

FARM AND DAIRY

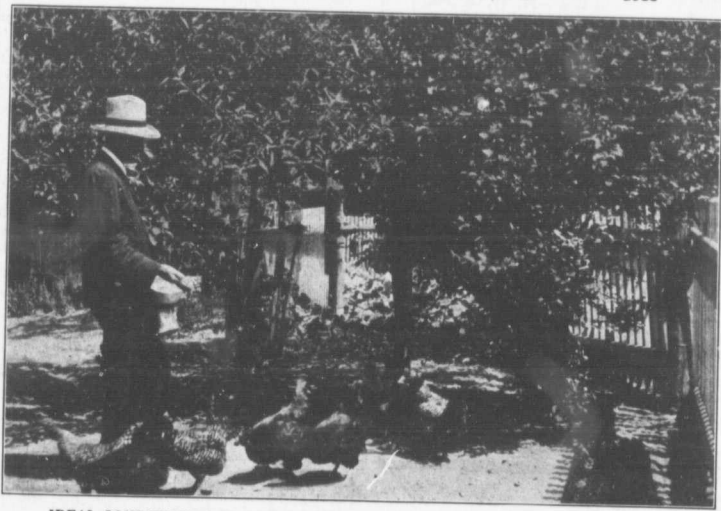
RURAL HOME

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Farm and Dairy
Publishing Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
MADE IN U.S.A.

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 21

1913



IDEAL CONDITIONS FOR THE POULTRY DURING THESE WARM SUMMER DAYS

The Canadian Hen produces each year products to the value of \$50,000,000. Just think! Half as much as the great dairy industry! Surely she deserves more consideration than she generally gets. Take the matter of shade, for instance. Hens suffer from heat more than do men. In too many instances their only refuge from the sun that beats down on a bare, shadeless yard is the stifling interior of a small coop. The small flock of Mr. R. T. Gillespie, Durham Co., Ont., seen herewith, have an ideal run. On most farms the orchard furnishes these ideal conditions.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Time is Money

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

NOTE the illustration herewith of the

"Simplex"

Link Blade

See the broad, solid separator base, and a body or frame of pleasing design that entirely encloses the grinding and all moving parts. Note the convenience of the correctly placed crank shaft, 34 inches from the floor. The "Simplex" can be operated standing, which is better than a stooping position.

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

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

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

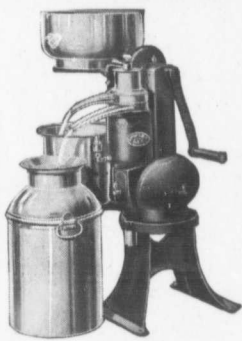
SEE our Exhibit of Milking Machines and Cream Separators at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

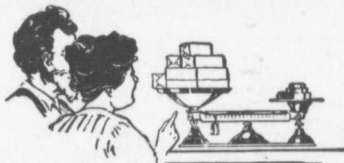
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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply-cans and discharge spouts. The top of the supply-can is only 35" ft. from the floor.



That's better!

It pays, for sure, to keep Cows in a clean Stable. Give them clean stalls and lots of pure air, which they need just as much as pure water and good food, and they will give more milk, more cream, more butter.

**O. K. CANADIAN
STALLS AND
STANCHIONS**

Our little book "The Proper Housing of Cows" will be sent free to Dairy Farmers. Write for it to-day.

Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited, CALT., ONT.

A Reply to Mr. Currie

Editor, Farm and Dairy. — I have read with no little interest the letter from Mr. Currie, which appeared in Farm and Dairy of August 7, under the heading of "Easily Secured Wealth."

The shoe evidently fits. Your editorial, to which Mr. Currie refers, seems to have touched a sore spot. Is it not quite possible that Mr. Currie owns a nice little block of Westmont real estate that has been steadily increasing in value? We know how Westmont real estate has been boomed.

Possibly too Mr. Currie would tell us that the advertising that Westmont real estate has received at the hands of land speculators and real estate agents has "created" the present high values. But has it? Suppose an incurable epidemic broke out among the citizens of Westmont so that to live there would be an utter impossibility. What would happen to land values? Why couldn't you give away land in Westmont.

LAND VALUES AND POPULATION
Some time after a cure for this epidemic is discovered, Westmont is again habitable. People again desire to live there. Land values go up. Did the landowners "create" this new value? Surely my point is clear — that these values have been created solely by the demand for the land.

And has not the great wealth of the Astor family, to which Mr. Currie refers, been created in the same way? The wealth that the original John Jacob Astor accumulated as a fur trader would be as a drop in a bucket compared with the wealth that the Astors control to-day.

Old J. J. had not been a shrewd fur trader for nothing. He realized that "Little Old New York" would some day be a world metropolis. He bought up New York real estate right and left. Mr. Currie tells us that had the money involved been put out at compound interest it would today amount to more than the value of the land, despite its wonderful increase in value.

But we must remember that the Astors still own the land and have lived in affluence in the meantime. Our friend J. J. didn't put a high board fence around his holdings and watch them increase in value. Had he done so his land would still be worth the same big value today, simply because of the great demand for land in New York City.

HAS THE CAKE AND EATS IT TOO

Instead, he built houses and rented them or he charged ground rent to others who did the building. True, a portion of the Astor income is derived from hotels and other enterprises, but we must remember that by far the larger proportion is derived from ground rents. In other words, thousands of people are paying into the coffers of the Astor estate, millions of dollars annually for the privilege of living on a portion of God's free earth.

And what of our public benefactors, the Astors? They toil not, neither do they spin. The head of the family spends a large part of the year in Europe, spending good American money on fine coaches, dress balls and following the hounds. The rest of the family are never in the background. They keep society interested by giving a \$40,000 ball at Newport, or startle the country by a scandal in the divorce court. Where is the mutual benefit?

The remaining points of Mr. Currie's letter hardly require an answer. He states that when a manufacturing industry comes to a town mutual benefits result. Yes, they do. The manufacturer benefits because he is enabled to do business. The land-

owner benefits because he is able to part with some of his land at a good figure or charge a nice additional rental for it. But what of the community at large? We all know that when a new industry comes to a town, land values are boomed. But who gets the benefit of the increased land values? Certainly not the tenants who compose the major portion of city tax payers because their rents go up. Then it must be the landowners.

And what of the progressive farmer who introduces new methods that make farming in his community more profitable? Mr. Currie evidently forgets that there are two classes of farmers; those that own their farms and those that do not. When farming in that community becomes more profitable, land values increase because there is a demand for that land. Does the tenant farmer benefit? No — he finds his rents are increased. But under our present system of taxation is it the man who decides the benefit who is taxed? It is the tenant who finds that in addition to his taxes on buildings and stock, he is paying higher rent. Then why not tax the landowner who is the one to benefit? — B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

Preventing Manure Waste

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

How shall we save the manure? When we constructed our bank here we made provision for a manure bank underneath the cow stable. The walls are of concrete, with a window on the lower side, through which we back in the aleds and wagons. The floor is also of concrete and diaped in the centre. There is enough room to hold the winter's output of manure. The aleds and aleds in the stable and the floor of the calf pens at one end are of cement laid over rough board flooring. At intervals we placed small trap doors in the sides of the gutters.

NO LETTING IN STABLE CLEANING

Stable cleaning is therefore a very simple operation — the manure is dropped through the trap doors into the cellar. The calf pens we clean in the same way; certainly a pleasant change from the old back breaking methods. We keep the pens well bedded and clean them once a month every six weeks. Manure kept in this way comes out in the best of shape.

As our farm is somewhat hilly we plan to draw out the most of the manure when the hauling is good — generally in March. By this time the manure is pretty well filled, and we lay a pile of manure that would gladden any farmer's heart. Every bit of good, the most valuable part is saved.

Along in the summer we dump a good load of chaff and dirt in the diaped centre. This helps to solidify surplus liquid. At odd times we use a hog or two run in the manure to keep it well mixed.

After reading an editorial in Farm and Dairy recently, stating that per farmyard manure is worth \$25.00, we are fully convinced that the effort paying for itself. We have to dig for the manure that was wasted in old manure heap before our new one was built.

Do hogs like a dirty, muddy lot? No, they would never go into it if they had a clean, cool place to which to lie.

Prof. Geo. E. Day of the Ohio Agricultural College and Mr. C. H. Bailey of the Ontario Department of Agriculture have just returned from England with a dozen select Shorthulls of milking strains. Five of these are for the College and five for the Experimental Farm at Guelph.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

THE MAN

Further details concern

THE methods of Farm and Dairy in the winter care of our pastures. We do not pasture play in a 25-acre pasture ground where there is a dance but not much feed are running there. Their stall with what using, the crops varying season. The chief crop rolling are alfalfa first clover, alfalfa second crop if there is any left over we are going to insure green corn, and sometimes pea and barley mixture, mended by Mr. Zavitz.

It may be asked why if it is not expensive? does cost more to do the aging for her than to cow to do it herself, by cow to the acre would working basis for past can keep or feed two cows same land for 90 days them all they can eat. I feed question there are things to consider. Flies, too, extremes of heat and storms can all be tending to their needs barns or are allowed in a

DISEASE MENACE

Then too, contagious diseases or have ever had it, is Science teaches us that type of the herdman are bacteria spread through noticed. In our method very small. Another great do not spend any energy and so a larger milk yield and pasturing. As out that work alone we advantage in so doing, argument in favor of our cows in such close quarters to have them deboned. V barns of with the clippers burned with caustic potash as farming.

All young stock and dry rough pasture some little A bull is allowed to run with all the young things are time, their age at having

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY HERD AT "DUNROBIN."—NO. 2.

R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont.

Further details concerning the Management of an 100 Cow Dairy Farm. The system of Cropping, Summer Soiling, Markets and Accounts dealt with.

THE methods of herd management outlined in Farm and Dairy last week apply to the winter care of our herd. In the summer we do not pasture cows but put them out to play in a 25-acre spring creek bottom playground where there is water and shade in abundance but not much feed, as from 75 to 100 cows are running there. The cows are fed inside in their stalls with whatever soiling crops they are using, the crops varying with the season. The chief crops used for soiling are alfalfa first cut, red clover, alfalfa second cut, ensilage, if there is any left over, (a point we are going to insure hereafter), green corn, and sometimes the oat, pea and barley mixture recommended by Mr. Zavitsa.

It may be asked why we soil and if it is not expensive? It surely does cost more to do the cows' foraging for her than to allow the cow to do it herself, but while a cow to the acre would be a fair working basis for pasturage we can keep or feed two cows on the same land for 90 days and give them all they can eat. Besides the feed question there are other things to consider. Flies, mosquitoes, extremes of heat and cold and storms can all be treated according to their needs if the cows are in the barns or are allowed in a pasture nearby.

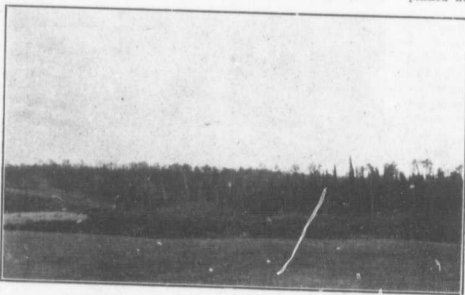
DISEASE MENACE MINIMIZED

Then too, contagious abortion if you have it or have ever had it, is a thing to be dreaded. Science teaches us that cows allowed out of the eye of the herdman are liable to abort and the bacteria spread through the herd before it is noticed. In our method these dangers are made very small. Another great gain is that the cows do not spend any time in gathering their food and so a larger milk yield results with soiling as against pasturing. As our stable men are kept for that work alone we can use them to better advantage in so doing, thus making a strong argument in favor of our method, to us. We keep the cows in such close quarters it is necessary to have them dehorned. We take the older cow's horns off with the clippers and the calves are dehorned with caustic potash, just as the buttons are forming.

All young stock and dry cows are run on a rough pasture some little way from the barns. A bull is allowed to run with these cows and so all the young things are bred at their proper time, their age at having their first calf being

controlled by not putting them out on the pasture before they are old enough to be bred. Pure bred sires, of course, are the only order of the day as should be the case in all places.

Any breeder of Holsteins will sell bull calves from good cows for around \$25, which calves will improve any grade herd. I know we often sell calves for veal from pure bred cows which give up to 12,000 of milk because we find that to



Where the Forest is Yielding to the Axe of the Pioneer

Up in New Ontario the pioneer life of Old Ontario 100 years ago is being re-enslaved. The subject of this illustration is the Experimental Farm at Monteville. An idea may here be gained of the work required to clear the land. In the foreground a field of young grain may be seen.

keep bulls around on the chance of a buyer is poor business when you can sell the product they would consume at more than the extra to be had for the calves. I may be getting into trouble with the pure bred men, but I know whereof I speak.

FIELD AND CROP MANAGEMENT

The crop rotation followed is designed to secure the best feed for the cows with the least trouble. We grow oats and barley for grain; oats for the horses and cows (in small quantities), and barley with which to seed the alfalfa. Our land will give 50 bushels of fall wheat to the acre under favorable conditions. The reason we don't grow fall wheat is that we are after feed and fall wheat straw is not good feed. We bed with sawdust so do not need any straw for litter.

Our buildings are unfortunately at one corner of the farm so we grow corn and clover in alternating rotations on the 120 acres adjacent to them. In this way we reduce the haul as much as possible. On the further parts of the farm we alternate with grain and clover, top-dressing the clover with a manure spreader, and not leaving the clover down more than one year. As we get the June grass, which was a pest on the farm,

under control we seed to alfalfa so that as soon as we can the two main crops grown will be corn and alfalfa. When this is the case these two great standbys of milk production will be fed all the year round to the milkers. Young stock and specially handled cows get a few mangels while a few turnips are grown for the horses.

SYSTEMATIC DIRECTION OF LABOR

Our outside staff is directed by a simple method of having a plan of the farm in the stables and then with each field numbered it is easy to direct certain operations to be done in whatever number that is under consideration. In this way men can be started, their record of work accomplished kept, the cost of the production of each crop computed or any other data arrived at in a simple self adjusting way.

The marketing of the milk is nearly all accounted for with contracts for hospital, restaurant, baker and hotel trade which all necessitates the keeping of strict system of bookkeeping. This helps in forming the habit of keeping strict farm accounts. The trial balance each month is of as much interest as the milk weight sheet. If you have ever tried to make a cow do a little better than her best you know how you will watch her milk weights. It is certainly interesting to know whether you are making the price of a new hat more this month than last or whether the income has fallen off. Try it.

Some may say that we are fortunately situated in being near the markets. We are over 60 miles from Toronto and when we can guarantee a certain quality of milk we can get a contract there at as much or more than those situated nearer. We have enough cows to pay for the trouble and that is where the secret is. If a man is only running a few cows he must either do all the work, get his wife to do it, or not make much over wages.

With a large herd some men have to be hired, so make it big enough to keep the owner busy looking after things and farming begins to be a pleasant business. Looking ahead I see no good reason why we cannot keep 250 big yielding cows on 300 acres of plowed land, and 120 of rough. I think when that point is reached improved conditions and methods will enable us to keep still more. These things, however, are in the future, and the present is enough to keep us busy.

CAN'T BUY GOOD COWS

We have stopped buying cows to increase our herd or keep up our milk supply for we find that the cow the farmer wants to sell is the cow we don't want and so neither of us is particularly pleased. We keep all our cows ear numbered and a close record is kept of calvings, etc., so

that we can adjust our freshening to suit our requirements. We have about 12 to 14 cows freshening every month except in the heat of the summer when we don't have any freshening if we can help it.

