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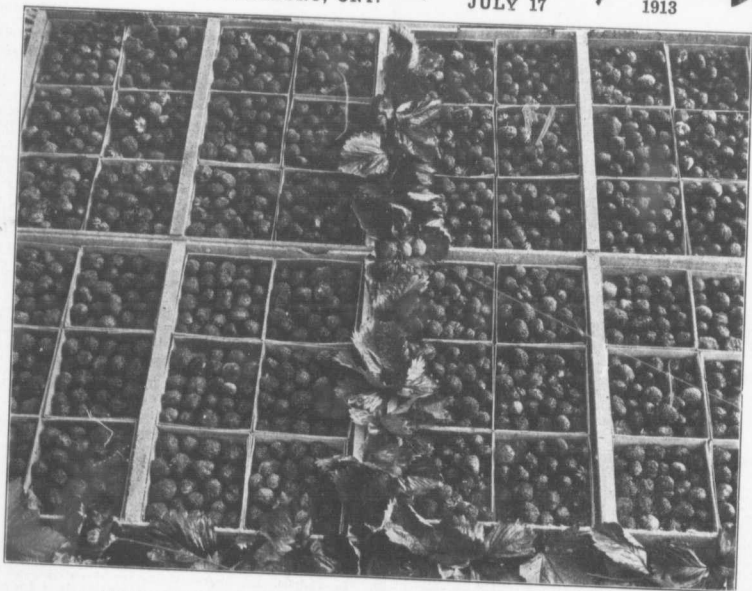
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 17

1913



LUSCIOUS AND TEMPTING IS THE STRAWBERRY, A CITY LUXURY AND  
AN EASILY GROWN FARM DELICACY

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# Save Time

and

# Save Labor

By using a  
Large-capacity

## "Simplex"

### Cream Separator

and thereby

# Increase Your Profits

The 1,100-lb. "Simplex" cream separator, when at speed and skimming, takes no more power than the ordinary 600-lb. separator of most other makes.

The "Simplex" turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity. The large capacity "Simplex" does the work in half the time.

The women folks will appreciate the easy-to-clean "Simplex" with its low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 feet from the floor.

Send at once for a copy of our book describing in detail the "Simplex" large capacity Link-Blade hand Cream Separators.

Get our estimate also of what it will cost you to milk your cows with a

## B-L-K Milker

Bear in mind that our Dominion Cleanser, used in your Dairy or for Household purposes, keeps all utensils "spick and span."

# D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - - - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



**Protect Your Property With Peerless Lawn Fencing**

Ornamental fencing serves a double purpose. It not only enhances the beauty of your premises, but also protects it and your children, as well. It keeps out marauding animals and trespassers. It protects your lawns and flowers and always gives your property that orderly, pleasing appearance.

**Peerless Ornamental Fencing**

Is the result of years of fence building. It is built to last—to retain its beauty and grace for years to come and should not be confused with the cheap, shoddy fencing offered by catalog houses. Peerless fence is built of strong, stiff wire which will not sag and the heavy galvanizing will still last the heavy zinc enamel to the best possible assurance against rust.

Send for Literature

Shows many beautiful designs of fencing suitable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Agencies available everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoyle Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
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## "Ohio" 1913 Model The Improved Logical Silo Filler



"Ohio" improvements for 1913 are radical—outstep all previous efforts.

Don't close a deal for any Cutter and take chances with unknown makes until you see what the "Ohio" offers.

50 years' experience—absolutely dependable quality.

**Famous Patented Drive** is secret of "Ohio's" superiority—the only machine that fits silos, fills and compact—low-speed fan—non-rotating—never breaks in any cut. Cost clean as all craps—never can't spring.

**One Lever Controls All** Botton feed reverses by good friction of finger pressure—no strain—no grip—no foot chugon noise. All gears perfectly housed. Famous "Hull-Down" grip sufficient to operate all machinery.

100 tons a day—4 to 16 ft. D. 30" diameter. Lowest price. Write for literature everywhere. Guaranteed. Many big new features this year.

Write for literature. "Ohio" catalog today. A postal will do.

"Modern Methods" 36-page book mailed for 10c, coin or stamp.

Made by  
The Silo Filler Co., John S. Jones  
John Brown Park St., Toronto

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

## ANOTHER POINTED REPLY TO MR. MACDONALD

Jos. Featherston and Son, Peel Co., Ont.

WE note in the May 1st issue of Farm and Dairy a letter from Mr. J. A. Macdonald, criticizing the bacon hog.

We would ask Mr. Macdonald what has made Canadian bacon famous? The answer is that the breeders of the bacon hog throughout this country have produced a class of hogs that arouses the appetite of the most fastidious.

Stand for a while purveyor's counter and watch the fair sex come in to select their bacon, or ham, or pork chops. Do they buy the cuts from the thick fat hogs? No. They select them from the leaner feeding type that our friends regard of; not because they have read that the packers approve of these, but they know what appeals to the appetites of their families.

### A WHACK AT THE PACKERS

We must here admit that the packer is not giving justice to the breeders who produce the ideal kind. But things will gradually come right if we keep our views before the packers. Mr. Macdonald refers to the breeds of hogs. He condemns the Yorkshires and Tamworths, and claims they are not as good as the hogs of 30 years ago. Our firm has been breeding pure bred hogs for 50 years, and we think we are in a position to speak, not from hearsay, but from years of personal experience and careful observation. We breed years ago the Berkshires, Essex and Suffolks, and were very successful in the show rings of Canada and the United States. To-day we are breeding Yorkshires entirely. Why?

### EXPERIENCE OUR TEACHER

Because we found out by experimenting that the Yorkshires was the most profitable. It must also be profitable for the average farmer as it is among the average farmers where we, as breeders, find our market. Popularity, they say, is a proof of excellence. If so, then the very large percentage of the hog producers of this country must have come to the same conclusion as we did, for the Yorkshires outnumber all other breeds.

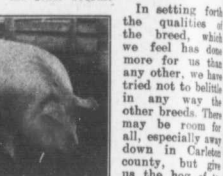
In addition, Mr. Macdonald says that a farmer should not maintain a sow of 600 lbs. when a smaller one will do. In our experience with Yorkshires and other breeds, we found the Yorkshires sow the most profitable, raising on an average nine to 12 pigs. She will have her first litter when weighing say 300 pounds, raise perhaps five to seven litters, say 50 pigs, and gain 600 pounds in weight. At the present price of pork, this seems to answer pretty well our friend's argument.

### LESS PIGS FROM FAT SOWS

On the other hand, our experience with sows of the thick fat breeds was that it generally took two to produce as many pigs as one Yorkshires, and the sows were of a vicious nature, while the Yorkshires make docile mothers.

Mr. Macdonald takes a very bold stand when he says that the packers

and Experiment Stations have cooperated to make the people wrongly believe that the bacon hogs were as cheaply raised as the fat ones. This is a serious charge, but one that is wrong, because any one who properly feeds the Yorkshires knows that he can get pigs weighing 200 pounds more quickly than with the thick fat as that he doesn't get the set backs by crippling and disease as with some of the other breeds.



In setting forth the qualities of the breed, which we feel has done more for us than any other, we have not tried not to build in any way the other breeds. There may be room for all, especially away down in Carleton county, but give us the hog of to-day and the price of porkers, the man who paid for

### The Fat Type—

criminating prices for select.

## Winter Dairying and Hydro-Electric

Thos. Malcolm, Bruce Co., Ont.

That wonderfully cheap Hydro-Electric power we hear so much about is now almost a reality. It will never enter under the present conditions. We must produce more than we are doing at present. If there is one farmer here and there who could use it to advantage he must demand the privilege until his neighbor farmers are producing as much as he is.

Prof. Day made this quite plain. Electricity as it comes along the trunk lines is carried at a very high voltage to save loss of power on transit but before it can be used for any practical purpose, even lighting, it must be stepped down. Now when a community like this would want to use it there would have to be a stepping down station built and expensive machinery put in and two or more operators required to attend it. The power would be distributed from here among the farms at a low voltage that would drive motors and do some work and light some buildings. If the farmer could use as much as he wants plenty of it and use it 12 hours in the day it would be the best of all odds the cheap power that we could use.

### Or the Bacon?

get but if we could only use a limited amount our share of expense to keep up this station would be the same whether we used much or little and if we could only make use of it for a few hours each day it would be the most expensive of all the powers.

Now winter dairying fits the bill here, better than anything else. The amount of threshing, silo-filling, root-grinding, pulping, cream-separating and perhaps milking with the hand and one or two smaller things and last but not least the lighting of our dwellings and stables. Winter dairying is the setting that will bring Hydro-Electricity to us farmers.

Let us get after this power. We can only get it through cooperation.

Aldridge Bros. are erecting an up-to-date creamery plant in Listowel. They expect to commence making butter about July 1st.—J. F. Burgess Dairy Instructor, Perth Co., Ont.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXII

The Answer :

THE time that all over How shall the According to the number of in the United less than on the decline has been 61,178,000 1911. Cows in pared with 30, this deficiency by an increase other than cow 30,679,000 in 19 as compared v And the number the rapid increa

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1913

No. 28

## THE QUESTION: HOW SHALL THE PEOPLE BE FED?

"Amateur Economist," Wellington Co., Ont.

**The Answer: By Bringing Land within Reach of the Prospective Farmer. So Answers a Young Man Who Tells His Own Story to Prove His Contention.**

**T**HE time is not far distant when the question that will be most insistently before us all over the American continent, will be, How shall the people be fed?

According to official figures from Washington, the number of the four chief classes of live stock in the United States on January 1st, 1913, was less than on the same date in 1912 and 1911. The decline has been steady. Swine, which numbered 61,178,000 in 1913, numbered 65,620,000 in 1911. Cows in 1913 numbered 20,497,000 as compared with 20,823,000 two years before. Nor is this deficiency in the number of cows made up by an increase in other kinds of cattle. Cattle other than cows numbered 36,030,000 in 1913 and 39,679,000 in 1911. Sheep now number 51,482,000 as compared with 53,633,000 two years before. And the number of people to be fed is ever on the rapid increase.

It was my pleasure some months ago to attend a National Conference held at Ottawa to consider the live stock situation in Canada. If the conclusions of that Conference are correct, the situation in Canada is, if anything, worse than the situation in the United States. At that Conference were gathered all of the best informed live stock men of the Dominion. They were there with the statistics and the results of much investigation. Their decision was that in proportion of population live stock of every class is scarcer than it was a few years ago.

Only one class of Canadian live stock showed an actual increase and that was dairy cattle. And even this has since turned the other way as J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, informs us that there were fewer cows in Canada in 1912 than there were in 1911, but that those cows gave more milk. Our exports of dairy products is rapidly falling off and if the divergence between production and consumption continues to increase, we will soon be importing dairy products.

### DECREASES IN ALL LINES

Nor does this indicate that we Canadians are becoming vegetarians and that other lines of agricultural production are increasing as live stock decreases. Proportional production is falling in all lines. If I am not greatly mistaken there is less land actually under crop to-day than there was 10 years ago. The last Dominion census shows that there are 100,000 fewer people in rural Ontario to-day than in the previous census a decade before. The same situation prevails all over Canada. True, the western prairie provinces show great increases in rural population, but there, too, the city population is increasing in much greater percentage than the rural population.

In the olden times the farmer had only himself to consider. Most of the crops grown on the farm were consumed on the farm. If he did not

produce crops sufficient for his needs, he and his family alone suffered.

### OUR DUTY TO THE CITY

Conditions are changing now-a-days. Many of the industries that once formed a branch of the farmer's own work are performed in great factories in large centres of population. More and more are we specializing until now the farmer is almost as dependent on the city as is

### Why Do They Leave?

Rural depopulation is world-wide. Canada is just beginning to show the symptoms of contagion; and serious symptoms they are. In not one province in Canada has the growth of rural population kept pace with the development of our cities. In every province of eastern Canada but one the decrease in rural population is not only proportional but actual.

In other words, as the need for food increases, production decreases. Why are men leaving the land, when apparently, with higher prices and more efficient machinery, the opportunities for profitable farming are better than ever before?

