

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cattle Dept.
see Contents

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 17

1913



WHAT BOY COULD WISH FOR A HAPPIER LOT THAN HAVE THESE TWO? These two youngsters, sons of J. W. Logan, Chateauguy Co., Que., are being reared in the same kind of environment that has produced so many great men. As a place for children the country surely scores. In the present Dominion Cabinet, only one out of 18 members was born in the city. Not one of our present Provincial Premiers was city born. Why? The country boy has his pets to develop responsibility and pride of ownership. He has his light duties that develop initiative and ability to work. At the same time he has the pleasure so necessary to his boyish nature. No wonder great men hail from the rural districts!

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

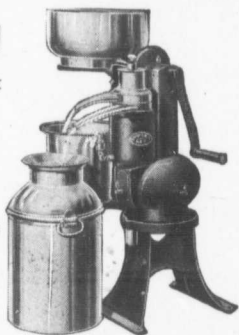
DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Are You

Skimming your milk
at a loss of

Money

Time and
Energy?



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4" from the floor.

Are you losing butterfat due to incomplete skimming?

Are you wasting time and energy by using a small-capacity, low-speed, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine?

If so, why stay in the rut? Follow the way of the progressive, and let us tell you why you should use a

"Simplex"

The 1,100-lb. size "Simplex," when at speed and skimming takes a more powerful than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separator of other makes, and it does the work in half the time.

The "Simplex" with its self-balancing bowl, which always runs true, skims clean. A bowl that runs out of balance will not do good work.

The low-down supply can, only 4 1/4 inches from the floor, eliminates all back-breaking lifts.

There are several other splendid features about the "Simplex" that it will be in your best interests to know about. Send a post card for our illustrated booklets.

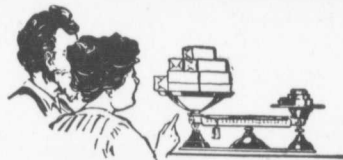
Bear in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works — BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



That's better!

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

O.K. CANADIAN STALLS AND STANCHIONS

Our little book "The Proper Housing of Cows" sent free to Dairy Farmers. Write for it today.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE WEED PROBLEM*

Prof. J. E. Hovitt, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

NOXIOUS weeds form one of the great menaces to the success of the Canadian farmer. They are a menace for several reasons: (a) The scarcity of farm labor. (b) Lack of knowledge of their dangerous character and methods of eradication. (c) Carelessness in buying seed. (d) Poor cultivation. (e) We are farming so much land that we cannot pay proper attention to the weed problem. (f) Existing legislation for the suppression of weeds is not enforced.

The first essential to a successful fight with the weed evil is more knowledge of weeds and weed seeds. How is the farmer to get this knowledge? Farmers' Institute speakers and district representatives are always willing to give information on weed problems. Agricultural bulletins have been published devoted entirely to the weed question, and these every farmer should have in his library.

GET AFTER NEW WEEDS
Many of our worst weeds would not have at all if all farmers were on the lookout for new weeds appearing in their fields. I would suggest that every farmer who finds an unknown weed on his farm, send it to the Ontario Agricultural College for identification. We could tell him whether or not it is apt to become a pest.

Prevention and not cure is the best plan to adopt in fighting the weed evil. Keep looking over the fields and never let a new weed get a start without first ascertaining what it is.

Care must be taken in buying grass and grain seed. There has been a lot of poor seed brought into Ontario. This is the purchaser's fault. He did not try to get good seed. In this connection we might mention alfalfa. Several bad weeds have been introduced through alfalfa seed, and the same may be said of other clovers. Fence corners and road sides are prolific breeders of weeds. We have all seen a farmer putting his land in good shape, fighting the weeds continually, while along the head rows the weeds were allowed to bloom at their own sweet will. The seeds produced in these head rows are enough to seed all of the farmers' carefully prepared fields.

UNENFORCED LEGISLATION
The law might here be invoked. We have legislation calling for the eradication of road side weeds. Many are not aware of its existence. The law is dormant and will remain so until we have a public sentiment strong enough to ensure its enforcement.

