

Issued Each Week - Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 31

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 3

1911.



### A WONDERFUL COW THAT HAS MADE A TRULY WONDERFUL RECORD

Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, the cow here shown and owned by Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., is the first Canadian cow to make over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days. She is a four-year-old. Her best day's milking while making her recent record was 95 lbs. in a day. Other particulars about this cow and how her owners make records, are given in an article on page 5. The Messrs. Flatt are out to make the Ormsby and the Francy families valuable. Breeders having any of this blood will find it worth extra money to them, since it develops that it is capable of big things.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT

You will have to go a long way to find a person who has had an accident with a "SIMPLEX" bowl. And, what's more! A worn out

## Simplex Link-Blade Separator

is as scarce as hen's teeth. There are several reasons why this Separator has the reputation of being a "no break, no wear" machine.

The "Simplex" bowls are made of a very ductile grade of seamless steel tubing, that even if it were subjected to an extreme pressure would stretch, but would not fly to pieces. The spindles are made of a special grade of high carbon steel, heat treated, to increase their toughness.

There is no safer or stronger bowl than the low speed "Simplex" bowl, and this is a point that you should think about especially in these days of cheaply built high bowl speed separators.

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J. O. ORR, Manager, City all, TORONTO

### What Another Market Means

The leading articles, which as farmers we have to sell, and which will be affected greatly to our benefit when Parliament accepts reciprocity, are set forth in the following:

| Article—            | Present U.S. Rate | U.S. Rate Under Reciprocity |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cattle, over \$14   | 27 1/2 %          | Free                        |
| Horses, over \$150  | 25 %              | "                           |
| Hogs, each          | \$1 50            | "                           |
| Sheep, each         | 1 50              | "                           |
| Wheat, bushel       | 15                | "                           |
| Oats, bushel        | 15                | "                           |
| Barley, bushel      | 30                | "                           |
| Hay, ton            | 4 00              | "                           |
| Straw, ton          | 1 00              | "                           |
| Potatoes, bushel    | 25                | "                           |
| Onions, bushel      | 40                | "                           |
| Apples, bushel      | 25                | "                           |
| Peaches, bushel     | 25                | "                           |
| Butter, pound       | 6                 | "                           |
| Cheese, pound       | 6                 | "                           |
| Fresh milk, gallon  | 2                 | "                           |
| Fresh cream, gallon | 5                 | "                           |
| Eggs, dozen         | 5                 | "                           |

Certainly our farmers will accept this and reach out and use our influence to get it.

### Discovery Affecting Clay Roads

A roadmaking discovery, which, if the claims made for it can be substantiated, is of national importance, has been made by an Ontario man, who for some time has been residing in the west. The discovery has been submitted to the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Like many other important inventions, it is a by-product of another. The inventor was interested in the pottery trade, and produced and patented a compound intended to temper clay for the manufacture of brick, tile, and other products. Its effect is to overcome the alkali, which to a greater or less extent is present in all clays. As alkali is responsible for cracking in drying and checking and melting in firing, a saving of waste is made, and firing may be proceeded with more rapidly when the danger of melting is eliminated.

When he got this length the potter Logan to experiment on the effect of the treatment of clay roads. After experimenting he asserts that a relatively inexpensive treatment of a clay road would transform such a road into a smooth, noiseless, and dustless one that would not absorb moisture and would therefore give forth no mud. The effect of the compound is to close the pores, and one treatment would last for years.

### About Red Clover for Seed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Reports from the Ontario red clover districts show that the prospects for seed are extremely poor. Even in the Erie counties, the dry weather during May and June shortened the hay and pasture to such an extent that much of the second growth will be used for fodder. Where the first growth blossomed well considerable seed is forming, which is not usual. However, the clover midge is taking some toll.

I believe the farmers of the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence counties would find it profitable to buy their second growth clover for the production of seed. If it blooms well, the harvest should be good; if not, it can be turned into hay or pasture.

It is easy to harvest clover seed. Mow it when the straw is tough from dew or rain. After it has lain two or three days it is ready to be raked up into good-sized bundles. It should be damp with dew when raked in order to prevent shelling. It may be housed in a week or days.

In December an ordinary threshing machine will thresh it satisfactorily. Put a hardwood board behind the cylinder attached to the machine on the left. Bring it to within a foot

or so of the other end of the cylinder, then close up the front of the cylinder on the opposite end. This drives the straw through the whole length of the cylinder. If plenty of concave surface is used and the first row of teeth removed to create a draft, the seed will be very well hulled by going through once.

If a Winchester Springs farmer can grow 5 1/2 bushels per acre on 1 1/2 acres, realizing over \$55 an acre of seed, besides the value of the first cut of hay, it will surely pay others to consider this crop.—T. G. Raynor, Ontario Representative of Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, has notified the managers of the International Dry-Farming Congress which meets at Colorado Springs, October 16, that the province of Alberta will give a \$100 trophy cup as one of the premiums at the Dry-Farmed Exposition. The cup will be awarded for the best exhibit of forage crops and grasses made by a county or district, and is open to the world's competition.

## The Taxation Question

### Land Values in Town and Country

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Please print the enclosed in Farm and Dairy and oblige. It may help some to see where taxes should come from.—W. D. Lamb, Plumus, Man.

A few days ago a friend of the Sun purchased a residence on a town 30 miles west of Toronto. He paid \$1,000 for it. About the same time a farm of 50 acres, with a house on it, quite as valuable as that purchased by the Sun's friend in town in question, and only a few miles further from Toronto, was also purchased at \$1,000. The 50-acre farm, besides the house, had erected thereon barn, pigery, driving shed and basement stabling for 20 head of live stock. There were also on the farm 10 acres of orchard, a good deal of it in bearing. Still this farm sold at the same price as a house, with perhaps a quarter of an acre of land attached, in a minor town.

Another case: There is in Toronto, situated at a point nearly five miles from the corner of King and Yonge streets, a lot with a frontage on one street of 100 feet and on another of 150. The lot has no special value as a possible business or manufacturing site; and yet it is valued by the church authorities which own it, and would sell for \$5,000. Up in the county of Grey, a good section of a 100-acre farm with 80 acres cleared, with a fine brick house and fairly good outbuildings thereon, could be had for a thousand less.

There is in what is here written no straining after effect by the statement of extreme cases. The comparisons made are not between farms in the wilds of Northern Ontario, or the heart of the chief city of the province. They are between two good agricultural sections in older Ontario on the one hand and a minor town and a point near the outskirts of Toronto on the other.

Why the difference in values? We should a town lot barely big enough for a cabbage garden sell for the price of a whole farm. No more important subject than this could be presented for debate by farmers' organizations.

This land value is a peculiar something that puzzles the most of us. But let once the people see what it is, then look out for storms. Deceitful politicians will then take the wool.

### Issued Each Week

Vol. XXX.

### A Lesson in Soil

It requires a season in Western Ontario that where the good farmer has cultivator of the soil. It is dependent upon available moisture as a vehicle by which plants may avail themselves. Therefore in the main dependent on soil moisture another one factor. It is we need to give our best soil moisture so much the means at our disposal much or how little available for our crops.

On the last day of June Farm and Dairy was in the and spent some hours in one at Agincourt, the other and worked by Messrs. Y. Rennie, respectively, sons-in-law, Ontario's famous golf was something striking at farms, and notwithstanding drought, which at that time the crops looked remarkable to crops on some of the As to what made the difference find out.

### WHAT MADE THE

The soil in the district rially. All of the farms in sunshine and had experienced rain, yet on the Rennie farm than the common run. We a matter of fertility; by enquiry we became convinced of cultivation—a matter soil that in addition to rain there would be a maximum fall and soil moisture content the crops.

Both of Mr. Rennie's sons footsteps of their father a the methods which brought renown as a grower of good methods of cultivation as stated by Mr. Simpson Remuneration is perhaps best appearance of the crops on this season and also by the standing Field Crop V. G. the having been carrying off all of the pro-

THE SECRET OF OR After harvest cultivation is after-marking for crop success is seen as the crop is hauled lightly, not over the will be hard and dry, in which to plow to a greater extent cultivated from time to when it is again plowed, the seven inches and sometimes on the crop that is to follow. This after-harvest cultivation is the opportunity to dest-

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FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1911.

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### A Lesson in Soil Cultivation

It requires a season like the one experienced in Western Ontario this year to demonstrate where the good farmer has it over the indifferent cultivator of the soil. The success of any crop is dependent upon available plant food and upon moisture as a vehicle by means of which the plants may avail themselves of the plant food. Therefore in the main a successful crop is dependent upon soil moisture more than upon any other one factor. It is to soil moisture that we need to give our best consideration since on soil moisture so much depends. Cultivation is the means at our disposal for determining how much or how little available moisture we will have for our crops.

On the last day of June one of the editors of Farm and Dairy was in the vicinity of Agincourt and spent some hours in looking over two farms one at Agincourt, the other at Milliken, owned and worked by Messrs. W. G. Rennie and Jas. Rennie, respectively, sons of Mr. Simpson Rennie, Ontario's famous gold medal farmer. There was something striking about the crops on these farms, and notwithstanding the prolonged drought, which at that time was at its height, the crops looked remarkably well and were superior to crops on some of the neighboring farms. As to what made the difference we undertook to find out.

#### WHAT MADE THE BETTER CROPS

The soil in the district does not vary materially. All of the farms had received the same sunshine and had experienced the same lack of rain, yet on the Rennie farms were crops better than the common run. We thought the question a matter of fertility; but after considerable enquiry we became convinced that it was a matter of cultivation—a matter of so managing the soil that in addition to maintaining the fertility there would be a maximum amount of rainfall and soil moisture conserved for the use of the crops.

Both of Mr. Rennie's sons are following in the footsteps of their father and are following out the methods which brought him such success and renown as a grower of good crops. That the methods of cultivation as practiced and advocated by Mr. Simpson Rennie are worthy of emulation is perhaps best demonstrated by the appearance of the crops on the two Rennie farms this season and also by the success of their crops in the standing Field Crops Competition. Mr. W. G. Rennie having been successful last year carrying off all of the premier honors.

#### THE SECRET OF COON CROPS

After-harvest cultivation is one of the big factors making for crop success on the Rennie farms. As soon as the crop is harvested the land is plowed lightly, not over three inches unless the soil be hard and dry, in which case it is necessary to plow to a greater depth. This soil is then cultivated from time to time until late fall, when it is again plowed, this time to a depth of seven inches and sometimes deeper depending upon the crop that is to follow.

This after-harvest cultivation affords an excellent opportunity to destroy weed life, and

what is still more important it conserves the moisture already in the soil and leaves it open and mellow so that all the rainfall is readily absorbed and conserved for the use of the crop the following year.

#### THE ROTATION ON THESE FARMS

A six-year rotation is followed by both of Mr. Rennie's sons. Sometimes when pasture is required this is lengthened out by one year. The crops follow one another in the following order: Peas after sod, then oats, barley or wheat, matured and followed by roots and rape, then oats, or barley seeded down with clover and timothy, which is left for two years. All the grain is fed on the farm save what little fall wheat is grown, and any that is sold is more than replaced by the extra feeding stuffs that are purchased. An article giving in detail a description of these farms and the methods thereon will be published in an early issue of Farm and Dairy.

### Minor Points About Fitting Cattle

The finer points in fitting animals for the show ring, such as polishing horns and braiding tails, must not be neglected if first honors are to be ensured. An animal carefully fitted will, with the most of judges, take precedence over an animal shown in a rougher state even though the sec-

#### A Word of Appreciation

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—Quality is what counts these days and I must congratulate you for having superior quality in everything that goes into Farm and Dairy. Then, too, its timely suggestiveness and the condensed, intensely practical, helpful, nature of your articles makes your paper invaluable to me and the members of my family.—C. H. Porter, Simcoe Co., Ont.

ond animal possesses greater merit. As competition becomes keener the smaller points become more important.

At a leading western fair two years ago two Jersey cows were closely matched for first place. The cow that took first money was shown by an Ontario breeder. His animal was perfectly fitted. The animal taking second place was really the letter individual of the two. She had not been fitted. Manure was clinging to her flanks. A little attention to details on the part of the western breeder would have given him first place.

As the number of pure bred herds increases and competition becomes keener, decisions, of necessity, must be given on points of very fine distinction, and therefore the importance of fitting must continue to increase.

Attention to minute details in fitting may not add to the intrinsic worth of an animal; it adds immensely to its appearance, however, and to its chances of success in the show ring. Would-be exhibitors while at the shows should note carefully the attentions given the cattle by any of the prominent breeders.—"Herdsmen."

I have had very satisfactory results by adding alfalfa leaves to the grain ration for hogs.—John Clark, Grey Co., Ont.

### Dairying Brings Prosperity in P.E.I.

Frank Glydon, Prince Co., P. E. I.

Twenty years ago only two or three factories in Prince Edward Island were making butter and cheese and that to a very limited extent. Circumstances forced us farmers into dairying. About that time the farms became exhausted to such an extent by the growing of cereals and sending them away to the neighboring provinces that farming became unprofitable and discouraging to the youthful generation of our province. We were annually losing a considerable number of the prime of our young manhood.

The government was quick to see the trouble and decided to establish a cheese factory on the cooperative system at New Perth, Queen's County, and pay the manager of the factory for a limited time. Other parts of the province soon became enthusiastic over the matter and formed cooperative factories nearly all over the Island until they were almost crowding each other out. We farmers became educated to the conservation of our soil by keeping more stock and feeding the products of our farms at home instead of sending our raw material to the neighboring provinces to build the farms there.

We farmers have awakened to the possibilities of our soil and the conservation of our farms has been taken up in earnest. One travelling through our farming sections where dairying is most practised will see a marked improvement in the farms and people. We are happy and comfortable.

We have proved that our farms can be restored to their former fertility by feeding the products of the soil on the farm and at the same time we can increase our own wealth. If our own farmers will only continue in the business, which has lifted many of us from poor circumstances to prosperity, it will only be a few years until more of the world will envy the name long ago given to our province, the "Garden of the Gulf."

### A Silo Worth \$100 a Year

Wm. J. Gould, Lambton Co., Ont.

I find the silo a most profitable investment. The silo method of feeding, even at the extra expense, is greatly in advance of the old method of feeding dry fodder corn. Our silo is of wood, 14½ by 30 ft. The staves are on a 2-ft. 9-in. cement foundation. The cost was in the neighborhood of \$125, not including my own labor.

I can safely say that I can feed one-third more stock than formerly, as I can mix cut straw with the silage, but not with corn fodder. The stock looks more thrifty and the milk flow has increased. Before I built the silo I wintered only one milk cow each year, as I did not consider winter dairying profitable. This same cow doubled her flow on silage. I now keep four winter cows and had I more help would keep 10.