In three years we have not had one case of milk fever nor any serious udder complaint. This good fortune, we think, can be attributed to careful feeding before calving. We never give a purgative at or near calving but feed light and have water in front of the cows all the time. During the three years we have lost only two cows, one of which choked in the stanchions at night, and the other had her stomach perforated with a nail. Impaction is unknown for when a cow goes off her feed she is attended to at once. In this regard I cannot but give credit where it is due and compliment our herd manager for unparalleled good fortune owing to good and efficient care.

I believe it would be impossible to do well with a dairy herd without having the instinet of a dairyman, and every farmer knows for himself whether he has it or not.

DAIRY FARMING IS O. K.

Our conclusions are that dairy farming offers a maximum return for the feed and care expended. It keeps the fertility on the land. It is of such interest that no man who is a lover of animals can help being enthused if he has good cows. After the year's business is done the herd should be much more valuable than on the previous year. So while making a good living from the milk a dairy farmer should be getting rich by the increasing value of his herd and the increasing value of his land. The labor problem is lightened for congenial yearly employment can be given to the men, so keeping them contented.

A Dairy Success in Alberta

J. C. Dreury, Cowley, Alberta.

I have been in Southern Alberta for eight years. For five years I was engaged in mixed farming, growing wheat and keeping an average of 100 grade cattle and about 40 grade horses. I was forced to the conclusion that I was wasting time in keeping grade stock—although it was paying me—so I started to study the question of the different breeds. From all information available (and I made a careful and wide study of the matter), I decided to "go in" for registered Holstein cattle, Percheron horses and Berkshire hogs.

I then started in to get foundation stock and went to A. D. Foster of Bloomfield, Ont., for Holsteins. He visited different breeding establishments and bought me some grand good stock. He shipped me a carload—and since then I had him ship me another carload procured in the Bay of Quinte District. I also bought a number of good ones at other points in Ontario and British Columbia, and although I have made many sales I now have a herd of over 60.

BUTTER ONLY A SIDE ISSUE

I am in the breeding business, and aim to turn off high class stock. Butter making is only a side issue—as the milk is wanted on the place to push the growth of the stock. My young stock swept the prize list at Lethbridge Exhibition in 1912, taking 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, in the different classes—and that is the only time that Glen Ranch Holsteins have been shown so far. I have a thoroughly experienced Scotch couple in charge of the cattle and butter making and Glen Ranch butter won first prize at Lethbridge last August. This couple have been with me for over two years and know their business thoroughly. I got top price for my butter and could sell much more if I had it.

Conditions are decidedly favorable for dairying in Southern Alberta. We have no flies to bother. We have the very best of grass, pure

mountain water and an unlimited demand for dairy products. When I say that a large amount of New Zealand butter is shipped in here, one realizes what an opening there is for dairy farming. Altogether too much attention is being paid to wheat growing.

The Glen Ranch consist of 840 acres of which 300 is under cultivation. Every pound of feed grown is fed on the place as, in addition to my Holstein herd, I have 40 registered Percherons. I have over a mile of river frontage and a creek of pure water crossing the farm, so that I have running water in every pasture field. Dairying pays and pays handsomely in Southern Alberta and there is lots of room here for hundreds more of dairy farmers.

Plan for a Larger Milk Yield

By C. F. Whitley.

What virtue is there in heredity when it comes to abundant milk production per cow? Many a dairyman notices that a cow is good. Her heifers may turn out to be good milkers; sometimes they do not. What is the trouble? Apart from such considerations as feed, care and health, look for one moment at the possible value of the sire.



This is the Next Best Thing to Irrigation

Moisture is now the determining factor in crop growth. The farmer on irrigated land has had this problem solved for him. Other farmers can solve their own moisture problem as this market gardener is seen doing by thorough and intense cultivation and the consequent conservation of the moisture already in the soil.

It has been noted many a time that the cows bred to a particular bull have dropped good milking progeny. That bull came from good milking ancestry. There is the virtue of heredity worth thousands of dollars to our dairying industry. The melancholy reflection is that scores of these good milkers can be traced to sires that have been sold for beef long before their real value had become known.

Every dairyman who is doing anything at testing his individual cows, and all progressive dairymen appreciate the far-reaching benefits of such study, knows that it would be worth at least 1,200 pounds of milk extra per cow to secure the right bull. All members of cow testing associations should cooperate in the purchase of good pure bred sires, changing them round after two years in one section, and prove thereby the immense value of heredity in their own herds.

I sincerely believe that the formation of clover seed growing associations would be a powerful agent for the proper development of the clover growing possibilities of the Province of Ontario.—Dr. M. O. Malte.

Poultry kept under proper conditions, properly handled and properly cared for, will pay and pay just as well as anything else on the farm.—Geo. Robertson, Pres., Poultry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

The Farmer Getting a Raw Deal

In Canada the farmer gets a raw deal. At least this is the opinion expressed in a recent interview by Mr. J. H. Haslam, of Regina, Chairman of the Commission to Investigate Agricultural Credits, which has just returned from a tour of Europe. The Canadian farmer, he says, suffers under the greatest handicap in the world in the matter of facilities for borrowing money. He is obliged to pay anywhere from eight to 20 per cent on advances, while the European farmer or with less land and a smaller investment can secure almost any amount he may ask for at from two to six per cent. It was recognizing this injustice to the Canadian agriculturist that the Commission was appointed to investigate systems that are working out successfully in other countries and make recommendations to the Canadian Government.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Commission has been struck very forcibly with the need for a credit organization, said Mr. Haslam, and a report will soon be issued in which a suggestion for action will be made. The idea will be to make the farmer's interest paramount. At present the man on the soil gets no consideration

and he has unconsciously become the victim of a money system which is making a number extremely wealthy, while he is restrained in all his farming operations and Canadian agriculturists are severely crippled.

"Farmers in the Canadian West are paying \$200 for binders that cost \$54 to make. Implementations are

being almost entirely on credit and it is because the system to which the farmer has to subscribe is so unjust that such a big difference occurs," said Mr. Haslam. "In Canada the banks make the big thing out of the handling of money; in Europe the farmer is the great beneficiary. Here the banker as a man is a very prominent and important person; in the European countries he is a common-place citizen."

LESSONS FROM THE OLD LAND

In the older continent, according to the Chairman of the Commission, the man who owns land and produces something the country must have is held in the highest respect. The banker acts merely as an agent to provide the farmer with whatever capital is required for him to carry in his operations. The Government has such control of the banks that they are to every purpose Government utilities. In the old countries bank managers never receive such handsome salaries as they do in Canada or the States. The Bank of France is the greatest financial institution in the world, next to the United States Treasury, yet the head of it receives only \$15,000 a year.

The Canadian farmer with difficulty uses any medium whatever to facilitate the buying of things he needs, and although he does not realize it, he is actually paying as much sometimes as 10 per cent interest on the accommodation. The state of affairs affords a striking contrast to the manner in which the farmers' welfare is

(Continued on page 7)

An Instance of

S. J. Goodfellow

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I simply read a sheet on a board hanging by paper every Sunday totals in a book kept if the milk is very easy getting into the habit are of wonderful interest.

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Organic Matter

By G. W.

If crop yields are to be increased, as they must be, and systematic provision ing up and properly in organic matter in the soil. Analyses of samples of cultivated soils collected the state show a considerable in the older cultures nearly half the or less. In some of the sa organic matter, originally low.

Along with the loss o gone the loss of the mor associated with the organi considerably greater than whole.

UNAVAILABLE FOOD

When fresh organic matter contact with the soil, the rise to a large amount of other organic acids in the fresh organic matter, due energetically upon the mineral and by its solvent action of available plant food. I the portion of organic mat

An Instance of Herd Improvement

S. J. Goodfellow, Kings Co., N. B.

I find cow testing very interesting work. It gets at the root of the question as to how a farmer may make his cows more profitable.

I commenced weighing each cow's milk at every milking in 1902, but it took a season to get all heads into a regular habit of doing this. Consequently, my record for 1902 is incomplete. From that time on, however, the habit was acquired and no one would think now of neglecting to weigh his pail of milk before commencing to milk the next cow.

I simply ruled a sheet of paper and pinned it on a board hanging by the scales. I changed this paper every Sunday and entered the weekly totals in a book kept for the purpose. Weighing the milk is very easy. It is simply a matter of getting into the habit of doing so and the results are of wonderful interest and assistance.

The longer one keeps weeding out his poor cows the harder it becomes to pick out the one that gives the least milk by guess work, as in time they are all good milkers and there is very little difference between those at the bottom of the list.

WHERE THE APPEARANCES DECEIVE

The cow that gives a big flow of milk for a short season is the one that generally has the good opinion of those working around the herd, while the one that gives her steady 300 to 225 lbs. a week all the year round has not nearly the splendid reputation that her more spectacular acting sister has. As a result, it is the latter cow that is at the top every time and as a consequence the farmer will let the better cow be sold unless he has his record to put him wise.

As to the increased production wrought in my herd by the practice of weeding out annually according to amount of production, for the year 1903 the average per cow was 4,590 lbs., and for 1909 it had increased to 7,835 lbs.

Last year, owing to pressure of other business, I sold my entire herd at a good figure to another firm. I regretted the necessity of having to sell my herd as there is no telling where the average of production might have climbed. At any rate I demonstrated to my own satisfaction that no time can be as profitably spent with a dairy herd as that spent weighing milk yield and recording results.

Organic Matter in the Soil

By G. W. Walker.

If crop yields are to be maintained and increased, as they must be in the future, adequate and systematic provision must be made for keeping up and properly increasing the supply of organic matter in the soil.

Analyses of samples of virgin and adjacent cultivated soils collected in different sections of the state show a considerable decrease in organic matter in the older cultivated soils. In some cases nearly half the organic matter has been lost. In some of the sandy types of soils, the organic matter, originally low, has fallen still lower.

Along with the loss of organic matter has gone the loss of the more available plant food associated with the organic matter, the loss being considerably greater than in the soil taken as a whole.

UNAVAILABLE FOOD MADE AVAILABLE

When fresh organic matter decays in intimate contact with the soil, the processes of decay give rise to a large amount of carbonic acid and to other organic acids in lesser amount. Hence fresh organic matter, during decay, acts more energetically upon the mineral matter of the soil and by its solvent action increases the amount of available plant food. In course of time only the portion of organic matter that is more resist-

ant to decay, remains. This is composed largely of the more resistant nitrogenous matter; but while higher in nitrogen than the original organic matter, its nitrogen is less available as plant food. Hence the effect of organic matter upon the supply of available plant food is of great importance both directly and indirectly.

It has been conclusively proved that the addition of organic matter to the soil greatly increases its water-holding capacity. This increase in water supply has been sufficient in many cases to carry a crop through a dry season, and thus prevent crop failure.

IMPROVED MECHANICAL CONDITION

The addition of organic matter improves the texture of the soil, thus producing the desirable tilth in a well-worked soil, enabling the roots of



"We Find Our Own Living"

That is one of the good points of green. They will almost live on pasture grass and waste matter that they pick up around the buildings. Considering the economy with which they can be raised it is strange that the goose is not more popular than it is.

the plant to penetrate the soil more easily and thus obtain a greater supply of plant food than would otherwise be possible. In fact all the physical properties of the soil are improved by the addition of organic matter.

The supply of barnyard manure is often inadequate to keep up the supply of organic matter properly and maintain the soil in the best condition possible. In addition to stable manure, provision should be made for systematic green manuring. This can be arranged for in a rotation by plowing under the second crop of clover which is especially valuable for the purpose of increasing the nitrogen supply.

By returning straw, or plowing under corn stalks an additional increase of organic matter may be obtained. Whenever it is possible, avoid burning any plant growth, as this destroys most of its value to the soil. If plowed under in time to decay thoroughly enough to avoid interfering with cultivation, soil-washing is thus checked and the soil's organic matter is increased.

My opinion is that the best general purpose horse you could have on the farm is a good half-bred one. This opinion is gained by experience. Such horses are active. They are pleasant to handle, and they fill that particular bill, to my mind, better than any other horse that you can raise in order to make a good general purpose horse.—Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph, Ont.

A Question for Live Stock Exhibitors

B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

"What stock are you showing this fall?"

This is now the topic of interest with breeders. Every "kink" known to the experienced stock fitter is being made use of in the effort to have the exhibits in top notch shape.

A study of the stock shown at our exhibition and at the fall fairs has convinced me that in some classes, particularly yearling colts and fillies, exhibitors are over-fitting their stock. Those fat, sleek, clean-flanked yearlings are certainly pleasing to the eye, but in the interest of the future welfare of the stock, such over-fitting, to my mind, is most undesirable.

ARE JUDGES RESPONSIBLE

Whether the judges are responsible for such conditions by placing a premium on fat and making the awards accordingly, or, knowing otherwise, they give their decisions in accordance with the popular belief that an entry must be "hog fat" in order to have a look in, I am not prepared to say. It may be a repetition of the old question, "Which came first, the hen or the egg?"

It is sufficient to know, however, that such is the state of affairs. In the interests of horse breeding in this Province conditions should be remedied. An over fleshy condition when young is not conducive to the best development of the horse.

PRIN. CUMMINGS' OPINION

At a short course at Truro some years ago, I can well remember how Principal Cummings drilled into us the need for bone and muscle in the development of the horse. "We have great trouble," said he, "in convincing the local members who come up from Halifax to inspect the college farm that we shouldn't keep our colts rolling fat. They even think it is a poor advertisement for the college to have visitors see the colts out of doors during most of the day in the winter, their coats shaggy and looking anything but sleek. We don't worry though. When those same visitors come back a few years later they will be ready to agree with us that it is bone and muscle that count, not fat."

How is it that Old Country importations, in nine cases out of 10, take the blue ribbons at our exhibitions when in competition with home bred stock. Is it not because the Old Country breeder is far-sighted enough to place the emphasis on bone, muscle and evidences of strong constitution? I have been told that a class of yearlings, as seen at an Old Country show, would look pretty shabby if placed beside a similar class as seen in this country. But take the same stock in those class as three years later and compare them. What would we find? In most cases the standing, both as regards appearance and general conformation, would be reversed.

A DIFFERENT STANDARD

Judges at Old Country fairs don't place a premium on fat. They concern themselves with what is beneath the fat. Such standards of judging, I believe, have had much to do in bringing the Old Country breeds to their high state of perfection.

It is to be hoped that both exhibitors and judges will see the error of their ways and that in future, yearlings shown at our exhibition will be judged, not by the amount of fat they carry and the sleekness of their appearance, but according to what they give promise of becoming in the future.

The question of feeding heifers for dairy purposes cannot be too strongly emphasized. Neither can you emphasize too strongly the necessity of feeding the dairy cow when she is dry.—Mr. Drummond.



Why own a car that you yourself cannot drive—and miss the real fun of the going? There is health and joy-giving relaxation in Ford driving—because of the simplicity of the Ford mechanism and the consequent ease of its control.

Think what these prices mean—for the car that has stood the test: Runabout \$600; Touring Car \$650; Town Car \$900—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.



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The materials and construction throughout of the **Ideal Green Feed Silos** are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a silo.

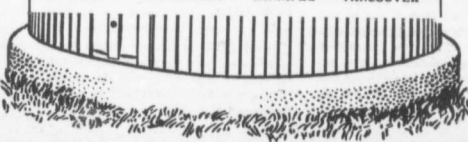
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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



PROTECTING DRINKING WATER WITH CONCRETE WELL PLATFORMS

EVEN with an abundance of fresh air and wholesome food, the health of a country family is largely dependent on the purity of its drinking water. Since the principal source of farm water supply is the bored or dug well, the purity of the water is determined almost entirely by the ability of the well curbing and cover to keep out contaminating surface water. If the well is curbed near the top with solid concrete (or

Another plan is to have a tin smith make a round bottomless platform five inches deep, two feet in diameter at the top and 18 inches at the bottom, after the pattern of a large bottomless dish pan. To either manhole form attach a wooden board of the size and shape of the pump



A Home-made Well Platform that is Cheap and Durable

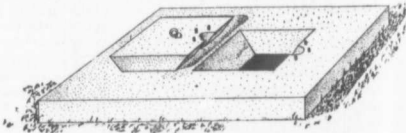
The construction of this well platform is described in the article adjoining it. It is a job once done, always done.

with blocks or bricks laid in Portland cement mortar) and is covered with a concrete platform, the healthfulness of the water is practically assured.