In dealing with such pests as the perennial sow thistle, cooperation among neighbors is essential. One man may be doing his best to keep clear of the pest. His neighbor is not. The seed is apt and will blow a long distance with the wind. Every year the clean farm is reseeded. If the careless neighbor would do nothing else he might at least cut off the heads of the thistles before they seed.

Crop rotation is a method of first importance in dealing with all classes of weeds. Hood crops in the rotation afford one of the very best methods of dealing with almost every weed. In many cases, however, the hood crop is that in name only, and more weed seeds are produced in that crop than in any other field on the farm. Some times summer fallowing must be resorted to in dealing with some weeds such as the sow thistle. There is no better method of eradicating weeds, but this practice is usually considered a step backward as land is now too valuable to allow it to lie idle for a year.

A combination method is to follow—
*A summary of an address before the Experimental Union, as reported by the editor of Farm and Dairy.

still the 15th of June and then sow rape, which is an excellent summer crop. After harvest cultivation is a weed killing method that may be practiced with good results. As soon as the crop is off, plow shallow, allow the weed seeds to germinate and then kill either by disking or plowing under.

WHEN ONE HAS TOO MUCH LAND
Were a farmer has so much land that he cannot possibly keep deep disks the weeds under the ordinary systems of farming it may be advisable to seed down a larger portion of his farm or to put more of it into permanent pasture. In this connection sheep are of incalculable value, and it is to be deplored that more sheep are not kept.

In some cases hand pulling is advisable and a few hours devoted to pulling weeds will save weeks of hard work later on. A weed that may frequently be pulled to advantage is mustard when it is first found in the grain crop.

Many who are looking for an easy way of dealing with the weed evil believe that they will get it in chemical sprays. This method, however, is not a cure-all, although in the case of mustard, a mixture of eight pounds of sulphate in 20 gallons of water applied on the plants when in bloom will prove effectual. We have also had promising results from spraying rag weed.

That Maple Syrup Contest

"The best and most extensive assemblage of maple products in the world's history." This contest, which is the first of the maple syrup and sugar contest conducted by The Grimm Mfg. Co. of Montreal. Readers of Farm and Dairy will remember that Mr. Grimm's contest, which was held in 1908, showed these columns and prizes aggregating \$500, for the best syrup and sugar entered in the competition.

In the maple syrup contest this year 213 contestants. The grand prize of \$100 went to Mr. J. W. H. In, Granby, Que., whose entry scored the full 100 points. The second prize of \$75 went to Roy Robt. Tremblay, score 99.9; third, \$50, Maple Glen Reserve, Cherry River, Que. score 99.8; fourth, \$25, Adèle Bros. Gowanstown, Ont. score 99. In addition three prizes of \$10 each went to Quebec makers, and of the 24 prizes of \$5 each, 16 went to Quebec makers and eight to Ontario.

In the maple sugar contest there were 233 entries of 10 lbs. each with the following winners: First, \$25, F. Chamberlain, West Bolton, Que. score 100; second, \$15, F. E. Ward, Waterloo, Que. score 99.5; third, \$10, J. M. Colpitts, Mapleton, N. B. score 99.5. Of the 10 prizes of \$5 each, five went to Quebec, two to Ontario, and two to New Brunswick.

The best of those exhibits were displayed in the show windows of the office of The Montreal Star. Casually, Montreal people have had an excellent opportunity of seeing what good maple sugar and syrup really are. The Grimm people deem much credit for the effort that they have made on behalf of the maple industry of Canada and feel that they have been amply rewarded for all trouble or expense that they have entailed in conducting the contest that they have gathered sufficient data to prove that neither in quality nor in quantity is the maple syrup of this locality has sought to do with quality—that is up to the producer. The prize winning entries were made from the syrup of trees growing under the range of conditions, the soil being all the way from the wet and from both hard and soft maple trees.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXI

Has Whey a Value

ACCORDING
whey should
Yet a great
or no value to
home from the
from which only
any whey. It is
to waste.

Why, particular
hogs, is deserv-
ing at the Expor-
tested tests of
100 pounds of whey
As two pounds of
present, some idea
feeding may be ob-

Why is a gallon
pounds of whey to
dry matter that
The composition
93 per cent.; nit-
nearly one per cent
third of a pound
whey); milk sugar
0.33 (or one-third
pounds); ash, 0.70
in every hundred.