I find it hard to place a money value on my silo. I once heard one of the best farmers in Lambton Co., Ont., say that he would not be without his silo for \$100 a year, and after having used one I am about of his opinion.

### The Care of Weaning Foals\*

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner.

Be certain that your foal is old enough to wean, that he is in fair condition, thriving and healthy, that he knows what grain is and what it is for, and that, should you have any cow's milk to spare, he will not be above drinking it. As to age, no colt should, if at all possible, be permanently separated from his dam until he is at least four months old, while another month, or even two, by her side will make him a better horse and lessen considerably the risks of his first winter. Many farmers, however, who are trying to raise colts can ill afford to let their mares suckle so long, and while it might, in many cases, be more profitable for such men to refrain from breeding altogether, the fact remains that they must use the mares on the farm, and the foals have to suffer accordingly.

#### EARLY FEEDING TUITION

It is a good plan to teach the foal to eat out of the same box as his dam, and it is astonishing how little tuition, even with very young colts, is necessary when the food is placed within easy reach. For some time also before the foal is actually weaned he should be schooled to drink milk, if there is milk to be had, and it is well to remember in this connection that milk drinking is an accomplishment of no little value for any horse to acquire, nothing being more advantageous to an animal suffering from any febrile or debilitating disease, than the voluntary absorption of milk in lieu of other fluid when the appetite for solids is capricious or altogether lost.

As regards the diet best suited for young foals, many different opinions are promulgated, but in the experience of the writer nothing is equal to good, sound oats with a moderate admixture of bran twice a day, and a well scalded, not too bulky, mash of the same materials, seasoned with a tablespoonful of salt, and perhaps a handful of crushed oil cake for the evening meal. Many recommend crushed oats, but repeated trials have convinced the most successful breeders that whole oats are more nutritious, and if properly masticated, as they generally are when fed with dry bran, more easily digested than chopped feed.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

Colts should be halter broken and taught to lead when yet with the dam, as this renders them much more tractable and easily controlled during the excitement inseparable from weaning, and also facilitates housing when the accommodation is limited, and there are several to be kept together. Loose boxes are preferable to ordinary stalls for young stock, but provided the stable is clean, airy and well lighted it will do no harm when they are tied at night, taking it for granted that they enjoy to the greater part of every day the freedom of a roomy, and in winter, well sheltered yard. This latter point is of very great importance. Your youngster must have a chance to develop bone and muscle, and in no other way than by lots of exercise can he be reasonably expected to properly assimilate the generous diet recommended above, while despite all old-fashioned ideas to the contrary, without a liberal grain allowance he will not likely be much to look at when the sun begins to melt the snow in the spring. When two or more colts are kept together it is better to have them separated at feeding times, or the strongest of the lot will be apt to wax fat at the expense of his weaker or less voracious companions, many backward colts being literally starved by careless neglect of this simple precautionary measure.

Weanlings are frequently troubled to a considerable extent with intestinal worms of various kinds, especially if grazed on low lying pastures in late summer or early fall. Some of these parasites are more to be dreaded than others, but none of them are desirable guests or in any way bene-

\*From "Horse Breeding and Rearing of Colts," a new bulletin, free on request to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

ficial to their involuntary hosts, and it is therefore advisable to take measures for their removal. The old farmer's remedy of wood ashes and salt is not to be laughed at in this connection, and if persevered with in small doses for some time will often have the desired effect, but where a more speedy and certain riddance is desired it is well to give a course of antihelmintic powders, as iron sulphate, one drachm, or powdered arcanum, two or three drachms twice a day in a little soft food for a week, to be followed by a drench composed of turpentine, one oz., and raw linseed oil from 10 oz. to a pint, according to the size and condition of the patient. This mixture should be given on an empty stomach and all dry food withheld until the bowels have responded to its action. In all cases of intestinal worms, benefit is found from occasional injections of tepid water strongly impregnated with soap, and for this purpose Gamgee's enema funnel, a cheap and convenient instrument easily turned out by any tinsmith, will be found suitable. Some varieties of worms demand for their successful removal a repetition of the medicinal treatment, but those most commonly met are generally satisfactorily disposed of at the first attempt.

#### HOW TO RID THEM OF LICE

External parasites should also be guarded against. Many a good colt has gone to skin and bone from the constant irritation and uneasiness produced by lice, and whenever a young animal shows unaccountable loss of condition and want of thrift it is advisable to examine him closely for signs of the presence of these undesirable companions. Should they be detected, the sufferer may in reasonably mild weather be washed well with carbolic soap and soft warm water, and after thoroughly drying the skin, carefully and closely dressed, more particularly about the roots of the mane, with a good insecticide. For this purpose an ointment composed of equal parts by weight of sulphur and lard will be found effectual, as also safe, cheap and easily procured. In cold weather the washing must, of course, be dispensed with, but the ointment may be applied without risk in a moderately warm stable at any season of the year.

When colts are debarrated from taking much outdoor exercise their hoofs very soon become deformed, and great harm is often done to the bony and tendinous structures of the limbs from neglect to properly trim and regulate the growth of the horny coverings of the feet. Accidents of various kinds are liable to occur, and in all such cases the advantage of having the patients halter broken, thoroughly domesticated and free from fear of their human friends is incalculable. This state of affairs can only be brought about by the most careful, systematic and painstaking handling of the young animals from the time they are foaled, but more especially during the first week or two after weaning.

### Bladder Campion a Bad Weed

Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

A weed that is becoming very serious in many parts of Ontario is the bladder campion. It is a deep-rooted perennial, and unless taken in good time becomes a very serious pest. It has appeared on my farm recently. I know it did not come in seed grain, and the only explanation is that it was carried there by birds. Unless, therefore, we are content to have bladder campion a constant menace, neighbors must cooperate in destroying the weeds.

When first found in a district this weed is comparatively easy to overcome. If it is spotted out and a handful of salt put in the hole, the plant is killed effectually. I drive around my farm quite frequently looking for weeds and always carry a pail of salt and a spud. Those who have seen what a pest bladder campion is in some districts, as I have, take every precaution to keep it out of their own.

### Satisfied With Cement Silo

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

My cement silo is giving the best of satisfaction, and I consider that it is cheaper than a wooden one. My silo is 16 by 40 feet and of solid cement. We paid \$120 to the contractor and building it, and furnished the cement and gravel. Forty barrels of cement cost \$1.50 a barrel. We had to put in a 10 foot foundation of cement anyway, so I thought we might as well make it cement all the way up. The top and chute of my silo cost more than was necessary. \$65, but I like to see a good job. The top and chute are painted red to match the barn.



Recently Built and Eminently Satisfactory

Mr. E. Terrill, a prize-winning farmer in the Dun Farns Competitions last year and the year before gives in the adjoining article some silo facts worth considering.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

A big advantage in a cement silo is that there is no tightening of hoops in April and May, when the winds dry out the stave structure; nor is there any loosening of hoops in the fall. Two of my cousins who have stave silos tell me that it takes two men half a day to tighten the hoops. Every two or three years stave silos have to be straightened up. Last year there were three stave silos blown down in this neighborhood. There is no danger of my cement silo blowing down. Nor do I have to insure it against fire. Cement is sometimes objected to because of the silage freezing, but I have not noticed that the silage froze any more in my silo than in the stave silos of my neighbors.

#### ENSILAGE MORE VALUABLE

In my opinion silage is worth double as much for feed as is dry fodder. Some of my pure bred Holstein heifers, only two years old, were giving 50 to 60 lbs. of milk a day last spring. This, of course, was not due entirely to ensilage, but I am convinced that as good records could not have been made without ensilage for feed. The young stock thrive on silage as they never did on dry fodder. It gives them a nice slick appearance and a splendid appetite. Another advantage in favor of the silage over fodder is in storage. The silo holds 140 tons. We could not begin to lose that amount of dry corn.

I intend soon to put up another silo for summer feeding. This letting the cows slack off on milk in August is a more serious loss than most of us suppose as they never regain the lost ground. The only thing I cannot understand about the silo is how I got along without one so long.

### Co-operation A

W. H. Chano

The growth of co-operators in the United States is very rapid during the year. It has undoubtedly been a whole, co-operation is a great success. In many places greatly benefited production and quality. Oak Fruit Growers' Association in Missouri, many going out of the business largely through the strawberry business, prosperous of any age state.

#### BENEFITS OF

Some of the benefits enables small growers crop may be distributed in the market. It enables a brand that will and will thus insure reliable better business for fruit buyers, transport enables a community to fruit that for any reason to grow except in small brings better equipment plants for handling the insures better care of the cases it results in greater

#### DIFFICULTIES

Some of the difficulties are: (1) Since the operation are in distributing a reputation for growers in a section rated will receive these as good prices as men. Since this is true, indeed slow to come into the



An Example of the barns on Messrs. D.

of the association who so as well as they with the share toward the support tend to drop out. (2) A of confidence in and loyalty by the members.

#### SIZE OF ASSOCIATION

The size and organization have to be adapted to the particular section. However, most promising type of handles a large share of produce from any section. The members uniform enough to uniform characteristics for. This general association should be divided into well organized so that there will be personal general manager through the members of the small association. In the apple industry the



**Co-operation Among Fruit Growers**

W. H. Chandler, Columbia, Mo.

The growth of co-operation among fruit growers in the United States and Canada has been very rapid during the past 10 years. While there have undoubtedly been many failures, taken as a whole, co-operation has unquestionably been a great success. In many sections the growers have been greatly benefited in price, and in increased production and quality. The year before the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association began operations in Missouri, many strawberry growers were going out of the business because of poor prices. Largely through the efforts of this association, the strawberry business is probably the most prosperous of any agricultural business in the state.

**BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION**

Some of the benefits of co-operation are: It enables small growers to ship in car lots. The crop may be distributed so as to prevent gluts in the market. It enables the growers to establish a brand that will be known in the markets, and will thus insure better prices. It makes possible better business methods in dealing with the fruit buyers, transportation companies, etc. It enables a community to make use of varieties of fruit that for any reason it may not be desirable to grow except in small quantities. It generally brings better equipment, such as cold storage plants, for handling the fruits of a section. It insures better care of the orchards. In nearly all cases it results in greater stability of the industry.

**DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY**

Some of the difficulties in the way of co-operation are: (1) Since the chief benefits from co-operation are in distributing the crop and establishing a reputation for the section, independent growers in a section where an association is located will receive these benefits and get nearly as good prices as members of the association. Since this is true, independent growers will be slow to come into the association, and members

of the association is in establishing a grade that will be rigidly maintained from year to year. For this reason co-operation in the apple business must necessarily begin on a small scale and enlarge as the growers become accustomed to rigidly maintaining a high standard.

**A Discussion of Soiling Crops**

D. D. Gray, Farm Foreman, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Soiling crops as a means to supply green foods for cows, to supplement pastures when they become short and dry, cannot be over-estimated. For although the grass may be plentiful yet it becomes dry and loses its succulence and is not suited for milk production. Hence the necessity of having some soiling crops or succulent food to supplement the pastures.

The list of soiling crops is a long one, but those most adapted for our purposes are peas and oats, vetches and clover, and crows. Where alfalfa can be grown it stands as one of the best for summer feeding, as it can be cut two or three times at least during the season. Soiling crops are valuable insofar as they are palatable, nutritious, abundant in growth and the length of time they remain succulent.

**HAVE CROPS AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED**

It is wise to make provision by growing some of these so that they will be available when needed, for most of us have found that dry spells come and down goes the milk yield, and it generally stays down when allowed to drop off at this time of the year for any length of time. Crops that are cultivated while growing are safer to grow to supply soiling food, as they suffer less from drought than other crops. For instance, it is possible to grow a good crop of corn in a season too dry to obtain a good crop of peas and oats.

The feeding of ensilage as a soiling food is growing rapidly in favor. It can be conveniently fed and the supply assured, as the crop is grown the year before. It also has another advantage in that it can be fed without requiring any horse

**Handling Dairy Cows For Record Work**

Possibly few if any of our dairy cattle breeders have been as successful at dairy cattle record work as have Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, the well known Holstein breeders of Wentworth Co., Ont. Recently one of the editors of Farm and Dairy spent a few hours with the Messrs. Flatt looking over their stock and farm. For the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers we questioned Mr. Flatt, Sr., as to how he made these records, and he replied: "Would you be any good in your position and for the work you are doing if you were not prepared for it? The same principle applies to a cow. We have got to prepare a cow before she will make a record."

"It is not necessary to dry up a cow to get a record. A cow must be developed from year to year if she is to excel in record work, and the only way to develop a cow is to keep her milking. We never dry up a cow in order to get a record, and we will not do it. The only cow we ever dried up in order to get her record did not accomplish anything."

**A COW REQUIRES TWO MONTHS' REST**

"A cow requires to be dry two months in any case, and if we do not give her this rest she will take it out of us in her decreased production during the following lactation period."

"Just how to go about making a record with any particular cow cannot be written down in black and white. There are many things to be considered and no two cows will respond exactly the same to any given treatment. A cow has got to be right, and then get the best of care. There is no use stating just what feeds to give, since what one cow will eat another often will not care for, and then one must get something that cow will eat."

**ONE OF THEIR RECORD BREAKERS**

The four-year-old Holstein, Jennie Bonerages Ormsby, may be cited as a fair example of the skill of the Messrs. Flatt in handling dairy cows for milk records. This heifer is the first 30 lb. cow to be developed in Canada. Her official record, as was published in Farm and Dairy, page two, July 13th, for 30 days was 125 1/2 lbs. of butter, from 2,580 lbs. of milk. Her seven day record is 30.76 lbs. butter. The daily ration for this cow was as follows: 10 lbs. bran worth 9c; 4 lbs. corn chop worth 5c; 3 lbs. oat chop worth 4c; 2 lbs. oil-cake worth 3c—a total of 19 lbs. meal worth 21c a day, or \$6.30 for 30 days. In addition to this she received all the green grass she wanted. Mr. Flatt allows \$4.50 for the grass during the month, which makes a total of \$10.80 as the cost of food for 30 days. Her milk, 2,580 lbs., sold wholesale on the Hamilton market at 16c a gal., brought \$41.28, there being a balance of \$30.48 for caring for the one cow for 30 days, which goes to show that the art of obtaining big milk production is worth while.

**FACTS ABOUT THIS RECORD COW**

The record made by this heifer is the more remarkable in that it was made during the excessively hot weather of June and early July. She is the only cow in the world that ever made such a record in hot weather, and as a four-year old she has not been beaten by any cow elsewhere. While making her recent record, her best day's milking was 95 lbs. As a two-year-old (for which age she holds the championship for the world for a two-year-old carrying calf), she made 832 lbs. of butter in one year. In the light of these facts it appears, as Mr. Flatt affirms, that this cow, Jennie Bonerages Ormsby, stands a chance of giving fellows on the other side (United States) some trouble in getting those records, known amongst dairy breeders as "the big things."