There may be many factors working to this end. In the adjoining article a young man, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, deals with one of these factors, and tells why he left the farm. High land values caused him to hie to the city. May not the same factor be deterring many others from making farming their life work? Have you a remedy to suggest?

the city on the farmer. It is the farmer's business to provide the food. The city assumes the responsibility of providing the farmer with clothing, household furniture, farm implements, and so forth. There is a constant interchange of products between the two. It is stated that New York City has only food enough in it to last for a few days ahead. The same is true of other cities. If the farmer fails to produce the food the city people must starve.

Is it any wonder that the city press is beginning to view with alarm the continual decrease in actual production and the steady depopulation of rural districts? I was reading a Toronto daily recently when I noticed that they had featured on their market page an article dealing with, "How to Keep the Boy on the Farm."

### THE CITY IDEA

In that article they spoke of how a farmer in my own county of Wellington had kept his boy on the farm by buying him a first-class herd of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. The boy became interested and after that you couldn't drive him off the farm. The second remedy proposed in that article was a change in rural education. If agriculture were taught in the public schools of

the country, the belief was expressed that more country boys and girls would stay in the country to produce food for the teeming millions of the cities.

Another Toronto daily has a very drastic proposal for maintaining the city food supply. Its suggestion is nothing less than that it be regarded as a criminal offence to kill a calf until it has reached a certain age. This would certainly be government interference with a vengeance. It is more stringent than socialism. But can we blame city people for advocating even drastic measures? The continuance of the city supply is almost a question of life and death to them.

I was talking over these problems recently with one of my old neighbors who sarcastically remarked: "Well, the city people are so interested in keeping up production, why on earth don't they come to the country and start to farm instead of staying in the city and waiting for us to feed them?"

### WHAT THEN SHALL WE DO?

None of the remedies proposed by our city editors will suffice. The remedy suggested by my farmer neighbor is much easier to propose than to carry out. I know this from my own experience.

I was brought up on a small farm. I always liked farm work. I was not taught agriculture in school, but I absorbed the contents of several good agricultural papers and read every agricultural book I could get my hands on. I feel that I got a better knowledge of the principles of agriculture in this way, combined as my reading was with practical work on the farm, than I could have had had I taken a lesson or two a week in a public school.

My desire for more knowledge on agricultural subjects led me to the agricultural college. I had no other intention in the world than to go back to the farm. True my father was still healthy and vigorous and able to manage the farm for years to come. I knew that there was not room there for both of us. But my father had started without a farm, and got one; so I supposed that I could.

### CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED

It was towards the end of my second year in college that I began to realize that conditions in my day and when my father started are vastly different. In the first place, my father secured his land for practically nothing. After working on a farm at a hired man's wages for three or four years he was able to start for himself. His capital was small. He did not need to invest in a mowing machine; everyone used the scythe. Instead of a binder he had a cradle. I do not suppose that all of the implements he had around the place cost him more than \$50 or \$60.

My proposition was different. In order to keep in the game at all a big outlay would first be required for implements. It's a sorry figure that a man would make now-a-days swinging a scythe when his neighbor is riding a mower. The prices of live stock too have advanced. So has the standard of living. I wouldn't care to ask

a girl to start with me in life as mother and father started. A girl would be quite justified in refusing to do so.

#### HIGH LAND THE DIFFICULTY

All of these difficulties I might have surmounted, however, had it not been for the land element. I found that to get any kind of a farm at all, I would have to pay \$4,000 at least with a cash payment of 25 per cent. of the total. The improved machinery designed to make agriculture more profitable and more pleasant had simply tended to increase land values and to make it harder for me to get a start in life on the farm than it had been for my father.

The result of it all was that I took two more years in agricultural college and got my Degree, instead of stopping at the end of my second year as I had intended to do. A position was then open for me that offered me more money and easier money than my father had ever made on the farm. Then I got a view of another side of the farm question. I asked the advice of an old neighbor to whom I had always looked as the most prosperous of my farmer friends. When I told him the offer that I had received, he just remarked, "Sonny, jump into that with both feet and get hold of it with both hands. If my job were in a position to fill a position such as you have been offered, I wouldn't even ask him to stay on the farm."

#### DOBSON'S YIELD BANK INTEREST

I have since found that my friend was quite justified in his conclusions. Taking land values as they are to-day there is hardly bank interest in the farm investment even when one is economical. The farm is a fine place for the man who owns his farm and for the boy who inherits a farm comparatively free of debt, but it is a tremendously hard place to get started on. That's why city people do not take to farming. That's why the younger sons generally drift to the city; at least that is the explanation, judging from my experience.

I understand that in Denmark the government makes loans at a very low rate of interest, about three per cent. to young men who wish to start farming. It has been suggested that our government here in Canada do likewise. But what has been the result in Denmark? Hundreds of young men jumped at the opportunity of buying homes of their own. They borrowed money and started to look for land. What was the result?

#### GOVERNMENT LOANS INEFFECTIVE

The land owners knew that these young men were getting their money cheap from the Government. Likewise there was a great demand for land because of the Government loans. Consequently land increased in value until land that had been worth \$100 an acre when money was at six per cent., became worth \$200 an acre with money at three per cent., and it was just as hard for a young man to make a living farming as if the government loans had never been instituted.

And yet the people are there waiting to be fed. Their number is ever increasing, even as the number of producers is decreasing. If my experience has taught me anything it has taught me that we must some way or other get around these high land values that are keeping would-be farmers off the farm and also that we must make farming more profitable to those who are already on the land. My conclusions may be erroneous. It may be that I am judging from a too limited experience. I would like to know what other Farm and Dairy readers think about it.

Our roads are in good shape now. Why not keep them so? I believe that consistent dragging will make even a poor earth road durable for ordinary country traffic. — James Beard, Huron Co., Ont.

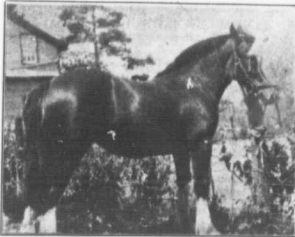
## FARM AND DAIRY

### Rearing Colts on Skim Milk

Elias Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

I do not wean my colts until the nearest full moon to November 1st. I then start them off on skim milk. The milk goes to the cheese factory during the six months in summer and in winter we manufacture butter in our cooperative factory at Cassel. Accordingly, we have skim milk from the first of November to the last of April.

One would naturally suppose that it would be difficult to get the colt started to drink skim



A Fine Specimen of Skim Milk Colt

This is a high grade Clydesdale bred by Elias Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont. Mr. Ruby considers this colt a good advertisement for his skim milk method of feeding, which he describes in an article adjoining.

milk. As yet, however, I have had no trouble. If they don't want to drink at first, I give them water only in a clean pail. Then I start giving them just one cupful of skim milk in the water. It is necessary sometimes to feed them in the dark so they will not see the white water. I increase this amount gradually until they are getting about a gallon twice a day.

Care should be taken not to give the colt too much milk at one time, as we know the stomach of a colt is very small. When they become accustomed to the skim milk, they will like it so well they will not know when they have had enough. In addition to the skim milk, I feed bran, oats, and nice clean hay.

If the colt is healthy it should do well on such feed. I had one colt reared in this manner that weighed half a ton at 12 months of age.

### Hot Weather Horse Management

A. R. Keene, Kings Co., N.B.

One way in which many farm horses are abused is that after a hard day's work they are expected to pick up over night enough nourishment in the pasture to put them in shape for the next day's work. I feed grain right through the summer months. I treat the pasture merely as a place where the horses can have a bit of a run and enjoy the nice, sweet grass.

Then there is nothing that does a horse much more good than for him to have a good roll. If he does pick out a soft spot and covers himself with mud, I don't begrudge him his pleasure. Every night I see to it that the horses get a currying to loosen the grime that clogs the pores of the skin and in the morning they get another combing.

#### WATERING

Allowing the team plenty of water is a point that many teamsters are apt to neglect. I consider it time well spent to give the team a drink in the middle of the forenoon and the same again in the afternoon if the day is warm.

Swimming the horses is a practice that can very easily be over done. It saves a lot of the elbow grease required in currying if one takes the team down to the lake or river, gives them a swim, and then scrapes them off with a chip. Too much swimming, I believe, is weakening.

Twice a week is often enough to swim a horse, and in some cases once a week would be better.

To give a horse a sponge does not have the same effect that swimming does. Many liverymen make it a general practice to sponge a horse down when he is brought in from a drive.

#### LIGHT HARNESS PREFERRED

The selection of the harness is a factor that also has to do with the horse's comfort. Heavily mounted harness looks very attractive, but for a farm team, the simpler and lighter a harness is, the better I like it. Then, too, when taking the team off the wagon, say, and putting them on the plow or harrow, it only takes a few minutes to remove the breeching and the team will feel a lot cooler.

### My Calf Rearing Methods.

Miles Hartley, Oxford Co., Ont.

The care of a colt or calf during the first year of its life, I find, largely determines the size and usefulness of the horse or cow. No amount of feeding afterward will make up for neglect during the first year.

I find that fall calves can be reared easier and cheaper than late spring and summer calves, as more care can be given and better feed is usually available. My method with early winter calves is to give them the whole milk for a few weeks, and then reduce the quantity of milk and add about a quart of water, in which a good handful of oilmeal for the calf has been stirred and allow to stand for a few minutes until it forms a jelly. I have no skim milk, so my calves get a small quantity of whole milk for four or five months. As soon as they will eat they are given a little fresh hay and a few whole oats.

If I have a nice piece of grass, with plenty of shade, they are turned out for the summer. I consider it very important that calves be brought into the stable in the cold, wet weather in the fall. If they are not, they may lose as much in a few days as weeks will bring back.

#### SPRING CALVES

With the calves that come in the late spring, a different method is often followed. I usually let a cow or two-year-old heifer raise two or three calves. Sometimes there is a cow that is a little difficult to milk, and that helps over the trouble. Some may not approve of this plan, and it has its objections, but I have never had any bad results with either calves or cows. The cow is turned in to the calves twice a day and the calves are fed in the stable all summer. The saves labor in the busy time and makes good calves.

There are different methods of feeding calves, but the important thing is to keep them growing by giving them plenty of good feed and protecting them from the flies and bad weather. It is not enough to feed the calf well for a short time and then expect it to shift for itself, but it is continual care that makes the good calf.

### Hints from E. F. Eaton

Some of our neighbors tell us that we cut our clover too green, but this is one point on which we do not agree with them. We have never had trouble with our clover heating, and few assured that our cattle do better on our green, appearing looking hay than they would on the brown, dried product we see going into some barns.

Scours are supposed to be an ailment common every day herd, but we seldom have any trouble with it among our calves. Cleanliness is the secret. We thoroughly disinfect and white-wash our stables. There is nothing like disinfecting for any disease. We add Zenoleum to the whitewash used inside the stables and we sprinkle the floors with Zenoleum.

### Paint Prop

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### Paint Property Imparted to Whitewash

Over a year ago in these columns of Farm and Dairy we gave "A Paint Pointer Well Worth Knowing," which one of our editors had picked up from a friend, an expert painter and grainer of many years successful experience, who is a regular and interested reader of Farm and Dairy. Recently we happened to be again chatting with this man, Mr. R. T. Gillespie, of Durham Co., Ont., and he gave us much additional information bearing on this matter, which our readers will appreciate as being invaluable. (In passing it is interesting to note that after the article was published in Farm and Dairy over a year ago, Mr. Gillespie received enquiries from people in several parts of Canada and from Government officials in several of the states in the American Union, these men asking for the information given in the following. We give it in Mr. Gillespie's own words.)

"Every recipe I have ever seen given for whitewash lacks one great essential. Whitewash requires some kind of grease in it to make it most durable.

#### MAKES WHITEWASH STICK FOR YEARS

"Grease imparts to the whitewash an oil property, the same as is in good paint. When you get this oil property into whitewash it will stick for years, and because of this fact someone who gets this information will get a 'find' of considerable value to them if they never knew of it before.

"Glue or salt as is usually recommended for a binder in whitewash, soon loses its effect. Salt, at best, is a poor binder. Glue, being of a nitrogenous nature like unto flesh, soon decays and thus its effect is lost. The lime also cuts or eats these binders and renders them inert. But grease, which stay right on the job for years.

"Any kind of grease even if it be old and partly spoiled, will answer all right. Tallow is the best. It may be badly spoiled and yet serve the purpose. The lime will purify and whiten it.