Those elements
pounds of whey,
pounds of live whey
experience that whey
with other feed

I find that more
whey is ground bar-
riated by hog feed-
shown to be equal
American hog fatt-

DAMAGED

Another excellent
with whey is damag-
can often be purch-
and is dirt cheap
damaged or sour
the whey for about
federal who used son-
last summer, which
with splendid result
mixture the hogs
good growth of bon-
ideal.

That is one objec-
tive the hog. Beside
due to the hog. It
condition. It has a
blod, which condi-
grain feeding. It
larger quantity of
with consistent mot-

d then son
ent summer
ivation is a
may be prac
As soon as
flow allow
and then
owing again
CH LAND
much had
up down the
systems of
ble to seed
his farm or
ment pas
showy are of
le to be do-
not kept
ag is advi-
ed to pull
have sor-
frequently
is instaur
the grain

for an ear
ced by the
ver, is chem
of mas
pounds of
water in the
bloom will
e also had
raying rat

Contest
ensive in
the world's
gar center
fig. Co. of
Farm and
Mr. Grinn
N. through
aggregating
and sugar

test that
The great
J. W. E. he
J. W. E. he
The second
John, Tru
57, Maple
Street, Que-
bec, P. Q.

In addi-
sh went to
24 prin
see makes

test: there
each with
est. 835 N.
T. E. Col-
er, 901
Mapleton,
10 prin
see, these
our Bros.

were dis-
ces of the
r. Con-
have had
of ac-
and grain
desires that
the maple
is that
for at
have ex-
contest is
sufficient
to the
in quali-
er. The
made first
under 1
to sell
to grant
oft sup

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

a Year
Only \$1.00

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 17, 1913

No. 29

HOW TO UTILIZE WHEY FOR HOG FEEDING

J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.

Has Whey a Value of 20 Cents a Cwt.? An Opinion on How to Handle the Whey to Get Best Results. Feed Combinations that Have Given Good Results.

ACCORDING to the present price of hogs, whey should be worth 20 cents a cwt. Yet a great many farmers attach little or no value to whey. Many will not haul it home from the factory. I know of one factory from which only two or three patrons take away any whey. It is allowed to run off into the drain to waste.

Whey, particularly in these days of high priced hogs, is deserving of better treatment. The people at the Experimental Farms, who have made repeated tests of whey as a hog feed, assert that 100 pounds of whey will make two pounds of pork. As two pounds of pork is worth a good deal at present, some idea of the value of whey for hog feeding may be conceived.

WHEY ANALYSES WELLS

Whey is a valuable pig feed. In every 100 pounds of whey there are about seven pounds of dry matter that the hog can use to advantage. The composition of whey is as follows: Water, 93 per cent.; nitrogenous substances, 0.92 (or nearly one per cent.); fat, 0.35 (more than one-third of a pound of fat in every 100 pounds of whey); milk sugar, 4.65 per cent.; lactic acid, 0.33 (or one-third of a pound in every 100 pounds); ash, 0.75, or three-quarters of a pound in every hundred.

These elements of food value contained in 100 pounds of whey, should produce at least two pounds of live weight in pigs. It has been my experience that whey, fed judiciously in combination with other feeds, will give such results.

I find that among the best feeds to mix with whey is ground barley. Barley is not half appreciated by hog feeders. It has repeatedly been shown to be equal in every way to corn, the great American hog fattener.

DAMAGED FLOUR WITH WHEY

Another excellent feed to use in conjunction with whey is damaged flour. This damaged flour can often be purchased for \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, and is dirt cheap at that price. When feeding damaged or sour flour it should be soaked in the whey for about a half a day. I know of a feeder who used some 10 barrels of damaged flour last summer, which he fed in this manner and with splendid results. As a result of feeding this mixture the hogs were finely developed, had a good growth of bone and were just the packers' ideal.