Do your horses shiver and try to get away from you when you are currying them? Apply the curry comb a little lighter.



An Exceedingly Comfortable and Attractive Ontario Farm Steading

The barns on Messrs. D. C. Flatt and Son's farm, Wentworth Co., Ont., appear to the right of the illustration. Mr. D. C. Flatt's residence to the left.

of the association who see the independents doing as well as they without having to pay their share toward the support of the association, may tend to drop out. (2) A spirit of envy, and lack of confidence in and loyal support of the association by the members.

**SIZE OF ASSOCIATIONS**

The size and organization of an association will have to be adapted to the conditions of each particular section. However, generally speaking, the most promising type of association is one that handles a large share of the output of fruit or produce from any section with natural environments uniform enough to produce a fruit with uniform characteristics for the entire section. This general association should in almost all cases be divided into well organized sub-associations so that there will be personal contact from the general manager through the local officers to the members of the small associations.

In the apple industry the principal benefit from

labor, which counts for a great deal in the busy season.

No fast rule can be given as to the exact time to commence feeding grain, if it has been stopped while the cows were on good pasture. The kind of grain or concentrates to be fed, of necessity are to be governed by the price of the feeds to be bought, the kind on hand, and also the nature and quality of the soiling crop used. There is, however, a principle which can be followed through all feeding and which will apply to feeding of concentrates with soiling crops, as well as during the winter: Namely, this, that when the soiling crops are made up of clovers or peas and oats or any protein foods it will be in order to make such feeds as barley and corn as factors in the concentrates fed. If, on the other hand, the soiling crop is made up of green crop or ensilage, then the concentrates should be high in protein such as bran, gluten meal, oil cake meal or even ground oats.



FARM MANAGEMENT

Anxious about His Alfalfa

I have sown some alfalfa this year... it is now May 30th, and to-day some of it is as high as I could see...

Should weather conditions be favorable, however, you would gain but little advantage in your alfalfa and your barley would be worth more when cut for grain.

Anent Plowing Alfalfa Sod

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The agricultural papers have been booming the growing of alfalfa and considerable has been said as to plows of sowing...

But I am now wondering if I had not better make a halt, as I have been told of people who had to put two teams on a single furrow plow and they described it as being almost impossible to plow alfalfa sod...

NOTE.—There is not any particular difficulty in breaking an alfalfa sod, that ordinary plowing. Any extra effort required to plow alfalfa sod is many times compensated for in the increased fertility of the soil...

One need not hesitate to sow alfalfa on an account of any difficulty in breaking the alfalfa sod. If pastured closely the plants will be killed, the crowns may when it is to be plowed, say for corn, there will be little if any extra difficulty in plowing more than there would be on an ordinary sod...

Unique Features at Dairy Show

A feature of the International Dairy Show to be held in Milwaukee, October 10-18, will be a dairy cow judging contest, the judging to be done by breeders, herdsmen and the students in an agricultural college.

age. Herdsmen or boys desiring to enter this contest are requested to write and give their names to the secretary.

Special attention is to be given at the show to promoting a spirit of friendly rivalry among herdsmen with a view to securing the neatest and most instructive display of dairy cattle. The awards will be made on the following basis, the exhibition to be inspected daily between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and a record made on:

- 1. Condition of cattle with reference to being well groomed and attractive in appearance.
2. Condition of stall and adjoining floor space. Bedding to be well arranged, litter properly removed, pails, boxes, blankets, feed, etc., in perfect order.
3. Legends giving name of proprietor, names of cattle, and information concerning individual animals.
4. Neatness, courtesy, and general conduct of attendants.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in the swine department which will be answered in this paper. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions of swine experiences through these columns.

Keeps Boars on Earth Floor

If there is any secret about keeping large hogs on the earth floor in good condition it is that they be kept on a ground floor. Recently one of the editors of Farm and Dairy looked over the farm and stock place of Messrs. D. C. Flatt and Son's place, Wentworth Co., Ont. While looking through the piggeries he noticed that the boars were kept on a loose ground floor.

These hogs were of a tremendous size, but, notwithstanding their size, they were as active and as supple as young pigs. They exercised and moved about with a fine carriage, and Mr. Flatt gave his assurance that if allowed out of their pens they would outrun a man.

Feeding Dairy By-Products

J. L. Powell, Wellington Co., Ont. What is the money value of skim milk for feeding hogs? Most of us place on it an arbitrary value at such a number, generally 20 cts., and always calculate the value of skim milk by that standard. I have found, however, that the value of the skim milk depends on the condition in which it is fed and the amount that is fed in proportion to other feeds. I now find on looking over Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," which is my guide in all feeding operations, that experiments carried out at the Wisconsin Station show my belief. Henry reports that when corn is valued at \$25 a ton, about milk is worth 37 cts. in feed as compared with corn meal. When wheat is nine pounds are fed it is worth 35 cts. and an average of 37 cts. at the Station show that when wheat is 25 to 26 cts. with corn at 35 cts. The most of us have not put sufficient value on skim milk as a feed for swine. If we can buy it at 20 cts. and feed it in moderate quantities, it is one of the most economical feeds we can use. For brood sows and young pigs it is almost a necessity. For the skim milk sows and their pigs seem to have more relish for skim milk. By sour, I do not mean partly sour. If fed in this condition digestive troubles are bound to follow.

We allow the skim milk to get thick or coagulated before it is fed. The bacteria present in sour milk seem to have a beneficial effect on digestion, and I have noticed that pigs fed on our milk look sleeker and grow faster than those fed on sweet milk. I have heard Prof. G. E. Day, in a short course at the Ontario Agricultural

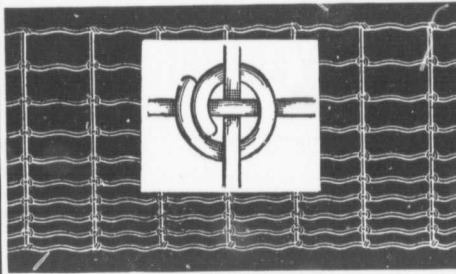
College, recommend that milk be soured for feeding to pigs. Buttermilk is another by-product that we have made good use of, although we do not consider it equal to soured skim milk. Probably its inferior feeding value is due to the amount of water added while churning.

The Western Fair LONDON, - CANADA SEPTEMBER, 8th to 16th. Excellent accommodation for Cheese and Butter, with large Cash Prizes and good Specials. \$1000.00 will be added to the Prize List This Year THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION OF WESTERN ONTARIO. Reduced rates over all Railroads for Exhibitors and Visitors. W. J. REID, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR EVERY FARM POWER NEED. For running the cream separator, churn, feed cutter, wood-saw, fanning mill, threshing machine, electric lighting plant, washing machine—any farm machine to which power can be applied—an IHC gasoline engine is the best investment you can make. IHC Gasoline Engines are built right—of the best materials obtainable by skilled workmen, in the finest equipped engine factories in America. When you buy an IHC you know it must be right in order to maintain the IHC reputation for highest quality. In the IHC line there is an engine that meets your special needs. They are made in the following styles and sizes: Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-H. P.; horizontal—1 to 25-H. P.; semi-portable—1 to 8-H. P.; portable—1 to 25-H. P.; traction—12 to 45-H. P.; sawing, pumping, spraying, and grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol—air-cooled or water-cooled. See the IHC local agent, or write nearest branch house today for new catalogue. CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) USA.

# Royal Brand Farm Fencing

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARMER  
FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR NEAREST R. R. STATION



ROYAL FENCE is made of the best all No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and perfectly woven. The farmers of Ontario have purchased over 200 carloads of Royal Fence this season. Your money back and we pay freight both ways if not satisfied.

The following styles we carry in stock and can make prompt shipment of any amount. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls only.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 6-40-0 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 2, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c                                       | 8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid ..... 30c   |
| 7-40-0 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> . Price per rod, freight prepaid ..... 24c | 9-48-0 Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid ..... 30c  |
| 8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod, freight prepaid ..... 29c   | 9-48 Same as 9-48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod, freight prepaid ..... 42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c  |
| 7-40-0 Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod, freight prepaid ..... 24c   | 10-50 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod, freight prepaid ..... 35c |

We sell the best all iron double stretcher made, freight prepaid ..... \$7.50

The above prices include freight prepaid to any railroad station west of Toronto in Old Ontario. To points beyond Toronto and south of North Bay add 1c per rod and we pay freight. To points in New Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, add 6c per rod and we pay freight. Remit cash with your order by money order or draft to the

**The Sarnia Fence Co. Sarnia, Ont.**

## WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the **Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of**

### SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

**F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.**

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

## HORTICULTURE

### Home Grown Garden Seeds

A. H. MacLennan, O.A.C.,  
Guelph

Should the farmer or market gardener grow his own seed? Many farmers claim that it is not to be thought of that they are not fitted for such work, and that if one is willing to pay the price he can buy good seed. Such statements are quite true. If crops are satisfactory, it is best to leave well-enough alone if we are satisfied with that. To the man, however, who always sees something better, some crop that might be increased, seed-growing appeals strongly.

No matter to how high a standard a seed firm has brought a variety, their means of enlarging their quantity of seed is such that the seed cannot be held to its present standard. They send it out to some man to grow in quantity. No matter how conscientious he may be, he may do so unintentionally change the type. One year will undo the work of many. New environment also has an effect on a plant. Many change so distinctly as to be almost unrecognizable under different conditions. Some which do well in one place, fail absolutely in another, or at least make little profit for the grower.

#### HAVE AN IDEAL

In gardening we form certain ideals for plants. Seed selection, then, is simply a question of selecting plants as near that ideal as possible and saving the seed from them. Often in our crops we see a plant or plantlet that we like themselves much more suited to our conditions, which stand out from the others by reason of certain qualities which belong to our ideals. By keeping such plants for seed we can increase our crops at but small expense of time and effort.

Having shown that it is well to grow our own seed, the next question is what seeds should we grow? This is least answered by each individual himself. We should grow the vegetables which are most important to us, and which produce seed successfully in our locality and under our special conditions. At first we should content ourselves with one or two varieties, extending the list as we gain experience.

#### SEEDS GROWN AT GUELPH

At Guelph we have saved successfully the seed of beet, parsnip, carrot, radish, lettuce, tomato, onion, cabbage and corn. A number of these—the first three and the second and third last—are biennials, that is, take two years to produce seed; the others are annuals. Our home grown seed has proved better than seed bought of seed firms. We have selected a type more suited to our conditions, with a consequent letterment of crop.

One of the most important points to be kept in mind is to form an ideal, to keep it in writing, and follow it with perseverance. We must select a plant is likely to transmit to its progeny its special characteristics, but not so an individual fruit. For instance, in a tomato plant the fruits of which were all smooth, medium-sized, and uniform in shape, ripening early, we might expect to get such characteristics reproduced in the progeny of the plants. If we simply selected one fruit, the progeny might be as unlike the parent plant as possible. We must take seeds from all fruits on a plant and select seed the next year from those plants which are nearest to our ideal. We must make the plant as a whole the unit, not a single fruit.

## Care of the Spray Pump

Prof. H. A. Surface, Penn. Dept. of Agriculture.

As soon as the work of spraying is completed the container should be emptied of spraying solution, rinsed with water, and the interior of the pump cleared of solution by forcing water through the pump, hose and nozzle. As a work of spraying solution, the valves and nozzles, should be oiled, thus preventing them from corroding. The packing especially should be well soaked with oil, and in this condition will remain soft and pliable. Never leave sprayers where they will freeze; otherwise the cylinders, if of iron, will crack, and if of brass, they will expand. All hose should be carefully emptied, wound in a coil, and stored in a dry place.

Probably no kind of machinery which is as easily and effectually preserved by a little attention at the time of spraying as a spraying outfit, and also no form of implement suffers as readily from negligence, since most forms of sprays are corrosive, and will attack and destroy the metal, as well as harden the packing.

## The Orchard Pasture

To cultivate the orchard in spring and early summer and then to sow a cover crop is the most approved method of orchard practice. But in some cases cultivation is impossible; in other cases, orchard owners simply will not be bothered cultivating the orchard even if such treatment will bring greatly increased returns. Then it is advisable to pasture the orchard. In no case should secondary crops be removed.

In New York State some years ago an investigation into the yields of orchards under different conditions of cultivation for several years in succession was conducted. In every year of the series, the cultivated orchards gave the largest returns; the orchards in orchard grass second; the orchards from which were taken crops of grain and hay returned the smallest profit of any even when the value of the crop removed was taken into consideration. Where stock is pastured in the orchard, a large percentage of the fertility removed in the pasture grass is returned directly to the land. Where pigs, for instance, are pastured in orchards, they get their additional food, the fertility of the land is additionally increased. If for any reason the orchard is to be kept in sod, pasturing is much to be preferred to the removal of a crop.

## Pointers on Pruning

Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

The proper way to prune a tree is to take a ladder and a light pruning saw (if the tree is young, you will, of course, not require a ladder) and a pair of clippers will do the work satisfactorily) and go round the outside of the tree thinning out the small branches. On many varieties, such as Northern Spy, Baldwin, and others, these small branches become very numerous and make a very dense head. They simply require to be removed in number.

As a rule, it should not advise shortening any branches unless it might be an occasional one which has formed a leader and made a growth out of proportion to the balance of the tree. Old trees which have long, bare branches may be filled up by using water-sprouts, and if they come in the right place, I would simply allow them to grow with very little pruning. I should not care to shorten them back any more than absolutely necessary, as the shortening process delays their period of fruiting, and would simply prune them sufficient to control their direction of growth.

## POULTRY

### International Egg Contest

Arrangements are being made for an egg laying contest. Storr's experiment station. Steps have been taken the services of some equipped and most of the whole field of poultry to serve as an advisor acting in this capacity, rules and regulations in competition is to be completed will have constant details of management or board consists of including men who have best interests of the fa-



Where about

The duck runs and she are here shown. Duck might be carried on with prelate.

utility poultryman. On members is Prof. F. C. Donald College, Canada.

It is hoped that many hens will be entered. A goodly number of breeders who have hens that know that ought to be reproduced. The climate in is ideal, the thermometer stands below zero, little sun of sunshine, so that a dry layer would do just better in the competition. The houses are located for the purpose and to be all new. There are to 12x12 foot, six-foot walls, fully open front with plows. Each house will be two, allowing two pens each. This will give 14 sq

## WHERE WILL YOU SUMMER?

If you desire rest and recreation

"THE RIVER ST. LA TRIP"

Folders descriptive of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, and the far from the River, etc. on application to the Steamboat Ticket Agent.