There are several methods of building a concrete well platform. The choice is dependent on the manner in which the pump barrel and stock are joined together. In the illustration is shown a platform five inches thick and five feet square, which contains a manhole fitted with a concrete lid. The pump stock passes through the platform by means of a circular hole at the side and a part of the manhole opening. By this means the pump stock and barrel can be joined together and slipped into position by a person working through the manhole.

MIXING THE CONCRETE

Proportion the concrete one bag of Portland cement to two cubic feet of sand and four cubic feet of crushed rock, or one bag of cement to four cubic feet of pit gravel. Have the concrete just wet enough to flash a little cement mortar when tamped into place. Over the entire wooden platform, except within the manhole frame, spread one inch of concrete. For reinforcing, immediately place on this concrete five-foot lengths of three-eighth-inch iron rods running in both directions (criss-cross) at



Concrete Well Platform with Manhole Cover Removed

spaced nine inches apart. Bend the ends to a hook-shape. Strengthen the platform around the manhole opening by placing an additional rod on each side. Bring the cover to its full thickness at once by tamping in the remaining four inches of concrete. There will be needed three bags of cement, one-fifth cubic yard of sand, two-fifths cubic yard of rock and all pieces of three-eighth-inch by 1/2-inch rods weighing 23 pounds.

For fixing the base of an iron pump securely to the finished well platform, place in the soft concrete around the pump opening vertical bolts crisscrossed and headed down to the depth of four inches. To locate these bolts correctly, set them by means of a wooden block or template in which holes have been bored and spaced exactly like those in the pump base. Lag bolts or similar devices may also be used for this purpose. Finish the surface of the platform

with a wooden float and the same as for sidewalks.

CONSTRUCTION OF MANHOLES

If the grooved-tin for the manhole cover may be same time as the rest of the manhole lid with a pair of iron rods laid criss-crossing ring use half of a bit, or a hitching post ring of which is provided with a twisted wire or with a large washer. If the wooden form is used, carefully remove it after four hours. One day after the manhole lid the manhole lid in form with this except pressed paper or card-board the edges of the opening of the new concrete from that of the platform. The manhole lid lighter in weight, placing the concrete, spread one-half inches of wet sand wooden platform inside the opening and then tamp down. Take care to place the concrete within one inch of the manhole lid.

After the well platform is set, carefully remove the barrel on which it was placed or lower it into place in the desired direction by a layer of cement-sand mortar to the well curbing and the platform. **OTHER PLANS OF MANHOLES**

Some persons prefer to use well platforms in the division line between the pump opening and the pump barrel and inspecting provided for. In other cases where the pump and stock are joined together and lowered well as one piece, the concrete (removable) is made in place with a single opening large enough to receive the pump stock.

Concrete well platforms are used in these methods to protect water from the sun, vermin and scum, and to insure pure water there is healthful.

The Farmer Getting a F

(Continued from page 917)

Advancement is cared for in countries as Germany, France, Italy.

In France money is at disposal of the farmer at a rate ranging from two to three per cent; in Germany the farmer pays from three to five per cent; in Italy from six per cent; in Belgium from three to four per cent; in Austria-Hungary, four and one-half per cent; and in Russia from four to six per cent. In no country the farmer obtains so cheaply as in more than 20 countries.

The Government of Austria recently paid six and a half per cent on a loan of \$50,000,000 to the United States, and yet the fact that a country can procure money at two per cent without difficulty is a great advantage.

COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Two other very striking features of agriculture on the Continent interested the Commission are the extent to which the farmer cooperates in the buying of everything they handle, and the advanced methods of conducting the business. The farmer in some of the countries, especially in the United States, is not so well served.

The more milk a cow is given, the more she produces. A few extra pounds of milk in a cow's milk pail will be appreciated by the consumer.

with a wooden float and steel trowel the same as for sidewalks.

CONSTRUCTION OF MANHOLE LID

If the greased-tin form is used, the manhole cover may be cast at the same time as the rest of the floor. To reinforce the lid with short lengths of iron rods laid criss-cross. As a lifting ring use half of an old bridle bit, or a hitching-post ring, the end of which is provided with a knob of twisted wire or with a nut and a large washer. If the wooden manhole form is used, carefully remove it after four hours. One day later build the manhole lid the same as for the tin form with this exception—place the greased paper or card-board around the edges of the opening to prevent the new concrete from sticking to that of the platform. To make the manhole lid lighter in weight, before placing the concrete, spread one and one-half inches of wet sand over the wooden platform inside the manhole opening and then tamp in the concrete. Take care to place the reinforcing within one inch of the bottom of the manhole lid.

After the well platform is two weeks old, carefully remove the wooden boards on which it was built and set it lower to its place. Give the platform a slope of one-half inch in the desired direction by placing a layer of cement-sand mortar between the well tubing and the platform.

WELL PLANS OR MARKING PLATFORM

Some persons prefer to make concrete well platforms in two pieces with the division line through the centre of the pump opening. By this means the pump barrel and stock are easily joined and inspection is readily provided for. In other cases where the pump and stock can be cast together and lowered into the well as one piece, the concrete platform (removable) is made as a unit and with a single opening, merely large enough to receive the pump stock.

Concrete well platforms built according to these methods can be depended on to protect the well from mice, vermin and scrub-water. In pure water there is health.

The Farmer Getting a Raw Deal

(Continued from page 4)

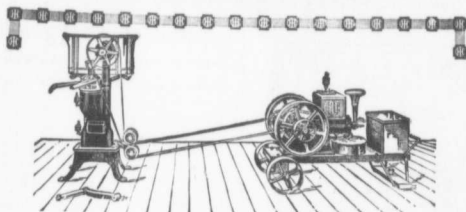
arrangement is cared for in such countries as Germany, France or Italy.

In France money is at the ready disposal of the farmer at a rate of interest ranging from two and a third to three per cent; in Germany the farmer pays from three and a half to five per cent; in Italy, from four to six per cent; in Belgium and Holland, from three to four per cent; in Austria-Hungary, four and a half per cent, and in Russia from four and a half to six per cent. In nearly every country the farmer obtains money as cheaply as more so than the banks. The Government of Austria-Hungary recently paid six and a half per cent on a loan of \$50,000,000 from the United States, and yet the farmers in that country can procure money without difficulty at two per cent less.

COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Two other very striking features of agriculture on the Continent which interested the Commission were the extent to which the farmers practice cooperation in the buying and selling of everything they handle, and their advanced methods of conservation. The middleman has very little place in some of the countries, as far as dealings with the farmers are concerned.

The more milk a cow is giving the more salt she needs. A few lumps of rock salt in a box in a corner of the pasture will be appreciated by the title.



Next Door to Perfection

POUR your milk into an IHC cream separator. Out of the cream spout will come close to 9,999 parts of cream for only one part that goes into the skim-milk pail. That's marvellously close separation; it means every possible dollar of dairy profit from your cows.

It takes an IHC separator to do such efficient work. Every detail has its use, every mechanical point its purpose. Shafts and spindles are the strongest made for separators. Bearings all have phosphor bronze bushings. Gears work without back lash, and they are protected from dirt and grit. In short, everything in

IHC Cream Separators
Dairymaid, Bluebell, or Lily

makes for great strength and durability. Perfect adjustment and balance mean smoothness and ease in operating, hence continued satisfaction during long life. All parts are easily accessible for cleaning. There are four convenient sizes of each style.

Then if you have a one-horse power back-gear IHC engine to complete your separator outfit, you will soon find that an indispensable helper on the farm. It will run steadily and at the proper speed to pump water, run washing machine, churn, grindstone, etc.

Study IHC separator outfits at the local agent's. Catalogues may be obtained from him, or, write to

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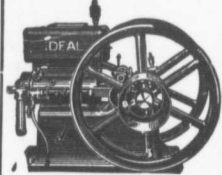
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Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Can.



This is one of four cups donated for the Best Cow, Beef Animal, Dairy Cow and Pen of Bacon Hogs, shown at the Guelph Fat Stock Show this year.

THE WINNER

WAS SHOWN IN PERFECT CONDITION

The difference between the blue and red is often merely a matter of condition. You've often noticed that. Most of the consistent winners at the Fall Fairs will tell you that there's nothing like

CALDWELL'S
Molasses Meal

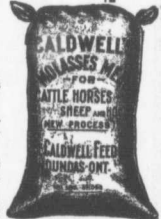
for getting an animal in tip top condition in a very short time.

This meal is **ALL FOOD** and an easily digested food—the only feed on the market manufactured entirely from Pure Cane Molasses.

We are again offering Silver Cups at Guelph Winter Fair for the best conditioned horse, steer, sheep and hog. No restriction as to feed.

If you own an animal with breeding enough to win, if shown in first class shape, it's easy enough to get him there with **CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL**. It tones up the digestion without scouring, eradicating worms. You will see that animal piling flesh and bone under a glossy coat in great shape. Ask the man who uses it.

If your feedman doesn't keep it, write to us.



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Look For Our Exhibits

At the Fall Fairs which are given below. Make our booth a place to meet your friends. Certainly there will be no other exhibits that will be of such real interest to you. We are exhibiting the 20 different

Harab Fertilizers

known by everyone, and used by farmers throughout the country, who have proved their worth by using them.

Then there is our exhibit of

HARAB Digestive Tankage

to interest the hog raiser. This hog food is used and highly recommended by the leading breeders and the Government Experimental farms.

Every poultryman who visits these fairs owes it to himself to see our exhibit of

HARAD Poultry Foods

It comprises a really complete line of all the poultry need under many varied circumstances.

A CORDIAL INVITATION is given to all to meet and consult with our experts who will be in attendance at these fairs. If you cannot attend we will be glad to mail you booklets and folders on any of the above Harab lines.

The Harris Abattoir Co., Limited

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

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

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CANADIAN CEREAL AND
FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario

GINSENG, grown in woods, two year old root for sale. Seed crop, \$12. — John Tamblin, Brith, Ontario, R.R. No. 2

POULTRY YARD

Types of General Purpose Fowls

M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.

As with the various classes of live stock, so with poultry, are there different breeds possessing varying types.

The 1,600 pound Clydesdale does not possess the "roadster type" as found in the Thoroughbred. Cattle breeders are concerned with three types in cattle: the ideal "wedge-shaped" dairy type, the blocky beef type, and the general purpose type as evidenced in the dairy Shorthorn.

One type of sheep is being used in the production of mutton, another type is serving in the production of wool almost exclusively, while possibly a third intermediate type is being evolved for the combined production of mutton and high grade wool.

The extensive bacon industry has been developed through the medium of the bacon hog, the type of which is vastly different from the type of land hog extensively bred in the United States.

In poultry there are three distinct and well-developed commercial types,—the egg type, the meat type and the general purpose type.

TYPE OF COMMERCIAL VALUE

As far as type is concerned, in qualities of production, cattle and poultry are classified the same, and it would seem that type, which denotes a fixed combination of qualities especially adapted to definite results, is closely related to the various phases of the live stock industry. In other words type has a commercial value; the land hog is not adapted for the production of ideal Wiltshire style. In poultry, the Cochin and Brahma, which are two of the best examples of the meat type, are not prolific layers, and, on the other hand, examples of the egg type, such as Leghorns, Anconas, and Minorcas, are not well suited for meat production.

The meat, egg and general purpose types are types of fowls to which nearly all commercial breeds may be referred; and the basis of breed type is "form." Poultrymen say, "Shape makes the breed." Characters which determine breed type are size, shape of body and general symmetry. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, known to fanciers as the American class, are the principal breeds of the general purpose type in this country. The English Orpington is of the same general type, and comes into the same class as the three American breeds mentioned.

A COMPARISON OF FORMS

There is considerable difference in the shape of the three breeds in the illustration, the Wyandotte being the deepest of the three, the Rhode Island Red having the least depth. The Wyandotte is short and deep, so much so that if the head, tail and legs were removed the body of the bird would be almost spherical. The body of the Red, on the other hand, would almost fit into an oblong, while the Rock shape is intermediate between the two former. There are other minor differences in form, but the type difference is essentially distinct.

Differences in breed type are not so important from a commercial standpoint as differences in class type, but, at the same time, results obtained from adopting certain methods of breeding may be injurious to the established type. The preservation of the type and improvement in production are the problems of the breeder rather than the incessant changing of the type to suit the fanciers' whims and risking the destruction of a commercial breed.

Things To Be Remembered

Do not waste the poultry man's time in a highly valuable fertilizer. Do not allow the males to run on the layers except in the breeding season.

All surplus cockerels four and a half months old and over should not be marketed.

The table cockerel is only truly profitable when marketed before the second lot of feathers commences to develop.

A pinch of sulphur in the meal is beneficial when the fowls are molting.

Do not adopt every new idea. Be it good when applying it in general practice.

Overcrowding is one of the worst and most frequent mistakes made by poultrymen.

Good management, of which economy is an essential detail, is imperative to the best results.

Rouping may be almost invariably traced to dampness or undue exposure to wet and cold weather, live wire and cleanliness being contributing causes.

In laying out a plant the principal point to consider is economy of labor. Locate the buildings in such a way that the birds can be attended and the buildings cleaned with a minimum loss of time as possible.

Spade up Feeding Places

By N. E. Chapman

On most farms feed for the flocks scattered about on the ground, and the chickens are continually fed in a small space. The surface of the ground soon becomes foul with the droppings of the flock. True, the shine acts as a germicide, and if the space is at all sloping the washing of the rain helps somewhat. Generally, soil is level and often muddy.

The ground quickly becomes contaminated, with the continued tramping of the flock, and if there be also a high water table, the soil soon becomes infected. This is especially true with small chicks and young turkeys. The first advice given in cases of general loss is "change your feed place." It is often impossible to find a location so convenient and accessible.

INSTEAD OF MOVING

The spading up of the feed place once or twice per week will bring good results. It will tend to purify the ground. It will induce exercise on the part of the fowls which is always desirable. Especially is this true when the flock is confined in yards and green feed, so necessary, is difficult to obtain. If the ground is scattered, as one spades up in ground, much will be buried so deep that it will not scratch it out. It will be thrown up to next spring with green succulent that fowls are greatly relished by the flock.

Be sure to try this method of discharging up the feeding place in infected areas. It will tend to purify the ground and improve the general health of the flock by inducing exercise and furnishing palatable succulent feed.

Coming Events

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 25 to Sept. 8, 1913.

Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, 1913.

Canada Central Exhibition, Ontario, Sept. 6-13, 1913.

Western Fair, London, Ont., Sept. 6-13, 1913.

Vancouver Exhibition, Vancouver, B.C., August 30-Sept. 6, 1913.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, N.S., Sept. 8-11, 1913.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 15-20, 1913.

Ogdensburg Fair, Ogdensburg, N.Y., Sept. 22-26, 1913.

WHICH —

WEIGHING the milk of a cow at night and determining its amount by weighing a day in a month, about 20% of the milk is made of the total milk.

But the greatest value a record will not allow, knowing the production at the end of the year, daily record, a man is things that would occur if he weighed the milk times a month.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION Through weighing a cow will soon be observed to many things which a milk-farm. When a pound or two in her milk to be observed, and the look for the cause and the future.