That is one effect of feeding whey; it stretches out the hog. Besides being food, whey is a medicine to the hog. It keeps him in health and good condition. It has a cooling effect on the heated blood, which condition is brought about by heavy grain feeding. In fact, when feeding whey, a large quantity of meal may be profitably fed with consequent more rapid gains. A whey-fed

hog will show greater daily gains than will one that is not whey fed

WHEY FOR EXHIBITION FITTING

Fat fitting brooding stock for exhibition, whey, in the absence of milk, is almost a necessity. A whey-fed hog is sleek and healthy looking, he is lengthy and of loose conformation, and has not the usual stumpy, bound-up conformation of the hog fed only on dry meal.

As to feeding cornmeal with whey, I do not think it requires soaking. In fact I don't bother soaking ground barley, oats, corn, bran or middlings in the whey. My method is to place the meal in the trough dry, and then pour the whey over it and let the pigs go to it. The wetting of the meal prevents the pigs from nosing it out

Efficiency in Cheese Manufacture

Efficiency is one of the great objects of the modern business man. Competition is so keen that he cannot afford to overlook a single item that spells profit. Manufacturers who once destroyed their by-products now look to them for their entire profit. Waste is a thing not to be contended.

Cheese factories can scarcely be said to be running at highest efficiency when such a valuable product as whey is allowed to waste. The whey must be utilized if the cheese industry is to hold its own. How? Mr. Macdonald offers one solution in the article adjoining.

of the trough. The pigs will mix it sufficiently, though they are sure to drink most of the whey first, so that enough whey is mixed with the meal to moisten it, and none is wasted.

SOUR WHEY NOT INJURIOUS

I do not think that souring, unless gone to an extreme, injures the whey very much for feeding pigs. In fact, if the pigs are being pushed heavily on meal, I believe that the sour whey will have a more beneficial effect on the hog's system than sweet whey. But when hogs are fed moderately the sweet whey has greater nutritive value.

Whey should always be pasteurized at the factory before being taken away by the patrons. This is easily done by inserting a jet of steam into the whey in the tank and heating to 160 degrees which is sufficient to destroy all germs of putrefaction. In hot summer weather pasteurizing is almost indispensable. It is a simple matter for the cheesemaker or his assistant to do and takes very little time; besides, he has the pleasure of having his whey tank and premises clean and sweet.

A WELL KNOWN FACT

The condition of some whey-tanks is scandalous. They are too often found to contain a reeking,

disagreeable-smelling mass, which pollutes the atmosphere within a half-mile of the factory. Cheesemakers that allow their whey-tanks to get in this condition take no pride in their work, and should not be reengaged.

Dairymen who support cheese factories make a big mistake when they do not avail themselves of the hog to aid them in making money from the by-products. The attitude of dairy farmers towards the pig has always been an unfriendly one. For every cow kept on a farm there should be at least two pigs. A man that keeps 20 cows should fatten 40 pigs every summer which means the keeping of five sows. If he does so he will find, perhaps to his amazement, that this branch of the business is bringing in more money than are the cows.

Alfalfa Questions Asked and Answered

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

What does a ton of alfalfa cost? We can give figures on the handling of an average acre covering a year when we have taken off three crops. This cost is as follows, the computation being based on one acre yielding four tons in three cuttings:

Rent	\$ 5.00
Cutting	1.20
Tedding	2.10 (each crop an average of 3 1/2 times)
Colling90
Drawing in and mowing	2.97
Seed on four-year rotation	1.00
Manure	1.20
Machinery charges90

Total

Total\$15.27 or \$3.82 a ton.
You can readily understand that the season and the work required might easily run this up to \$5 a ton, but that, I figure, would be the limit.

In regard to the feeding value I can but refer my reader to such authorities as Cockburn and Henry, or if these are not handy let the cow herself decide by placing both alfalfa and clover in front of her. She will give as good results from six pounds of alfalfa as 12 pounds of clover, and would leave the clover any time for the alfalfa. (Understood that she gets the same concentrates with each).

Do we consider it advisable to have any considerable acreage? Well we had 10 acres four years ago and have 125 acres now. This, I think, speaks for itself.