#### THE AMOUNT OF GREASE TO USE

"To ensure a good tight job, add about 10 lbs. of tallow, 10 lbs. common salt, to about 40 gallons of lime wash ready for use. The tallow or grease is to be added while in the boiling state, this to ensure emulsion.

"The quantity of tallow required will depend upon the nature of the surface to be coated. A stone wall, for instance, has little suction. The whitewash will not soak in, hence it must harden right on the face or outside. Such a job needs more of the tallow or grease as a binder. For a cement wall or for rough boards where there is suction, not so much grease will be required. Smooth, plain boards will require more grease. Practice along this line will teach an observant person whether or not a little extra binder will suit his case. This part of the recipe is up to the judgment of the party concerned.

"This little point in a whitewash recipe seems like a little thing. I assure you, however, that it is absolutely invaluable. I can show you plastered houses in my town that were whitewashed years ago. To-day they are just dandy, because of the oil property in the whitewash used. Alongside of these same houses are others whitewashed with a mixture lacking the grease,

but substituting glue and salt. They have been whitewashed on various occasions since, and to-day are not as good as the old jobs alongside in which the grease was used.

#### VARIOUS COLOR EFFECTS POSSIBLE

"Whitewash can be tinted or colored. Hence it can be used widely as a substitute for paint. Should you want the color to be a cream—take common ochre; place it in a vessel by itself, add spruce vinegar to the water in which you mix it (the vinegar to cut the grease in the ochre). When all is ready, strain it through cheese cloth and stir it into the whitewash preparation at once. This color will make a nice buff.

"Should a pearl grey or slate be desired, take lamp black, mix it with vinegar alone or with sour cider. Mix it up thoroughly, strain it through cheese cloth, and add to your barrel of whitewash until you are satisfied as to the depth of color.

"A nice brown can be secured by using in the same way a dark oxide. Get a good strong one. Mix it with vinegar or with sour cider, and mix as instructed in the foregoing. (Vinegar or cider is required with these colors in order to cut the grease, which, to a certain extent, is in all of these colors, and hence they will not readily mix with water. After being cut and incorporated with these agents they will readily mix with water.)

"A point to bear in mind in mixing these colors is to remember that the colors will not be



The Source of an Income of \$100 a Month

Many keep bees. **For make the bees keep them.** One of the latter class of beekeepers is Mr. R. J. Young, Oxford Co., Ont., whose income from bees aggregates \$100 a month. Read of Mr. Young's success in the article adjoining.

as deep when dry. The inexperienced person had better try a bit on a board and let it dry before proceeding to do all of the work to be undertaken. To get depth in the color add more of the color.

"These secrets of a professional painter and which are rarely divulged are worth many dollars, and will be found very useful to the layman. On exercising a little taste one can get very pretty effects even on large buildings. For instance, a cream could be used on a cement house and given white trimmings."

### Doubled His Profits

C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Records, Ottawa

There are such excellent concrete examples now and again outcropping of men who prove that it pays to take up cow testing, that their records of success make stimulating reading for dairy farmers all over the Dominion.

Here is a good example of what one man at Cedar Hall, Quebec, in the Gaspé Peninsula, accomplished by carefully watching his fairly good cows and feeding them better. The first year his eight cows gave him 35,511 pounds of milk, an average of 4,188 pounds at a feed cost of 32.50, netting a total profit of 76.82, an average of 9.60 profit a cow. Two of the best cows in the herd the first year were lost accidentally;

two heifers made up the herd to eight again; a pure bred sire is kept.

The next year his eight cows gave him 41,408 pounds of milk, an average of 5,176 pounds, or 1,600 pounds of an increase a cow. The feed cost \$412.12, or an average of \$22.16 a cow. This is an increase of 130 per cent. in the profit. It pays to give additional feed if the cows keep ere of the type to make use of it profitably.

The forcible realities are these: The gross income from milk increased by \$133.43 from the same number of cows, the profit far more than doubled, and the owner has received every encouragement to try for still better results. That is where a trial cow testing trip generally lands the herd owner.

### A Hundred a Month from Bees

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

About 10 per cent. of the rural population are enjoying the privilege of keeping bees. About one per cent. of these beekeepers enjoy the distinction of having the bees keep them.

Bees are perhaps the most industrious and best understood of any of the farm stock. Also, in most cases, the most profitable. Again, it must be admitted that they are a very precarious proposition, and that only about one person in every 100 has any deep longing to become a beekeeper in any form whatever. Some even refuse to get wittingly anywhere in the immediate locality of even the smallest colony.

Twenty-seven years ago Mr. R. J. Young, of Tillsonburg, Oxford Co., Ont., began to "keep bees," and judging from present indications, he has made a success of the venture. The Young apiculture now have a total of 138 hives, and this year Mr. Young expects to clear \$1,200, or \$100 a month, from his bees. This is as much, and in some cases more, than office managers and store superintendents get in a big city for the work of a whole year. Mr. Young has only about two months' actual labor.

#### \$700 LAST YEAR

Last season Mr. Young cleared slightly over \$700 from 78 hives, and should easily reach his \$1,200 from the increase in number for this year. A greater share of the honey is extracted from the comb, and in season long strings of rigs, with everything from quart jars to milk cans, line the narrow lane that leads to Hillside Farm, and their owners straggle by for "a little anyway."

Bees alone are not Mr. Young's only revenue producers, as Hillside Farm is not a wee garden plot and condenser. Chicks alone run up to over \$500 a year. Besides this, there is also the revenue from grain, potatoes, berries, etc. All in all, it is quite safe to say Mr. Young's annual income is easily \$2,000.

#### CONVENIENT SITUATION FOR APIARY

The hives are set back in the orchard not far from the house where they can be easily watched and carefully tended. The location is nearly perfect, as many large orchards are within easy flying distance, and Oxford county clover has a reputation of its own.

Mr. Young thinks honey is one of the best articles of food on the market, and that if more were eaten in the winter season there would be less colds and cases of lung trouble. He believes in eating it when well and taking it when ill, and rather looks upon it as a cure-all for most things.

Mr. Young has gradually built up his present apiary from a mere nothing, and it is safe to say that with reasonable luck he should be one of our bigger bee men in the near future. Mr. Young lost only two hives during the past severe winter.



You can't buy good dollars at a discount—nor Ford cars at special prices—any time—anywhere. We've never made enough cars to satisfy the demand—at regular prices. Don't be deceived. Ford prices are wonderfully low—but absolutely net.

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## PROPOSED NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY SHOWS

THE situation in Ontario and Canada regarding the proposed additional live stock and dairy shows is still considerably involved. A few months ago a suggestion was made by a leading official of the Dominion Government that an effort should be made to hold a National Live Stock Show. In this connection it was suggested that the live stock associations representing the different Provinces should discuss the subject and formulate a plan for its carrying out, including the selection of a site for the proposed show. This proposed show was to represent the live stock and dairy interests and be truly national. It was suggested that it should be liberally assisted by the Dominion Government, and that the expenses of exhibitors from distant Provinces should be paid.

Some weeks ago this matter was discussed by the National Records Board and endorsed, and a deputation waited on Hon. Mr. Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to ask for his approval and the financial assistance of the Government. Hon. Mr. Burrell expressed his sympathy with the proposal and it was decided to write the various Provincial Governments to gain information from the different Provinces to find how they looked upon the idea and what support they would give it. As yet the matter of the site of this exhibition has not been discussed. It is proposed that this exhibition shall be conducted entirely by the various breeders' associations.

### A TORONTO SHOW

While the foregoing matters were under consideration, Controller Foster, of Toronto, came to the front with the suggestion that a National Live Stock and Dairy Show should be held in the City of Toronto. Meetings were called to discuss this project. These meetings were well attended by representative citizens of Toronto and by representatives of the poultry and horticultural interests as well as of the dairy interests, but the beef, cattle, horse, sheep and swine interests were practically not represented at any of these meetings. Later the dairy interests through the Dairymen's Associations and Dairy Cattle Breeders' Associations decided not to give their proposal their support. The Dominion and Ontario Governments have both declined to help this show.

In the meantime the City of Toronto has decided to go ahead with the holding of this exhibition, which is to be held on the Toronto Fair Grounds, November 17 to 21. This exhibition will include the annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and an exhibition of dogs and poultry all backed up by their respective organizations. In addition it is proposed to offer such liberal prizes for exhibits of horses, cattle, all breeds, sheep and swine, that individual breeders will be led to exhibit whether the exhibition has the support of their respective associations or not. Arrangements are being pushed ahead vigorously for the holding of this exhibition.

### NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

In addition to the foregoing there is a possibility that a National or International Dairy Show may be held in Toronto next January. This proposal has met with the approval of the Dairy Cattle Breeders' Associations. Steps are being taken to ascertain if the Ontario Government will give its approval. Should the approval of the Government be obtained an effort will then be made to hold a National Dairy Show on the same lines as the National Dairy Show held each year in Chicago. There will then be prizes not only for exhibits of dairy cattle but for exhibits of cheese and butter and exhibits of dairy appliances

of all kinds. The conventions of the dairymen's associations of cheese and butter makers and of milk and cream shippers, will be held in conjunction with this exhibition, which will be managed entirely by the dairymen. From time to time, Farm and Dairy will report the progress being made by those who are pushing these various proposed shows.

### The Grant for Education

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has announced their disposition of Ontario's share of the \$10,000,000 grant made by the Federal Government to assist agricultural instruction. The amount to be distributed this year is \$700,000; Ontario's portion, \$195,733. The biggest single item of expenditure is \$80,000 to be devoted to the extension of the knowledge of district representatives who number 40. The apportionment of the rest of the grant is as follows:

O.A.C. short course travelling and living expenses of winners of "maximum profit competition," \$1,500; to encourage agriculture in the public schools, \$10,000; educational work in connection with the sale of farm products, \$5,500; buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College, including poultry building for administration, class-room and laboratory purposes, to finish and equip field husbandry building, apinary administration building, to remodel and equip bacteriological department, extensions and equipment dairy, \$51,500; stock and seed judging short courses and institute lectures, \$7,500; Women's Extension work, including courses in cooking, sewing, etc., \$6,500; short courses for Fall Fair and field crop judges, \$5,500; drainage work, \$5,000; demonstration work, \$25,000; vegetable growing, \$2,500; demonstration work on soils, \$2,500; demonstration and instruction on live stock and poultry, \$4,000; demonstration work for spraying, pruning and packing of fruits, \$3,000; demonstrating in bee-keeping, \$1,000; Ontario Veterinary College, additional land, \$5,000; lectures on horticulture, \$500; miscellaneous, \$4,233.32.

### Grain on Grass

Would you recommend feeding whole meal, cotton seed and bran with oat chow on the grass to cows we are using that are giving 40 lbs. of milk a day? Would you recommend feeding oil cake meal and cotton seed meal to a heifer with her first calf fresh in July?—J. O., Peterboro Co., Ont.

A cow giving 80 lbs. of milk a day, particularly when under test, should receive fairly liberal grain feed in addition to good hay. A cow capable of giving that quantity of milk will be a large heavy cow and, the chances are, not a good forager. Even on the best of pasture she will require a few pounds of grain. The amount depending on the pasture and the cow's ability as a forager. On a pasture largely composed of timothy, grass rations would need to be quite as heavy as the cow was receiving when in the stable. On clover or clover pasture, the grain feeding need not be so heavy. Probably eight to 12 lbs. of a mixture containing 10 lbs. oatmeal, 100 lbs. cotton seed and 300 lbs. peas and oat chow, would maintain the milk flow satisfactorily.

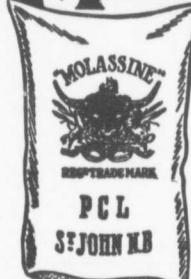
We would be very wary of feeding cotton seed meal to a heifer due to freshen in July. Her grain ration should be a good character, such as is afforded by bran and oat chow, with a small proportion of oilcake meal. If it is intended to test this animal she should be fed quite liberally and gotten into good condition almost butcher fat.



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Watch a horse when he is eating his oats—note how he slobbers—bolts a lot—and spills a lot—also a large proportion is undigested.

Take a couple of handfuls of MOLASSINE MEAL and mix with the oats at the next feeding time—reducing the oats by the amount of MOLASSINE MEAL added—then watch him eat—note how he masticates each mouthful and with what evident enjoyment.

Every particle of nutriment is obtained from all its feed—that's why it will cost you less for feed and you get better work out of your horses, if you feed them regularly with Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL (Made in England).