For example, a man weighing the milk daily, if the cows are left out there is a hard frost, or sprinkled with a down in their milk the probably for a number will know that if, in the cows are left out during the length of time during it will give less milk than the barn. He quickly observes the results of a change of feed for good or bad, if weight

OUR VETERINARY WANTS ON TEATS.—We will write on teats. What the best method of treating them. Dr. J. C. Russell Co., Ont.

to the flat ones with antimony once daily with until they disappear. Write to defer treatment u.

ENLARGED GLANDS.—We have a lump around the neck of a cow. It is very hard to breathe heavily. She coughs. Kindly advise what to do. M. N. Spisinger, Ont.

This lump is an enlarged gland. It is probably tubercular. Nothing can be done. The diagnosis is the tubercular gland. Rubbing the gland can do no good. An ointment made of two of iodine and iodide of mixed with two ounces of

EMPHYSICAL HERNIA.—Have a small foal which seems to be suffering from a hernia. The substance about the size of a small nut, extends about the abdomen, the end of which is a bit of loose skin which will be the end of foreleg.

This is a rupture or hernia of the bowel has passed through the umbilical hernia. It is a spontaneous cure in a few months. The animal is a truss with a protrusion half the size of a baseball so arranged that this will pressure the intestine up the opening or hole you can keep it there. Keep three or four weeks will cure. The truss or ointment arranged properly kept in position by straps attached to it and running

WHICH—DAILY OR MONTHLY MILK WEIGHING

WEIGHING the milk from each cow night and morning may seem impracticable to most farmers. It is not necessary to weigh daily to determine approximately the amount of milk a cow will produce in a year. By weighing the milk three days in a month, about the 1st, 10th and 20th, a very close estimate can be made of the total amount for the month.

But the greatest value of keeping a record does not always come from knowing the production of each cow at the end of the year. Through the daily record, a man is sure to learn things that would escape his notice if he weighed the milk only three times a month.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION
Through weighing every day, it will soon be observed that there are many things which affect a cow's milk yield. When a cow drops off a pound or two in her milk, it is sure to be observed, and the owner will look for the cause and avoid it in the future.

For example, a man who practices weighing the milk daily knows that if the cows are left out at night when there is a hard frost, in either fall or spring, they will, as a result be down in their milk the next day, and probably for a number of days. He will know that if, in the winter, the cows are left out-doors for any length of time during the day, they will give less milk than if kept in the barn. He quickly observes the results of a change of feed, whether for good or bad, if weighing the milk

daily instead of weighing monthly.

THE MILK-BURNER BAROMETER
As a matter of fact, for the farmer who will use it and watch it closely, a milk-burner in the barn will prove a good barometer of all conditions that exist about the barn. It will tell what kind of a milker the hired man is, and it will almost always make the average man a better milker. A milker who weighs the milk will have to be exceedingly careless in his work, for he will not look to each cow to produce as much at one milking as she did at the milking before, even to one-tenth of a pound. The farm boy and girl will find milking more interesting when the daily record is kept, and in many cases it may prove the means of keeping the boy on the farm, by awakening his mind to the fact that business methods may be applied to farming.

THE MATTER IN A NUT SHELL
The daily weighing is to be recommended when the best possible results are sought; but the tri-monthly weighings are as much recommended for the farmer who, for lack of help or conveniences, finds it impracticable to weigh daily. It will point out to him his best and poorest cows; and this is an important object of the record.

We urge, therefore, the weighing of the milk at each milking, then taking a sample for the butterfat test once every month, using for this sample a composite sample taken from four consecutive milkings.

Our Veterinary Adviser

WARTS ON TEATS.—We have a cow with warts on teats. What will remove them without injuring the cow?—L. B. B., Russell Co., Ont.

Cut off those with constricted necks and to the flat ones apply butter of antimony once daily with a feather until they disappear. It might be wise to defer treatment until she goes dry.

ENLARGED GLANDS.—We have a cow that has a lump around her wind pipe. It causes her to cough at times and she breathes heavily. She coughs at her throat. Kindly advise what treatment to follow.—E. M., Nipissing Dist., Ont.
This lump is an enlarged gland, probably tubercular, in which case nothing can be done. The only means of diagnosis is the tuberculin test applied by a veterinarian. If it is not tubercular the gland can be reduced by rubbing it well once daily with an ointment made of two drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium mixed with two ounces vasoline.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—Have a three-month-old foal which seems to have some kind of a lump just above the navel, the substance about the size of a lead pencil which I take to be the end of a large cord, extending about an inch below the abdomen, the end of which is attached to a bit of loose skin which forms a bridge over it. There is also a hole in the wall of the abdomen big enough to take the end of forefinger.—Subsriber, 7-1.

This is a rupture or hernia in which the bowel has passed through the cord or umbilical hernia. In many cases a spontaneous cure takes place in a few months. The application of a truss with a protuberance about half the size of a baseball in the center, so arranged that this protuberance presses the intestine up through the opening or hole you mentioned, and keeps it there. Keep on for three or four weeks will generally effect a cure. The truss or bandage must be arranged properly and be kept in position by straps or strings attached to it and running forward

and attached to a strap around the neck. The proper application of a truss for this purpose gives a man the opportunity of exercising his ingenuity as the arrangement depends upon the size and conformation of the animal. It must be arranged so that it will not shift, and at the same time not scarify any part. If this fails to effect a cure there will have to be an operation, which can be performed only by a veterinarian.

COWS POISONED.—Kindly give me a few general directions for treating cows that have been poisoned. A couple of mine have died recently from getting into paint cans, and I would like to know what to do on future occasions.—S. B., Chateauguay Co., Que.

The only reasonably satisfactory treatment is prevention. Keep paint cans, etc., where the cows can not get at them. When poison is taken, if a stomach pump can be successfully used at once, the poison can be removed in this way. The antidotes given depend upon the poison taken, and are given very shortly after the poison has been eaten are practically useless. Arsenic is the most common poison used in paints. The antidote is hydrated sesquioxide of iron, which is added liquid ammonia to tincture of iron, which forms a precipitate which must be given to the animal in about 10 times the quantity of the arsenic taken. This requires a veterinarian. As general treatment I might recommend a saline purgative in two or three pounds Epsom salts at once and get your veterinarian as soon as possible and be very thankful if this treatment is successful.

The grower should observe his pear trees closely. If there are 100 trees of the same variety in the orchard and some of them do not bear as fine fruit as others, there is sure to be a reason for it. It may be some lack in the soil that can be made up by the application of fertilizer. If the fruit grower is as interested in his business as he should be he will study his orchard and find out what causes this variation and remedy it.—Jno. Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.


Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME

A Good Investment

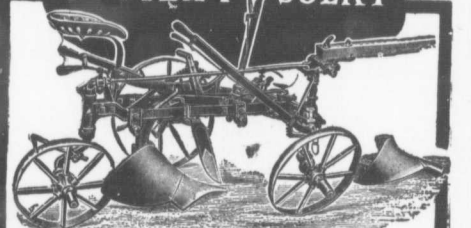
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If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the **ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.**, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.



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HERE is a plow that is just about able to run itself. Once you adjust it for width and depth of furrow, a boy can run it all day long. If the Ontario Footlift Sulky strikes a stone, the Plow rises and resets itself, thereby preventing breakages. When the end of a furrow is reached, a touch of the Footlift attachment raises the bottom for the turn. Furnished with either Judy Bottoms (cutting 7 inches to 10 inches) for clay, or No. 21 Bottoms (cutting 10 inches to 12 inches) for loam. Equipped with Rolling or Straight Cutters.

You should have this plow—one of the newest and best of our extensive line. It goes to the very limit in convenient adjustments, dust-proof bearings, proper design and the best grade of material we can buy for the purpose. Mould boards are soft centre steel—the hardest, best scouring and longest-wearing material procurable—no brittleness—no breakdowns.

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There is a copy of our new Catalogue for you. Send us your address on a post card. You are sure to be interested.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Bura, Publishing Company, Limited.



THE FARM AND DAIRY is published every Wednesday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Association, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

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

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of publication, that it is a bona fide transaction of your loss, and that we find the facts to be as stated. If it is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Rogues shall not play their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

SYSTEM IN MANAGEMENT

In the past most farming was conducted with very little regard to system. The staple crops were grown year after year on the same land, often without manure, until the soil failed to produce satisfactory crops, when it was turned into pasture or allowed to run wild and produce weeds to seed the rest of the farm.

No books were kept and the cost of production was unknown. The farmer took what he could get for his production, often less than the cost of production. Now science and business are being applied in the realm of agriculture with increasing thoroughness and skill.

Modern farmers must know the type of farming to which we ourselves are best adapted, and where that type of farming can be conducted most profitably. Those of us who are dairymen must know the milk breeds of cattle and the best strains for our conditions. We must know

all the sanitary regulations for keeping our milk pure and marketing it in the best condition. We must figure out the rotation of crops adapted to our conditions and needs, with due regard to maintaining the fertility of our soil. We must know the demands of our market and be able to get our products to the consumer without all the profits being absorbed in the process.

We will always have to deal with many forces and conditions only partially controllable even by men of the greatest knowledge and skill. But we have before us for development a wonderful field and we are cultivating it with a zest before unknown.

OUR INTEREST IN CITY TAXES

"Why don't you fellows pay attention to farm topics, and leave the regulation of city taxes to the cities themselves?" a subscriber asked us recently. We thought that we had made our position on taxation matters sufficiently plain in previous issues, but as there are many of our readers who may think as did this one, we will endeavor to again make plain the manner in which the farming interests are affected by the method in which city taxes are levied, and hence why we discuss the question in Farm and Dairy.

There are only two classes of things which are taxed to-day; land is one, and labor products the other. Let us consider the effects of taxing each of these in cities and towns, with special reference to the effects upon farmers.

A tax upon buildings decreases the revenue derived from buildings rented. Thus a tax rate of twenty mills on the dollar, a common one in towns, will necessitate an increase in the rent of two per cent. per annum over and above what is required to give the ordinary return to capital. That is to say, if a man ordinarily was content with the return of six per cent. on his money invested in buildings, he would require to collect eight per cent. from his tenant in order to have six per cent. left when taxes are paid.

The tenant of a store where farm produce is handled must get this extra rent out of his business in increased margin for doing business; in other words, out of his customers. This means he cannot afford to pay us so much for our goods and that is not all. In all other businesses, a tax on buildings being added to the rent increases the cost of goods to the consumer. This reduces the demand for goods and the number of men employed in the manufacture, and consequently our market for farm produce.

The tax being added to the rent of all dwelling houses reduces the amount of a man's income by the amount of the tax, and so reduces the purchasing power of the people for the goods of the manufacturer and farmer. This reacts on us again in higher prices for things that we need to buy, and less demand for what we have to sell. Thus it is that a tax on buildings in the city

is largely borne by those of us who live in the country.

With land the case is entirely different. If all taxes were imposed on land values the annual rental could not be thereby increased. The annual value of land is determined by supply and demand. The same amount of land would still be available after the change in taxation as before. In fact there would be more. It is a notorious fact that almost one-half of the land within the corporation limits of Canadian cities and towns is held idle for speculation purposes, and in many cases could not be purchased for four times its present value. Increased taxation on this land would compel its owners either to use it themselves or sell it to those who will use it. More land would thus be available and rents instead of increasing through the increased taxation of land, would actually decrease. Hence the cost of doing business on the land would decrease, merchants could handle the farmers' products more economically, and the consumer would have more money to spend. That is why tax reforms in cities means increased income for us farmers.

We believe that we are well within the limits when we state that a sum equal to the tax imposed on the buildings in cities and towns is taken from farmers in increased cost of handling farm produce that the tax improvements involve.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Because a farmer keeps a herd of dairy cows it does not necessarily follow that each one in the herd is especially adapted for dairying. The type and general appearance may be good, and temperament and disposition may promise fair results, but the real value of each one is to be measured actually and practically by just her individual yield at the end of a full season's work, not the average of the herd as a whole.

Over and over again when dairy farmers have checked up the production separately of each cow there have been found wonderful surprises and serious disappointments. These "good lookers" have turned out to be poor producers; the despised cow of insignificant appearance has often proved a splendid money-maker when her moderate cost of feed has been deducted from the large total yield of milk and fat.

Some cow testing figures recorded by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, show great contrasts. For instance, two cows yielding the same weight of milk may differ in production of fat by one hundred and seventy-five pounds of fat. Two cows the same age may differ in profit by twenty-five dollars. The aged cow may do far better than the five-year-old. Two mature cows in the same herd have been known to differ in production by eight thousand pounds of milk. One herd of twelve cows last year gave thirty-six tons of milk more than another herd of twelve.

How are these vital points to be definitely ascertained by the practi-

cal dairymen? Such facts are brought to light when figures are used. It is just as simple as A B C. Keep records of individual production; it takes scarcely ten minutes a cow per month, and abundantly pays every dairyman.

"Kindly publish in Farm and Dairy a detailed description of how to judge dairy cattle for milk production."

The question of this kind has been in the value of which came to us in Pictures, desk recently, is one of many such queries that we are receiving, and goes to show that farmers have not yet realized that there is no absolutely correct method of judging the producing ability of cows by their outward conformation. There is, however, a certain type that is more generally associated with good producers than any other type. The best method to fix this type in one's mind is to study the conformation of record-making cows. Here it is that the illustrations of high producing cattle that appear in Farm and Dairy almost every week should prove invaluable to the dairy farmer who is desirous of thoroughly understanding dairy type. Illustrations are better than any amount of talk in impressing desirable dairy type on one's mind.

Agriculture is successful to a very great degree in proportion to the skill sense employed.

Why He is Successful

(Western Farmer)

We asked a farmer friend of ours the other day, to tell us how he made his dairy pay for itself. He had been in the business but a couple of years. His reply was: "Square dealing is what you cheer for nobody and be sure you do not cheat you. Keep a sharp account of them. Weigh the milk night and morning once a week weigh the feed, and you can see close enough to her yield annually. Then test her milk. It should contain no less than three per cent. of butter fat and 12 per cent. of solids."

Remember that the dairy cow is a machine for nobody and be sure you do not cheat you. We use a man's head could not get along without it. I have found that all cows give a large yield during winter. In the spring they give a large yield on grass which continues, if the pasture is good, until autumn. Then let them take a six weeks' vacation before asking them to get down to business.

"Keep good stock; as a man is, so his horse, so his cow. I am a scrub farmer but I will have a scrub stock, because it suits his ideas. Said a farmer will never go to a farmer's institute, and has no use for book learning. Give such a man blood stock and he will soon reduce it to scrub by starvation and neglect."

I would rather sell my stock than to see them go hungry and suffer around me. My milk cows are all in partnership with me. I satisfy their wants and they my demands. If they fail to pay their board bill I leave a balance on the wrong side of the account. I get rid of them the better."

Good Humor

Walter S. Dawson, P. M.
What a splendid day it was just had. It is to me the following words of Gents: Spring in the sun. Well, just that and you. For winter market.

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"A Paper Farmers Sw

Good Humor and Fences

Walter S. Dawson, Peterboro Co., Ont
 What a splendid spring we have just had. It is to me a perfect one. The following words of Longfellow are appropriate:
 Gentle Spring! in sunshine clad,
 We'll just then thy power display!
 For winter maketh the light heart sad,
 And thou, thou maketh the sad heart gay.

AD. TALK

No. XCIV

"George and I have been planning since last spring to get to Toronto Exhibition. So when the threshing machine came on to our line on August 12th we knew they would be all through 'trading hands' in time for the cheap rates.

"All our neighbors know we are going. Last week I told old Sol Smith about it. Now the three of us are going together. Old Sol is a pretty shrewd old chap. He is counted one of the rarest good farmers in these parts. Everything about his place just seems to know where it belongs and stays there. He has got everything handy to work with, not only about the barns but at the house, too.