AS TO CURING

Have we had any trouble curing and saving the crops? We have, but with the gaining of experience we get each succeeding crop in better shape. We have come to the conclusion that the best way to cure the crop is in the coil and with coil caps. We are busy getting out caps now of heavy sheeting and intend using them. It will undoubtedly add to the cost of harvesting, and the time consumed, but will be beneficial in the long run for we will be insured a barn full of hay that has its full feeding value; and after all that is really what we are after.

(Continued on page 12)

From a City View Point

"There is no reason why you farmers should not get rich quick. You could if you only went at things with half an eye to business."

Sheh was the somewhat startling statement with which an editor of Farm and Dairy was greeted on a recent visit to Toronto. This accusation as to the farmer's ignorance of business principles was made by a photographer who himself came from the country and built up a profitable business in the city, and who in connection with his work still travels extensively in rural Ontario. We do not believe that we farmers are such a stupid lot as our photographer friend believes us to be, but it will do us no harm to have his opinions. Here they are in full:

"Takes in the matter of employing labor," proceeded this talkative photographer. "When I was a boy on the farm we hired a man in the spring and fired him in the fall. Men were fairly plentiful those days, and the chances were that if we invited a good man to return to us the next spring he would be along as early as the robins. Times have changed, but farmers have not changed with them. Why, on a trip through Peel country last week, I asked at least a dozen farmers about their practice in employing labor, and while all of them were ready to kick about the scarcity of labor and the incompetence of laborers, there was only one of them that had a job for a man 12 months in the year, and he seemed to think that because he was giving such a steady job he should get a man for about \$20 a month. Sooner or later that man of his will get wise, come into town here, find that he can get steady employment the year round at much better wages, and he will stay. Why can't that farmer devise ways and means whereby he can give his man as profitable employment and as high wages in winter as in summer? Even he, however, was a better employer than the other eleven men."

"Another funny idea that many farmers have," continued our friend, waxing eloquent on the subject. "is that they can get rich by the work they do themselves. Hence they dispense with all the hired help possible and make slaves of themselves and their wives and children. They work so hard that they cannot use their heads. Only the other day in York county, I came across a farmer who was allowing several hundred barrels of apples to go to waste in the orchard because he said he couldn't get help to pick them and even if he did pick them he did not have time to market them. I just got out a notebook and pencil and showed him where he could take the time to come to Toronto as an agent and sell everyone of his apples while hired men worked at good wages picking and packing them. He had never seen it that way, but had only seen the expense account for labor. And he doesn't see it yet."

"And how would you run a farm?" we suggested, neither differing from nor assenting to the remarks already made.

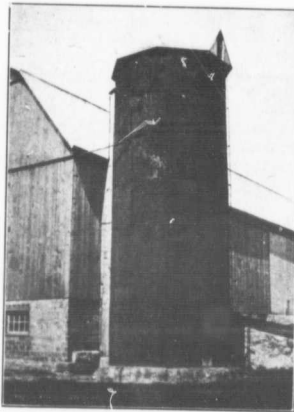
THE FARMER A \$125 MAN

"Well, in the first place, I would take pains to drive it into my cranium that a \$10,000 farm is a business requiring business superintendence, that the man to superintend it is the owner himself, and that to superintend intelligently a man cannot be everlastingly groping around in the dirt with his own hands. It makes intelligent planning and intelligent management impossible. I would give the \$25 a month job to the hired man while I myself would take the \$125 a month job of managing the concern. Brain over commands more money than brawn and this is as true on the farm as anywhere else, although mighty few farmers seem to think so."

"Anything else?"

"Yes, take in the matter of buying. The peasants of Europe know more about this subject than the so-called intelligent farmers of Canada.

Here is a farmer who drives into Toronto, buys a few hundred weight of feed or puts in a small order for seed and then wonders why the price is so high. The answer to any business man is simple. The handling account is several times as great where the goods must be delivered in small quantities than where large quantities may be delivered in one order. The farmers of Denmark and I believe of many other European countries, organize themselves in large societies for the carrying on of their buying and selling. They buy



A Subject of Much Experimentation

Steel silos have not given universal satisfaction. The cost of the silage tends to corrode the metal. W. O. Good, whose steel silo is here shown, has experimented extensively with preparations for protecting the interior walls. He will tell Farm and Dairy readers of his experiments.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

in large quantities and get wholesale prices. They sell in large quantities and again get the best of prices. They get better terms from the railroads and they respect themselves more. Are our farmers doing anything like this? Perhaps a few fruit men are, but if you ask me, the most of them are mighty slow.