Prevents colic and eradicates worms. Get the genuine made in England. Ask your dealer, or write us direct for full information.

The Molassine Co. of Canada, Limited ST. JOHN, N. B., MONTREAL AND TORONTO.



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Our Hay Unloading Tools

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N. S. My grandfather's hay fork for the unloading of hay from the rack into the mow, caused somewhat of a sensation in our neighborhood. It was my grandfather's own invention. It consisted simply of a handle about six feet long and a couple of inches in diameter and two very heavy iron prongs. At the base of the handle was a ring and to this ring and the roof of the barn was attached the ordinary rope and pulley arrangement, common in the horse forks of to-day. The operation of this fork was a very ticklish and delicate

and best of all, the double harpoon and the ridge track with the straight lift.

We kind of feel that hay unloading machinery has about reached perfection. But then, grandfather was just as sure that his four-tined device was perfect. Probably the next generation will be looking up double harpoon hay forks for their museums, and antiquated curiosities you understand.

I have not made mention of the stings as I am dealing here only with our hay unloading tools. Stings I consider the clear thing for grain sheaves.

Handy in a Root Field

Jas. Abraham, Prescott Co., Ont.

One of the most laborious and tedious jobs around the farm is the weeding and thinning of the root crop. Even at the best it is not a

When properly inserted into the hay on the load the operator took the full of hay until it was safely deposited in the mow. As they got to the bottom of the load the guiding of the



Sheep are Truly Many Purpose Animals

This scene, reproduced from a photo snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy in Ontario, shows a truly profitable bunch of sheep. Their fleeces were recent and as soon they are performing the very useful work of hatching, which makes it more difficult to understand why sheep are not more popular.

pleasing job. The weeds are usually allowed to grow in a matted space six or eight inches wide and it takes days to cover an acre. At one time I reduced the acreage of roots grown, just because the weeding and thinning demanded so much hard labor; and that summer I took advantage of an excursion to Macdonald College, and there learned a point that has been of great value to me since. When we came to the root field I just saw a couple of men running small hand wheel hoes up and down the rows. These wheel hoes straddled the rows, and as they are operated by hand all weeds could be cut away to a half an inch of the manjles, with just appearing through the ground. This hoeing would reduce the labor of the first weeding, and thinning by at least 60 per cent.

I have adopted Mr. Fixter's method and find it O.K. My wheel hoe is now one of the most valued implements on the farm.

A new district office of the Ontario Department of Agriculture was have definitely located in Northumberland county at Brighton. The agricultural extension work of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland has been under the supervision of R. S. Dunson for some years from the district office at Port Hope. The increasing volume of business has made the separation of the counties necessary. R. S. Beckett, B. S. A., has been appointed district representative at Brighton and is assuming office at once.

Hand in the Names of your friends and neighbors who do not take Farm and Dairy that we may send them sample copies. If the paper helps you, it will help them. You can thus spread the gospel of good farming and confer upon us a favor we will appreciate.—Farm and Dairy.

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A boy disputed the possibility of the anecdote, "George Washington threw a dollar across the Delaware." His father explained that a dollar went farther than that in these days. That was in 1776.

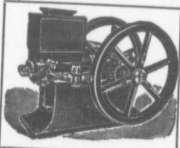


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The special carburetor turns your gasoline into the greatest amount of power possible. The low fuel cost surprises all our customers experienced in ordinary farm engines. The fuel saving alone pays the cost of the "Monarch" long before it is worn out. This is the one engine to get. If you want the benefits of farm power — 1 1/2 to 3 h.p.



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**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the synthetic Bismuth for man, for Boils, Bumps, and Sores, Venereal Venia, Yaws, Alopecia, Itch, Piles, and Itch of the face or elsewhere. Will follow where you write. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. B. 1232 Mann Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

**SEALEY TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Lakeshelf, Ont.," will be received until 4:00 P. M., on Monday, July 21, 1913, for the construction of a Public Building at Lakeshelf, Ont.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application to the Engineer at Lakeshelf, Ont., at the office of Mr. Thos. Hastings, Clerk of Works, Postal Station "F," Yonge St., Toronto, and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
**R. C. DERBOCHERS,**

Department of Public Works, Secretary,  
Ottawa, June 26, 1913

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

## The Gasoline Engine On The Farm

By **C. H. Putnam**

556 Pages (Cloth Bound), 179 Illustrations

A complete work on the Modern Gasoline and Kerosene Motor and its many applications in present day farm life. Considers all the household, shop and field uses of the latest date power plant. Written in the language of the field by a practical agriculturist who is thoroughly familiar with modern gasoline engines and their successful application a farm life.

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**FARM AND DAIRY**  
Book Dept. Peterboro, Ont.

## HORTICULTURE

### How Does Thinning Help?

*R. M. Winston, Provincial Horticulturist for B. C.*  
The removal of some of the fruit at an early stage in its growth helps materially towards securing the maximum duty of the tree in certain definite ways.

(1) The average size of the fruit left on the trees is increased; this is the most obvious result of thinning. Trees overburdened with fruit produce a greater percentage of No. 3 apples. The increase in size of the remainder, after the first or second pickings of Bartlett pears is made, is a striking instance of the increase in size when the number of fruits is reduced.

(2) The fruit borne is more uniform in size and shape. On the overloaded tree there is marked variation in size, and, especially where two or more fruits remain on a spur, they are variable in shape as well. The fruits from the side blossoms of the cluster are in many varieties quite different from those from the centre blossom, usually being flatter in shape and having a considerable longer stem. Uniformity in size and shape is an important essential of commercial perfection.

(3) The color is materially bettered, more uniform and comes earlier. The remarkable increase in color which occurs when the first picking is made from heavily bearing trees of even the winter varieties, such as Jonathan and Wagener, furnishes striking confirmation of this point. While color improves the more the tree is exposed to sunshine, it is a well known fact that on a heavily-loaded tree the fruit has less color, which is less evenly distributed, and more slowly acquired.

(4) Thinning improves the quality. This is especially the case where the soil is deficient in moisture or plant-food. (5) The fruit is free of diseases and insect attacks, because thinning, limb-bruised or diseased fruit of any kind, can be removed at thinning-time. On plums and peaches in moist regions, fruits thinned so that no two touch when fully grown are much freer of brown rot.

(6) The removal of mishapen fruit lowers the percentage of low-grade fruit.

(7) Thinning prevents premature dropping. A familiar instance is that of the McIntosh Red, which is especially liable to crop where two fruits are left on one spur. Premature dropping is quite largely due to the inability of the tree to supply moisture to an excessive crop.

(8) The load of fruit is more evenly distributed, and this is a very important feature in preventing the breaking-down of trees.

(9) The cost of picking is reduced considerably, and the labor of picking is divided more evenly over the season. This is an important advantage where the supply of labor is deficient in picking-time. Costs of grading and packing are also much lessened.

(10) Less fertility is removed from the soil. A ton of apples takes out approximately 1.2 lbs. of nitrogen, 1.6 lb. of potash, and 0.6 lb. of phosphoric acid. A ton of pears removes the same amount of nitrogen and about twice as much of the other elements. The seeds take the great bulk of these amounts, the pulp of the fruit taking but a small portion. As the number of seed is roughly in proportion to the number of fruits, and not to their size, the removal of fruits leaves a much greater supply of plant-food for the balance of the crop, for the growth of the trees, and in the soil.

(11) The tree is less liable to winter injury. The dropping of the heavy crop drains the vitality of the tree, so leaving it in poor shape to withstand the winter. Trees bearing moderate crops for which there is an adequate supply of plant food and an adequate supply of moisture have sufficient vitality to ripen the crop, and to bring the fruit-buds and new shoots well.

(12) One of the most important results of thinning is that the trees will bear a larger and more uniform crop the following year. The tendency towards uniform bearing is materially reduced, much depending in this, however, on the variety.

For various reasons, then, thinning helps materially to secure the maximum duty from the tree.

### Marketing Early Vegetables

*E. E. Adams, Essex Co., Ont.*

Before one enters the early vegetable business, he should get some information as to the probable chances there may be of marketing his products. I find many go into vegetables, without giving the real business end of it much thought; in fact, many do not even take the time to find a purchaser until they have their goods in the package. One should be ahead of that system, or no system, and get busy before there is anything to market, and have something to sell so that they may have some idea as to what they are doing.

A reasonably good system is for a shipper to procure a line of dealers throughout a greater or lesser territory, as occasion may require, giving these dealers prices on the different products as they mature, and soliciting their business for large or small quantities. It pays to explain to dealers what they are to offer, either by description or when making out price sheets have cuts of the different stock representing their types as nearly as possible. Some dealers do not know the names of the kinds of products and an idea expressed by a cut or engraving aids them.

Weekly quotations should be sent out by mail about the last of each week, covering the week following. I have found this method very satisfactory during a number of years and only assign to commission men my surplus stock each day. In this way I keep my packing house cleared out of each day's gathering.

Some growers form an association and have a manager to attend to the distribution. This is a good method provided the manager understands the business. The same methods may be employed in selling the goods with the expense of selling deducted pro rata according to the quantity of goods handled during the season.

### Squash Bug

Unfortunately two insects are included under this one common name. They call for radically different treatment because one the Cucumber Beetle is a biting insect, while the other or true Squash Bug is a sucking insect, which attacks melons, cucumbers and squashes.

In combating the true Squash Bug, the small plants may be kept covered with cheese cloth over light frames and of the bugs themselves in the early morning may be resorted to. After the crop is harvested the vines should be destroyed.

To avoid trouble from the Cucumber Beetle, plant an excess of seed and when the plants appear dust them with a mixture of one pound of Paris green with fifty pounds of lime or cheap flour.

I received my pure bred Yorkshire sow and am well pleased with it.—**Levi Salisbury, Lennox & Addington Co., Ont.**



**IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS**  
ARE VERY DURABLE

Only Canadian Spruce lumber especially selected for our own use is employed. This is saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and reduces the tendency of the staves to swell or shrink and adds two to three times to the life of the silo.

Each silo hooped with heavy round iron hoops every 24 inches apart. Only malleable iron hoops are used.

We want you to have our Ideal Green Feed Silo Book

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

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

## "Sovereign" Sheathing Felt

Trade Mark Registered

### Makes Houses Draft-Proof

SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt is as effective as several layers of ordinary building paper. It is thick, tough and wind-proof, and will prevent even a particle of draft from passing through walls or floor. Being really light-weight RU-BER-OID Roofing, it will last as long as the building.

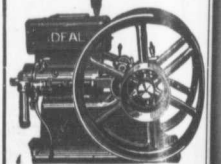
For every extra cent you spend on SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt you will save dollars in fuel, and will have a more comfortable home.

Get a sample from the nearest RU-BER-OID dealer, or write for sample and booklet to

Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Limited  
Montreal - Winnipeg - Calgary - Vancouver

## GASOLINE ENGINES

14 to 50 H.P.  
Stationary Mounted and Tractor



**WINDMILLS**  
Brain Rotators, Water Pumps, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tractors, etc.  
**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
Brandon Winnipeg Calgary

July 10  
TELEPHONE  
If Catalogue one with receive book of are in view point  
BANK  
Article needs. A note mercer moderately interesting one should  
A GEN  
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THE  
Money F tory, incl  
DR  
We Ship all unless unfor occur. C immediately no delays.



# EATON'S SEMI-ANNUAL SALE CATALOGUE

## TELL US WHERE YOU LIVE

If you have not already received a copy of our Semi-Annual Sale Catalogue, please send your name and address so that we can forward you one without further delay. We want one and all who read our announcement to see to it that this book of timely offerings receive their immediate and best attention. It's a book of saving opportunities, listing just such articles as are in season and sure to be appreciated from every viewpoint, particularly in that it has

## BARGAINS FOR YOU

Articles for your personal adornment, and everyday domestic needs. A selected and well-chosen showing of new and up-to-date merchandise, specially bought for this Sale and priced so moderately as to make buying unusually profitable to you. Interesting offerings in women's summer styles and men's wear. No one should miss sharing in this Sale.