For illustrated guide, "Niagara Falls in Postage" send 5c in postage to Posters' Office, A.G.P.A., 1000 Bay St., Toronto, Traffic Mgr., 1000 Navigation Co.

## FOR SALE AND WANT AD

TWO CRTS A WORD CASH

HARDWOOD ASHES—Best 100—George Stevens, Peterborough

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulley, Chain Wire Fencing, etc. etc. etc. very cheap. Estimate what you want. Waste and Metal Co., Dept. Trent, Montreal.



**POULTRY YARD**

**International Egg Laying Contest**

Arrangements are being made to hold an egg laying contest at the Storrs' experiment station, Connecticut. Steps have been taken to enlist the services of some of the best equipped and most capable men in the whole field of poultry husbandry to serve as an advisory board and, acting in this capacity, formulate the rules and regulations under which the competition is to be conducted. They will have constant oversight of the details of management. The advisory board consists of nine members, including men who have at heart the best interests of the fancier and the

a bird. The rations will be whole grain and dry meal. Liberal cash prizes will be given, also cups and trophies of various kinds. Canadian breeders wishing further information, copies of regulations and application blanks may apply to F. C. Efford, Macdonald College, P. Q.

**Housing for Turkeys**

Turkeys are the only birds that degenerate by domestication, and this is chiefly due to the restraint which is put upon them, and the close confinement in which they are sometimes kept at night when domesticated. From this the natural inference to be drawn is that the more liberty they have, and the nearer they are allowed to approach the wild state, the harder they will be. If white young, turkeys are not confined in a

containing lime, for shell-making. The need of this often causes poultry to lay thin shelled or shellless eggs.

**Poultry Notes**

The wheelbarrow is not a good hen roost either indoors or out.

Lighter foods are best these warm days. Heavy food, like corn, heats the blood.

A cornfield or grain stubble field proves to be a valuable range for the future flock of next winter's layers. There should be no obstacles in their way of growth.

The hens are warm enough inside now. Don't make them drink hot, stale, tasteless water. Give them

some fresh from the well. And do it several times a day.

**O. K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions**



Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high carbon U-Bar Steel it is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. Throwing bar will not sag and guaranteed not to be opened over our prices and circulars on sanitary Stall and Stanchions.

by the cattle. Write for our prices and circulars on sanitary Stall and Stanchions. Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited 127 Stone Road, GALT, ONT.



Where about 50,000 Ducks are Raised Annually.

The duck runs and shelters on the plant of Curtis Bros. in New York state are here shown. Duck farming, or ducks as an adjunct to mixed farming, cannot be carried on with profit in this country more extensively than now prevail.

utility poultryman. One of these members is Prof. F. C. Efford, Macdonald College, Canada.

It is hoped that many Canadian hens will be entered. There are a goodly number of breeders in Canada who have hens that know how to lay that ought to be represented in this contest. The climate in Connecticut is ideal, the thermometer seldom goes much below zero, little snow and plenty of sunshine, so that a good Canadian layer should do just as well or better in the competition surroundings. The houses are being constructed for the purpose and therefore will be all new. There are to be 50 houses 12x12 feet, six-foot walls and partially open front with plenty of windows. Each house will be divided into two, allowing two pens of five birds each. This will give 14 square feet to

close house, they gradually become inured to cold, and grow into stronger, larger and more vigorous birds than they otherwise would.

Turkeys require roomy, well-ventilated houses for roosting, and never do well roosting with other poultry, especially if overcrowded. A large shed, open on one side, is more suitable than one closed on all sides. In a wild state turkeys are extremely hardy, and as they are provided by nature with a very tight-fitting coat of feathers, rain or cold has very little effect on them.

**Purpose of Grit for Poultry**

A regular supply of grit or sharp gravel is required by poultry of all sorts to aid them in the digestion of their food. Having no teeth, fowls cannot masticate their food, but every particle of food they eat passes through the gizzard after leaving the crop.

The gizzard may be described as a mill for pulverizing all the food which passes between its two grinding surfaces. But these surfaces, being of a tough, flexible, and not of a hard nature, cannot of themselves grind the food. It is, therefore, necessary that fowls should pick up grit at regular intervals, which passes with the food through the gizzard, and helps, by the movements of the surfaces of the gizzard, to grind the food passing thence with the food through the bowels.

Any attempt of the gizzard to pulverize food without the help of grit would be as futile as the attempt of the toothless saw of the stone-cutter to divide a rock unaided by sand. Fowls that have a run containing gravel need not be supplied with artificial grit, but those that are closely confined in small runs require a supply of some such grit as sharp gravel, broken flint, limestone, etc.

All laying fowl need a regular supply of old mortar, or some material

**Broilers and Spring Ducklings**

**HENRY GATEHOUSE**

348-350 WEST DORCHESTER ST., MONTREAL

We are open to buy Spring Broilers, all sizes, small and large, from 1 lb. up, and Spring Ducklings, and will pay highest cash prices according to size and quality. Prompt returns.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**FARM LABORERS EXCURSIONS \$10.00 to WINNIPEG**

AND CERTAIN POINTS IN WESTERN CANADA

Including Points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway via Chicago, Duluth and Fort Frances.

**\$18 00 ADDITIONAL RETURNING**

August 3rd (From Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel inclusive, via Stratford and all stations in Ontario south thereof.

August 12th (From all stations north of, but not including Main Line Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford, to and including the line from Toronto to North Bay and west in Ontario.

August 16th (From Toronto and stations east in Ontario; also east of Orillia and Sootia Junction in Ontario.

August 23rd (From all stations Toronto, North Bay and west in Ontario.

August 25th (From all stations Toronto and east of Orillia and Sootia Junction in Canada.

Full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM**

FOR SALE—Good Cockerels. Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leg-horns, Rose Comb Brown Leg horns and Rousen Ducks.

J. H. RUTHERFORD. Box 62 Caledon East, Ont.

**WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?**

If you desire rest and recreation, why not try

**"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP"**

Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadoussac, the far famed Saguenay River, etc., on application to any Railway or Steamboat Ticket Agent.

For illustrated guide, "Niagara to the Sea," send 5c in postage stamps to H. Foster Chaffee, A.G.P.A., Toronto, or The Railway Traffic Mgr., Montreal, E. & O. Navigation Co.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

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## FARM AND DAIRY

### AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

#### OUR FARMERS AND RECIPROCITY

By a vote of two to one the United States senate has endorsed the proposed reciprocity agreement. Reciprocity with the United States is now at the disposal of the Canadian people. It rests with Parliament, or the electors, to say if we are to have the Benefits of the enlarged free market which it will bring.

The new market possibilities for Canadian products which will have free entry into the United States on reciprocity being ratified by our Canadian parliament are apparent from the following list:

#### FOR THE FARMER

Cattle. Oats.  
Horses and mules. Barley.  
Swine. Beans.  
Sheep and lambs. Potatoes.  
Poultry. Corn.

Wheat.  
Rye.  
Peas.  
Poaches.  
Grapes.  
Butter.  
Cheese.

#### FOR THE FISHERMAN

Mackerel. Cod.  
Herring. Oysters.  
Halibut. Lobsters.  
Salmon.

#### FOR THE LUMBERMAN

Timber, hewn, sawed or squared.  
Saved boards, planks, deals.  
Paving posts, railroad ties and poles.  
Wooden staves.  
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#### FOR THE MINER

Feldspar. Salt.  
Mica. Asbestos.  
Talc.

#### FOR THE CONSUMER

Lower duties on a host of articles such as:  
Meats, fresh or refrigerated.  
Bacon and hams.  
Beef and pork, salted.  
Canned meats and poultry.  
Lard.  
Tomatoes and other vegetables.  
Wheat flour and oatmeal.  
Prepared cereal food.  
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain.

Macaroni and vermicelli.  
Biscuits, wafers and cakes.  
Canned fruits.  
Agricultural implements.  
Cutlery.  
Paving stones.  
Clocks and watches.  
Canoes.  
Motor vehicles.

Practically all natural products of importance have been placed upon the free list, while there are a few reductions in the duties on manufactures. This has been done by mutual agreement. There is no treaty and either Canada or the United States may change its tariff and restore the duties, now to be removed, without ever consulting the other.

The bargain is a good one. We should accept it. Our great Canadian crops now being and about to be harvested should find this new and profitable market this season.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces farmers are reported to be holding their hay for sale in the United States as soon as the measure comes in force. Our brother farmers of the west who have pushed this whole movement energetically from the outset, with their 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in sight are looking to the United States market now with hopefulness and interest. The farmers in the east should aid them in obtaining it and thereby obtain for all a market that will grow better as the years pass.

#### A FACTOR IN OBTAINING GOOD CROPS

Of first importance is the matter of moisture to the growing crop. The rainfall during any growing season rarely is sufficient to furnish the needed moisture. It is necessary that the

precipitation or rain of the season after the crops are harvested be caught and conserved in the soil to be used the following season; hence the importance of after-harvest cultivation.

The principle of dry farming, about which we have heard so much in recent years relating to the semi-arid districts of the west, is to conserve the moisture and rainfall of one season and carry it over in the soil for the crops of the following season—two year's rain: one crop.

The fact of storing moisture accounts largely for the increased crop following after the old-time summer fallow, which at one time was so common in the older provinces. We approach the same results, as are obtained from the summer fallow, by effective after-harvest cultivation—by plowing the soil as soon as the crops are harvested and cultivating from time to time until late fall, when the land again is plowed, this time deeper, to remain over winter. Such cultivation conserves the moisture already in the soil and permits of it readily absorbing all rain that may fall; weed seeds are encouraged to germinate; the cultivation afterwards forbids that they go to seed, and thus weed life is held in check.

A good illustration of the benefits resulting from effective after-harvest cultivation is afforded on many farms in the vicinity of Milliken and Agincourt in York county, Ont., where the principle as practised and advocated by Ontario's famous gold medal farmer, Mr. Simpson Rennie, is being quite generally practised by the most progressive farmers. Some extended reference to after-harvest cultivation as practised by Mr. Rennie's two sons is published on page three.

#### PRODUCTS THAT RECEIVE PREMIUMS

Milk, cool and clean, delivered to a competent cheese maker is next to certain to make good cheese of first class quality. Cool milk means milk at 60 degrees or lower and delivered at the cheese factory not much over 60 degrees. Clean milk—well, various people have various ideals about this particular! It would at least help some were whitewash used more commonly in farm stables, and if the milkers kept in mind the fact that in milk they handle human food much more susceptible to contamination by dirt than the bread the good housewife might mix under conditions similar to the pail and the milk while the milk is being drawn from the cow.

Consumers are becoming educated to the fact that inferior cheese comes from inferior milk indifferently and uncleanly handled. They do not want such cheese. They demand the best, and they are becoming willing to pay a premium in order to get it, as may be noted from the fact of enquiries having been received from Mr. G. E. Pullock recently asking where cheese for the season could be got manufactured under certain conditions, the conditions being that the milk from which it is made be cool and clean;

for these cheese there was offered a premium of one cent a pound over and above the current market price ruling for the ordinary product.

We don't need to be told how to produce clean milk and keep it cool. Most of us know all about this now. What a fine thing it would be if we all would do as well as we know in this particular! Let's do it.

#### One Pair of Hands

##### (Western Farmer)

Maybe you are disgusted with the labor problem and don't want to hear any more about it. You want you to consider a few moments what one pair of hands can accomplish.

You don't get good help and you like to get into some work where you can do all the work yourself. There is something in wanting to be free from the constant sharing of the home with hired help. But let that be solved some other way. From a money standpoint, can you afford to get it alone?

Look about you. Who do you know that has made good money with one pair of hands? If wealth came that way, the day laborer would be the richest man of to-day. No man can accumulate much wealth from the honest toil of one pair of hands.

"Hired help is expensive." Sure it is, and so hired help is more expensive. If you have a large family it is the united effort of many pairs of hands that makes you win. If you haven't these many pairs in your own family, then there is money in hiring someone from outside the family.

With intelligent supervision and good men, you can make a profit as hired help. The more good men you can keep employed the more profit you can realize. The rich men of an age have been the men who made a profit on the labor of other men and women.

How to get good help and how to care for them so they will not live in the day another problem. But we want to remind you that it is better to have plenty of high-priced and efficient help than to try and go it alone.

#### Short Time Dairy Records

##### (Farm and Home.)

After many years the welcome news comes that the American Jersey cattle club has voted to give up the seven-day private records which have long been in vogue so long with Jersey breeders. This is a wise decision and will be of inestimable help to this great breed. The seven-day record has great value to practical dairymen who consider that it is no indication of either the profit or production that may be expected in a year.

Holstein breeders are now the only ones to use the short test, and as it is made under official supervision of the experiment stations it is reliable so far as it goes. But the cows are forced to such abnormal production both in total milk yield and per cent of butter fat that seldom is their record maintained in a 30-day test. The week's test is all right, but it is about as accurate as forecasting the year's yield as would a three-furlong sprint to tell how far a horse could travel in a day.

About the only thing of value to the practical dairymen is the year's profit. A big yield of milk or butter is of great advertising value, but if produced at an expense of feed all care that leaves the cow no profit makes the cow merely a boarder. Of course, if a man loves his cows so well that he will keep them for their own sake, all well and good, but the farming man is not very fatter than one's pocketbook.

#### A Quebec Holstein

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The Holstein breeders have been asking to the Holstein affairs in your issue of the Holstein defense at my hands as a few of our breeders evidently does us. "Trade was never so good" is not the thing it does the able to sell our bulls and cows at a profit at any other level. Ayrshire breeders have such tactics it does well for the breed that I would ask which producer, the cow with a little, or the cow with a little. We have a cow with a little, and it is much the best price for the most economical gain. I would ask Dairy Agent to go to the Holstein breeders, the best—the greedy one, our feed and tries to be, or the one with the best of the animals around the pen of the feed and drinks half of it over and let the good! Which is the best? The cow with a little. The Ayrshire breeders their breed more hard holding up their own good point, as any of your experiences with the cow that will be good.

In conclusion, let if you cannot help. Praise your cow, but remember, it is to run down the other generally, it does you a good thing. If you do a good thing, you do a good thing. There is lots of room for some of the Ayrshire breeders the middle of the milk and grade up, and if black and white, and I have known where they sold for as pure-bred Ayrshires. —Bill, Huntington Co., Ont.