"I think I could talk all day about the business mistakes I have seen farmers making. What they need is a little more of the ability to see themselves as others see them. If they could they would get busy."

"Thank you. Good afternoon."

Perhaps some of our photographer's remarks sting more than he meant because they were just about true. It is well for us to see ourselves as others see us.

Danger to Colts

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

It always gives me the shivers to see a young colt running with its mother when the latter is at work in the fields. I have even a worse opinion of the judgment of its owner when the colt is following its mother along the public road. A colt is a pretty expensive article by the time it arrives, and it appears to me as being foolishness to risk its life afterwards.

The ways in which colts might be injured when running at large are too numerous to mention. Just the other day in a neighboring county one was run down and killed by an automobile. Another was crowded over the edge of a culvert and fell to its death and so on all along the line.

My own practice is to allow the colt and its mother to run together at pasture and nowhere else. I cannot afford to lose it as the income from my horses is one of my main sources of life.

Preserving Fence Posts

Wood rot in all its forms, is due to the action of fungi growing under suitable air and moisture conditions. In fence posts these conditions are most favorable at or near the surface of the ground and hence it is there that decay first starts. Some woods, like the cedar and tamarack, are more resistant to fungus attack, but may last, as fence posts, from eight to ten years.

Unfortunately, however, the supply of these woods has grown very scarce and the farmer is faced with the alternative of importing durable material at a high price or of applying preservatives to the common non-durable wood which grow in his own wood lot. As the latter alternative is not only cheaper, but also much more effective, it is of considerable economic interest to the farmer to know how these wood preservatives are applied.

Cresote, a "dead" oil of coal tar, is perhaps the best preservative for this purpose, as it does not dissolve out of the treated wood, when in contact with moist earth. It costs from eight to fifteen cents a gallon.

HAVE POSTS WELL SEASONED

There are two methods of applying the cresote, but before either method can be applied it is necessary to have the posts well seasoned. The best results are desired. This seasoning is best accomplished by peeling the bark from the posts and then stacking them in loose piles in the open air for several months, so the amount of water in the wood may be reduced to the smallest per cent possible.

The brush method consists in applying the cresote like a coat of paint to the lower portion of the post, up to a point six inches above the ground line, the cresote being first heated to 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Two or more coats must be applied, time being allowed between each application for the cresote to soak into the wood.

AN EFFECTIVE METHOD

What is known as the open tank method, while more expensive, secures deeper penetration and gives better results, especially when the posts are split or checked. The cresote is heated to its boiling point in a metal tank, and if such is not available, a simple and effective apparatus can be made by boring two holes, about two feet apart, in the lower half of one of the staves of a water-tight barrel and screwing into these holes two pieces of iron piping three to five feet long, which are connected by a shorter section pipe with two elbow joints, thus forming a complete circuit somewhat resembling the bank of a mug.

The barrel is then filled with enough cresote to cover both upper and lower pipe holes so a fire is kindled under the lower horizontal pipe which heats the cresote in the pipes and creates a circulation which continues until all the cresote within the barrel is at boiling point. The posts are then placed in this boiling liquid for about five hours, after which they are immediately transferred to another barrel of cresote, or else the fire is put out and they are allowed to remain in the tank until the cresote becomes thoroughly cooled.

WELL LAST 20 YEARS

In this process the preliminary heating dries some of the contained air out of each wood post and when the posts are allowed to cool in the cresote, a partial vacuum is then created in each pore, which draws the cresote into each fibre. Poplar posts, which ordinarily last but three to four years, after the above treatment will last 20 years, and the same applies to all other tree species in Canada. All that is essential is thorough seasoning before treatment.

Alfalfa that has been allowed to become old and woody before being cut makes poor hay.

My System

Elmas

Is it possible average farm? say that it is;

At the beginning of land, set household goods, other parties to these.