## A GENEROUS FREE DELIVERY OFFER

The several big values offered in **Heavy Goods** are all priced for free delivery to your nearest railroad station. This applies to articles such as **Furniture, Sewing Machines, Farm Implements**. There is also our free delivery of all orders of \$10.00 and over which includes everything in the catalogue, with no exceptions. A catalogue such as this surely has something of interest for you—something of real helpfulness in an all-round way—Variety, Quality, Wondrous Value Giving, and back of that

## THE EATON GUARANTEE

**Money Refunded or Goods Exchanged if not Satisfactory, including Transportation Charges—No Exceptions**

**ORDER EARLY**

**SPECIAL PRICES FOR 6 WEEKS ONLY**

COMMENCES  
**JULY 2<sup>ND</sup>**  
ENDS  
**AUGUST 15<sup>TH</sup>**

**WRITE TO-DAY**



**GET YOUR CATALOGUE NOW BECAUSE THIS SALE IS FOR A LIMITED TIME**

Don't fail to note that this Semi-Annual Sale ends 15th August, and as stocks will surely be quickly depleted we advise ordering early. Many lines are certain of a "bargain rush," and consequently, we ask that you do not delay your order until it is too late.

Use your catalogue at our risk. Send a trial order at your earliest convenience and judge for yourself the true worth of our offerings—the all-round goodness that means so much, the simplicity and satisfaction that assuredly accompany buying by mail "The EATON Mail Order Way."

*We ship all orders quickly, unless unforeseen difficulties occur. Customers are immediately notified of possible delays.*

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

*We prepay charges on \$10 orders and over to your nearest railroad station*

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British, Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, and Vermont's Association of the Canadian-Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office of Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 2c extra for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy returned up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES**  
STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENTS  
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building,  
New York Office—226 5th Avenue.

**WE WRITE FOR YOU**—Send us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT**  
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,546. The actual circulation of each issue is 15,000 copies. Of the paper sent subscribers who are still active in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 1,000 to 1,200 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

## OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading matter, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all advertisements which do not contain a verified herein dated dispositive with you as one of our paid-advance subscribers. We will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month of the date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. If in violation of this contract that in writing to address 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.

## THE VALUE OF TIME

"Oh, I really haven't time to spend in reading," was the reply we once got from a certain farm neighbor when we asked him if he had read a certain article in Farm and Dairy that covered a subject about which he had been enquiring.

We have known our same friend to be so pressed for time that after his horses had worked all day he would drive to town at a runaway clip to transact some business and then spend half an hour at a time gossiping with some acquaintance.

How many of us, like the friend we have mentioned, fail to realize the true value of time. We toil thirteen and fourteen hours a day and are then glad to drag our weary bodies to bed to recuperate for the next day's weary grind. We do not see that an hour spent in profitable reading, and planning our system of management so

that we could do thirteen hours' work in ten, would be time well spent.

We know of one man who is working two farms, has four hired men in addition to himself and his two sons, and yet finds time to read a dozen periodicals and papers. When he goes to town he does as much business in one hour as the ordinary man does in a whole day. That man knows the true value of time. We count among other of our friends men who have to depend almost altogether on their own labor, but so good is their planning, the result of study and thought, that they never seem to be rushed.

The man who makes a failure of his business by deliberately squandering or misusing his capital receives but little sympathy. And what is our greatest capital? Time; a possession that is the birth right of every man.

## WHY A NAVY?

Should Canada contribute to the British Navy? Or would it be better for us to build a navy of our own? These are questions that Canadians are now asking themselves. We would submit another: Are we sure that we need a navy at all?

Many reasons are given to justify the craze for armaments that is now characteristic of practically all civilized nations. The principal reason advanced by the sea-borne enthusiasts is that the sea-borne commerce of the British Empire is so vast and that Great Britain is so dependent on the food supplies that reach her from other countries, it would be suicidal to leave her commerce unprotected. Germany, being also dependent to a great extent on her ever growing foreign trade, advances the same argument and with equal reasonableness. Were it not for the stand taken by British "diplomats," such a reason would not exist.

Private property on land has been immune from seizure in case of war for the last 100 years. Why should not private property at sea be equally immune? At the last Hague Conference it was proposed that all sea-borne commerce owned by private individuals should be immune from seizure in case of war. Had this proposal been adopted, one of the most potent arguments for the upkeep of expensive armaments that are plunging many European nations into poverty, would have been of no effect.

The passage of this proposal would have been of particular benefit to Great Britain as British people own more than half of the sea-borne commerce of the world. Yet it was due largely to the opposition of Great Britain that the proposal did not carry, a unanimous vote being required. Germany endorsed the proposal, and only Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia and Mexico opposed. There is reason to believe that had Great Britain thrown her influence on the side of the proposal, it would have been endorsed.

Many Germans believe that the greatest danger to their country lies in an alliance between Great Britain, France and Russia. The stand taken by these three countries on this point

gives the Germans good reason to believe that they must strengthen their navy to protect their sea-borne commerce.

Many patriotic Canadians believe that whether Canada contributes to an Imperial navy or constructs a navy of her own she is but adding fresh fuel to the armament fever and at a time when the cause of peace should be emphasized instead of that of war. It would also strengthen the hands of those whose questionable diplomacy killed the proposal that would have rendered further expansion of armaments unnecessary. Many British statesmen have raised their voices in opposition to the stand taken by their country at the last Hague Conference. It is not only possible, but probable, that at the next conference the proposal freeing private property from seizure will be endorsed. Would it not be well for Canada to wait the proceedings at that conference before taking any action that will embroil us in the maelstrom of European militarism? In any event should not the whole subject be submitted to the people of Canada for discussion and approval before any such radical change as is proposed is made in the policy that has governed this country since colonial days?

## THE LABOR PROBLEM

In a recent issue of a contemporary journal a contributor advanced the idea that the farm labor problem will never be satisfactorily settled until we establish in the rural districts of Canada two definite stationary classes: A small class of land owning farmers and a large class of efficient farm laborers.

We can readily appreciate why such a state of society as suggested would appeal to many farmers with whom the labor problem is the one problem that they can not seem to solve. How convenient it would be for the land owner to always have in his community or at his beck and call a large class of men who must work for him or starve! From a money-making standpoint the system would be O.K.—for them.

But would such a system of classes be so desirable when we consider it from the man making point of view? How will this system appeal to those of us who wish to build up in Canada a strong, progressive, virile type of citizen.

We have in the old lands splendid examples of the working out of this "ideal" system where men are born, live and die in a certain class and where there is little opportunity for them to rise above the position of their parents. Where we have such a system we have also social stagnation. The laboring man, with little hope of ever being anything else than a laboring man, loses all desire to better himself and becomes not only an inefficient laborer, but a poorer citizen.

The effects of the system on the land-owning classes are equally undesirable. The result of the "caste" system is that it becomes a disgrace in the opinion of many to labor with the

It is not the ideal social system from the standpoint of the nation builder a system that permits the man, no matter in what a humble state he may be born, to rise to the highest level he has the honesty, industry and ability necessary. Progress of nations is simply progress on the part of the individuals that compose that nation. It will be a bad day for Canada when the land of the country is monopolized by the few that the many can live only by the sale of their labor with little opportunity of ever becoming their own owners.

We can prevent such monopolization of our natural resources by placing on them the burden of taxation instead of placing the larger share of the burden on the products of labor—buildings, fences, manufactured articles and so forth, as we now do. No one will then desire to monopolize a natural resource which they cannot use to advantage, and thus we will ensure all our natural resources, including the land, being used for the benefit of all our people instead of that of the favored few only.

## Cheap Insurance

(H.-F. World.)

A little more care and accuracy and greater security can be obtained among purebred cattlemen. For instance, there is the matter of placing ear tags upon calves, as soon as born. This is quite an important means of security.

In many herds the entire supervision is by one man, the owner or hired manager, as the case may be, and he is the only man who knows the young stock. Suppose this individual should drop dead, then it is not a person living, who could go to the pens of unregistered calves and distinguish one from the other. The serious nature of such a situation would be apparent to all when you remember, a daughter of King of the Potatoes, from large record dams could not be told from calves of relatively very inferior breeding. But why avoid any possibility of such a situation! The method of tagging is very simple, requires but a moment of time, and gives positive security. The adoption of the system guards against mistakes in registration of calves; it safeguards the purchaser; it adds to the prestige of the man using it.

Many a man has paid out hard earned cash on life insurance policies which he will have to die to win. Here is an opportunity for obtaining security as good as any life insurance and no premiums required. Do not be associated with a proposition like this because it is an inexpensive way to lock your barn when the shoe is stolen. Adopt the system now; it is being used by some of the leaders in the cattle breeding business.

Have you into a pond waves radiate. Of course you gazed at their the shore, and the hill, reborn. Last month the Convention Verising Club resolved that "Truth" mustness dealings, plunged headlong of commercial hurled with at the earnest congaes—men from—

There were pups and the adventer and producer, a wholesaler—An Europeans. It, and all were con and nothing but be the corner s and successful!

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AD. TALK  
LXXXIX

A Western Visitor

Have you ever tossed a stone into a pond to watch the circling waves radiate in every direction? Of course you have! You have gazed at them until they reached the shore, and like an echo from the hill, rebounded again.

Last month at the great Baltimore Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, it was resolved that the principle of "Truth" must be upheld in all business dealings. This principle was plunged headlong into the great sea of commercial advertising. It was hurled with all the energy behind the earnest conviction of 2,000 delegates—men from every walk of life—from every phase of business. There were present the publisher and the advertiser, the consumer and producer, the retailer and the wholesaler—Americans, Canadians, Europeans. It was a mighty host, and all were convinced that "Truth" and nothing but the "Truth," must be the corner stone of every honest and successful business.

It was remarkable that such a mighty throng should be so thoroughly saturated with this all-prevailing idea of "Truth." It proved this—that the advertising business over America is taking on new life—a life of even a higher standard—a standard calling for honest circulation statements, a standard of advertising, the prosperity of which rests upon the good it can do for its clients—a standard which eliminates fake, patent cure-alls, and every form of advertising "bunk." In brief it is a standard which in time will mean, "If you saw it in any magazine, it is SO." But let it not be inferred that the spirit of untruthfulness has predominated in advertising in the past. Not by any means. The great bulk of advertisements are true. They could not be run successfully or expect to flourish if they were not so. But there have been, unfortunately, as in every business, those who have profited by falsely ranking themselves amongst the reliable. There have been also a few papers which unlike Farm and Dairy have been and even yet are ready to publish such false advertisements. It was the resolve of this great convention that even this dishonest remnant must go—that advertising in all its various phases must reach a plane of moral ethics unattained as yet by any other line of business.

It was the privilege and pleasure of several representatives of "Farm and Dairy" to live a week in the atmosphere of this great Convention—to feel the throbbing of its great spirit and catch some of its inspiration. What a much greater pleasure it was to know and feel that "Farm and Dairy" had nothing to apprehend from the announced policy of the Association: That we long ago had cleared the fake and unclean from our columns, making "Farm and Dairy"

The Canadian West is a country with great possibilities. Real estate buyers would have us believe that there is no other country in the world to compare with it. Their advertising propaganda has been the cause of much discontent among farmers in the older settled portions of Canada.

The real estate man who hopes to make his fortune through increasing land values tells only the good points of the Western country. It is not to his advantage to tell anything else. Occasionally, however, we ran across a man right from the country itself with a somewhat different story to tell. One of these, Mr. Wm. M. Gilbert, a Holstein breeder of Alberta, recently called into Farm and Dairy office and gave us something of the other side of the picture.

"Many farmers are pulling up stakes and making for the towns," remarked Mr. Gilbert, "they are completely dissatisfied with the farming business. On my way East I started at North Banford and ran into Warner, and along the track there was hardly an acre of land. After Warner there was nothing except for quite a few miles. This land had 20 tractors plowing outfits in the fields and they were doing nothing.

"The difficulty is that these men placed all of their dependence on one crop and as crops did not turn out as well as calculated, they ended up in the hole. There was nothing for them to do but get out."

Mr. Gilbert had no complaint of the way in which the West had used him.

SUCCESS WITH LIVE STOCK  
"I came to this country from England nine years ago last March," he told us. "I was raised in the cattle business, being a tenant farmer on the other side. There I was accustomed to paying \$13 an acre for grazing land for my cattle. In Alberta there are five miles of grazing land over which my cattle run at will. It is the best I have made money. I lost quite a few animals last year through a disease that got into the herd, but the cows have been more than making good since. I send cream to Edmonton, 100 miles away, hauling it two and one-half miles to the station. We are now getting 35 cents a pound butter fat delivered."