"When over at his place a few days ago, I remarked that everything about his place was done so well and in the easiest way possible. 'Well, it's this way, Boys,' says he, 'One Fall I put by some cash and went to the Toronto Fair. That was 13 years ago. It was a much smaller show then. But I surely had my eyes opened. There seemed to be machines there to do everything that we did by hand on the old farm. I wondered then if my farm should ever be fixed up as I saw it should. But I decided right there, Boys, that I should try to have as much of it as I could afford. I found I could afford a lot of it. It simply paid for itself, and then it saved me a lot of slavish work. You see, Boys, you can get a new machine when the old one is worn out or broken but you cannot come back to your old self once your eyes are broken down with hard work.

"So every year before I go to the city, I look about my farm to see what I need most. I also look over my farm paper to see what firms are going to be at the Exhibition and where located. Then when at the Fair I see all the makes of the Machine I want to buy. In this way from year to year I have been able to gather about me the best of farm equipment. What you see about the farm, Boys, is mostly the result of the new ideas I got from my farm paper and the new things I saw at the Fair.

"These farm papers are doing us good service, Boys. They recommend and introduce us to the most reliable machinery firms. For several years past our paper, Farm and Dairy, has guaranteed to its readers the reliability of all its advertisers. They are truly making Farm and Dairy,—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

It has been splendid weather for fixing around the farm and the fields are now looking their best. We will soon begin to think of harvest again.

Whilst picking stones in the corn field, the thought came to me "How provoking it is to have bad fences." Have you taken advantage of this spring to fix your fences and other things around the farm? There is nothing so provoking to my mind (as a hired man), than to be chasing after cattle and horses through out having the fences fixed. Yes, it puts me in mind of the story told by our friend Peter McArthur in The Globe and a picture I have many a time witnessed in London Eng.

"If you stand at any of our large stations in the towns on a wet morning," said Mr. McArthur, "you will notice the masses hurrying along to their work; with faces as solemn and gloom as kites; then all of a sudden, a gust of wind comes along and takes off the hat of a very short, fat gentleman and carries it away down the street. Immediately as if by magic everybody laughs at the expense of the short stout man toddling after his hat. It is provoking to him but very amusing to the onlooker."

Again, take a pig that gets its head into the wall post before you want it to. It is very provoking and you have any wrath in you it generally comes out.

noticed while at work recently that our mare and foal had got into the garden. The mistress of the house after trying several times to get them out, walked away into the house evidently disgusted at not being able to put them out.

Now it is generally the hired man who is called upon to put out these intruders, so don't get cranky if he seems to take a little longer time than you think necessary. Just get out and try it yourself before you will feel like the fat old man running after his hat amid the laughter of the others, who a few moments before, were as solemn as judges. Now think of the words,

"Happy is the man
 Who a few paternal acres owns,

But I wish you to continue this quotation by adding a couple of lines. "Happy is the man
 Who a few paternal acres owns,
 With substantial fences divided,
 Then to him only, is peace provided."

How pleasant to be able to turn your cattle out anywhere and not be afraid to leave them for fear they will get into a field of grain.

Tubercular Cow Dangerous

By M. H. Reynolds.

Three things have become quite plain in the course of a world-wide study of the relation between human and bovine tuberculosis. (1) That tuberculosis is a common disease among cattle. (2) That there are constant opportunities for transfer of any possible infection from cattle to people. (3) That man is at least susceptible to bovine infection.

There can be no reasonable question now that the most serious source of human tuberculosis, particularly for older children and adults, is the advanced case of human tuberculosis in the home. It has been satisfactorily shown, however, that man is at least susceptible to tubercular infection from cattle and that tuberculosis among young children, due to germs from cows, is sufficiently common and serious to make it necessary to recognize the tubercular cow as an important element of danger.

This is the best time of the year to have dairy cows vaccinated. Pastures are short and other work is rushing.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE BEST SUMMER FARM INVESTMENT

When dairy production is largest value is greatest and quality poorest without a separator.
 De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.
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EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results, ship your live Poultry to us also your dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied. Prompt returns.

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 I will try to secure nine new subscriptions sample copies, receipt forms and order blanks.
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 AUG. 21—From all stations east of Kingston in Ontario, and South thereof in Ontario.
 AUG. 22—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line Toronto and North and East of Toronto, via Stratford, Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford, all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto to Kingston.
 SEPT. 1—From all stations Toronto and East, and East of Orillia and South of J. P. Point, via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth without change. Tickets are Return Limit, September 4th, 1913.
 Full Particulars at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. JOHNSON, D.P.A., G.T.R., Toronto, Ont.

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Low Round Trip Rates to NEW LONDON, CONN.
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 Proportionate Low Rates to Other Points.
 Return Limit, September 4th, 1913.

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Each Tuesday until October 25th inclusive

WINNIPEG AND RETURN \$35.00
 EDMONTON AND RETURN \$43.00
 Low rates to other points. Return limit, two months. Pullman Tourist Sleepers leave Toronto 11.30 p.m. on above dates, running through to WINNIPEG via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth without change. Tickets are Return Limit, September 4th, 1913.

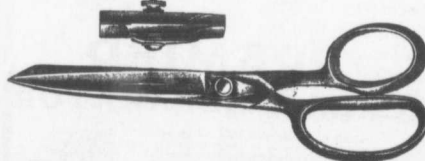
Full Particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent.

Are You Going to Get Mother a Pair of

Farm and Dairy Premium Shears?

Just think how much it will please her to have a pair of these shears. And just think, you can get them FREE; they won't cost you a single cent. They are a prize we are going to give you.

Don't you think mother would be pleased to have these shears, which her little boy or girl has won as a prize? I do. I think she would just love to have them.



They are of splendid material, always ready to cut anything and adjustable screw, that can be loosened or tightened according to the work to be done.

Don't Miss This Opportunity

Now that the young people are having holidays, they should all make the very best use of their time. Get out and do a little canvassing, and persistence for you.

Send only ONE new subscription to Farm and Dairy and we send you a pair of shears. Just that easy, one subscription? Can't you get one of your neighbors to subscribe? Let him have your paper for a couple of weeks, then ask him for his subscription. You are sure to get it. Please mention by getting one subscription to

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

— AT —
LONDON AND OTTAWA FAIRS

The Exhibit of the Famous

DAVIS LIGHTING SYSTEM

FOR LIGHTING THE FARM HOME AND BARN

All are welcome

Write for free catalogue

Davis Acetylene Company, Niagara Falls, Ont.

DON'T YOU WANT

some pocket money to spend when school opens? Sure you do. Every boy wants money to spend, and he does not like to have to ask for every cent.

We want you to act as **OUR REPRESENTATIVE** in your district. We will place our subscription work in your hands. You will in this way gain an experience that will be worth a great deal to you. It will not only give you a start in business but will train you in the line of canvassing, and will teach you to place confidence in yourself.

BUT BOYS, the best part of this work is the splendid pay. **JUST THINK,** some of our boys have got ten new subscribers in a day, and we pay 20 cents each. Don't you want to earn \$5.00 a day? Isn't that splendid pay?

REMEMBER BOYS, it is the hustlers that make a success, not only as boys, but as men. Get a start now, and don't give up.

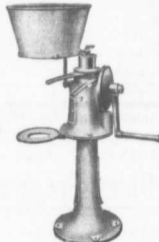
Write Farm and Dairy for working material.

FARM & DAIRY, Peterboro

I wish to become your Agent in our district. Please send me supplies.

Name

Address



The World's Latest and Best

Self-Centring and Self-Balancing Bowl

This makes the PREMIER the easiest skimming separator and the easiest to operate. If you are using a separator of some other make which is not giving you perfect satisfaction, write us for our booklet on the

PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR

which will show you why the PREMIER is the simplest and most durable in construction—the cleanest skimmer and the easiest to keep clean—and why it will pay for itself in one year.

At the Toronto Exhibition and Fall Fairs

All sizes of PREMIERS will be shown and demonstrated at our booth at the Toronto Exhibition in the Manufacturers' Annex under the Grand Stand. You are cordially invited to visit our exhibit and see the PREMIER in operation. These separators will also be exhibited at local fairs. Write us for the name of your nearest agent.

The Premier Cream Separator Co.

WINNIPEG, Man. TORONTO, ONT. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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.

The Maker as an Educator

Mrs. A. B. McLaughlin

We buttermakers who hold responsible positions and expect to make our work a success must have the tact of educating and influencing patrons in the way of doing things for their own interest. To possess this tact takes practice and a study of human nature. You can convince one person one way, and another some other way, but we must have the backbone of anyone, as there is a whole lot of bluff in this world.

When people find out that we are not easily influenced, then they will pay more attention to our advice and teachings. A butter maker may be compared to a school teacher, only we buttermakers have the hardest part of it as our pupils are much harder to control than the younger ones. We are backed up by centralizer sympathizers who agree with them in things that are wrong and detrimental to themselves and the community.

KNOWS ALL; KNOW NOTHING.

The patron who knows it all and will not listen to anyone generally is the fellow who delivers poor milk and cream. The only way to rule him is to give him to understand that he cannot continue his imposition on the creamery and his neighbors, and cut him off short where it can be done.

The patron who is a little careless and means to do alright must be reminded about the quality of stuff he is furnishing, whenever it is necessary, and don't forget to give him credit when he is doing right.

ROOM FOR MUCH EDUCATION

Buttermakers going into a new creamery or a new position where quality is poor, must work up the grade gradually. I took me two years to get the patrons in this creamery to wash their separators and bring cream sweet and clean. It would take about 30 days to let them get back into the same old rut they were in. So it is up to us buttermakers to get the quality up to a high standard and keep it there. We get slack in our work and methods and the patrons will do the same.

When patrons are allowed to haul cream a long distance in cans without covering them up, especially at this time of the year, the butter maker is to blame for not telling them about it. We must aim to be sociable and friendly, and at the same time firm, and not be backward to ask our patrons to do things for their own benefit.—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

Sometimes on these hot days, don't you wish there were more shade trees on the lawn? Give the nursery men an order.

I must congratulate you upon your article in the issue of June 12, in which you draw attention to the fallacy of breeding for color. One would think that a man who had brains enough to buy or breed a heavy producing cow, would have brains enough to appreciate the fact that type is a much greater factor in production than color, and while it is well that a certain breed shall have certain characteristics that will distinguish it from others, it is time to call a halt when these minor traits such as color become the sole aim of a breeder.—A. E. Mainwaring, Nanaimo, B. C.



FIX UP YOUR BARN LIKE THIS

Let Us Tell You Why and How. When your cows are lined up in the milking parlor, the manure falls into the gutter, makes barn cleaning easy. Keeps cleaner and healthier, improves color of milk, increases your profits.

THE BT SANITARY BARN EQUIPMENT

Helps prevent tuberculosis, big time ruined udders, abortion, etc. Paying out an improved business. Pays for itself every year.

FREE. Our two books tell all about BT Equipment. Book 1, "Sanitation in the Dairy," 200 pages, 10c. Book 2, "The Milkmaid's Handbook," 100 pages, 5c.



463 Hill Street, Peterboro, Ont.

Extra Pay for Workers!

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

A person who can devote the next two months during some time to seeing friends and neighbors about taking Farm and Dairy.

If you are the person and want to grasp this opportunity, and make good pay, for your time and effort write to-night.

Farm and Dairy Peterboro

Breeder's Directory

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. 50¢ and accepted under two lines per for less than six months, or 5¢ insertions during twelve months.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either as Choice Young Boars, fit for service. 12 Sows of all ages, bred and heavy pig.—H. C. Benfield Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—2 Some of King Fayses of Clutha, from H. O. P. cows. Also 2 Clyde Fillets and 2 Stallions. Yearling.—R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.

HOLSTEINS—Young stock for sale. Sold by Imperial Pauline De Ko. The nearest dams average 20.20 the best 27 days.—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.



WIND DAIRY

Is The Cheapest You Can

not alone, because it is best salt for salt because it will salt pound for pound, the salt you can use. The big creameries this—and show you to The Agricultural monstrate this every Every farmer and who is getting good butter—is using Wind Salt. It is pure—it makes better—it works in it is the cheapest in the try it yourself.



LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY
LONDON, ONT.
Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery

Milk Water During Exhibit

If you can ship two more of sweet milk (Sunday excepted) we furnish cans. Shipping points outside of considered.

City Dairy Co., LONDON, ONT.

CREAM WATER

We pay the highest city price delivered sweet or sour cream. The supply cans and 7¢ per can. With an accurate record of 15 years' experience your cream to the Toronto City Dairy Co. IT PAYS.

If interested you should write Toronto Creamery Co. TORONTO

Wanted

A Herdsman, who has had experience in setting and caring for a New Zealand cattle. Honest, reliable and no bad habits. Apply, in person, to

The Allison Stock Farm
CHESTERVILLE, ONT.



WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Is The Cheapest You Can Use

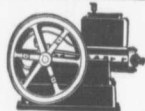
not alone, because it is the purest and best salt for salting butter. But because it will salt more butter, pound for pound, than any other salt you can use.

The big creameries will tell you this—and show you tests to prove it. The Agricultural Colleges demonstrate this every day.

Every farmer and dairyman—who is getting good prices for butter—is using Windsor Dairy Salt.

It is pure—it makes beautiful butter—it works in quickly—and it is the cheapest in the end. Just try it yourself.

702



Standard Gasoline Engine

Everyone sold on a 30 day guarantee. Ask for our catalogue of engines.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Dept. B
LONDON, ONT.

Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

Milk Wanted During Exhibition

If you can ship two cans or more of sweet milk per day (Sunday excepted) write us. We furnish cans. No shipping points outside of 80 miles considered.

City Dairy Co., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest city prices for cream delivered sweet or sour at any express. We supply cans and remit promptly, with an accurate record of each shipment. It is 15 years' experience outside shipper cream to the Toronto Creamery. IT PAYS.

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

Wanted

A Herdman, who has had experience in tending and caring for a No. 1 herd of Royal cattle. Honest, reliable and hard-working the best. Apply, giving references, to

The Allison Stock Farm
CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese & Dairy Department.

Drawing Whey

"Drawing whey: the how and when of it" was a subject of discussion in a recent issue of the N. Y. Produce Review. Commenting on the editor's opinions of his correspondents the editor has the following to say:

"With a normal curd, whose acidity and condition of curd progress in their normal relation the whey is usually separated off or drawn off when it shows about 1/4 inch on the hot iron. Other factors which are the amount of contraction of the pieces of curd—they should be about half their original size and should be springy enough to refuse to adhere when pressed between the hands.

NO FIXED RULE
"These are the characteristics of a normal curd when ready to draw. Of course there will be more or less acidity, depending on rate at which they can be removed from vat and amount of milk contained in vat and many a dairy drawing off part of the whey before ready for dipping in order to rid the curd of whey more quickly, once the acidity is right.

"Also the character of the cheese aimed at may cause some variation in amount of acidity standing more than the home-trade cheese. However, in no case should the acidity of the whey at dipping reach 2 per cent. For Canadian experiments have indicated that such an amount of acidity will needlessly reduce yield.

OFF-FLAVORED OR GASSY CURD

"With an off-flavored or gassy curd the recommended methods of procedure are more at variance than in the handling of a normal curd. In the case of off-flavored milk it is considered by some authorities a mistake to develop much more than the normal acidity at or before dipping although it is customary with many cheesemakers to fight taints with more acid. Prof. Doane is quoted as stating that high acidity in a curd frequently accentuates the development of bad flavors. However the usual plan in dealing with tainted milk is to firm curd a little more (avoiding too much acid and too high cooking temperature), developing slightly more than the normal acidity before dipping, milling early and airing well, and sometimes salting heavier when the taint is very bad.