Right below n debts, such as against me. The

The difference shows what I am or the beginning another inventor;

toris year by yeing behind or why I don't take an

property, but for a public sale or of

TE

Sale are easily

track of the mont

horse, cattle or

produce. Country

studies which is

to the store. I f

track of by filig

birds. I had it cu

to keep track of

that bring in mo

than of my expen

tures.

I run a current

count at the h

and pay everyth

by check, unless

small, and as I

of the month I

my checks back

take a copy of each

the cash book to

balance the mont

transactions.

Farm stock

counting is also

important and just

easy. For instan

with horses it is

interesting to show

their cost to date, a

the receipts. In t

five years that I h

account, I have ha

duals, but on the w

original cost I have

in cash. The horse

on my 100 acre dair

and figures concern

such as capital inv

sales and so forth.

one. It enables me to

ACCOUNT

I have learned good

accounting. This a

strong believer in the

corn is a profitable

acre than almost

through a silo. Hay

crop, it requiring the

are some lessons from

To put one acre of

work are required for

preparation of the so

quires 12 days' work

work; an acre of

work.

It costs me to raise

My System of Farm Accounting

Eliza Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

Is it possible to keep accurate accounts on the average farm? From my own experience I should say that it is; or nearly so.

At the beginning of each year I make an inventory of land, stock, machinery, tools, hay, grain, household goods, notes, cash, accounts against other parties and any other property that I have. These are the assets.

Right below my assets I take account of my debts, such as mortgage notes and accounts against me. These are called liabilities.

The difference between the assets and liabilities shows what I am worth. At the end of the year or the beginning of the following year I make another inventory and by comparing the inventories year by year I can see whether I am running behind or whether my property is increasing. I don't take an inventory at the full value of my property, but for what I think it would sell at a public sale or on the market.

THE CASH ACCOUNT

Sales are easily checked. I find it easy to keep track of the monthly milk check, or sales of hogs, horses, cattle or other produce. Country produce which is taken to the store, I keep track of by filing the bills. I find it easier to keep track of sales that bring in money than my expenditures.

I run a current account at the bank and pay everything by check, unless too small, and at the end of the month I get my checks back and take a copy of each in the cash book and balance the month's transactions.

Farm stock accounting is also important and just as easy. For instance, with horses it is interesting to show the original cost and their cost to date, also the receipts. In the

five years that I have been farming on my own account, I have had losses and gains on individuals, but on the whole, gains, as after paying the original cost I have \$900 worth of horses and \$100 in cash. The horses, besides, have done the work on my 100-acre dairy farm.

The same with the cattle. I can give you facts and figures concerning my pure bred Holsteins, such as capital invested to date, receipts from sales and so forth. This account is an important one. It enables me to keep pace with the business.

ACCOUNTS WITH CROPS

I have learned good lessons from my farm crop accounting. This accounting has made me a strong believer in the short rotation. I find that corn is a profitable crop, yielding more feed than almost any other crop if handled through a silo. Hay stands also as a profitable crop, it requiring the least amount of labor. Here are some lessons from my crop accounting.

To put one acre of corn in the silo four days' work are required for all operations, including preparation of the soil. One acre of mangels requires 12 days' work; an acre of hay one day's work; an acre of oats one and one-half day's work.

It costs me to raise one acre of corn, including

seed, manure, rent and labor, about \$20. With a low average yield of 12 tons an acre, this represents a cost of \$1.66 a ton. Think of it! Two and one-half tons of ensilage is equivalent in feeding value of one ton of hay. Cheap feed isn't it? The account book taught me that.

My account shows me that mangels cost me \$21.21 an acre or not quite four cents a bushel. Oats cost me \$10 an acre including all expenses and the yield was 35 bushels, or about 30 cents a bushel. With this crop there is a little depreciation in the value of the land, while with corn, roots, or clover, the land is left in better condition.

My Experience with Rape

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

As a crop for the fall pasturing of sheep, hogs and cattle other than milk cows, rape is unexcelled. It retains its natural succulency when all other vegetation has been either killed outright or severely injured by the frost.