"How are you getting on with the help problem?" we asked.

"Let me tell you," answered Mr. Gilbert, "I am going to build a tenant house this fall for my married man. I have a good man. I would not be down here in Ontario were it not that I do trust everything with him."

"How do farming profits in Alberta compare with profits in the Old Country?" was our next question.

"Land is much cheaper" was the reply, "but other things are proportionately dearer. I pay twice as much for lumber in Alberta as I did in the Old Country. Hardware is fully twice as expensive, and so on all along the line. In addition, I do not get as much for my produce as I did in England. A couple of years ago, for instance, we sold butter for 12½¢ a pound."

Mr. Gilbert told us that he went into his homestead with a bag of flour and no money. He has made money by steady industry and mixed farming. He strongly emphasized, however, in his conversation with us, the fact that going West is not an easy road to riches and that farming there is beset with as many difficulties as is farming elsewhere.

Free—Copy of Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book given to new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

# You need a New DE LAVAL Separator NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

Because your waste is greatest and quality of product poorest in midsummer, when the milk supply is greatest.

Because time is of greatest value in the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

Because the skim milk is poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves and young stock.

Because the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

Because the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

Because of the great economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

Because an improved De Laval separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk-pile long ago.

Because the De Laval separator to-day is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority count for most during the hot mid-summer months.



These are all facts capable of prompt and easy demonstration, whether you have a poor separator or none at all. The new De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, helps to make them plain. Every De Laval local agent stands eager to do so with a machine itself, with no obligation on your part to buy unless he does—and that to your own satisfaction.

WHY DELAY? Why put off so important a step as the use of the best cream separator, which you need more RIGHT NOW than at any other time?

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Limited  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



## Be Sure of Your Separator Oil STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

Standard Hand Separator Oil is the perfect lubricant for cream separators. Reduces friction and jarring to a minimum, so that greatest cream yield is insured.

Never gums, rusts or corrodes. Lengthens the life of the separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers.




THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited  
Toronto Montreal St. John Halifax

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

A Pure Wholesome Nutritious Meal

# CALFINE

CALVES LAMBS COLTS PIGS



**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**

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

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

Write for Booklet and Prices

**CANADIAN CEREAL AND FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED**  
Toronto, Ontario

## 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**  
Established 1854

**Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.**  
Toronto, Ont.

## 150 ACRES

Farm For Sale

The property of the late Thomas G. Gibbs, 150 acres, Lot 15, Con. 16, Ontonabee, 6 miles south of Peterboro.

Good brick house with woodshed, carriage house attached. Evergreens and other trees make it attractive. Small orchard.

Good clay loam soil in good state of cultivation. Farm has been heavily stocked for years. 10 acres of good elm timber.

Well watered and well adapted for a stock or a dairy farm.

Three barns, two with stone foundations. Fenced right for a good and early sale.

Adjoining the farm is a store, a school, school and church. For post office, a good home and a money-making farm you should see this place.

**R. OSWALD GIBBS**  
Stewart Hall P.O., Ont.

## Have City Conveniences

Replace the pestilent, draughty, dangerous and offensive-of-doors closet with an indoor closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing and no flushing system. Have the convenience in your home. Safeguard family health by installing a



**"Tweed" Closet Sanitary and Odorless**

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bathroom, cellar, or any other convenient place indoors, merely requiring to be connected by a "Tweed" Liquid Chemical, used in connection with the closet. Many hundreds of "Tweed" Closets have been sold in Canada. Send for illustrated price list. *Sold on a large free trial*

**STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LIMITED**  
6 James St., Toronto, 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 Department.

### "Good Milk Needed"

John McGuire, Leeds Co., Ont.

"Good Milk Needed" is a sign that should be hung up in front of every cheese factory in the country, preferably over the weighing stand where every patron will be sure to see it. In a few factories in which I have worked, good milk is about as scarce an article as is a good hired man; according to the stories in the papers. Cheese makers have been doing their part. We in Canada are putting up as good a brand of cheese, considering our opportunities, as any bunch of cheese makers in the world. Mr. Piblow has said so.

Mr. Piblow has also said that 80 per cent of the defects in Canadian cheese can be traced to the carelessness of patrons in handling the raw material. I should say that in many cases 90 per cent of the defects may be traced to the carelessness of the patrons.

The better cheese we make the more it will be appreciated in Great Britain and the greater the price the consumer will be willing to pay. It is to the patrons' advantage, no matter to get a high price. We only get so much a pound for making it anyway.

It is now up to the patrons. Patrons should make every effort to produce milk under cleanly conditions, to cool it immediately and deliver it to the factory in good condition. Many patrons would like to do this but they feel that there is no use in their delivering good milk when their neighbor may neutralize their good work by delivering a poor article.

We makers can refuse very bad milk; but if we refused all milk that would not make good cheese we would certainly be in hot water. This is a subject for the patron's consideration.

### Light on the Make

A smaller make of cheese in 1913 than in 1912 was predicted for Eastern Ontario in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy. Information received since then from other dairy instructors in Eastern Ontario is substantially the same. From down in Prescott county Mr. Jos. McAllister writes as follows:

"I do not expect that the output will be as large as that of the year; perhaps 10 per cent less. Up to date the quality is better. There is no butter being made in my syndicate. A the city, but say that shipping cream to paying as well as sending to the cheese factory with cheese prices at the present high level. The hay crop appears to be a failure."

### A LARGER MAKE

"The make of cheese is a little higher at present than last season," writes H. G. Brintnell from Frontenac county. "The dry, hot weather is causing the milk flow to fall rapidly. There is no butter made here. One factory ships cream to the United States. In May they paid less than the cheese factories, and I hear a lot of fault being found with the practice. In April cream shipping was more profitable than cheese."

From that county of fine cheese factories, Prince Edward, T. E. Whattam writes as follows:

"The make of cheese is on the decline the last few days, owing to the extremely hot, dry weather. Up to the present the make is somewhat

short of last year, and unless conditions are very favorable later in the season, the total make will be small."

### ANOTHER CASE OF RHYTHM MAKE

"The make of cheese and butter, short of a year ago," writes our friend, R. W. Ward, of Peterboro county. "The quality on the whole is very fine. A lot of milk is being shipped to Toronto. High prices for stock I think, have a lot to do with more milk being separated." Then Mr. Ward makes this pertinent comment:

"If they tanks were kept in proper shape and the whey pasteurized, patrons would not see so much difference between the two by-products, skim milk and whey. Cheese makers should give this matter serious consideration if they want to retain their business."

### A WESTERN VIEW

"Our make of cheese up to the present is nearly one-quarter less than last year," writes A. E. Grosby from Western Ontario, who travels all parts of Oxford, Elgin and Middlesex counties. "The condensers, the pasteurizers, the factories and the Toronto dealers are taking a large proportion of what was once cheese factory milk. The and cheese factories are doing better now than in the first part of the season."

### Choosing a Whey Tank

"I am about to get a new whey tank. What kind would you advise? I recently wrote a Farm and Dairy subscriber in Eastern Ontario. 'Would a steel tank be good? How about a concrete tank? Or would a stave tank be best?'"

We mailed this query to Mr. L. J. Zuehl, Superintendent of the Dairy School at Kingston and his reply was very terse and to the point: "I would advise putting in a steel tank by all means."

### Items of Interest

R. B. Cooley, B. S. A., a 1910 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Rhode Island State College. Professor Cooley after leaving college, was a year with Professor Barton as Macdonald College as Inspector in Animal Husbandry and later served with the Rutherford in the C. P. R. Livestock Inspection Work in Western Canada.

The fruit growers of Strathroy, Dundas and Langworthy counties of Ontario have organized themselves into the St. Lawrence Valley Fruit Growers' Association. The object of the association is to sell fruit, principally Macintosh. Res. applies cooperatively, also to buy supplies cooperatively. Mr. W. G. Robertson of Macintosh was chosen president; L. J. Prain, Sumner, Ont., the chairman; and E. T. Brant, Brantford, Ont., representative, as secretary-treasurer. The association will make an exhibit of apples at the next flower and bird show in Toronto.

The young fellows were given a part in the production of the Beauharnois Fair. Prof. Barton conducted a pig-raising class with the following results: For placing a class of four swine awards were in the order named: W. Muir, Howick, Ont.; Howard Elliot, Oreston; Alex. McArthur, Trout River, W. B. Dougal, Ormstown. Holstein club: A. Parkinson, Ormstown; E. Elliott, G. W. Muir, E. Muir, A. Parisson, J. McEwen, Louisiaville; G. W. Muir, W. McDougall. Score over all in all classes, H. Elliott; 2nd, G. W. Muir.

## Lightning Rods Reduce Your Insurance Premiums

In Some Companies Directly In All Companies Indirectly

THE Insured pays all the losses. The Company is only the trustee for its clients. The less the Company's losses the less your premiums.

### LIGHTNING is the One Big Cause of LOSS

Prof. Day, of the O. A. C., in an address before the Mutual Underwriters' Association at Toronto, as reported in The Monetary Times, said: "Of all the barn claims settled in 123 years, 664 per cent. were due to lightning."

In 1910, 21 Farmers' Companies reported to us:

Total Losses, all causes	\$1,377,905.20
Losses due to Lightning	65,375.14
Losses on Rodded Buildings	\$3.00

No Buildings Rodded With Universal Rods Has Ever Been Burned By Lightning.

Why not Rod now? You will save money day—why not now?

Talk it over with your insurance man; or, perhaps, some printed matter or a sample of Rod would interest you. Drop us a postal card.

Mention "Farm and Dairy"

## UNIVERSAL RODS

are properly built of the BEST materials procurable and have great carrying surface.

You Are Safe With the UNIVERSAL RODS

"MADE IN CANADA"

## The Universal Lightning Rod Co.

HESPELER, ONT.

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### 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 Mould Question

By Jas. Sorenson

The first precaution the buttermaker should take to prevent mould, is to see that the tubs or boxes are made from well seasoned wood, and if any packages show mould, they should be discarded. Next it is important that the packages are kept in a dry place, as dampness and heat provide ideal conditions for the growth of mould spores.

The tubs should first be steamed until they are quite hot, and then soaked for at least 12 hours. There are some buttermakers who soak their tubs in a tank made for this purpose. Such a tank should be large enough to

that a good circulation of air is insured. The buttermaker should always plan to have his refrigerator well stocked with ice a day or two before the butter is shipped, because butter starting on its trip to market in good condition, stands a much better chance of arriving at its destination without deterioration than does butter that leaves the creamery in a more or less soft condition.—Dairy Record.

#### New Zealand Butter vs. Canadian

Geo. Nielsen, Vancouver, B.C.

The butter market on the Pacific Coast has to a large extent been captured by New Zealand and partially by Australia. This is partly due to the shortage of Canadian made butter during the winter months and partly to the inferior quality of our butter comparing it with the New Zealand and Australian butter.

From the wholesaler's point of view it must be admitted that New Zealand butter is easier to sell and easier to



#### Alive and Sprightly the Right Kind for the Cream Hauler

This flashy looking outfit is the property of Mr. R. E. Fraser, proprietor of The Strathcona Creamery at Dutton, Ont. Mr. Fraser's team looks as if it would cover the roads in good style and carry a good load as well.

hold the tubs required for one day's make. A strong brine solution should be used, and after using it a few days it should be changed so as to keep it fresh. This method of soaking tubs will cost but very little when compared with the benefits derived.

Many buttermakers do not realize the importance of preparing the paper liners and circles first by simply dip the liners in cold water before placing them in the tubs. This is entirely wrong, especially when we remember that mould spores may be concealed in the paper and as soon as moisture is present they start to develop.

Liners and circles should first be boiled for some time in a strong salt solution, and then be well soaked before they are used in the tubs.

We remember of one bad case of mould in print butter, the cause of which was traced to the paper wrappers, and there can be no doubt that there is great danger of having mould, if precautions are not taken to have any paper that comes in contact with the butter free from mould spores.

One of the main difficulties is the lack of uniformity in our Canadian butter. We may strike one good box out of 10 or vice versa. Then, again, the color and salt will vary with every few boxes and most of it is mottled. We have not yet found any butter that is exceeding the moisture limit, although we are testing all the butter we are selling for moisture.

hand, due to its great uniformity in quality, especially referring to color, body and salting. This cannot be said about our Canadian made butter. The many various colors and degrees of salting vary to too great an extent to make the butter suitable for printing, without it being reworked so as to get a uniform body.