#### Our Veterinary

DISEASED OVARIES I treat sexual impotence and barrenness. The condition described is almost invariably diseased condition of the ovaries and the only reliable treatment is the use of the organ and of course destroy the usefulness. Cases have been reported taking place in time, but such a result should be fed with a strong system. She is separate from the bull, purely in heat she should be the service of the bull. The animal shows no pulse may be diminished unless doses of chloral for a week, but drugs do not induce any permanent. If the animal shows no improvement while at grass, summer she might better be the Luteal.

I would water horses a day, particularly in the snow. Even if water does not drink, continue to water regularly.—R. Smith, Ont.

**A Quebec Holstein Breeder Writes**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—My attention has been called to the knocking which a few of the Ayrshire breeders have been indulging in, in regard to the Holstein cow and Holstein affairs in general. I do not feel that the Holstein cow needs any defence at my hands, and the knocking of a few of our Ayrshire friends evidently does us no harm since "trade was never better," and I do not think it does them any good. We are able to sell our surplus stock, bulls and all, without slinging any mud at any other breed, and if the Ayrshire breeders have to resort to such tactics it does not speak very well for the breed they represent.

I would ask which is the cheaper producer, the cow with the small appetite, or the cow with the large appetite? We have invariably found that the cow with a large appetite is much the best producer and also the most economical producer.

Again, I would ask any Farm and Dairy reader to go out to his calf herd and find which calf is growing best—the greedy one, that drinks his own feed and tries to get his neighbor's, or the one with the small appetite that smells around the edge of the pail if the feed is not just to his taste, and drinks half of it, and you hand it over and let the greedy one finish it? Which is the better horse, the good feeder or the poor feeder?

The Ayrshire breeders have done their breed more harm than good by holding up their small appetites as a good point, as any one who has had any experience with dairy cows knows that a cow that will not eat is not good.

In conclusion, let me advise that if you cannot help, don't knock. Raise your own stuff all your life; but, remember, it is poor business to run down the other fellow's, and, generally, it does you more harm than it does him. If you do not like the Holstein records or the way they are made, why, you do not have to make any like them, if you don't want to. There is lots of room for us all, and if most of the Ayrshire breeders feel our state, most of the Holstein bull and grade up, since good grades, if black and white, are in great demand, and I have known of instances where they sold for as much as some pure-bred Ayrshires—John A. Tannahill, Huntingdon Co., Que.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**DISEASED OVARIES IN COW**—Pervent sexual impulse and barrenness in cow. See Dairyman.

The condition described in this question is almost invariably due to a diseased condition of the ovaries. The only reliable treatment is to remove the organ, and, of course, that would destroy the usefulness of the dairy cow. Cases have been reported of a cure taking place in time without treatment, but such are rare. The cow should be fed with a view to reducing the system. She should be kept separate from the bull, but when apparently in heat she should be allowed the service of the bull, but only at regular intervals. The sexual impulse may be diminished by giving 200-000 doses of chloral hydrate daily for a week, but drugs do not as a rule produce any permanent good result. If any sign shows no sign of improvement while at grass during the summer she might better be sent to the butcher.

I would water horses three times a day particularly in the warm season. Even if occasionally they do not drink, continue taking them out regularly.—R. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont.

**Creamery Department**

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

**Creamery Practice in Iowa**  
*Prof. M. Mortensen, Iowa State College*

When we started in 1904 to improve conditions in the creamery business in the state of Iowa, we were operating our creameries without system. The cream was bought by measure and tested by the oil test. Milk was bought by weight regardless of richness. This method of operating creameries proved to be to the disadvantage of the careful and honest producer and to the advantage of the careless and dishonest producer. It was quite common that the cream hauler in return for personal favors would take top test from some of his patrons cream cans. It was generally known that each creamery buying milk had one or more patrons who sold skimmed milk to the creamery, receiving an even price per cwt. as the one who sold his Jersey milk. The oil test, although at that time valuable as being the only method by which the creamery man was able to readily determine the approximate amount of butter which the cream was supposed to contain, was at that time far from satisfactory and should not be tolerated to-day when we have as the Babcock method and its content as the Babcock method. The oil test, especially if used by an unskilful operator will favor the one who is careless and allows his cream to sour, at the expense of the careful and more desirable patron. There are only three creameries that, to the writer's knowledge, are yet laboring with the oil test. The rest of the creameries are buying on butter fat basis.

**BABCOCK TEST IS ADOPTED**

A few years after the introduction of the Babcock test this new method was soon in universal use throughout our state. Most of the producers were in favor of the new system and the manufacturers had long been looking for some method by which to bring more system into the creamery business. At first the Babcock test was used merely for the purpose of checking the results so that the dishonest producer might be held to more honest methods; later a composite sample was taken from the milk as delivered daily. This monthly composite test is now in most creameries reduced to a two weeks or a one week test.

Although we in this state have a number of whole milk producers these are getting fewer, and from all present indications it is only a matter of a few years until all of the Iowa creameries with but few exceptions will be buying cream on butter fat basis.

**CREAM IS TESTED DAILY**

At one time it was most generally to take a composite test of the cream the same as is customary in the whole milk plants. This, however, did not prove to be entirely satisfactory, and it is now more common that testing is done in the creameries daily. By this method the samples are tested while they are fresh, and errors in sampling are to a greater extent eliminated. Furthermore, testing is of yet greater satisfaction to the butter-maker and creamery manager, when the day's work is done they know the amount of butter fat purchased, they know the amount of butter produced, therefore, they know the actual overrun obtained, and thereby are daily informed as to the success or failure of their undertaking, and if wrong they will have time to change their policy before it is too late.



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**Hints on the Care of Culture**

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

It is well to have a special box in which to keep the mother culture. This box should be well insulated in order that a uniform temperature may be maintained. Such a box can be made by anyone, and will be found to be invaluable in maintaining a uniform temperature. The atmosphere in the make room often varies 30 or 40 degrees or more in 20 hours. Under such conditions unless protected in an insulated box, there can be little hope of having a uniform culture from day to day. If the temperature of the culture one day is at 30 and the next day at 70 or below, one might get his best with the culture and get very indifferent results.

One needs to use much judgment as to what is likely to take place under varying conditions; find out how much the culture does change, and then "set" accordingly. With milk or cream at a high temperature, set more sparingly, at a low temperature set more heavily. Once having found the right method, stick to it. Do not change from day to day.

If the culture goes wrong, get a fresh one. It is practically impossible to bring it back by setting less; at least, such a practice is unsatisfactory, and is not to be recommended. If one could keep a culture for long periods, set more lightly and maintain the temperature about five degrees lower. It is not well to place it on the ice save in the case of it being too ripe late on in the day, and one was not yet ready to use it.

In our cream gathering creameries, our greatest trouble in an over-ripe thick cream delivered in an over-ripe pail culture and have the proper flavor from day to day.

**The Export Cream Business**

Of late the price of butter in Boston and in other of the big Eastern American cities has been over four cents in advance of Montreal quotations, and again, owing to this fact, Canadian cream is being exported to the States. The duty of five cents a gallon on cream approximates two cents a pound on butter.

In connection with the situation it is interesting to learn, as reported in the *Ordnstown Bulletin*, that quite a few factories in that district of Quebec have made arrangements for the export of their cream on the basis of 28 cents a pound butter fat.

There is reported to be a great shortage of fodder crops in New York and Vermont States, and New York city milk dealers are short of milk and cream. Mr. David Vass, of Caza-ville, who has been in the Eastern townships making the arrangements with the factories that have sold their cream for export, stated that he expects to see 30 cent butter on the other side by the end of September.

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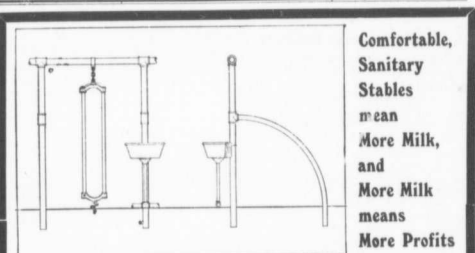
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## Cheese Department

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

## Climate Conditions Affect Cheese

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In all my experience I never saw cheese as hard time to make fine cheese as has recently prevailed owing to climatic conditions. No matter how well the cheese were made in the vat and put in the ordinary curing room, they became heated and showed defects that would not have shown had the curing room been so constructed that the temperature would be controlled.

Never before has it been more clearly demonstrated as to the need for cool curing rooms than in the past. Best of all—R. Nolan, Dairy Instructor, Philippsville, Ont.

## A Letter to Milk Producers

C. H. Pickett, Lanark Co., Ont.

In the past much information has been disseminated which if followed would lead to a great improvement in the quality of cheese. There is, however, still plenty of room for improvement. Cheese makers have been getting many hints from our scientific as well as our practical men. But this knowledge is of no use unless the producer properly conducts his part of the business. What is the business of the producer. Is it not to produce the cleanest, sweetest and purest milk possible? That is all we cheese makers ask of our patrons. If this is done we will guarantee to do our part by making the best cheese possible, thereby giving the producer the highest value for his milk.

Too many milk producers think that when the milk is drawn from the cow they are through with it. They empty it into the can, where it lies without further care until the milk hauler takes it to the factory. If the milk reaches the factory in good condition they are lucky. If, as is usual in such cases, it is sour or gassy, they wonder how it can be. If the milk is returned to the producer then the maker is blamed. In many cases the unlucky one takes offense and leaves the factory.

Here another difficulty comes in. There are too many privately owned factories. It is in these factories that this difficulty is most serious. The owner of the factory has his money

invested and he cannot afford to lose patrons. He is, therefore, almost compelled to take in bad milk, although first-class cheese certainly cannot be made out of second-class milk. There are a great many producers who are doing their best to produce the best of milk. These patrons lose money through those who do not take proper care of their milk. The ones who care for their milk have to go to some expense to do so. They get no more for their milk than those who deliver a poor article.

## DELIVER THE MILK EARLY

The producers can help the makers by having their milk on the stand promptly in the morning and not delaying the milk hauler. Allow him to reach the factory before the heat of the sun warms the milk. In many cases the producer is not to blame.



## An Objectionable Practice

Returning unpasteurized milk to the farm in milk cans is a prolific source of bad milk. At factories where the practice has been abandoned an immediate improvement has been brought about in the milk.

The hauler or the factory owner is often at fault, and it is not fair, in this case, to the producer. The owner should compel all teams to be in at nine o'clock. After this hour the heat is sometimes intense, and it is little wonder that the milk is in bad condition when received at the factory.

Many makers are doing all they can to improve the quality of our cheese. We wish to give the producer the best satisfaction. We as cheese makers can do very little unless we have the aid of the patron.

Mr. Producer, this is your business, not ours. The milk is yours, and you are paying us to manufacture the cheese. How can we do our best or give you the best satisfaction if you do not lend us the best quality of milk? We need for your heartiest co-operation, and until we get it the highest standard of excellence in our cheese cannot be reached.

## The Cheese Situation

The general rains of the past few days have been welcomed by farmers as they have done an immense amount of good in the pastures and have given promise of an increased make of cheese from now on. There is a feeling in the trade that prices now being paid makers, are too high to admit of any profits to the middle men. The late advance in values to 12½ to 12½¢ for fine to finest Western are considered too high. Both figures, however, have been paid respectively. Fine to finest Easterns have commanded 11½ to 12¼¢. "At these figures," said an exporter, "I have never known any profits to accrue therefrom." There is no doubt that the dry and hot weather in Great Britain along with the decreased receipts in Canada have been the chief factors in putting up prices to their present high level. Since the copious showers which have prevailed throughout the whole of Canada, however, good pastures are being assured, and the chances are that we may have a large fall make of cheese.

There is a somewhat unsettled feeling regarding the Reciprocity question, as the longer it is stayed off by Canada, now that the United States have ratified the Treaty the worse it will be for the trade of the country at large, owing to the uncertainty attached thereto. It should be settled promptly by the Canadian Government.—Trade Bulletin.

## Improved Quality of Cheese

R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The consumer is becoming educated to the difference in quality of cheese, and is willing to pay for the better stuff. A firm of buyers recently told Mr. G. F. Publow that they would be willing to pay a premium of one cent a pound for cheese produced under certain specified conditions. These conditions were that the cows were to be milked in clean stables, the milk being cooled immediately after milking. After making, the cheese was to be held in the cool curing room two weeks.

All cheese should be produced under these conditions, which guarantee there are few factories that can produce cheese to comply with these regulations.

## Dairy Practice in Missouri

Prof. C. H. Eckles, University of Missouri.

We have few cheese factories in operation in this state. They practically do not pay for milk fat tests in exactly the same way as if the milk were used for butter making. Some of these factories formerly bought milk by the hundred, but it was found unsatisfactory, as those furnishing the best milk did not receive any added compensation, while considerable trouble was always experienced in the way of adulteration.

Our cheese factories cannot be held out as models by any means, but in many ways they are quite the reverse. But in regard to the method of payment, they are doing pretty well. The main difficulty in the way of changing from buying milk by the hundred and buying it from the test seems to be the difficulty of making the change. There are always a certain number who are afraid they will not receive as much as somebody else

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GOOD CREAMERY FOR SALE.—Good plant, reasonable price. 1911 Box D, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

August 3, 1911

LET us self after the went

SHE read it over everybody with it.

After receiving such the following by-lin- mended to govern Aunt Kate in futu- 1. Keep your nee- 2. Don't screech noise. It don't help 3. Don't make n- they have already c- 4. Sleep at night- want to, we don't st- to you.

5. Don't bust yo- things for us to s- send-box full long- you, also water-pa- 6. Don't make re- We have them. freckles is honorab- ary's contribution.)

7. Don't always s- long, we don't min- Watson is picking it- 8. Don't interfere. We don't wish you- 9. Don't tell abo- in idleness that tut- ain't yours, you ne- Just then the cry- she was coming. Chara was hastily out receiving the si- John's story, who suspected at once s- had been "up to so- "What have you up to now, while we demanded.

There was a thin- Watson asked the c- their Auntie.

Mary it was who- "We've gotta draw- things for you," she- "Aunt Kate had a- bellion, and had g- where she was not- thing they did, an- "Give it here," sh- "Wait till it's sig- "It's a Magna Cha- she went on," "like- John to sign us, w- "I didn't hear abo- it?" she asked. Pearl explained. "Let me see it, an- Pearl gave her the she retired to her- look it over.

"Say, Pearl," said there and get out o- you." She may sign up rough."

There was no more several days, but Auntie'd better, thou- chard she did not s- Pearl was determined that she did. Aunt



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LET us never forget that an act of goodness is of itself an act of happiness. No reward coming after the event can compare with the sweet reward that went with it.—Naterlinck.

## The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

She read it over to the others, and everybody was well pleased with it.

