to buy if  
you want one or a car load. Drop a card  
GORDON H. MANHARD  
Clark's Station, C. P. R.

## Holsteins Over 4% Fat

I have established on my  
farm at Oshawa, Ont. a  
herd of Holstein Cattle,  
which shall be unobtainable and all shall give  
milk of 4% or over. We are  
Present offering for sale Bull Calf, grandson of King Segis and Pontiac Pet,  
The World's Champion Butter Cow.  
A. A. FAREWELL : : : OSHAWA, ONT.

## Pure Bred Dairy Cattle in British Columbia

From Farm and Dairy Special B. O.  
Correspondent

It is now more than 40 years since  
Dr. Tolmie, father of the present Deputy  
Agricultural Commissioner for B. C.,  
C. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, imported the  
first pure bred bull into this province.  
He was a Shorthorn, and as a  
natural Shorthorn breeder the  
breed was the most popular for many  
years after. As the farmers along the  
Fraser River became more pro-  
gressive several Shorthorns were purchased  
Shorthorns and began breeding them  
extensively. The first cattle for the  
ranches of the upper country were  
traced in from Oregon State, but after  
railway connection was made with the  
east, fresh blood was introduced from  
Ontario, and in some cases, direct  
from Scotland. Now that many of  
these large ranches are subdivided  
into fruit farms, very few animals of  
the best breeds are being imported.

Some of the big ranches prefer the  
Aberdeen Angus, while some favor the  
Herefords, but the Shorthorns  
have still many admirers where grass  
is plentiful. The farmers along the  
Fraser Valley have nearly all given  
up the breeding of beef cattle, and  
hay was worth only \$6 to \$8 and grain  
\$15 a ton the production of leaf was  
as profitable as anything else. Dairy  
products in those days were sub-  
stantially more than they are to-day.  
But with milk worth \$2 a cwt., hay  
\$30 and grain \$25 to \$35 a ton, beef  
production, to say the least, is not  
popular, and practically all the beef  
herds of the lower Fraser have given  
place to cattle of the dairy type.

THE HOLSTEIN MOST POPULAR  
Among the pure bred herds of British  
Columbia are represented the Hol-  
stein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey and  
a few Red Folds, with the Holstein  
probably the most popular. Among  
the first to bring the breed into  
British Columbia was Mr. H. F.  
Page, who brought a carload of good  
animals from Amherst, N.S., the de-  
scendants of which he still has on his  
farm at Matagui.

Another early importer of Holstein  
was Mr. J. M. Steves, of Steveston,  
who has bred some wonderful pro-  
ducers from these eastern impor-  
tations. At the recent show at New  
Westminster one of his cows won the  
supremacy, in competition with re-  
cent high priced animals from New  
York State and Ontario, as well as  
some exceedingly good cows of other  
breeds. Mr. Steves has owned several  
which have beaten the 90 lbs. of milk  
a day record, and has now a large  
and profitable herd which supplies a  
good percentage of the milk for his  
retail business in Vancouver.

Another man who has been breed-  
ing Holsteins for some time is H.  
Bonsall & Sons, Chemainus. They  
have some very good animals, and  
have been close competitors with Mr.  
Steves for honors at many of the fairs.

MONEY TALKS  
One of the most recent converts to  
the Holstein is Mr. T. R. Pearson,  
owner of New Westminster. On his farm

at Hammond he has about 50 head of  
well selected animals. A number of  
these are from the well known herd  
of Logan Bros., of Amherst, Point,  
N.S., and others from Ontario and  
New York State. Mr. Pearson is one  
of the first graduates of the Ontario  
Agricultural College, so that his nat-  
urally turns to the farm. He has for  
several years successfully managed a  
Trust and Investment Company, in  
New Westminster, it remains to be  
seen whether he will be as successful  
in the development of pure bred  
stock. He has abundant capital for  
this purpose, and should soon become  
one of the important live stock men  
of this province. Mr. Paul Black of  
Falmouth, N.S., is now managing his  
farm, and we may look for good re-  
sults.