"A gassy curd is also usually given a little more acid before dipping, keeping temperatures low enough so curd will not firm too rapidly and enough whey removed early to prevent curd from floating. However, some contend that a gassy curd requires no more acid than a normal one at time whey is drawn and that it is best to depend on the treatment after milling (the curd being milled early) to kill the pinholes."

Many makers in deciding the amount of culture to be used do not make allowance for the difference in temperature from one day to the next. In our changeable climate we often have a difference of 15 to 20 degrees in 24 hours. An allowance should be made for this difference in temperature in the amount of culture used. The warmer the weather the less culture will be required and vice versa.—G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Eastern Ontario.

Value of Fresh Whey

For pig feeding whey that is fresh from the factory or at least only slightly fermented is considered to be worth about one-half as much as skim-milk, says Prof. G. C. Humphrey, fed in combination with grain, corn and barley meal being preferable. Fed in this combination, experiments indicate that 1,000 pounds of whey has a feeding value equal to 100 pounds of corn meal.

Ordinary whey has been found 25 to 30 per cent. more valuable than whey which has been separated to recover the butter-fat. One to two pounds of corn meal, however, added to 100 pounds of separated whey will compensate for the fat that has been taken out. As it is doubtful if sour animal, pains should be taken so far as possible to feed whey in sweet condition.

It requires more or less whole and skim milk and the utmost care to raise calves on whey. After calves have been raised to a month or six weeks old, 10 to 14 pounds of fresh sweet whey fed daily with the best of hay and a choice grain mixture will grow calves, but as a general rule not as successfully as skimmed milk.

One silo doing good work in the winter should be an incentive to build another for the summer.

QUICK—OR YOUR HORSE WILL DIE



Suppose one of your horses dropped down with Colic? What would you do? What could a Veterinarian do after you got him? Colic often kills in an hour—30 minutes delay means a valuable horse lost.

The thing to do is to have a bottle of

International Colic Cure

Cures in ten minutes Spasmodic Colic, Gas Colic, Founder. It neutralizes the acids in the stomach—expels gases from the intestines—relieves pain—and renders the stomach and bowels clean and antiseptic.

Absolutely guaranteed to cure every case of Colic or money refunded.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.
50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
TORONTO LIMITED ONTARIO

MONEY can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to your friends and getting them to subscribe

MONEY IN POTATOES



Every Bag a DOLLAR

Get them all

THE farmer with a big crop of potatoes has a gold mine at his back door.

Every bag is a dollar.
Every bag left in the ground is a dollar lost.
Every bagful chopped by the plow is a dollar lost.
If it costs \$5.00 too much an acre to harvest them it is \$5.00 per acre lost.
To handle the whole crop and handle it cheaply is going to make a big difference in the profits.

We can help you there. Our book "Money in Potatoes" has ideas that will help you to mine that crop of potatoes to the last dollar.

Dollars saved in the potato field are as good as extra bushels to the acre. The "big crop" coupon will entitle you to a free copy of the book "Money in Potatoes." Send it in to-day. There is money in it for you.



BIG CROP COUPON

The Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited, Galt, Ontario

As a Potato Grower I would like to have a free copy of this book.

Name _____
Address _____



NEVER say you have no time to practice right thinking. You are thinking all the time anyway, and it takes no more time to think right than it does to think wrong.—Larson

Mina Edwards, Peacemaker

By KATE MOSTATER.
Farm and Home.

"FATHER, Mr. Thornton's colts have been in your corn again," called Mina Edwards, as her father came up the lane. It was some moments before John Edwards spoke. Mina saw the storm clouds gathering and drew closer to her father. He was a stern, cold man, but a very just one, and this daughter, who was his only child, adored him.

"Well, Mina, I have stood with Bill Thornton's doings as long as I can, and the next time those colts are allowed to enter my fields I shall not be ready for them." His rarely spoke harshly before this frail daughter. Linking her arm in his, they went slowly into the house. His heart was very sore, for he knew, although he had never been told so in words, that Bill Thornton's second son, Maurice, loved Mina, and knew that she returned his love.

Several years before, John Edwards and Bill Thornton had been the best of friends. There had come a day, however, when John discovered that his friend was dealing treacherously with his neighbors. He at once denounced him, and although always civil and polite, he avoided Thornton and refused to enter his home.

Angered by his denunciation Thornton had committed many little annoying acts, but Edwards refused to pay the slightest attention to them until one evening just at dusk, he found that the fence had been lowered between his land and Thornton's and that several of Thornton's young horses were already in his choicest clover field.

He left the field and went straight to Bill Thornton's house. He found him sitting before an open gate reading. His hired man, Joe Stubbs, was also present, but this Edwards did not notice. When he entered, Bill was pretty cross, but he endeavored to calm himself. What passed between them few were permitted to know, but John Edwards had returned home in a blind rage, and for the first time in his life spoke harshly to his daughter. He had told her, like father, like son, and forbidden her speaking to Maurice Thornton again.

So far as he knew, he had been obeyed.

But now the fence between his land and his enemy's was down again. This was not all; Thornton had permitted all his horses and cattle to trespass on his neighbor's land. His face grew wild with rage, and muttering maledictions he hurried home. He found his two hired men busy at their work. Calling them, he said: "Boys, get those three whips from the carriage house and come with me." Silently the men obeyed, knowing that it would be useless to question him in his present mood.

Swiftly he led them to the fence and showed them where the bars had been lowered.

"You both know of Bill Thornton's enmity toward me, and the many things he has done to me since before, and as he has chosen not to



Where Else Do You Find Scenes Such as This Save in the Country?

This is one of the beauty spots on the farm of F. L. Green, Ontario Co., Ont. Mr. Green has aimed to make his farm beautiful as well as productive, and the illustration shows how well he has succeeded.

take it seriously, we will just run his stock in. He may wish that he had left a few of those fat cattle at home in his own pasture."

So saying, he turned on his heel and flourishing his huge whip, started for his neighbors' stock, which were a good half mile away. He came upon them suddenly, and cautiously raised up, gave a loud yell, at the same time flourishing his whip, which made an ominous hissing sound. The horses started at breakneck speed for the other end of the field, the cattle following suit. His plan had succeeded better than he knew. Just as the animals reached the far side of the field, Edwards' two confederates sprang up yelling and flourishing their whips. Back the horses came, their hoofs ringing on the hard turf. An ugly smile of triumph rested on Edwards' face.

Once more he uttered a horrible yell as the horses came near. The fence was higher here than at any other place. A beautiful mare, just two years old, was in the lead. As she heard the wild yell and hissing whip so near her, she leaped straight into the air and landed on the fence, her white body quivering in agony.

Coming out of his hiding place Edwards went slowly toward her. His short examination had hardly ended when his two hired men stood beside him.

"She fell on a sharp rail boys, and

it entered her breast."

The men said nothing, but the beautiful animal turned her great eyes pleadingly toward them.

Turning away, he muttered: "It will be a lesson for both of us in more ways than one. Boys, go and summon Thornton."

Turning, Edwards walked towards his home with bent head and feeble steps like one suddenly grown old. He knew now that his savage anger had passed, that the thing he had done was disastrous, and he knew, too, that his daughter would think so.

The case was taken to court and the trial was a memorable one. The decision was given in favor of Edwards.

"He, however, had had ample revenge and his conscience was troubling him greatly."

In the fall Maurice Thornton came home and Mina was noticeably more cheerful from that time, although her father still maintained his old attitude toward her lover.

A few weeks later Mina was stricken with fever and grew rapidly worse in spite of her physician's watchful care. As the disease approached its crisis, the doctor began to look very grave. One night, as he



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at at her bedside, he called the father, saying: "It would be well to send for Dr. Powers."

Edwards went to the telephone, only to return with a look of acute misery on his face. "Dr. Powers' boy says he left the city at nine this evening and cannot be back until tomorrow."

"Is there no doctor near, then, at all?" I must have help. Call in someone."

For a moment Edwards sat as if stunned, then he leaped to the telephone, calling for Bill Thornton's help. The question he had asked was promptly answered, for Maurice Thornton, medicine case in hand, and pale with anxiety, strode into the sick room.

Through the seemingly endless night he, together with the distinguished specialist, battled for Mina Edwards' life, and they were victors. Next morning, though very weak, she spoke rationally for the first time in many weeks.

Her father, tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, said brokenly, "Bless you, my son—you have saved her; I give you the right to protect her for all time. I'm going now to see your father."

The second meeting, like the first, was not public property, but it was known that the old enemies were friends once more, and that they both considered Mina the "peacemaker."—New England Homestead.

A Place for Work and Rest

By Ethel H. Durgin.

Few women in the country fully appreciate or take advantage of their opportunities for living out of doors, opportunities longed for by their city sisters, who have long known that comfort, health and good looks result from an open-air life. The fact is that most country women are too conscientious to leave, undone anything that should be done, and they do not, in close, stuffy rooms, while all outdoors is calling them to come out and be happy and cool.

Of course one must do her housework, but much more of it could be done on the porch, where the breeze is sweet with the odor of blossoms, than the average housewife realizes. The porch of today is quite generally made the living room, but the possibility of making it the kitchen has not been thought of by some folks. All vegetables and fruits may be prepared on the porch, and if one has a flower bed, the necessity of standing over a hot fire much of the forenoon in preparing the dinner is avoided. Once placed in the cooker, not another thought need be given to the dinner, as the steam does the cooking. Probably the greatest bugbears of the housewife are ironing and sweeping, but even these need not seriously interfere with the outdoor life. The self-heating fire iron, which heats from the inside, by means of gasolene or denatured alcohol, is procurable at a very moderate price, and with it the ironing can be done on the porch, where one can keep comfortable. Sweeping, of course, cannot be done on the porch, but the more the family actually lives on the porch the less need there will be for the performance indoors of this important part of housework.

SLEEPING AND LIVING ROOM

The sleeping porch is a modern convenience which is not found in the country very generally, nor is it necessary to have a porch built especially for the purpose. The ordinary house porch, if one is fortunate enough to live a little off the main road, will fill every need, and a side porch with the usual porch-shades makes a good sleeping-porch anywhere in the country. It may seem as if a large porch were required for all these purposes, yet a small porch, 10 by 12 feet in size, will do nicely. If the main porch is also the sleeping-porch, and several couches are used for sleeping, it may be necessary to move them into the house in the early morning, thus leaving all the floor-space available for use during the day. But ordinarily the couches may be pushed against the house, the beds made up, and covered with a washable cover and furnished with a few porch pillows. This converts the sleeping porch into a living-room.

Above all, plan a good many occasions during the summer season, especially taking some little trip which will add zest to the work of the other days. If you are not the owner of an automobile, or if you cannot drive far with a team, arrange to have a picnic lunch at some attractive spot near the farm or woods. The lunch may be put up in the cool of the morning, and the occasional absence of dishwashing at the new hour will make you feel that you are having a real vacation.

For your spare time get some good hand-books on birds, flowers and all sorts of outdoor life. They will take you closer to nature and you will be rewarded with a new vigor as well as renewed physical strength and vigor for work.—Farm and Fireside.

A horse enjoys a sponge bath as warm water quite as much as its driver,—perhaps more.

The Upward

A Christian Nat

Jews and Christian condemnation of the tians for their treatment of the Jews in bond-lands of Sabbath School last few weeks teaching their scholars the cruelty—the decree of male infants, of the law master, as his people make bricks without less many teachers have such a state of society of a barbarous age. have impressed the idea on under them that the influence of Christ in no nation to-day would oppressing their brethren. But do these nations of long ago hold an international cruelty ton statesmen to-day in their dealings with them by the example and lovely Jesus? Let

The opium habit is man what the drink habit Anglo-Saxon—his great opium habit in time lowered and spiritual precept destroy him physically. as are the effects of tin not one-half as deadly as all human deeds of the



The Upward Look

A Christian Nation Guilty

Jews and Christians unite in their condemnation of the ancient Egyptians for their treatment of the Hebrews when in bondage. In thousands of Sabbath Schools during the last few weeks teachers have told their scholars the story of Egyptian cruelty.—the decree of death on the male infants, of the lash of the taskmaster, as his poor victims strove to make bricks without straw. Doubtless many teachers have referred to such a state of society as a relic of a barbarous age. Doubtless they have impressed the idea on the children under them that it is due to the influence of Christ in the world that so nation to-day would think of so oppressing their brethren of another nation. But do these old pagan nations of long ago hold a monopoly on international cruelty? Are Christian statesmen to-day always guided in their dealings with weaker nations by the example of the meek and lowly Jesus? Let us see.

The opium habit is to the Chinaman what the drink habit is to the Anglo-Saxon—his greatest curse. Alcohol will in time lower a man's moral and spiritual perceptions, and destroy him physically. But terrible as are the effects of this drug, it is not one-half as deadly as opium. Of all human wrecks the opium fiend is

the most pitiable—and China has millions of them.

Several years ago the Chinese Government seeing the terrible effects of the habit, decided to put an end to it. They forbid the culture of poppies in the empire, and also stopped its importation. Surely a wise move. Just what every temperance man is trying to do for the liquor traffic in this country. Here we

capitalists might not lose money. Surely one of the most shameful spectacles in all history.

Recently the Chinese Government has petitioned the British Government to absolve them from their obligations. China is making a new start. Her statesmen are anxious to do away with a habit that impedes progress. The press of the whole British Empire was almost unani-

they made as their rule of life, "What would Jesus do?" They would never have dared been guilty had the great majority of British citizens been dominated by the idea of doing as Jesus would do. Just another instance of the need of a more pronounced Christian citizenship. — I. H. N.



The Only Way To Win

It takes a little courage.
And a little self-control.
And some grim determination
If you want to reach a goal.
It takes a deal of striving,
And a firm and stern set chin.
No matter what the battle,
If you're really out to win.

There's no easy path to glory,
There's no rosy road to fame,
Life, however we may view it,
Is no simple parlor game.

But its prizes call for fighting
For endurance and for grit,
For a rugged disposition
And a "don't know when to quit."

You must take a blow or give one,
You must risk and you must lose,
And expect that in the struggle
You will suffer from a bruise.
But you mustn't wince or falter
If a fight you once begin,
Be a man and face the battle—
That's the only way to win.

—Author Unknown.

NO book is worth anything which is not worth much; nor is it servicable until it has been read and re-read and loved and loved again; and marked so that you can refer to the passages you want in it, as a soldier can seize the weapon he wants in an army, or a housewife bring the spice she needs from her store. Bread of flour is good; but there is bread sweet as honey, if we would eat it, in a good book.—Ruskin.

come to the shameful part of the story.

Much of the opium consumed in China came, and still comes, from British India. British capitalists engaged in the opium business, saw in the action of the Chinese Government the end of their trade and ill-gotten profits. They appealed to Great Britain for redress. The result was the Chinese Opium War. Great Britain, went to war with a pagan nation, China, to force on one of the greatest of all curses, the opium habit, in order that a few

mons in their approval of China's claims. Last week the statesmen (?) of Britain's Foreign Office gave their decision: China must still buy opium from India.

What must the Chinese think of us? We send our missionaries to them to tell them the story of Jesus and to elevate them to a higher plane spiritually and morally. At the same time the government, by virtue of its superior brute strength, forces on a Chinese a drug that is their greatest curse, spiritually and morally. Our British Statesmen would never have been guilty of such a sin had



Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.
Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.

Golden — tooth-teasing — able-bodied nuts of dough.

Made from dough that *Tastes Like Nuts*, you know.

Use **FIVE ROSES** flour.

Get that *individual* toothsome-ness of *Manitoba* wheat kernels.

Doughnuts with a *Palate-Pleasing Personality*. See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.

A hole entirely circled with *Light Digestible Food*. Fat without being fat—for **FIVE ROSES** is the sturdy *glutinous* flour that *resists* fat absorption.

Just enough to *brown* deliciously, to *crisp* quickly.

No greasiness, heaviness, sogginess. Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with *never* as *outraged* stomach.