After receiving suggestions from all, the following by-laws were recommended to govern the conduct of Aunt Kate in the future:

1. Keep your nerves strung.
2. Don't screech at every little noise. It don't help none.
3. Don't make nobody wash when they have already done so.
4. Sleep at night, snore all you want to, we don't stay awake to listen to you.
5. Don't bust yourself to think of things for us to do. We keep the wood-box full long before we ever saw you, also water-pail and other errands.
6. Don't make remarks on freckles. We have them, and don't care, freckles is honorable. (This was Jimmy's contribution.)
7. Don't always say you won't live long, we don't mind, only Mrs. Jane Watson is picking it up from you. We don't like it, it ain't cheerful.
8. Don't interfere about bedtime. We don't with you.
9. Don't tell about children raised in idleness that turned out bad. It ain't cheerful, and besides we're not.

Just then the cry was raised that she was coming, and the Magna Charta was hastily folded up, without receiving the signatures.

Aunt Kate, who was very observant, suspected at once that the children had been "up to something."

"What have you youngsters been up to now, while we were away?" she demanded.

There was a thick silence. Mrs. Watson asked the children to answer their Auntie.

Mary it was who braved the storm. "We've been drawing up a list of things for you," she said steadily.

Aunt Kate had seen signs of rebellion, and had got to the place where she was not surprised at anything they did.

"Give it here," she said.

"Wait till it's signed," Pearl said. "It's a Magna Charta. Aunt Kate," she went on, "like they got King John to sign."

"I didn't hear about it. What was it?" she asked.

Pearl explained.

"Let me see it, anyway."

Pearl gave her the document, and she retired to her room with it to look it over.

"Say, Pearl," said Jimmy, "go in there and get out my catapult, will you? She may sign it and then cut up rough."

There was no more said about it for several days, but Aunt Kate was decidedly better, though she still declared she did not sleep at night, and Pearl was determined to convince her that she did. Aunt Kate was a pro-

found snorer. Pearl, who was the only one who had ever heard her, in trying to explain it to the other children, said that it was just like some one pulling a trunk across the room on a bare floor to see how they would like it in this corner, and then, when they got it over here, they don't like it a bit, so they pull it back again; "and besides that," Pearl said, "she



Across the Fields in a Farmer's Auto Buggy

This machine is a type of an automobile becoming quite common with American farmers in various parts of the United States. Ex-President Roosevelt may be seen in the car as it was used by a New York state farmer in showing him around the farm.

"whistles comin' back and grinds her teeth, and after all that she gets up in the mornin' and tells Ma she heard every hour strike. She couldn't hear the clock strike anyway, and her kickin' up such a fuss as she is, but I'm going to stop her if I can; she's our aunt, and we've got to do our best for her, and besides, there's lots of nice things about her."

The next morning Pearl was very solicitous about how her aunt had slept. "Not a bit better," Aunt Kate said. "I heard every hour but six. I always drop off about six."

"Did you really hear the clock last night, Auntie?" Pearl asked with great politeness.

"Oh, it's very little you youngsters know about lying awake. When you get to the age of me and your mother, I tell you, it's different. I get thinkin', thinkin', thinkin', and my nerves get all unstrung."

"And you really heard the clock?" Pearl said.

"My, but that is queer!" "Nothing queer about it, Pearl. What's queer about it, I'd like to know?"

"Because I stopped the clock," Pearl said, "just to see if you could hear it when it's stopped," and for once Aunt Kate, usually so ready of speech, could not think of anything to say.

Aunt Kate went to bed early the next night, leaving the children undisturbed to enjoy the pleasant hour as they had done before she came. The next morning she handed Pearl the sheet of brown paper, and below the list of recommendations there it was in bold writing:

"Kate W. Shenstone."

"See that, now," said Pearl triumphantly, as she showed it to the children, "what it does for you to know history!"

"Say," said Jim, "where could we get some of them things, what did you call them, Pearl?"

"I wouldn't do any good, she wouldn't eat them," Billy said.

Pearlie Watson, the new caretaker of the Millford school, stood broom in hand at the back of the schoolroom and listened. Pearl's face was troubled. She had finished the sweeping of the other three rooms, and then, coming into Miss Morrison's room to sweep it, she found Maudie Ducker rehearsing her "piece" for the Medal Contest. Miss Morrison was instructing Maudie, and Mrs. Ducker would have told you that Maudie was doing "beautifully."

Every year the W. C. T. U. gave a silver medal for the best reciter, and for three consecutive years Miss Morrison had trained the winner; so Mrs. Ducker was naturally anxious to have Maudie trained by so successful an instructor. Miss Morrison had studied elocution and "gesturing." It was in gesturing that Maudie was being instructed when Pearl came in with her broom.

It was a pathetic monologue that Miss Morrison had chosen for Maudie, supposed to be given by an old woman in a poorhouse. Her husband had died a drunkard and she had only one son, "a likely a lad as you ever saw," had also taken to "crooked ways and left her all alone." One day a man came to visit the poorhouse, and poor "old Nan," glad of any one to talk to, tells all her story to the sympathetic stranger, asking him at last wouldn't he try to find and save her poor Jim, whom she had never ceased to pray for, and whom she still believed in and loved. Then she discovered the man to be in tears, and of course he turns out to be the longest Jim, and a happy scene follows.

It is a common theme among temperance reciters, but to Pearlie it was all new and terrible. She could not go on with her sweeping—she was bound to the spot by the story of poor old Nan and her woes.

Miss Morrison was giving Maudie instruction on the two lines:

"It is the old, sad, pitiful story, sir,  
Of the devil's winding stair."

Neither of them had time to think of the meaning—they were so anxious about the gestures. Maudie did a long, waving sweep with three notches in it, more like a gordon braid pattern than a stair, but it was very pretty and graceful, and Miss Morrison was pleased.

"And men go down and down and down  
To darkness and despair."

Maudie scalloped the air three times evenly to indicate the down grade.

"Tossing about like ships at sea  
With helm and anchor lost"

Maudie certainly gave the ships a rough time of it with her willowy left arm. Miss Morrison said that to use her left arm to toss the ships would add variety.

"On and on thro' the surging waves,  
Not caring to count the cost."

Maudie rose on the ball of her left foot and indicated "distance" with the proper Delaarte stretch.

It was dark when Pearl got home. "Maudie Ducker has a lovely piece," she Legan at once; "but she spoils it—she makes a fool of it."

The family were just at supper, and her mother said reprovingly, "O Pearl! now, sure Miss Morrison is teaching her, and they do be sayin' she's won three medals herself."

"Well," Pearlie said, unconvinced, "them kind of carrin'-on may do fine for some pieces, but I wouldn't wid her hearts just breakin' don't cut the finger right up in the air, and do the Dutch-roll, and kneel down and get up just for show—they're too stiff, for one thing. Ye can't listen to this,

CHAPTER IV  
SOMETHING MORE THAN GESTURES  
Wanting is—what?  
Summer redundant,  
Blueness abundant,  
Where is the blot?  
—Robert Browning.

story the way Maudie carries on, she's that full of twists and turns, Maudie and Miss Morrison don't care a cent for the poor old woman."

"Tell us about it, Pearlie," the young Watsons cried.

"Well," Pearl began, as she hung up her thin little coat behind the door; "this Nan was a fine, purty girl, about like Mary there, only she didn't have a good pa like ours; hers used to come home at night, full as ye place, and they were all, mother, too, scurrit to death purty near. 'n' der the bed they'd go, the whole o'fin'

of them, the minute they'd a warr um comin' staggorin' up to the cheek of the dure, and they's have to wait there 'thout no supper until he'd go to sleep, and then out they'd come, the poor little things, eyes all red and hearts beatin'; and chew a dry crust, steppin' 'aisy for fear o' wakin' him."

"Look at that now!" John Watson exclaimed, pausing with his knife half way to his mouth.

"That ain't all in the piece," Pearl explained; "but it's understood, it says something about 'cruel blows

from a father's hand when rum had crazed his brain,' and that's the way poor Nan grew up, and I guess if ever she did get a heart-scald of liquor, she did. But she grew up to be a rale purty girl, like Mary Barner, I think, and one day a fine strap-pin fellow came to town, clerkin' in a store, steady enough, too, and he sees Nan steppin' out for a pail of water one day and her singin' to herself, and sez he to himself: 'There's the girl for me!' and he was a-fer steppin' up to her, polite as ye place (Pearl showed them how he did it), and says he: 'Them pails is heavy for ye, miss, let me have them.'

"And after that nothin' would do him but she must marry him, and he was as fine a lookin' upstandin' fellow as you'd see any place, and sure Nan thought there'd had never been the likes of him. After that she didn't mind the old man's tantrums so much, for she was thinkin' all the time about Tom, and was gittin' mats and dish-towels mad. And they had a fine weddin', with a cake and veal and rice, and the old man kept straight and made a speech, and it was fine. And now, Ma, here's the part I hate to tell you—it seems so awful. They hadn't been married long before Tom began to drink, too."

(Continued next week)

#### About Canning Fruits

Canned fruits keep, because the bacteria in them have been killed and other Lactaria cannot enter if the air is excluded. A few kinds of bacteria can grow without oxygen. If one of these germs is sealed in the can without being destroyed by boiling, the fruit will spoil, even the jar is airtight. Most kinds of bacteria are destroyed if kept at boiling point for 15 minutes.

Fruits put up in a large amount of sugar do not have to be sealed, but even preserves are better put in glass jars to protect from mold, which is apt to form on the top of a large open dish. Mold grows from spores, which are always floating about in the air. When these small particles fall upon a moist surface, which furnishes suitable food, they at once multiply and soon cover the entire surface. Mold does not usually cause fermentation of fruits, but is the cause of decay in ripe fruit. To kill mold spores fruit must be boiled and then kept in a cool, dry place, well covered.

#### HOW TO STERILIZE VESSELS

To sterilize utensils put them in cold water and gradually bring them to boiling point, then boil 15 minutes. Glass cans and tumblers can be sterilized in the same way. All towels used by the worker, should be perfectly clean.

If tin or iron utensils are used in canning, the fruit will become discolored and a disagreeable flavor will be developed. The acids of the fruit act on these metals. The ideal utensils for use in canning are enameled or porcelain lined. Kettles for cooking fruit should be large around, as it is better not to have too many layers of fruit at once.

It is of great importance in canning to have the jars, rubbers and tops in perfect condition. Never use old tops with cracked hinges, or old soft rubbers. Some housewives prefer the wide-mouthed jars that seal without rubbers.

#### SELECTING THE FRUIT

In selecting the fruit for canning, all imperfect fruit should be discarded. Cut out the bad places and use them for jelly, marmalade, etc. The flavor of fruit is not developed till it is perfectly ripe, but fermentation begins so soon after this point is

reached that it is much better to use fruit a little under-ripe for canning. Fruit should be canned as soon after picking as possible. If it is impossible to can it immediately, it should be kept in a cool place away from the fire.

Always leave the lids and cans in hot water till ready to use. Take one can at a time from the hot water, and fill at once. Everything whatever used in the canning process should be thoroughly scalded—cups, spoons, forks, knives, funnels and tanners. Inside of the cover should never be touched, either with the hands or a cloth after it is taken from the boiling water. Never wipe the top of the jar with a cloth after the fruit is in. The cans should always be filled full to overflowing before they are sealed.

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## The Upward

Good Gifts May

No. 19

A reader of this department a copy of the September issue of The Independent New York. It contains the "To the Seekers" The friend who sent it contains the same thread that has been brought "Upward Look" during weeks.

The article in question great amount of literature published telling how life may be obtained, and that "no matter how fiercer the matter how many so the gates, you can, through "and persistence and fortitude and thrift, attain. The writer then points out how the "Upward" writers of these articles have in mind the material success only and more worthy desire to be spiritually, by helping the general, rather than to a vein of argument is however, which would be engaging and disastrous to accept it. An effort show that the facts are as they claim that success is

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**The Upward Look**

**Good Gifts May Be Ours**  
No. 19

A reader of this department has sent me a copy of the September, 1910, issue of *The Independent*, published in New York. It contains an article entitled "To the Seekers of Success." The friend who sent it thinks that it contains the same thread of thought that has been brought out in "The Upward Look" during the past few weeks.

The article in question refers to the great amount of literature that has been published telling how success in life may be obtained, and all claiming that "no matter how fierce the strife, no matter how many suitors through the gates, you can, through courage and persistence and fortitude and abstinence and thrift, attain the goal."

The writer then points out, as we have done in *The Upward Look*, that the writers of these articles invariably have in mind the attainment of material success only and ignores the more worthy desire to become rich spiritually, by helping mankind in general, rather than to exalt self.

A vein of argument is then, struck, however, which would be most discouraging and disastrous were we all to accept it. An effort is made to show that the facts are against those who claim that success is within the

reach of all those who will strive for it. In support of their contention the arguments:

"Let us take a single industry—that of the interstate railways. Of the 4,458,374 employees in the United States (1908), how many can hope 'general officers?' You are an employee, we shall say, and in mere numbers you have about one chance in 232 of reaching your goal. No matter how efficient you become, no matter what hours you give to study and plan and fit yourself for 'higher' things, it is not likely that the number of general officers will be greatly increased. If all of you become 'executive equals of the 5,767 general officers, there would still be places for only one in 232 of you."

To believe such a doctrine would improve ourselves and to progress. Like a flower, we are ever reaching upward for better and greater things. To take away from us the hope that these may be obtained—as long as the motive that impels us to strive for them is worthy, would have about the same effect as to deprive the flower of the sunlight on which it depends for existence and further growth.

It is true that the great majority of the 232 employees referred to, will never advance much, if any, beyond their present station. This, however, is not because they could not if they would, but because they either do not strive at all or because they do not put forth their efforts in the right di-

rection. The power of Satan is ever playing on our lives, striving to keep us back and to draw us down to lower levels. Those of us who pay heed to what he says are soon led to give up for us. Habits of slothfulness, and other forms of evil grow upon us and unless checked they in time rob us of our greatest and best opportunities. It is inevitable that the voices of the thousands of lives, and in all such cases the heights that might have been reached, can never be attained. We have only to look around us to see how few, how very, very few, are really striving as they might, to attain the larger measure of development of which they are capable. Instead, they are snatching at the transitory pleasures that surround them, and thereby lose the larger vision that might be theirs.

It is true that we cannot all be railway magnates, merchant princes or great evangelists. That does not mean, however, that our lives will be failures. True success comes only when we continuously strive to live up to the highest and best of which we are capable. It is because so few try that those who do may expect to advance beyond their fellows. A great cannot advance—unless they adopt unrighteous methods—without drawing others with them. By progressing themselves, they set examples for others to follow.