So far as flavor is concerned it may be said that the Canadian butter sometimes comes up to the New Zealand standard, but its keeping quality is not so good. This is no doubt due to the fact that creameries in New Zealand are mostly conducted on the whole milk system, while here in Canada the majority are operated on the cream gathering system.

The judging of butter on the Pacific Coast is the New Zealand standard, which is as follows:

- Flavor, clean and mild.
- Body, close and hard.
- Color, light.
- Salting, light.

No free moisture is to be seen in New Zealand butter. Packing is excellent with name of creamery printed on each top. Boxes are of a better quality of wood than our Canadian boxes. The weight of butter in the boxes always comes up to the mark, which cannot be said about some of our Canadian creameries.

One of the main difficulties is the lack of uniformity in our Canadian butter. We may strike one good box out of 10 or vice versa. Then, again, the color and salt will vary with every few boxes and most of it is mottled. We have not yet found any butter that is exceeding the moisture limit, although we are testing all the butter we are selling for moisture.



### 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.

### WILKINSON PNEUMATIC C ENSLAGE AND STRAW CUTTERS

Our Climax "A" mounted is the only successful combination machine of this capacity on the market. It will cut and deliver great corn into the highest silo, or dry straw or hay into the mow. It's most coils run 6 inches and set close to knives, making solid compact cutting surfaces. Run at less power than any other of same capacity. No lost power.



### For Sale

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

Also a poultry house, 12 x 60 ft., good barn, ice house with refrigerator, and frame dwelling house with cement cellar under whole house. All first-class, in good locality. Rural mail, rural telephone, schoolhouse and blacksmith shop immediately opposite premises. 2 acres of yard and garden.

Write to  
**W. R. KAISER**  
Leeds Co., R. R. No. 3, Lansdowne, Ont.

### SWEET MILK WANTED

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

**S. PRICE & SONS, Limited**  
TORONTO, ONT.

### CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest city prices for cream delivered sweet or sour at any express office. We shipping charges remitted promptly. If 15 years' experience counts, ship your cream to the Toronto Creamery. IT PAYS.

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

### WE WANT YOUR CREAM

Sweet or Sour

Drop us a card for Cash. We supply them and pay Express. Each can weighed and tested on delivery and returns go back every week.

We require an unlimited quantity of Strictly New Laid Eggs  
**BEST PRICES FOR BOTH CREAM AND EGGS**  
Reference, Bank of Montreal.  
**THE BOWES COMPANY, Limited**  
74-76 Front Street E. - - - Toronto

### Hollow Tile—Steel Reinforced

is fire proof, weather proof, practically everlasting—the most permanent type of building construction known.  
**NATCO EVERLASTING SILO**  
is built of hollow verified silos. It cannot burn, cannot be blown over, will last a lifetime without a cent for repairs, build it, and it will give you an air of progress and prosperity to your farm that will be worth much to you.



Our Illustrated Stock Book is full of valuable information for stock feeders and dairymen. It is written by authorities and should be read by every farmer.  
Send for free copy to-day—ask for catalogue.  
**NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY**  
OF CANADA LIMITED  
Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario



THE essence of true nobility is neglect of self.

—J. A. Froude.

Rose of Old Harpeth

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

THERE comes Mis' Potect to help at last! I never heard anything yell like Tucker has been doing all morning. Is he quiet at last, Mis' Potect?
Yes, I reckon he's gave out all the holler that's in him, but I'm afraid to put him down," and Mrs. Potect continued the joggling, swaying motion to a blue bundle on her breast that she had been administering as a continuous performance to young Tucker since daylight. "I'm sorry I couldn't come help you all with my moving, but you can count on my mop and broom over to the store all afternoon, soon as I can turn him over to the children."

We ain't needed you before, but now we have got Mr. Crabtree all settled down here with Mrs. Plunkett we can get to work on his house right after dinner. Have you been over to the Briars to see 'em in the last hour?
Yes, I come by there, but they didn't seem to need me. Miss Viney has got Miss Amanda and Tobe and the General and Rose Mary has gone down to the dairy to pack up the last batch of butter for Mr. Crabtree to take to the city in the morning. Mr. Tucker's still going over things in the barn, and my feelings rise so I had to come away for fear of me and little Tucker both busting out crying."

And over at the Briars the scenes of exodus being enacted were well calculated to touch a heart sterner than that of the gentle, sympathetic and maternal Mrs. Potect. Chilled by the out-of-season wind Miss Lavinia had awakened with as bad a spell of rheumatism as she had had for a year and it was with the greatest difficulty that Rose Mary had succeeded in rubbing down the pain to a state where she could be propped up in bed to direct little Miss Amanda and the children in the last sad rites of setting things into shape to be carried across the road at the beginning of the morrow, which was the day Uncle Tucker had sternly set as that of his abdication.

Foebly, Miss Amanda tottered about trying to carry out her sister's orders and patiently the General and Tobe labored to help her, though their hearts were really over at the store, where the rest of the Swarm were, in the midst of the excitement of Mr. Crabtree's change of residence. In all their young lives of varied length they had never before had an opportunity to witness the upheaval of a moving and this occasion was fraught with a well-nigh insupportable fascination. The General's remaining at the post of family duty and his command of his benchman to the same sacrifice was indeed remarkable, though in a way pathetic.

You, Stonewall Jackson, don't handle those chiny vases careless!

commanded Aunt Viney in a stern voice. "Put 'em in the basket right side up, for they were your great grandmother's wedding-present from Mister Bradford from Arkansas."
"Yesh," answered Storie, duly impressed. "But I've done packed 'em in four different baskets for you, and if this one don't do all right, can't me Road to-morrow carry 'em over the Road to-morrow careful for you, Aunt Viney?"
"Well, yes, then you can take 'em out and set 'em back in their places."

A Pleasant Environment for the Annual Institute Meeting

Members of the West Pemberton Farmers at their annual meeting held recently on the farm of Mr. E. Graham, Peterboro Co., N.H. This annual meeting takes the form of a picnic, and is always well attended.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

answered Miss Lavinia, which order was carried out faithfully by the General, with a generous disregard of the fact that he had been laboring over them under a fire of directions for more than a half-hour.

Now, Amanda, come away from those flower cans and get into the grave clothes from the bureau drawers and let the boys wrap them in that old sheet first and then in the newspapers and then put 'em in that box trunk with brass tacks over there," directed Miss Lavinia as Miss Amanda wandered over by the window, along which stood a row of tomato cans into which were stuck slips of all the vines and plants on the land of the Briars, ready for transportation across Providence Road when the time came. There was something so intensely pathetic in this effort of the fast-fading little old woman to begin to bud from the old life flower-plants to blossom in a new one, into which she could hardly expect to make more than the shortest life span, that even the General's young and inexperienced heart was moved to a quick compassion.

"I'm a-going to carry the flowers over and plant 'em careful for you, Aunt Amanda," he said as he sidled up close to her and put his arm around her with a protective gesture. "We'll water 'em twice a day and just make 'em grow, won't we, Tobe?"
"Bucketful will we drop," answered Tobe with a sympathy equal to and a courage as great as that of his superior officer.
"Is the blue myrtle sprig often the graves holding up its leaves, Aman-

dy?" asked Miss Lavinia in a softened tone of voice.
"Yess, it's doing fine," answered Miss Amanda, bending over to the last of the row of cans.
"Then come on and get out the burying things and let's get that job over," Miss Lavinia continued to insist. "Don't get our things mixed. Remember that my grave shift has got nothing but a seemly stitched band on it while you would have linen lace on yours. And don't let anything get wrinkled. I don't want to rise on Judgment Day looking like I needed the pressing of a hot iron. No matter what the trunk, boys, lift out the tray so as I can see."

But at this juncture Rose Mary appeared at the door with a tray on which stood a bowl of soup, and Miss Lavinia lay back on her pillows weakly, with the fire all gone out of her eyes and exhaustion written on every line of her determined old face.

"Go get dinner, everybody, as can get back to work," she directed weakly as she raised the spoon to her lips and then rested a moment before she could take another sip. And with the last spoonful she looked up and to do the rest chivalry. "You'll have to do the rest chivalry. I can't drive any farther with a broke heart. I've got to lay myself in the arms of prayer and go to sleep." And so rested, Rose Mary left her.

Then finding the motive powers which had been driving her removed,

she knew he would be burned at the stake before he would let her help the sacrifice. She was helping him, less to safeguard them for his own end, as helpless as they themselves! For long days her stoic sat at the row of the porch, looking across at Providence Nob, behind whose benevolent head the storm cloud of the sky were at last sinking, lit by the glow of the setting sun. The wind had died down and a sharp frost was settling over the Valley. Benediction from the coming night for strength to go on, Rose Mary prayed out to the dim, blue ridge and then turned to her ministrations to her assembling household.

Uncle Tucker was so tired that he hardly ate the supper set before him and before the last soft rays of the sun had entirely set, the Valley had smoked his pipe and gone to bed. And soon in his waked rested General, with two of the small dogs to keep him company in his wakened cot. But the setting sun for the night had been long, and he brought Rose Mary almost to the point of exhaustion. Tired out of the yard, Miss Amanda had lost all strength to read the usual chapters of retiring service that Miss Lavinia always required of her, and so Rose Mary drew a candle close beside the bed and attempted to go on with her rubbing and read at the same time. And though, if read she must, the very soul of Rose Mary panted for the comfort of some of the lines of the Sweet Singer, "The Lord held his thunder, Jeremiah, and little Amanda bunched up under the corner of the bed fairly shook with terror as she hurried her sack in her peril to keep out the rolling words of invective that began with an awful "Harken" and ended with "Ho! me now, for my soul is weary!"

"Now," said Miss Lavinia, "you can put out the light, Rose Mary, and if me and Amanda was to open our eyes on the other side of the river it would be but a good thing for us. Lay the Bible in that newspaper on top of that pile of Christian Advocates, with a string to tie 'em all up after morning lesson, to be carried away. The Lord bless and keep you, child, and don't forget to latch the front door on us all for the last time!"

Softly Rose Mary drew the door partly closed and left them in the quiet of the fast deepening purple dusk. She peeped into her parlor room and assured herself by its own comfort breathing that rest at last was comforting him, and for a moment she went to the room she bent over the line over where the Bible and the little spotted servants lay curled up in a tangle and fast in the depths of sleep. Then she opened wide the old hall door that had for more than a century swung over the sill marked off by the length of the intrepid English foremother who had tramped its wilderness trail to possess what she herself, was giving up.

How she did despair at that time with her nest storm tossed and blown, suddenly the impossibility of a came down upon her, and stern with a very dignity of resolve she set into the house, lighted a candle by the old desk in the hall and with a swift few words of desperate summons to the Senator. She knew that Friday night always found him on the field as a soldier, and she told him briefly the situation and asked him to come over in the early morning to his rescue—and sacrifice.

(Continued next week)

To her who does everything in the proper time, one day is worth three.

July 10, 1913. The Up... Trust in Pra... Are you very... shorted and... here so many... you have to c... made to be cr... which to do? I... to tired that... energy to do... done? Some or all... that each of u... every day of... cheerful and... when if no ca... must just as... have the ch... And He will... you never get... find the way... and then in... clearly seen w... you are at on... anxiety? It makes no... low great or h... trials may be... afraid of a sing... that's not a g... ever though i... wrap its full... some a living s... ay of our liv... Our loving Fat...



**The Upward Look**

**Trust in Practical Difficulties**

Are you very much discouraged and disheartened over your work? Are there so many difficulties with which you have to contend, so many obstacles to be overcome? Is there so much to be done and so little time in which to do it? Are you so unwell or so tired that you have not strength or energy to do all you know ought to be done?

Some or all of these are the duties that each of us has to face and settle every day of life, with God's help, in a cheerful and calm a way as possible, when if we can not perform them we must just as cheerfully and calmly leave them all with Him.

And He will surely help us. Have you never gone to sleep, trying in vain to find the way out of a difficulty, and then in the night awakened and clearly seen what you could do, so that you were at once relieved of all anxiety?