Like these make **YOURS**.

Use **FIVE ROSES**.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

How to Write Letters

"I am at a loss to understand why it is that I cannot sell as many hogs this year as I did last," writes a perplexed correspondent of "Rural Life" to the editor. "Have now a fine circular and it tells all about them, ages, breeding, and prices. I get lots of inquiries, but few buy. I wonder what is the matter? Can you tell?"—S. S. D.

Here is a typical case showing the error of enthusiasm advertisers put into their letters when they reply to an inquiry, remarks the editor in his reply. Because he has a circular which describes the breed and says something of the price, S. S. D. has made the common mistake of leaving too much for the would-be-customer to guess, anticipate or presume. His letterhead, heavy-faced type on pink-inked business paper, a job-lot work, shows that S. S. D. has no taste for the fitness of things. A pure white letterhead neatly printed, would attract for more customers and hold them to the unsuitable combination of paper and type.

Now to the letter: S. S. D., think that his circular will do it all, confines himself to but a few short phrases, acknowledges the inquiry and asks attention to the circular and winds it up by saying: "An early order will be greatly appreciated. He never omits that, because he wants the order."

STEREOTYPED REPLY

Here is one of the routine replies that one man always used, while he was in business and that was not long: "I have your letter of recent date and send you enclosed herewith my catalogue, showing that I have animals in all ages for sale at prices ranging from \$20 upward. In the past you will favor me with your order and cash at an early date."

Such reply does not induce anyone to buy. On the contrary it is a dampener and the inquirer, not knowing that the stock is, will in all likelihood drop the matter or wait till he gets a letter from some one, who is able to touch his human chord and put him something tempting. Put your heart and soul into every letter and if possible, describe a particular animal or ask for further particulars to the inquirer's wants and then give him the choice of two special quotations. Treat him as if he was the only one that you ever could sell to, remaining within the lines of the strain, your progress with it and that he might expect. Throw old customs to the winds and write your letters in your own way, just as you would talk to him, should he come to you in person. How is this for a reply?

A LETTER THAT PULLS

Dear Mr. White:—Your letter came the right man. I have the pair of hogs that I know you want and need and if you could see them, you would like them without a quibble, even if the price was somewhat higher. Their pedigree is given in detail on the enclosed chart. You can see, better than I can, how they are bred to be more than you can care to pay, and remember that you can have a young pair for considerable less, but realize that this older pair is the bargain for the season. I am so sure that they are what you need and want, that they have a 10 days' option on them for a return of the pair expressed and paid, will bring you your money back. I want to sell you if I please you, and this I know I can do. Do you give me the chance? Don't break away from the common custom, talk as you do in everyday conversations, tell all about your hogs, give definite information, along with guarantees, and sales are bound come, says the Rural Life editor

in conclusion. The buyer will always try the breeder first that has a reputation and if he has the ability to sustain his reputation as a breeder by writing a human, open letter, the chances are good that he will make a sale.

Two Kinds of Business Men

We were told a few days ago of a prominent dairyman, who is also a good business man, boasting of his good fortune in buying a lot of cows at what he termed a "snap," says the Pacific Dairy Review. In some parts of California feed has been very high in price lately, and with green feed equally as scarce, a large dairyman found himself in financial difficulty and was forced to part with his herd, made up of an exceptionally good lot of grade Holsteins, at the ridiculously low figure of \$30 a head. Indeed the fortunate buyer could afford to boast. If the quality was what it was represented to be they were worth from \$60 to \$80 and they would readily have sold on this basis in the alfalfa districts of the state.

The seller in this case was simply another instance of a man paying for his ignorance of good business methods. An advertisement in some dairy, live stock or agricultural journal, costing but a few dollars, would have secured the full market value for his cows, but rather than take this course he was content to give away several thousand dollars.

It is worth noting that the buyer in the case referred to is another kind of business man altogether. He is a regular reader of dairy papers and he knows everything possible that is going on in the dairy game. He knew he could sell these same cows for two or three times what he paid for them; the seller did not.

The buyer represents that class of a dairyman who gives himself to reading, thinking and planning just such deals as we have referred to, leaving to less capable minds the routine and manual work in connection with the operation of his dairy. The seller represents the class of men who confine themselves to the class of work that a person with little or no intelligence could do just as well.

Don'ts for Horse-owners

- Don't feed too much corn in hot weather.
- Don't make any sudden change in the feed.
- Don't keep your horses in poorly ventilated stables.
- Don't feed grain to warm horses.
- Give them hay first.
- Don't allow the harness, especially the collar, to chafe.
- Don't neglect to give the harness a cleaning once in a while.
- Don't expect your horses to relish their feed, unless the mangera are clean.
- Don't give large amounts of water at one time. Small amounts frequently are much better.
- Don't give your horses patent medicine that you know nothing about, especially colic remedies.
- Don't keep a horse going after it begins to show signs of exhaustion.
- You will save time by resting a bit.
- Don't allow your horses to drink a large amount of water on coming into the stable very warm. Allow them to cool off a bit first.
- Don't allow young horses to wear a set of shoes more than a month. Have them removed, the hoofs leveled, and the shoes reset if they are worth it.

As a shield of our life is spent in sleep it is of the utmost importance that the air we breathe during those periods of unconsciousness should be free from all impurities.

Notice

The most interesting exhibit at Toronto Fair this year will be the ACORN STEEL FRAME BARN which is being erected in the vicinity of the Cattle Sheds.

Some of the interesting features of this construction are: The ease and quickness with which it can be erected by two or three men; the doing away entirely with all cross timbers, and thus providing greater and more convenient storage capacity. The steel trusses are shipped complete ready to erect, and lumber required can be procured at any lumber yard. This avoids all delay in securing material quickly. The housewife is spared the work of boarding a lot of men, and the "raising bee" is done away with.

The most interesting feature, however, is the low cost. This type of barn can be erected complete with Galvanized Steel Roof and Sides for less money than a timber frame with wooden roof and board sides. And it gives you a lightning and fireproof construction, practically everlasting, consequently, the low first cost is the only cost.

This exhibit is worthy of a special trip to Toronto Exhibition, but if you cannot go to Toronto write us.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING COMPANY, Limited
 Preston Montreal Saskatoon and Calgary
 Associated with
THE A. B. ORMSBY COMPANY, Limited
 Toronto and Winnipeg

**A NEW
 Corn Cutter
 and Blower**

Combining all the latest ideas and improvements in this class of machinery. If you are going to buy a Silo Filler this year, be sure and see this splendid new machine. We also manufacture all kinds of Corn and Feed Cutters.

Send for booklet describing them

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.

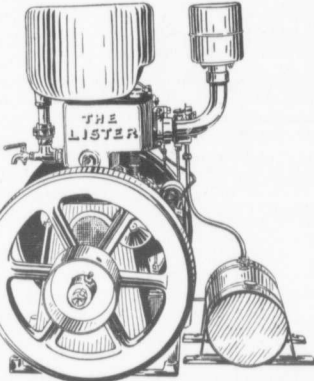
Sold by

**The John Deere
 Plow Co., Ltd.**

Toronto Ont.



"Lister Engines are Superior"



They are made with the highest grade of Materials and Workmanship. The design is such that the number of parts have been reduced to a minimum. Their operation is so easy to understand anyone can run them.

"Lister Engines" operate on an exceedingly low consumption of fuel. "Lister Engines" are automatically oiled and fitted with Bosch Magneto. Buy the best and have no engine trouble. Buy a "Lister Engine." See "Lister Engines" at Toronto, Ottawa, and London Exhibitions.

"Lister Engines" guaranteed and sold on 30 days trial.

AGENTS WANTED

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited

58-60 Stewart St., TORONTO, ONT.

HET LOO STOCK FARM

Present offering a son of Minnie Lande. See Chenaxx DeKol Burke and Paul DeKol Jr. Blood. Calf sired by a son of King Sign and out of daughter of Paul Besse. Write for price.

HET LOO STOCK FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.

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

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers

Sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, ready for service in the near future or younger, sons and daughter of BIR JOHANNA COLANTHA GLADI, whose three first daughters to be officially tested average better than 50 pounds each and under two year olds, and some of RAG APPLE KORNDYKE and RAG APPLE KORNDYKE #11, the greatest bred KORNDYKE bull in the world. Write me for anything that you want in Brindlease Holstein.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, (Near Prescott, Ont.) NEW YORK

Prove the "BISSELL" by its work

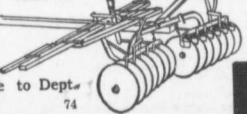
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR HUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be. Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly.

We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field and test it beside other Harrows. Then you

will have PROOF that it is a SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEST—and that it is the lightest draught.

Post yourself fully on before buying. We put our name on every Harrow so that you will know it is genuine. Ask your local dealer, or write to Dept. R for free Catalogue.

Harrow



74

T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.

N.B.—This year the "Bissell" Exhibit of Disk Harrows and Steel Land Rollers will be grouped with the Jno. Deere Plow Co. Farm Machinery, at the Toronto Exhibition. Friends of the Bissell Company will remember the Location.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, August 18.—Ontario is almost dry up. There has been no local rain storms but no general fall. The eastern counties in particular are suffering. Corn is withering and the root crops are making no growth. In fact the only good feature of the crop in that situation is that it is excellent for harvesting the grain crop. In the more easterly provinces there has been more rain and crop prospects continue good. In business circles there has been a marked improvement during the last few weeks, due largely to the stimulus of reports of good crops in the Canadian West. Money, however, is still tight. Perhaps agricultural implement men are feeling the effects of tight money more than any one else.

WHEAT
Heavy wheat crops will be harvested in both the United States and Canada. Prices, however, are not taking the usual dip that precedes a great crop. This is probably largely due to the firmness of the corn. The weather is hot and dry over the entire corn belt of the United States, and it is estimated that the crops will be as much as 40,000,000 bushels short of what was predicted in earlier reports. Corn is receiving more attention from speculators than is wheat. There is little Ontario wheat offered on the market. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; No. 2 98c; No. 3 96c; wheat, 65c; Ontario No. 2, 96c to 99c, ranging down to 76c; new wheat 50c to 51c.

COARSE GRAINS
There is some demand for Western oats and a little has changed hands. Otherwise the market is very quiet. American corn shows the stiffest advance in the last week, but there is little of either sold. We quote as follows: Oats, C. W. No. 2, 39c; No. 3 and No. 4, 38c; Ontario No. 2, 38c to 39c outside; No. 3 36c here; new oats, 32c to 35c outside; corn, 70c; barley, 55c to 57c; buckwheat, 55c to 57c; rye, 60c to 62c; peas, 90c to 95c. Montreal dealers quote: Oats, C. W. No. 2, 40c to 42c; extra No. 1, 40c; No. 3, 38c; corn, 70c to 80c; malting barley, 62c to 65c; feed, 50c to 55c; feed wheat, No. 2, 75c; buckwheat, 55c to 60c.

MAY AND STRAW
The hay crop is about all gathered in the far eastern provinces, and a fair to average crop is reported. Taking Eastern Canada as a whole, hay dealers estimate the crop at two-thirds of an average. A few are pessimistic enough to place the figure at one-half of an average. It is strange that with such a short crop speculators have not already been on hand to boost prices. If anything, however, hay is weaker to-day than it was a week ago. There is little demand either from local dealers or from the Old Country. Quotations here are: No. 1 old hay, \$13.50 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$11 to \$13; No. 3, 88c to 89c; new hay, \$12 to \$13; baled straw, 42c to 44c. Montreal dealers there is an improved tone in the market, as little hay has been coming in from the country. No. 1 quality is quoted \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2, \$11 to \$13.50; No. 3, \$9.50 to \$10.

EGGS AND POULTRY
There has been somewhat of a slackening in the demand for eggs recently. Extreme warm weather is having its effect on quality and fruit can be had so cheap that people prefer to buy them from local birds are still quoting at 24c to 25c; fresh,

23c to 24c; and seconds and apple, 16c to 18c. Similar reports are being received from Montreal. Dealers there are quoting 30c in the country.

POULTRY AND BEANS
New potatoes now have the monopoly of the market and are coming in in large quantities. Quotations are as follows: Fresh killed fowl, 15c to 16c; live fowl, 14c to 15c; dressed spring chickens, 35c to 36c; live, 14c to 15c; ducks, 15c to 16c; turkeys, 45c to 50c.

DAIRY PRODUCE
Produce men are beginning to wonder when the decline in receipts will cease. Dry weather is having more effect on the shrinkage of the milk field, and wet milk that might otherwise be made into butter and cheese is necessary for the more insistent demand for cream. Some predict that if we do not have more soon there will be a butter famine this winter. Wholesale dealers quote as follows: Cream, 10c to 11c; butter, 15c to 16c; solids, 54c to 55c; inferior, 15c to 16c. These quotations are for a new milk. Live stock, 13c to 14c; old time, 15c to 15 1/2c; large, 15c to 16c.

LIVE STOCK
The live stock situation is unchanged. Every market of the week has been characterized by light receipts, low quality, animals meeting with fair demand and nothing more. It is still expected that in the near future there will be a shipment to the market, due to pressure from manufacturers. For the moment the demand for stockers is slow, farmers not being anxious to buy stockers since their grazing capacity is still very limited.

An average of quotations is about as follows: Choice export cattle, \$14.80 to \$15.00; medium, \$12.50 to \$13.00; choice beefers, \$12.50 to \$13.00; common, \$4 to \$4 1/2; cow, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$3 to \$3 1/2; calves, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$8 to \$8 1/2; heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.00; light, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Few milk cows are changing hands in this market. Choice cows bring \$8 to \$12; average, \$6 to \$8; common, \$4 to \$6; calves are \$3.50 to \$9.25.

The week's trading in sheep, lambs, and when all stock had been slaughtered several dealers were not supplied. Choice lambs brought \$12 to \$13; heavy, \$8 to \$8 1/2; bucks and ewes, \$7 to \$8. Hogs continue steady at the old low level, market quotations being \$7.75 to \$8.10 for prime; \$9.70 for heavy and \$10.25 for light.

The week at Montreal closed more a trifle and a brisk trade was done at steady prices. Aug. 19—Dairy demand, choice steers selling at \$13.00 to \$14.00; quotations are: Good steers, \$10 to \$13; fair, \$8.50 to \$10; common, \$7 to \$8; 4c; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; poor, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Trade in lambs was active, but prices were not Quebec stock going at \$5.50 to \$6 and Western stock, \$6.50, ranging, \$4 to \$5. Calves ranged from \$3 to \$12.

Cowanville, Aug. 19—Dairy factories offered 66 packages of butter, sold at 26c.
Belleville, Aug. 19—1,654 white and colored were offered, 234 sold at 15c; 1,420 colored, 123 sold at 12 1/2c; 1,000 biding 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.

Perth, Aug. 19—625 boxes of white and colored, 123 sold at 12 1/2c; 1,000 biding 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.
Alexandria, Aug. 19—729 white and colored sold at 12 1/2c.

Waterbury, N.Y., Aug. 19—Cheese sold 7,000 boxes at 13 1/2c to 13 1/2c; 30 boxes picked, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.
Waterbury, N.Y., Aug. 11—7,000 che were sold at 12 1/2c.

Butler, Aug. 12—645 boxes offered, sold at 12 1/2c; balances at 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.
Campbelltown, Aug. 19—663 boxes offered, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.
Brookville, Aug. 14—2,665 colored and white, 1,000 sold at 12 1/2c; 1,000 colored and 650 white at 12 1/2c.
Kingston, Aug. 14—1,000 colored and 650 white, 450 sold at 12 1/2c; 1,000 colored biding 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.
Napapan, Aug. 15—Cheese loaded white, 900 colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.
Pleton, Aug. 15—Eighteen factories hoarded 1,190 boxes of cheese, 300 sold at 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white and 300 colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white and 300 colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white and 300 colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.
Inverness, Aug. 13—729 white and colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white and 300 colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white and 300 colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; 1,000 white and 300 colored, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c.