When all of us strive after true success, instead of it becoming impossi-

ble for us all to obtain it, the millennium will have come, love will pre- vailing nor sorrow over. We must ever remember that God is our Father, and that He loves us, that He is our Heavenly Father, and that much more sires to shower good gifts upon us. Jesus Himself hath said, "If ye then being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven, give good gifts to them that ask Him?" (St. Matthew, 7:11.) When we ask Him, however, we must be sure that the motive that prompts the asking is not a selfish, but a worthy one.

When we feel that God has called us to any given line of work, then we have the right to expect God's blessing upon that work. It is then His work, even more than ours, and when we know that we have God as our partner all things become possible to us, if we will only believe. (St. Mark, 9:23.)—I. H. N.

**Hints for Housewives**

Don't put damp towels and napkins in the hamper. Dry them first or they will mildew.

Don't use good knives for scraping the table. A cheap knife will answer the purpose.

Don't make bread into large loaves. The centre is apt to be underdone, and spoils easily.



Peep again in your oven.  
See those loaves, those *pleasing* loaves you've made.  
How fat—rounded—substantial.  
No, they *wont* fall when colder.  
Because the *Manitoba* strength that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.  
This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them from dropping *flat* in the oven.  
No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—*never*.  
All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.  
Never heavy—sodden—oggy—indigestible.  
Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—  
Crinkly and *appetizing* of crust.  
Golden brown and tender.  
Snowy of crumb—*light* as thistle-down.  
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.  
Try it soon.

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MONTREAL 32



OUR HOME CLUB

I was pleased with the "Son's" selection of an article by Mr. Peter Arthur for the Home Club. As a brilliant exponent of country life and philosophy Mr. McArthur has few equals and therefore his utterances and writings are to be valued. In the article mentioned he advocates advertising the disadvantages of city life. His idea is honest and truly "McArthurian," yet compared with the blatant advertising of city magazines and journals, seems pithy and weak. I read in a magazine recently an account of a farm boy who had by dint of industry and ability risen to a lofty position as president of a 70,000 member labor union. In strong dramatic sentences, the writer told how this humble farm boy had forsaken the farm for the glistening track of steel; how he had succeeded in his vocation; and his power and influence at the present day.

The article is very readable, yet one cannot help but think of the fascination such a story must have for farm boys. It is really an unconscious but how pursuing the dead-end, monotonous routine in blind-alley offices or engaged in some touch and go job for a meagre living, when they might be independent, substantial men of importance in healthy young farm communities, are not held up to the awe struck gaze of plastic minded farm boys. No sirree, nothing is said of them except by friendly leader writers in the great newspapers. Those same learned writers are true friends of the farmer just as Mr. McArthur is.—Nephew Frank.

ANENT "AUNT JANE'S" DISCUSSION

Aunt Jane is right or partly right, in suggesting her question for discussion in Farm and Dairy, May 25th. But she takes up only one phase of the question, and of course we all agree with her in regard to those card games that figure in so-called society—mostly to be found in the cities. They should be tabooed. But in debating that subject, "Resolved, that the life of masses to-day tends more to amusement than to edification," there is a danger of getting the subject whitened down too narrow.

We must remember that we are "travelling this way but once," and we had better take some amusement. I would say, get amusement out of edification or while becoming edified. Too many of us, especially in the country, take life altogether too seriously, and we build too much for the future-to-morrow, rather than live the best we know how to-day.

The present day only is ours. To-morrow may not be for us. Because of this great truth I should much prefer that we have a discussion in the columns of the Home Club on "How to get the most out of to-day," the contributors to deal specifically with amusement or interest to be gotten out of work and play, both of which may lead to edification.—"The Son."

The Will

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate, Can circumvent, can hinder or control The firm resolve of a determined soul. Gifts come for nothing; will alone is great. All things give way before it soon or late.

What obstacle can stay the mighty force Of the sea-seeking river in its course, Or scan the ascending orb of day to wait? Each well born soul must win what it deserves; Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate Is he whose purpose never swerves Whose slightest action or inaction serves The one great aim. Why, even death stands still. And waits an hour sometimes for such a will. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., will be answered upon request. The Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

PINEAPPLE-TAPIoca

Soak four tablespoonsful of tapioca overnight. Add one half cupful of water and cook till clear. Then add one pint of canned pineapple, and sugar to taste; cook until thick enough. Serve with whipped cream.

PUMPKIN OR SQUASH RECIPE

One cupful of stewed pumpkin, one fourth of a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of New Orleans molasses, one tablespoonful of flour, a little cinnamon and cloves, one cupful of milk. Beat together, add a little baking powder; beat again. Pour in rich crust and bake.

SAL DRESSING

One tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, one half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of good thick cream. Beat until smooth and cook until it thickens. If too thick, add more cream. A salad dressed with this and with a few preserved cherries or English walnuts used to decorate it is splendid.

VANILLA WAFFERS

Cream together one third cupful of butter and lard in equal proportions, add one cupful of sugar, one well-beaten egg, one fourth cupful of milk, and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. To this mixture add two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one half teaspoonful of salt (all sifted together). Roll thin on a floured board; shape with small round cutter, dipped in flour. Place the wafers close together on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

Never forget to dust over the door and window frames when giving a room its thorough weekly cleaning.

The Sewing Room

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



BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST. 6508 This blouse pattern can be made suit three-quarter full, or plain long sleeves. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 2 yds. 36, 1 3/4 yds. 44. This pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure.



BLOUSE OR OVER WAIST. 6502 This pattern can be made with the collar or gimping lining, or without lining, and can also be made with either a round or V-shaped neck. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 1/4 yds. 36 or 44 and 1 3/4 yds. 36 for lining, 1 yd. of allum lace for yoke and under sleeves and 1 yd. of silk for trimming. This pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure.

PRINCE EDWARD

BITHEL, July 21.—Hay is not over half a crop; so much more than in 1910. It is practically none excepted which are very good. Beans, peas, there will not be as there is no clover for an average. HASTINGS CO. SIDNEY CROSSING, July 21.—Crops are high. Frequent light showers heavy enough to help the soil, but very heavy showers, owing to the heat in head. Hay is about 1/2 a crop. Beans are looking splendid. Apple time \$1.15; sugar sells \$1.15; hay, \$7 to \$8; straw, \$3.50; corn, \$5; clover, \$1.50; alfalfa, \$1.50. SIMCOE CO. O. RUTBY, July 20.—Hay is not so good. A few showers will not exceed a ton of four much of the spring. It is very good and this being the third year that the hay had our seeding, the outlook for next year is as bright as

FARM

PRINCE EDWARD

PRINCE CO. P. E. RICHMOND, July 21.—Farming the crop is fair for oats, wheat, and barley. The corn is looking well. The farmers are well on in the almost done. We have had weather before the storm. It has been rather unmet.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO. COMPTON CENTRE, July 21.—A terrible hailstorm windows, smashed down garden and everything else. The hail has ruined several corn and beans and while potatoes stood it farmers are well on in the almost done. We have had weather before the storm. It has been rather unmet.

LENXOVILLE

LENXOVILLE, July 21.—The weather has been very much advanced and a good deal of the heavy storm of much damage, burning barns and contents. The weather has been headed out to the dry weather. We have had rain of the day. It helped them greatly. The latter will have a bad return which will be an average. Help is very scarce being the regular price.—J.M.C.

EASTERN ONT.

RUSSELL CO. DALMEY, July 21.—Hay average. There will be a for shipment. There was a second cutting. The grass is excellent, and farmers are their barley, which is a fair and wheat are turning ready for cutting in about corn, potatoes, and roots. We have had sufficient rain.—A.M.S.

LEEDS CO. O.

FRANKLIN, July 21.—The best we have had this for four years by far. The prospect for grain is the best in many years. The situation prevails pretty much Eastern Ontario. We hear of much dry weather. It is a little dry weather, but we are not in a shower. The pastures is good.—W.H.M.

FRONTENAC CO.

WADSWORTH, July 21.—Full seedling. The crop is average. Corn is looking late, but in good. It continues to get showers later. It is much dry weather. It is at 20c eggs at 16c, potato cuts, 40c a bus; blueberries, raspberries, 50c a pail.—W.

PARIHAM, July 24.—Hay is not so good. A few showers will not be as there is no clover for an average.

HASTINGS CO.

SIDNEY CROSSING, July 21.—Crops are high. Frequent light showers heavy enough to help the soil, but very heavy showers, owing to the heat in head. Hay is about 1/2 a crop. Beans are looking splendid. Apple time \$1.15; sugar sells \$1.15; hay, \$7 to \$8; straw, \$3.50; corn, \$5; clover, \$1.50; alfalfa, \$1.50.

SIMCOE CO. O.

RUTBY, July 20.—Hay is not so good. A few showers will not exceed a ton of four much of the spring. It is very good and this being the third year that the hay had our seeding, the outlook for next year is as bright as

Household Hints

Save your tired feet on ironing by standing on a cushion. The colors in the carpet can be revived by a weak solution of alum soda. A timepiece and a pin-cushion the kitchen will save many unnecessary steps. Nails first driven into a bar soap will not split delicate woodwork or furniture. Children's clothes that are dipped in alum water and then dried will catch fire so easily.



FARM AND DAIRY CROP REPORTS
OUR FARMERS' CLUB

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO. P. E. ISLAND.
RICHMOND, July 21.—Farmers are busy with the crop. Potatoes are looking well...

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO. QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE, July 24.—We have had a terrible hailstorm, which broke windows, smashed down grain, turnips, gardens and everything in its path...

LENOXVILLE, July 22.—Hay is

well advanced and a good crop is reported. The heavy storm of the 19th did much damage, burning several barns and contents...

EASTERN ONTARIO

RUSSELL CO. ONT.

DALREY, July 21.—Hay is above the average. There will be a large quantity for shipment. There was no winter killing of clover...

LEEDS CO. ONT.

FRANKLIN, July 22.—Hay is excellent, the best we have had the last three or four years by at least 50 per cent...

FRONTENAC CO. ONT.

WARGAVILLE, July 21.—Haying is in full swing. The crop is a little above the average. Corn is looking fine...

PARHAM, July 24.—Hay was an average

crop. There is a little above the average in feeding well, with good prospects for fall pasture. Very few beef cattle for sale...

PRINCE EDWARD CO. ONT.

BETHEL, July 21.—Hay is poor, not over half a crop; spring grain is fair, but not over half a crop...

HASTINGS CO. ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, July 26.—Pastures are very dry. Crops are heavy, but light on feed. Potatoes are looking well...

SIMCOE CO. ONT.

ROBURY, July 20.—Hay is all safely made well and ready for market. It is not a dry year. A few who did not cut...

The drought and heat has left many of us with starvation pasture. I had to feed to my milk cows before the rain came...

SHELBURNE, July 24.—Hay yielded from one to two tons per acre. It is below the average. The clover is a little better...

WESTERN ONTARIO
HALLDEN CO. ONT.
RAINHAM, July 20.—Hay has been a half ton an acre. The clover was not damaged...

SMITHVILLE, July 19.—Hay is very rich, but the yield is better than seemed probable. The pasture is better. Outside of alfalfa, of which considerable quantities are raised...

LINCOLN CO. ONT.
SMITHVILLE, July 19.—Hay is very rich, but the yield is better than seemed probable...

WELLINGTON CO. ONT.
PERGUS, July 25.—Hay was rather but lately it has been cooler, with frequent rains...

S. MIDDLETON, July 21.—Hay is a short crop, nearly all gone. Pastures are very short, but the yield is better than seemed probable...

OTTAWA, July 21.—Hay is only medium; there will be enough to supply local demands...

FROME, July 24.—The prospects for spring crops are better than last report, as we have had two or three fine showers, and pasture is looking green again...

SPRINGFIELD, July 21.—Hay was but an average crop. Pastures are looking well, but there will be feed enough...

ARNER, July 25.—Oats harvest has just commenced. The corn has the appearance of being a bumper crop...

WYOMING, July 15.—Hay was rather a light crop; straw is short. Barley and oats are good...

WINDSOR, July 21.—We have three-fourths of a hay crop, the shortage being due to extremely hot, dry weather...

MANITOBA.

MANITOBA.
MARQUETTE DIST. MAN.
KEELOE, July 24.—We have had a very favourable season. The rainfall has been about right, not too much, yet sufficient...

RED DEER DIST. ALTA.
SYLVAN LAKE, July 18.—Prospects for a good crop of hay and all kinds of grain are excellent...

CROPS IN EASTERN ONTARIO.
Some sections of eastern Ontario have been parched with drought and will have one of the smallest crops...

Some sections of eastern Ontario have been parched with drought and will have one of the smallest crops of the season. In other sections abundance of rain has caused a fine growth of crops...

As the hay crop is above the average, in the counties affected by it, the crop will be less than half a crop and some farmers state that their pastures will not yield over half a ton an acre...

Taking the east as a whole, the hay crop will be about the average. In the counties affected by it, the crop will be less than half a crop and some farmers state that their pastures will not yield over half a ton an acre...

What is not generally grown in eastern Ontario, and in these counties, where it is found the largest areas—Ontario, Victoria and Durham—over half of it is winter-killed. In some sections only 50 per cent is killed...

The best corn for ensilage was to be near Ottawa; the corn crop in Carleton and Nepean counties will set a record harvest. In the other sections of the province, the rain has not been so good...

Further information may be had on application to THE DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION, Department of Agriculture, TORONTO.

160 ACRES of LAND
FOR THE SETTLER

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber...

AUGUST 31st
FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NUMBER

FARM AND DAIRY
A Good Number for Advertisers and Readers
"Better than ever," is the motto before us in preparing for the Fourth Annual Exhibition Number of Farm and Dairy to be issued August 31st.

That means that we are going to give our readers extra value this year, since our past Exhibition Numbers as well as other Special Magazine Numbers of Farm and Dairy have been popular with our readers.

The above is one of many such expressions of appreciation that have been received from readers of Farm and Dairy. The Exhibition Number of 1911 will contain live, up-to-date information in every department—just what our readers desire and are looking for.

OUR READERS will eagerly look forward to this number and will tell their friends about it. As a result the CIRCULATION will be largely increased over our regular issue. Many copies will be distributed at the several large fairs and exhibitions in Eastern Canada to those who are seeking the information it will contain.

OUR ADVERTISERS, knowing from experience the value of former exhibition numbers, will use large space in this one. Advertisers who have not yet used Farm and Dairy will find this issue a good one in which to begin their fall campaign. Our advertisers who want to tell the most up-to-date, progressive farmers and dairymen of Eastern Canada of their goods and at what exhibitions they can be seen, can afford to miss this number.