The Colony Stock Farm, Coquitlam,  
owned by the Provincial Government  
in connection with the insane asy-  
lum, has recently imported some excel-  
lent Holsteins. Most of these were  
selected by Mr. H. L. Logan, a bro-  
ther of the Holstein breeders of Am-  
herst Point, N.S., so it is needless to  
say good selections were made. In-  
structions were to purchase a herd  
that could win at the Winnipeg and  
other western fairs. These were ob-  
tained in New York State, with in On-  
tario and some at Amherst Point. They  
were exhibited at Winnipeg, Regina,  
Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Van-  
couver, Victoria and New Westmin-  
ster, and were winners of champion  
ribbons at every show, and at some  
fairs captured them all British Co-  
lumbia has now some of the best Hol-  
steins in America. It will have ex-  
cellent grazing facilities and mild cli-  
mate should develop some wonderful  
specimens of the breed.

THE PREMIER AYRSHIRE HERD  
Holsteins, however, are not the  
only cattle. We have a few of the  
best Ayrshires that are to be found  
in Canada. The pioneer importers  
are A. C. Wells & Son of Chilliwack,  
who have about 50 excellent speci-  
mens of this breed. Some of these  
have been imported from Scotland,  
others from Ontario and Quebec, and  
a good many are of their own breed-  
ing.

One of this herd competed for the  
prize given for the best dairy cow  
at the New Westminster Show held a  
few weeks ago. The judges had some  
difficulty in deciding between this  
cow and the Holstein owned by Mr.  
Steves, mentioned earlier in this ar-  
ticle. This Ayrshire cow has made a  
fine record at the fair and is about  
all that could be desired in type. The  
Messrs. Wells are to be congratulated  
on having one of the best Ayr-  
shires herds in Canada. They have  
applied the tuberculin test and have  
weeded out all doubtful ones. This  
takes a good deal of courage, but it  
is something every breeder of pure  
bred stock should do.

Shannon Bros. of Cloverdale have  
quite a herd of Ayrshires, most of  
them bought through Robt. Hunter &  
Sons of Maxville, Onta. They have  
exhibited at several fairs, but as it  
interferes with their retail milk sup-  
ply they do not often bring their herd  
out. Shannon Bros. are first class  
stockmen, so we are sure in saying  
that no breed will deteriorate under  
their direction.

Another man who has some good  
Ayrshires is Joseph Thompson of Bar-  
dis. His herd is not very large but is  
steadily growing and we some day  
expect to see him owning one of the  
best.

GOOD CONDITION FOR JERSEYS  
There are several farmers in the  
province who are breeding Jerseys,  
which do well on the coast on account  
of the mild climate and are popular  
as a family cow.  
Mr. H. S. Holston, secretary of  
Vancouver Exhibition, has a small  
black Jersey and a Rock Mountain  
goat. They seem to do well on sham-  
rocks, granite rocks, maple leaves and

similar patriotic fare, on which the  
ordinary cow would starve. The milk  
of these cows is said to be very rich,  
though not abundant. If there is a  
place for this breed of cattle it is  
as family cows, which might be pastured  
on a vacant lot or in the back yard.  
One would only be expected to pro-  
duce milk enough for the ordinary  
modern family; for a Quebec family  
she would probably prove a decided  
failure.

There are many small breeders I  
have not mentioned but who are mak-  
ing a success in a limited way. Pure  
bred stock of the dairy breeds will be  
in demand here for some years to  
come. Many of our farmers are be-  
coming wealthy, and when they de-  
cide to buy, the best will be none too  
good.

At present prices butter fat is  
pretty expensive hog feed. Are you  
certain that your separator is in good  
running order and returning through  
the cream spout the last possible  
ounce of food possible?

## You Can't Cut Out A BOG FATTY, PURE OR THOROUGH GIPPIN, BUT ABSORBINE

It will clean them out permanently, and you  
won't be home same time. Does not  
disturb or excite the milk. Get  
bottles delivered. Book & E. free.  
ABSORBINE is a  
for manning, reduce Varicose Veins, Rup-  
tures, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Catarrhs, Ulcers,  
Bleeds After Glaucoma, Gout, Warts, Cysts, Ulcers  
and all other ailments. It will clean you more  
if you don't think it will. Call your agent  
or write to  
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 123, Lyons, N.Y., Montreal, Ca.

## AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Young Bulls and Heif-  
ers of good type and  
AND breeding not akin  
YORKSHIRES to two to five years  
of age. Also Cows and Heifers of  
different sizes. One Cow for Spring  
Calves. Jan. and Feb, 1912, plus of both  
sexes on hand.  
Write for prices.  
ALEX. HUMB & CO., - MENIE, ONT.  
Board's Station, G.T.R.

## RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of  
young bulls, from  
two to 18 months  
old. Write for prices  
pre-owned we have  
W. F. KAY, Raven  
dale, Ont.

## AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale--High-Class Ayrshires, all ages,  
including Calves and Bulls fit for service.  
First prize Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Send  
in your orders now for pigs to be shipped  
in March, April and May, price, as each.  
Registered in name of the firm. Apply to  
Hon. W. OWENS, or to ROBERT BINTON  
Proprietor  
River Side Farm - Montebello, Que.

## Neidpath Ayrshire Bulls

I offer two particularly choice Yearly  
Bulls from B. of P. dams and grand-dams  
with high records, and by an Auchenbrack  
bred sire.

## W. W. BALLANTYNE

STRAFORD, ONT. 'Phone.

## Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy  
tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported  
or Canadian bred, for sale.  
Long distance 'phone in house.  
R. R. NESS, - HOWICK, QUE.

## Tanglewold Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High Testing Record  
of Performance Cows.  
Present offerings--3 Young Cows that  
have just completed their lactation.  
Four Young Bulls from R. O. P. dams.  
Calves, both sexes.  
Mr. H. S. Holston, secretary of  
Vancouver Exhibition, has a small  
black Jersey and a Rock Mountain  
goat. They seem to do well on sham-  
rocks, granite rocks, maple leaves and



# EATON'S SEMI-ANNUAL BARGAIN SALE

JULY & AUGUST



**MONEY-  
SAVING  
OPPORTUNITIES  
FROM CANADA'S  
GREATEST  
MAIL ORDER  
HOUSE**

**SEE TO IT THAT YOU  
GET THIS CATALOGUE OF BIG VALUES**

**L**ET US HAVE YOUR NAME and address on a post card and we will mail you a copy of this book of bargains. You'll welcome its coming because within its pages are better buying chances than you've ever known—and besides the assortment is most varied. There's something of interest for all the family. Natty Summer wear for the women folk in the most pleasing and becoming styles—Men's and Boys' wearables—well tailored clothing and other garments—and what a host of home needs! It would almost seem as if we had gathered together a little of everything—just enough for one's needs and present requirements. So now that we have given you a foretaste of what's in store for you and with the assurance that this Catalogue can, and will, save you money, why not share in all this saving—and don't delay either, because the time is short.

**JUST TWO MONTHS TO  
BUY AT LOW PRICES**

**WRITE US TO-DAY  
FOR A CATALOGUE**

**AN EATON PURCHASE  
MEANS SATISFACTION  
OR YOUR MONEY BACK**

**A**LREADY orders are pouring in—and pouring out—quick service is our motto. We aim at sending out orders the same day as received. It's just like shopping in town. With you the wonderfully interesting choosing this Sale Catalogue affords, and we, at this end, fully keyed up for quick action—ready at a moment's notice to fill out your commands, and hasten your purchase with all necessary precaution and despatch. To those who have not this Catalogue at hand, we say again, "Why miss all this?" At least try out your own judgment on this Catalogue of great values. Send to-day for **YOUR** copy. **DON'T DELAY.**

**R**EMEMBER that should you for any reason feel dissatisfied with your purchase, **WE WILL GLADLY REFUND YOUR MONEY AND PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES BOTH WAYS.** We feel sure, however, that your purchase will open up to your entire satisfaction. Be it a ten-cent article or a one hundred dollar purchase—the guarantee goes just the same—no exceptions—no rulings or equivocations. The **EATON** guarantee says, **MONEY BACK IF WE FAIL TO PLEASE.** That's your protection against any possible failure on our part to serve you well. Send us a trial order during this Sale, and see for yourself how we make dollars earn more than usual for you.

**EATONS SEND ALL HEAVY GOODS  
OF \$25.00 AND OVER ARE**

**FREIGHT PREPAID, AND ALL ORDERS  
ALSO SENT FREE DELIVERY**

**GET EATON'S PRICES  
ON BINDER TWINE  
BEFORE BUYING**

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
TORONTO - CANADA

**DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE YOUR  
CORRECT NAME AND ADDRESS  
— AND WRITE PLAINLY —**