Campbelltown
Herd headed by the bull, Conardie Yeoman and look our herd over, you.
R. J. KELLY
Farm on North Broadway



AUCTION

Of Imported Clydesdale M. Hotel, Brampton, Saturday at 4 p.m.
Particulars on application.

L. C. BULL, Pres. BEN. PEE, Secy.

AYRSHIRE

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRE
Imported and Home-bred, almost breeding of good blood selected for production of fine bulls, dropped this year. "Nether Hill Good-time" as well as a few females of for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick (Phone in house.)

Burnside Ayr

Winners in the show rings. Animals of both sexes, Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance. Phone in to E. R. NESS — Howick

We Feed Winners

Every day we will be feeding to practically any animal on the Extension grounds. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry will all



Stock and Poultry or Owl Brand Cotton Meal

Come and see us at the Barn, near Eastern Extension Open Day and Night

CRAMPSEY & KELLY

Campbelltown Holsteins

Here headed by the great young bull, **Kornfyde Norman Pontiac**. Come and look over herd over. We can please you.

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

Headquarters for Hares

Have another brood of Pure-bred Hares brought from one of the best breeders in the U. S. They will be ready soon. I have Hares that can win at any Show. Matchless Paris Black or Grey. **All Must be Sold in the next few days.** If you can't sell my price I'll sell for you.

G. J. GULLIVAN
Windsor, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

Of Imported Clydesdale Mares at Royal Hotel, Brampton, Saturday, August 23rd, at 2 p.m.

Particulars on application
L. J. C. BULL, PROP. BEN. PETCH, Auctioneer

AYRSHIRES

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Imported and Home-bred, any of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. **THREE** Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Sister Hall Good-time", 29,641 (Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages. For sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station
(Phone in house.) 1-61

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy sets. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long distance. Those in house.
B. R. NESS BOWICK, QUEEN

We Feed The Winners

Every day we will be supplying feed to practically every animal on the Exhibition grounds.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry will all be eating



Stock and Poultry Feeds
or
Old Brand Cotton Seed Meal

Come and see us at the Forage Barn, near Eastern Entrance.
Open Day and Night.

CRAMPEY & KELLY Importers
210 TORONTO, ONT.

Ottawa, Aug. 15-30 boxes of white and 22 boxes of colored cheese offered and sold at 12 1/2c and 12 1/2c respectively.
Cornwall, Aug. 15-1639 cheese boarded, of which were colored and 25 white.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S CO., P. E. I.
LOWER MONTAQUE, Aug. 10- We are having a very fine hay-making weather. Hay is turning out fine and is good crop. Grain is doing fine. We are having a heavy crop. All our weather. Corn will be a heavy crop. The pastures are doing fairly well. The pastures are holding out well and cattle are in good shape. There will be a good crop of grass this year on account of the heavy first crop in our country for four years—G. A.

QUEBEC.

COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, Aug. 12- We are having rather unsettled weather, which makes doing haying about half of the farmers here. Haying is going on fairly good crop. Grain is looking fine and we are most of the places that are not so speak of except for a few late spring. New potatoes are being set to 100 to 150 bush, 24c to 25c; peas, 25c to 30c. G. G. C.

ONTARIO.

NISSISSOGON, ONT.
COCHRANE, Aug. 12- July 30 I visited New Liskeard. I found hay being harvested. I saw a young two tons and to the acre A. I thought. My own roots looked fine. Potatoes and other crops are doing well. From Cochrane mental Park all crops were in good condition. At Cochrane, Ont. which is rather hay, poor yield, about one ton to the acre. Potatoes are not up to last year's crop, and where planted near the bush have suffered severely from sharp frost on night of 6th. From Cochrane as far south as Liskeard, this frozen condition of potatoes, due to protraction of frost, are doing well and have not even been touched by the frost. There is larger clearance I believe there is a great many settlers in this country. At the present time for the north prevalence of pests from time to time is most distressing for the settler, but as land opens up this drawback will be a great many disappear.—E. E. S.

WELLINGTON, ONT.

GOUDRIJ, Aug. 12- We had a good year in the hay. The hay did grow after three weeks of drought. Fall grain and barley have been harvested and are rather slow, but the winter wheat are grown here, but the crop is rather short in the north. The root crop has been at a standstill for some time, but is improving since the rain. Corn is a promising crop, and a large acreage has been planted.—G. S. N.

WILBER PROUSE'S IMPORTATIONS

Wilber C. Prouse, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes that he has just received a purebred Holstein heifer which he bought at Crumpton's dispersion sale while on his trip through the Eastern States last spring. Thinking it may be of some interest to Farm and Dairy, he gives us the following information concerning the breeding of the four animals imported by him:

The above mentioned is King Pontiac Sire Clothilde sire, the dam's grand-daughter of King of the Pontiacs, who has 30 A.R.O. daughters, 23 A.R.O. sons. He has sire of 13 weeks a champion sire, including Spring Farm Pontiac Lass, who made the 42 1/2 lbs. gain in 7 days, 173.5 lbs. in 30 days. Her dam has five sire Johanna De Kol 2nd's Lad, who has 37 A.R.O. daughters, including Aggie, who is Sarcenic, with a butter record of 35.35 lbs. in 7 days, 134.96 lbs. in 30 days. Her dam is Johanna De Kol 2nd's Lad, who was grand champion at St. Louis, and has 30 A.R.O. daughters and 29 A.R.O. sons.

The herd headed selected by Mr. Prouse is Finestra, Valdeira, Grady Fayne, bred by Bernard Meyers, Finestra, New York. This young bull has a combination of breeding seldom equaled. His sire is from a former champion, two-year-old, who was bred from Valdeira Sarcenic, and who was the first cow in the world to produce 40 lbs. of butter in 7 days. In his extended pedigree he has less than three cows that have broken world's records. Valdeira Scott 2nd, 41.98 lbs. butter from 64 lbs. milk in 7 days. Bloodmobile Hengervald Aggie, who made at two years and three months, 32.95 lbs. butter from 48.7 lbs. milk in 7 days and 59.19 lbs. butter from 1.676 lbs. of milk in 30 days.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEIN BULLS

With over 30 near female relatives averaging 30 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Various ages. Come and inspect them. Photos and tabulated pedigrees gladly sent free on request. Price \$30.00.

GEO. J. NORTHCOTT
CLARUM-BRAE SOLINA, ONT.
C. N. B. Farm near the farm.
Long Distance Phone

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

2 Young Bull, ready for service, at bargain prices for quick sale. Bred Right. Good individuality. Also a few Heifers, Myrtle, G.P.B., and Danchee, G.T.R. Stations, "bell", "hone".
R. C. WALKER UTICA P.O., ONT.

Lynde Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from local record dams and sired by some of the greatest bulls in Canada.

Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.

Urvilla Holstein Herd

Bulls of serviceable age all sold. If you want them from here we would advise you to buy young. Only two calves left. Both are by Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbeir and from 22 1/2 and 23 1/2 lbs. Grand individuality, 4 months old.
LATDLAW BROS., AYLMER, ONT.

Live Stock Wanted

If you have any Thoroughbred Guernsey, Ayrshire or Holstein Bull Calves, Brood Sows or Row Pigs for sale—com Brood Sows or Row Pigs for sale—communicate with

R. S. DUDLEY
P.O. Box 179 - Westmont, P.Q.

BULL CALF

30th Bull, raised 1913. Dam and Sire's Dam average 20.75 lbs. in 7 days. Dam sold for \$7,000. Sire for \$4,000 at Public Auction. Will sell or trade him for cows coming in in Oct. or Nov.

For further particulars apply to
WILBER C. PROUSE, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America
is the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale of Holsteins in the city of Woodstock on March 28th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to:

R. J. KELLY, 307 TILLSONBURG, ONT.

THE ONLY ONE

place in Canada where you can buy a Bull Calf sired by Bag Apple Kordfyde 21b, the greatest bred Kordfyde bull in the world (dam, Pontiac Lady; Kordfyde, 36.63), now replacing Pontiac Kordfyde, at North Star. Why not write today or better still, come and see them!

J. W. STEWART - LYN, ONT.

RIVERVIEW HERD

3 Young Bulls, from * to 12 months, sired by King of the Walkers, whose sister, 3 nearest officially tested dams, a sister in his dam and two sisters of his sire average for the night 30.24 lbs. from R. O. M. and R. O. P. dams.

J. A. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

HOLSTEINS

SPRING BROOM

Holsteins and Tamworths

Here headed by Sir Kornfyde Boom, one of the best ones. Pontiac Kordfyde Dam, Fairview Kornfyde Boom, Jr. 4-yr-old bull record, 21 1/2 lbs. in one week, 150 in 30 days. Average test, 31 lbs. brother and sister to King of the Pontiacs, sire of the world's record cows, 42 1/2 lbs. butter in one week, 172 lbs. in 30 days. For sale, a nice rich bred bull, 9 months old, mostly white well grown. Tested dam. A few good cows to offer. No heifers for sale. Good foundation cow and see a Kornfyde Boom. Good foundation cow.

A. C. HALLMAN,
BRESLAU - WATERLOO CO., ONT.

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

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

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT.
Ottawa Bell Phone.

Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hengervald, 20 lbs. De Kol or from his daughters and other outstanding Colantha Sir Mons. Write for extended pedigrees of these bulls, or come to Bronte and see the best. Cows always welcome.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

2 Bulls, raised 3 yrs., grand-sons of Pontiac Kordfyde, and 3 rising 1 yr. old from the best Champion in Dairy Test Ottawa Winter Fair 1909.

Also Bull and Heifer Calf Females, all high.

WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

BULL CALF

KING FRANCO CANARY—born May 29th, 1913, of excellent type—straight as an arrow—mother, 20 lbs. in 7 days and sire's dam average 20.36 lbs. butter in 7 days.

His Sire—Francis 2d Calamity De Kol—his Dam—Canary Butter Girl.

His Sire's Dam—Francis 2d, Butler 7 Winter Fair 1909.

His Dam—Canary Butter Girl, Butler 7 days 23.57. The cow that topped the Oxford fair to Queen Butter Harbours, 31 lbs. butter in 7 days.

His Dam's Sire—Brookbank Butler Haron who has 25 R. O. M. Daughters, the highest number of any sire in Canada.

His Dam's Dam—Canary's Grandmother, Butler 7 days 21.11. She is the dam of R. O. M. Daughters, 3 over 20 lbs. She was the grand-dam of Brookbank Butler Haron. This bull is for sale to the highest bidder.

Price \$100

Write immediately for he will not likely stay long.

J. ALEX WALLACE

Lynn River Stock Farm, Simcoe, Ont.

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengervald of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Posch, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcira (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 25 lb. 3 year old.

We will be glad to mail you any extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM - **BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**

Canadian Record

Look into the matter yourself and see if you can find any herd in Canada beside

The Graceland Herd

Established on or after Nov. 1st, 1910, 2 yrs. 4 mos. after thorough practicing with lat experience developed a young bull cow, also in the same period raised a the same age or younger.

If you want to make money, buy the right kind. Get them from this herd. Come and see or write your wants.

ELIAS RUBY, TAVISTOCK, ONT. (Innerkip Phone 12-41)

Keep The Boy On The Farm

By making home interesting for him. Give him his own interests, and see the change.

Get Him Started Breeding Pure Bred Stock

It not only pays, but has kept thousands of boys at home interested and happy.

Two Of The Many Who Were Satisfied

July 16, 1913

Farm and Dairy
Peterboro

Received my pig O. K. It is a dandy, and I am much pleased with it, and it is much larger than I expected.

Thanking you very much for it, I remain as ever,

W. O. LINT

P.S. Will send photo of it later on.

Notice the interest displayed by the boys whose letters appear above! Will they be likely to leave the Farm? Are they more interested in the City than the Country?

FATHER—MOTHER

Keep your boy at home by helping him to get Nine New Subscribers to our paper, and a Pure Bred Pig.

Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity. Fill in the blank now and be sure to get your supplies right away.

Farm and Dairy

Peterboro

I will try and secure 9 new subscriptions to earn a pure bred pig. Please send me sample copies, receipt forms and order blanks.

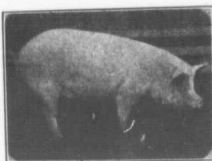
Signed.....
P.O..... Prov.....

Farm and Dairy
Peterboro

I received my pig and I am very pleased with it. I do not see how you can give so good a premium for so small an amount of work. I am indeed pleased with it and think she is a dandy. What price do you charge for a male of the same breed. Please let me know oblige.

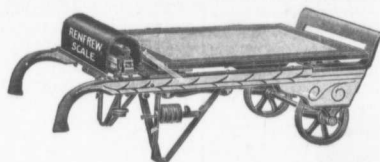
Yours etc.

ROBT. NEEDHAM



A Premium Pig

This is a picture of the type of pig that Farm and Dairy are giving away. It is a Yorkshire, splendid for bacon and for which there is always a good market.



Are You Farming Half Blind? A HOG STORY

This is a serious question. No offence meant. Hundreds of farmers are going along to-day half blind to the possibilities of making more money off their farms. They do pretty much the same things they did 10 years ago in pretty much the same way, and are losing 25 per cent. of their profits, but they can't see it.

Take the case of the Ontario farmer the other day. He sold a load of finished market hogs to a buyer who "happened" along at the right time. This farmer had been selling his hogs to this same buyer every year at **bulk** price—so much a head as they stood. The farmer was perfectly satisfied. So was the buyer. The farmer got \$150.00 cash money for 12 hogs, \$12.50 a head.

This buyer drove the hogs in town a matter of three miles and shipped 'em off to the packing house, but first he was careful to **weigh** each hog separately. He bought by the "head" but he sold by the **pound**, and the 12 hogs netted him \$193.00. The farmer lost \$43.50 by not **seeing** the value of selling his hogs by **weight** instead of by **guess**. If he had a Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale on his farm he would have put his hogs on, one at a time, and got what they were worth or nearly so.

The Renfrew Handy Scale isn't an **expense**. It's an economy—a money maker. It will increase your revenue and your **profits**. It will pay for itself in short order if means every time you sell or buy anything you use it every time you should. This that should be sold or bought by **weight** instead of by **guess**.

Every "Renfrew" Handy is guaranteed by the Canadian Government to be absolutely accurate.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

The Renfrew Scale Company
RENFREW, ONT.



Backing Up the Purchaser

IF we didn't have an eye to the future, and if we didn't care what you or anybody else was going to think of us, we could sell engines and other machines for much less money, but we could not put I H C quality into them. The kicks would start coming in right away, and soon there would be no market for I H C engines.

I H C engines stand for everything that is opposed to such a policy. The I H C way is to build always for the respect and good will of the Canadian farmer, and to that end it has been successfully working for many years. The agent who sells you an I H C engine expects on its merits to do business with you again. The purchaser of an

I H C Oil and Gas Engine

buys security and safety with it. He banks on the many years of square dealing and the reputation back of all I H C machines. He knows it is the best engine bargain because it gives him efficient service in all kinds of farm work—pumping, sawing wood, spraying, running repair shop, grindstone, cream separator, etc. He knows that I H C responsibility is always back of the engine.

I H C oil and gas engines operate on gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, distillate, and alcohol. Sizes range from 1 to 50-horse power. They are built vertical, horizontal, portable, stationary, skidded, air-cooled and water-cooled. I H C oil tractors range in size from 6-12 to 30-60-horse power for plowing, threshing, etc.

Look over an I H C engine at the local agent's. Learn from him what it will do for you, or write for catalogues to

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, St. Boniface, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