Further information may be had on application to THE DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION, Department of Agriculture, TORONTO.
FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO ONTARIO



to \$30.00  
\$20.00  
\$15.00  
\$10.00  
\$5.00  
\$2.00  
\$1.00  
\$0.50  
\$0.25  
\$0.10  
\$0.05  
\$0.02  
\$0.01

als of cheese of July 27 sales were as follows:—White—620 finest 12 lbs. @ 12c; 123 No. 2 21½c. Colored—363 finest 12½ lbs.; 39 fine 12½ lbs.; 430 No. 2 21½ lbs. Montreal, July 25.—At Quebec Cheese-Makers' Agricultural Cooperative Society's sale of butter on July 25, 216 boxes finest sold at 23c; 294 boxes fine 23½c. Cowansville, Que., July 29—47½ packages of butter sold at 23½c, and 66 packages of butter at 21c. 21 boxes cheese sold at 12½c. 150 packages of butter unsold. St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 29—60 packages of butter sold at 23c, and 500 boxes cheese sold at 11½c. Belleville, July 29—170 boxes of white cheese offered. Sales, 865 at 12½ lbs.; balance at 12c. London, Ont., July 29—2489 boxes offered; 26 sold at 12½ lbs.

unusual interest, and afforded a fine study. The herd is noted for the blood it contains of the Ormsby and the Francy families. One of the cows of the Ormsby strain, Jennie Bonerres Ormsby, as Holstein breeders are aware, is the cow that has of butter in seven days, she being the first Canadian bred to do so over the 30 lbs. Considerable information concerning this cow is published in Farm and Dairy elsewhere in this issue. Francy 319 is another of the noted cows in this herd, she being the first Canadian cow ever to make over 29 lbs. of butter in seven days. This fact, taken together with that of the Francy and Ormsby blood, and they are out to make it valuable. It has been reported by many individuals of this breeding are able to do more than ordinary things, and are capable of doing the "big" things. Holstein breeders having individuals of the blood of either of these families are advised that Messrs. Platt will make it valuable better than through the work they are doing with individuals of these families. Francy Bonerres Ormsby is another of the remarkable individuals in this herd.

expecting to have home in a few days. Six of the heifers are in calf. The lowest 75 lbs. of milk a day and that cow was a three-year-old. The grand-dam of one of these individuals gave 119 lbs. as a five-year-old. They were all brought from Ohio whom Mr. Platt, son-in-law, has the best herd of cattle he ever saw in his life. Mr. M. H. Haley was along with Mr. Platt when he made this selection. The Messrs. Platt do not intend to show this year, although they have many show animals in their herd.

**HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL RECORDS**  
Mercoona Pieterie De Kol (11241), at 1 year, 9 months, 14 days of age; 8.63 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.79 lbs. butter; 299 lbs. milk, owned by Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.  
Mildred Jeannette Fancy (13851), at 1 year, 10 months, 21 days of age; 8.56 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.69 lbs. butter; 229.20 lbs. milk. Owned by R. F. Hicks, New-Tombrook, Ont.

# HOLSTEINS

## WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. In-Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grand-tuberculin tested by a U. S. inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices.

## WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON, ULSTER CO., - - - NEW YORK

## Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two, young bulls born September, 1900, one of them from a tested daughter of Brightest Canary and sire of a son of a 20.35 lb. yearling daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

BROWN BROS., - - - LYN, ONT.

## HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write:

GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

## RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull ready for service, sire, a son of King of the Pontiacs; dam, a daughter of King Segis with over 23 lbs. butter at 3 years and 3 months.

P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Three bulls fit for service and several bull calves. All sired by Count Hengerveld's Fayne De Kol, most of them from A. O. dams with record up to 34 lbs. butter in 7 days. Write for descriptive catalogue.

F. F. OSLER, BROTH

Telephone

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED  
Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free  
AMERICAN HOLSTEIN ASS'N OF AMERICA  
P. L. HOUGHTON, Sec'y, Box 162, SHALLOTTSBURG, VT.

## GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

Six fine pure bred bull calves from an officially tested dam. Every one from two to five years old. Color markings to suit every taste. Those that wish Hengerveld blood secure one of Count Gerben's sons. Those that wish Ontario blood secure one of those that wish Ontario blood secure one of Inka Silva Heats Poach. Prices moderate.

E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT.

## FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

—HAS FOR SALE—  
Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the (world's record) cow Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 27.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters whom 7 day record average 31 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed living or dead. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam Pontiac Rag Apple is a full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 27.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is a young sire's dam and her full sister 7 day records that average for the two 34.41 lbs. each.

We have in service, and can offer you one of Sir Johannes Ontario Rag Apple one of the highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, 114 A.O. daughters, four over 30 lbs. each. He is the sire of a son of Colantha's Johanna Lad, whose dam Colantha's Johanna Lad has a 7 day record of 35.22 lbs. making his dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each, which is higher than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and service on anything you want in first-class Holsteins; young sire only. Speciality. E. H. DOLLAR, BEUVELTON Near Prescott, Ont.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members receive it free. For those who are not members of the Association are invited to send for publication in this column.

## A VISIT TO MESSRS. FLATT'S HERD

Recently while passing through Hamilton, one of the editors of Farm and Dairy paid a visit to the Holstein herd owned by Messrs. D. C. Platt & Son, whose farm premises are on the corner of the city and near Millgrove P.O. The Messrs. Platt have in their herd some of the noted individuals of the breed, and many of their cattle are of the richest breeding; therefore the stock proved of

## AYRSHIRES

**AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**  
HIGH-CLASS STOCK FOR SALE  
Ayrshire calves and cattle all ages; Yorkshire pigs and superior sows bred both sire and grade sire from imported stock.

Wm. W. OWENS, ROBERT BINTON  
PROPRIETOR MANAGER  
Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

## BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

JUST LANDED  
12 Bulls fit for service, Scotch winners, 4 bred in Canada. All registered in Scotland. They are a grand strong lot of useful sires with good tests. Also a few good yearlings.

A. R. NEES, - - - HOWICK, QUE.

## AYRSHIRE BULLS

Young Bulls all ages up to one year. Three fit for immediate service, all from R.O.P. of James Bege, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

## Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull sires, all from R.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tangleweld in his line.

## WOODSIDE BROS., Tangleweld Farm ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

## THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contains more World's Champion milk and sire producers than any other herd in America. For choice bull calves from first recorded dams, or lots at reasonable prices. Address

A. S. RYCKMAN & SONS, Ont.  
1 miles south of Hamilton.

## CHOICE AYRSHIRES

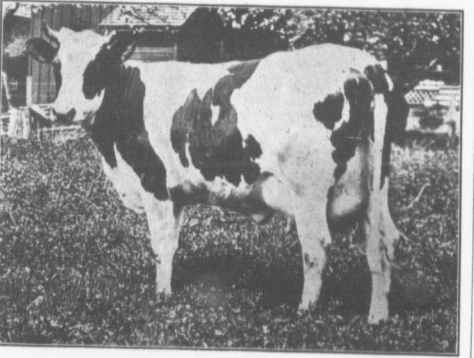
FOR SALE—One Bull, 9 months. Several choice bull calves, 18 grand good cows and heifers, good tests and udders, big producers. Performance of a speciality. Also choice large pure white Francy cows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue and prices.

WILLIAM THORN, LYNEDOCH ONT.  
From the Ryckman Stock Farm  
Long Distance Phone in Home.

## LOW COST, BIG RETURNS

THIS SIZE SPIRE (one inch) costs 20 cents per insertion in the display columns of Farm and Dairy. This is a far better value than any other advertisement. It is used by the largest advertisers as users of larger space, and avoid the expense of discounts and the rate per cent. a word per insertion is the rate for sale and want advertisements. Send for catalogue and prices.

## FARM & DAIRY PAVING MEDIUM



The Champion 30 Day Heifer in Canada.

This junior two year old, Daisy Korndyke Johanna, owned by D. C. Platt and Francy, is reported by her owner to have set a new record for a 30-day heifer in Canada. Her best day's milking was 68 lbs. She is a full sister (in blood) to Jennie Bonerres Ormsby, both being by the same sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, and their dams full sisters. This cow in March and April, as a four-year-old, made nearly 27 lbs. of butter in seven days. The three highest four-year-old Holsteins that have ever set qualified are all by Sir Admiral Ormsby and are in this herd. Only four of the heifers from this bull have as yet been tested. These four have averaged 25.5 lbs. milk in seven days, and the one, Jennie Bonerres Ormsby, holds the world's record as a two-year-old carrying 26 lbs.

## A GREAT STOCK BULL

The foregoing conveys some idea of the character of the sire of the above cow, Ormsby, which is at the head of Messrs. Platt's herd, and is reported by the owner by Hunt, of New York state. He is now seven years old, and is a grand individual, smooth and of great constitution, all in his lines, well balanced, and is a show animal.

For a number of years this bull was used mostly in a grade herd, and his worth was not recognized. One of his pure-bred heifers had been tested, and his record was 27 lbs. of butter in seven days. The bull was looked for, and Messrs. Platt promptly got him into their herd. They have a great crop of calves now coming from him. Twenty of their yearlings are supposed to be in calf to this bull, as are the majority of the other individuals in the herd.

## A CHAMPION 2-YEAR-OLD

Among other individuals in this herd deserving of special mention is the heifer Daisy Korndyke. Photo of this heifer is reproduced herewith. She holds the 30-day record for Canada as a junior two-year-old. She is a regular milking machine, and is out of a son of old Pontiac Korndyke, the sire of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol (a cow with a record of over 37 lbs.) and Pontiac Pet, a cow with a record also of over 37 lbs. of butter in seven days. This heifer, Daisy Korndyke, is now 25 months old. Among the stock that Messrs. Platt have for sale is a bull calf out of a 27.40 lb. cow and bred by Sir Admiral Ormsby, and one from Francy Bonerres Ormsby, by the same sire. This latter one was born in March and is now a big, strong, straight fellow that one may be proud to own. Some further data will be given in other individuals at this writing. Messrs. Platt, at time of our visit had been on the way over from the States, which they were

De Kol Pieterie (13966), at 2 years, 3 months, 5 days of age; 8.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.59 lbs. butter; 293.5 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.  
Mercoona Posch Abbecker (13712), at 1 year, 10 months, 4 days of age; 8.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.34 lbs. butter; 327.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.  
Daisy Posch (11046), at 1 year, 10 months, 29 days of age; 8.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.13 lbs. butter; 229.9 lbs. milk. Owned by W. J. Bally, Nether, Ont.  
Maggie Mercoona Abbecker (12109), at 2 years, 6 months, 6 days of age; 8.10 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.12 lbs. butter; 290.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Edwin C. Chambers, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

## GOSSIP

### A GREAT CHANCE FOR BOYS

#### FREE TRIP TO THE EXHIBITION

Boys who are hustlers have an opportunity to take in the great Toronto Exhibition for nothing—besides earning some additional money without much trouble, by simply selling and securing orders for the Special Exhibition Number of "Exhibition Illustrated" at 5c per copy. This beautiful paper is one of the many attractive features of this big annual Fair, and is filled with the most attractive and vivid views that can be possibly obtained of all the interesting features on the grounds. It will be filled with information of great value to the visitor which cannot be gotten in no other form. Every visitor to the Exhibition will want a copy. Every one interested in what is going on in the world will want a copy. Many will want copies to send to friends abroad. The sale of this unique paper will be once to Exhibition Illustrated, Saturday Night Building, Toronto, for full particulars.

### MECHANICAL IRRIGATION—An interesting pamphlet

is published by the International Irrigation Company of America. Principles of irrigation and power for irrigation pumping, and a great many illustrations showing various systems of irrigation in ac-

# BOYS! GIRLS!

You can be independent, earn money, win a pure-bred pig, a bull calf, or other pure-bred live stock, and many other valuable premiums, or, if you wish it—CASH.

## HERE IS THE PROPOSITION

We want new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. You can help us get them. We will help you get them. That means we will work together.

There are a good many of your best friends and neighbors—FARMERS, who live near you, who do not take Farm and Dairy. They would take Farm and Dairy if they knew about our paper and actually understood what a Great Big Dollar's Worth Farm and Dairy would be to them in a year.

Send us the names of two, three, four or five of the very best farmers you know who do not now take Farm and Dairy.

We will send them sample copies of Farm and Dairy, and write them each a personal letter telling them that your father takes Farm and Dairy, and asking them if they will subscribe, and to hand you their subscription of \$1.00, or that you will call for it.

This will be easy for you. One new subscriber will entitle you to a splendid Fountain Pen, nine will earn you a pure-bred Pig, 25 an Ayrshire Calf. Get us four new subscribers—all must be taken at only \$1.00 a year—and we will give you \$2.00 CASH.

Will you try? Sure you will. Get paper and ink, and write us now, sending us the names. Do it right now, and we will do our part.

## FARM AND DAIRY PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

## THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO



Will save your hay and decrease your grain bills, you will produce more milk at less expense and with less labor, built from lumber thoroughly treated with specially prepared wood preservative. Free catalogue on application.

The Oldest Company in Canada Building Silos



**Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Limited**  
592 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada

## FACTORY MANAGER WANTED

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

Write for prices to

**R. A. TRELEAVEN**  
MOOREFIELD, ONT.

## WINDMILLS



Towers tilted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders  
Pumps  
Tanks  
Gas and Gasoline  
Engines  
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues

**GOULD, SHAPLEY & NUIR CO., LIMITED**  
BRANTFORD - CANADA  
BRANCH OFFICE  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



## When The Cow Has Done Her Part

**O**F COURSE it's important that the cow do her part. But after that, it's up to your cream separator. If it doesn't get highest quality cream—if it doesn't skim to a trace—you are robbing yourself of the profit that your cows have produced.

I H C Cream Harvesters get full value out of the milk, not for a few months only, but through years of constant service. They have proved their durability, close skimming, easy cleaning, and easy running advantages.

## I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings.

These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes.

The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write to nearest branch house for catalogues and other information.

**CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.**

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago U S A**  
(Incorporated)



## I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.



A fence of this kind only 16 to 25¢ per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also, Iron Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalogue the most complete fence catalog ever published.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.**

Branches—Toronto, Cor. King and Atlantic Aves. Montreal, 595-617 Notre Dame St. W. St. John, 17 DeBt St.

The largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada.

## A GOOD INVESTMENT



Many, many years ago farmers carried the litter with a fork to the stable door and then pitched it away as far as they could throw it.

Then the wheelbarrow was brought into use and it did service for a number of years, when farm help was plentiful and labor was cheap.

Nowadays many successful farmers use Louden's Steel Litter Carrier, and it works splendidly. The hoisting gear is simplicity itself and runs so easily that a boy can readily operate it even when the box is filled with the utmost capacity. This equipment lightens the toil, and makes choring a delight.

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Haying Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Hardware Specialties, etc.