It makes no difference how small, how great or how annoying, the daily trials may be. We do not need to be afraid of a single one of them. It is not a great, a comforting thought, even though it is very difficult to grasp its full meaning, and let it become a living source of strength every day of our lives.

Our loving Father never lays a

burden upon us, never gives us work to do, never allows us to bear an illness, never permits us to suffer an seek His aid.

The motto of one of the greatest men of modern times, David Livingstone, was "Fear God and work hard."

That is one of the great secrets of strength; help, unless we have "worked hard."

Here is a quotation from an extract that for years has been a great source of comfort:

"Just to let my Father do, what He will,

Just to know that He is true, and be still,

Just to follow, hour by hour, as He leadeth,

Then the day will surely be peaceful

Bright and blessed, calm and free."

"Be anxious for nothing, but in everything, with prayer and thanks to God," is a comforting command that will prevent any one from becoming fretful, anxious, worried or discouraged, whatever the daily strain, anxieties, difficulties, sorrows may be.

I. H. N.

When washing lace curtains or any delicate garments, be sure to put them in a pillow slip. There will be no danger of breaking the threads or tearing the lace, while turning it over the boiler.

**More About Shade Trees**

By "Sunbeam"

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy I noticed an article by Mrs. McCrae regarding the planting of maple trees along the country roads.

I heartily agree with the writer, if he would follow the good advice given; and besides the beauty of trees, would remind one of an oasis in the desert when, after driving along a dusty, unshaded road, we come to a tree-bordered highway. We feel like lingering in this glorious spot, this avenue of delight.

**WAKEN FARMERS' INTEREST**

Although Mrs. McCrae's idea is an excellent one I have been wondering if we could not, through the medium of Farm and Dairy (I regret to say there are no Women's Institutes in this district), start a movement, or organize a society for the advancement of horticulture along this particular line. If we could only start the stone rolling the desired results might follow.

Our aim would be, if possible, to awaken an interest among the farmers of each community in beautifying our country roads; at the same time greatly increasing the value of our homes, for trees are a valuable asset.

What a beautiful highway and what ideal home surroundings we would soon have if we would only spend some of our leisure time in planting shade trees. The task is not such a

great one. We need not try to accomplish it at once, especially if time is limited. We may try, try again, and at last we are bound to succeed.

\*\*\*

**Beef Clubs**

Cooperative beef clubs or "rings" are beginning to solve the problem of furnishing fresh meat for the farm home during the summer months, at a nominal cost.

Such a club is composed of about 20 or more farmers, who organize and form a club to dispose of at least one beef each week. This is operated in connection with a creamery, or at some convenient place in the community. A beef is slaughtered once a week, usually on Friday evening, and put in a cellar to cool over night. The next morning the carcass is cut and divided into 20 portions, or as many portions as there are members in the club. A sliding scale is followed, and each person gets a different portion of meat each week, until each has received a whole carcass.

A price per pound for the different cuts is agreed upon, and cash paid for the meat. The proceeds are used for buying the animal and paying for the labor spent in dressing and cutting the carcass.

\*\*\*

Try greasing your cake tins good first, then dust tins over good with flour. Your cake will come out much nicer.



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

**Five Roses Flour**

Not Bleached  Not Blended

MADE BY THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LACHINE, MONTREAL







**JERSEYS**

**JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE**

One 15 months old. Bt. for service. One 10 months old. Both from best milk and butter strains. Rock bottom prices, with pedigree, &c.

**WM. H. YOUNG**

Tavistock - - - Ont.

**HOLSTEINS**

**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 Bldg. Phone.

**CLOVERLEA HERD**

Full Calves sired by Rog Apple Kern-dyke 6th for sale, to suit all purposes. Also a few Young cows. We raised Griselina, the cow recently sold for \$300.00.

Cattle we sell turn out well.

**JOHN J. TANNAHILL**

White's Station - - - Que.

**GOING AT \$50.00**

Registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, various ages. Most desirable breeds. Photos and inspect them or send for photo and tabulated pedigrees.

**GEO. J. NORTHCOTT.**

CLARUM BRAE - - - SOLINA, ONT.

**Crescent Wood Farm**

Two high-class Holstein Bull Calves. No. 1 born Jan. 1st, Dam, Virginia Grace De Kol. No. 2 born May 20th. Dam, Virginia Victoria De Kol. Full sister to the famous Lady Aggie De Kol. Both these cows were bought from the well known River Side herd, Caletonia. Price, \$80.00 each. F. O. B. Bracebridge. Address **A. J. GOLTZ** - - - BARDSDVILLE, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS**—Young stock for sale. Sired by Imperial Pail, dam, K.O. who is nearest dam average 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

**HET LOO STOCK FARM**

Present offering a son of Minnie Lande, Les Chemax DeKol Burke and Paul DeKol Jr. blood. Galf sired by a son of King Siegie and son of daughter of Paul Beata. Write for price.

**HET LOO STOCK FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.**

Dr. L. deL. HARWOOD, Proprietor

**IRELAND**

**Highly Important DISPERSAL SALE**

Of the Famous Herd of

**Aberdeen**

**Angus Cattle**

The property of Hum. Bland, Esq.

At Blandford, Queen's Co.

On Tuesday, 9th Sept., 1913

The Blandford Herd is considered the Premier Herd of Aberdeen Cattle in Ireland, and consists of representatives of the following fashionable families: **PRIDES, TROJAN ERICAS, LADY IDA, JILT, BLACKBIRD, and ZARA.**

Catalogues will be ready early in August and may be had on application to the Auctioneer, who will execute commissions.

**GAVIN LOW, Ltd.**

50 Prussia Street, Dublin.

**Breeder's Directory**

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than 60 months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

**YORKSHIRE PIGS**, all ages, either sex. Choice Young Bairs, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages, bred and heavy with pig—H. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—3 Sons of "Fay Fayne Segin" bred by Imperial Pail, dam, K.O. who is nearest dam average 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

**MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST**

Toronto, Monday, July 7.—Those in close contact with the trade in Canada are very well satisfied with trade development in the last few weeks. They say that it is probable that the new record of the history of the country. In fact, transportation companies are finding it hard to cope with the trade situation.

The Trade Bulletin of Montreal after a very optimistic survey of conditions generally made up the following encouraging feature: "Is the widespread speculation in real estate. Such a condition may be reasonable. The farm and Dairy market man it appears to be a condition that everyone might expect. It is not real estate that productive enterprise and the laws of the country make it possible for men to make more money by investing in real estate than in the production of the country. It is into real estate that the money will go.

A review of the farm produce markets for the week shows grain and most other lines of produce firm at last week's quotations. In live stock, however, there has been a serious falling off that applies in almost all classes.

**WHEAT**—Wheat prices are steady. English buyers are not taking much. Good crops are expected of spring wheat and the wheat situation is favorable. Ontario wheat is growing well for local demand.

**CORN**—Corn is firm. The market is steady. English buyers are not taking much. Good crops are expected of spring wheat and the wheat situation is favorable. Ontario wheat is growing well for local demand.

**COARSE GRAINS**—The general characteristic of the market is steady and conservative. Western oats are in best demand. Corn shows a lower bid. Common stock is lower. Oats C.W. 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**Burnside Dairy Farm**  
 offers  
**TWO BULL CALVES**  
 Sirs. King Hengervold Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a grand individual. Dams heavy milkers but not officially tested. These are March and April Calves, big and straight, nicely marked. Your choice for \$500.00 F.O.B. Almonte. Write or come and see them.  
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**CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULL**  
 Only one left of the choice lot that magnificent sire Duke of Arr, the son of the Champion R. of P. cow of Canada. 13 months old, light colored, 2 years in P.O. as of a family with extra good tests. Also a few choice Spring Bull Calves from high R. of P. dams. Write for description and price.  
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**Burnside Ayrshires**  
 Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported from Canada; bred, for sale, in long distance. Choice in house.  
**R. B. NESS HOWICK, QUE.**

95%. There is a fairly good demand from the West, and also some demand for store heifers, which has been sufficient to sent level.

**DAIRY BULL REPORTS**  
 London, Ont., June 22—572 boxes offered. No sales. Bidding from 15c to 12 1/2c. Belleville, Ont., June 22—1,720 boxes white and 75 colored board. All sold except 200 of Cowanville, Que. June 22—1,000 pack-ages butter offered. All sold except 200 of Watertown, N. Y. June 20—11,000 at 14c. Ages butter boarded. Sold at 25 1/2c. 450 boxes cheese sold at 13 7/8c. P. 2000 packages, July 2—Boxes cheese boarded. Sold at 13 1/2c. 150c. Balance Woodstock, July 2—Offerings 2,900 offered; all sold, 15 1/2c to 15 1/8c. Montreal, July 2—2,400 boxes boarded. Sold at 13 1/2c, and 15 1/2c.

July 2—The Cooperative Society of Quebec workers sold No. 1 white No. 1 colored No. 2, 15 1/2c; No. 3, 15c; 13 1/2c; No. 1, 15 1/2c; No. 2, 13 1/2c; No. 3, 12 1/2c. Pasteurized, 55c. Ottawa, July 4—406 boxes colored and white cheese sold at 13 1/2c. Cornwall, July 4—250 white and 1,885 colored. All sold at 13 1/2c. Napawan, July 4—635 white and 1,175 colored boarded. All sold at 13 1/2c.

**WORLD'S AYRSHIRE RECORD**  
 Elizabeth of Juneau, a three-year-old heifer, owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, June last completed a year's record of 13,219 lbs. of milk and 532 lbs. of butter fat. This is 636 lbs. of milk better than any previous year's record made by Mr. Turner's heifer. In her best month she produced 1,604 lbs. of the new champion fat. She was given little more attention than the other cows of the farm, and her herd. Her ration consisted of four parts corn, two parts bran and one part milk meal and all the alfalfa and silage she would consume. During the season she had access to blue grass and alfalfa pasture.

**AYRSHIRES IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE**  
 (Continued from page 17)  
 308 lbs. fat, 3.07 per cent fat, in 350 days. Owner: H. K. Denyas, Foxboro, Ont.  
 Heather Bell, 2972 1/2 lbs. butter, 352 lbs. fat, 4.19 per cent fat, in 350 days. Owner: W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.  
 Lady of Elm Grove, 3180 1/2 lbs. milk, 352 lbs. fat, 4.11 per cent fat, in 344 days. Owner: H. K. Denyas, Foxboro, Ont.  
 Harriet, 2972 1/2 lbs. milk, 352 lbs. fat, 4.24 per cent fat, in 365 days. Owner: S. H. Howden, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Pride of Elm Grove, 3114 1/2 lbs. milk, 352 lbs. fat, 4.31 per cent fat, in 344 days. Owner: H. K. Denyas, Foxboro, Ont.  
 Princess of Tanglewyl, 2442 1/2 lbs. milk, 352 lbs. fat, 4.21 per cent fat, in 365 days. Owners: Woodside Bros., Botha, Ont.  
 Neidpath Rose 18th, 3121 1/2 lbs. milk, 298 lbs. fat, 4.40 per cent fat, in 307 days. Owner: W. W. Hallantyne, Stratford, Ont.  
 Queen of Springbank, 3178 1/2 lbs. milk, 330 lbs. fat, 3.70 per cent fat, in 341 days. Owner: H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, Ont.  
 Ruby, 3161 1/2 lbs. milk, 317 lbs. fat, 3.90 per cent fat, in 355 days. Owner: W. C. Latchford, Foxboro, Ont.  
 Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

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**AYRSHIRES**

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We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different ages, sired by "Banchoskie Oberfall Boy" (Imp.) No. 28897. Two of the dams are dams already entered in a number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.

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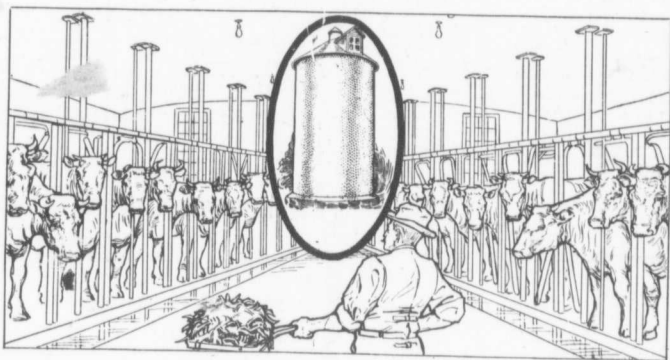
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