I almost invariably sow it broadcast. Sowed broadcast it requires less labor and gives as good results as when sown in drills. As it is such a

Anent the Dust Mulch

By L. R. Walbran.

If one turns over a board or scrapes away some straw lying upon the ground, the ground is seen to be moist while the surrounding, exposed ground may be dry. If one scatters straw upon dry ground, it will be found in a few days that the dry ground has become moist. The upper few inches of surface will be seen to have accumulated moisture. This moisture would have been given up to the air and thus lost to the soil had not the straw been applied.

A layer of dry soil acts in the same way when applied to land. It is plain that this layer of dry soil can be applied to the land from the land itself, by the use of suitable machinery. The dirt mulch can be applied with but little cost and because of this, and because it saves the moisture so well, it becomes of incalculable value to farming.

AFTER A RAIN

After a heavy rain, one observes the soil in the garden or in the cornfield to be packed and hard. By running over the ground with a cultivator, the packed soil is broken and a mulch

is established. The formation of the mulch prevents in great measure the loss of moisture. The loss of moisture is prevented by the stoppage of the capillary movement of water. It would be much the same if one were to cut off a lamp wick and fasten the two cut ends by wires. Oil would not pass from one part of the wick to another. Forming a mulch on land does not entirely prevent the loss of moisture but the moisture saved may amount to 50 per cent. or even considerably more.

There are several conditions that affect the dirt mulch. The deeper soil mulch is the more effective and the more expensive to make, and the deeper the mulch the more fertile soil there is lost for the plants. A soil mulch becomes poorer with age and so it may have to be renewed occasionally. This is especially true if a rain should come. Dirt mulches can be better made when the soil is moist.

Summer Care of Calves

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

The practice of turning the past winter and fall crop of calves into the back pasture to shift for themselves, is one which is still too common in some parts of the country. Perhaps they receive a feed of skim milk at irregular intervals when there is a little spare time for feeding them.

If the calves are allowed to run on a nice grass paddock at a convenient distance from the stable, and fed regularly, the time and labor will be well expended. If they are put into the stable during the heat of the day they will do all the better. If this cannot be done conveniently, get a few rough boards and build a shelter in the corner of the field. It need not be anything elaborate. The calves will enjoy the shade and relief from the flies.



Dairy Cattle that Pay their Board and Justify their Owner's Confidence in Them. All cows don't pay their board as Mr. C. F. Whiteley's statistics abundantly demonstrate. These cows do. They are the staff of life to Mr. Bowen, Glenora, Ont., who considers good dairy cows the first requisite to success in dairying. And who will disagree with Mr. Bowen's conclusion?

rank grower it smothers out all weed growth.

Last summer I took over a small orchard of one and a half acres which had received very little cultivation for some years. In fact, the most of it was in sod. The roots were feeding so close to the surface that it was impossible to plow to any depth without seriously injuring the trees. I plowed this as best I could and after harrowing, sowed rape broadcast.

As the plowing had to be done when the ground was very dry, it left the soil in a rather rough condition. I was very doubtful if the rape would be a success, but I was willing to experiment. I was surprised at the good stand which resulted. After picking the small crop of apples which the trees bore, I turned the hogs in. After feeding on the rape tops for a short time they took to the entire field. I let them go ahead and they turned the roots field upside-down.

I am getting this orchard in a fine state of cultivation this season. I have noticed that if hogs were not ringed they will feed very little on the tops but tear up the plants, feeding on the roots. For this reason if I intend pasturing either cattle or sheep on a rape field, I turn them in first and after they have cropped it down turn in the hogs and they feed on the roots.



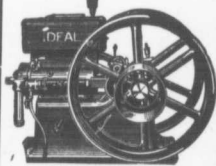
If there were no Fords, automobil- ing would be like yachting—the sport of rich men. But by center- ing his effort upon the production of one good car, Henry Ford has brought the price down within reason—and the easy reach of the many.

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

GASOLINE ENGINES

11 to 80 H.P.

Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Windmill Calvary

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS
The little metal ear markers you will want in the spring. Send now for free circular and sample, send name and address to-day.
F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

FERTILIZERS

For information regarding all kinds of mixed and unmixed fertilizers of the highest grade write to
THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO., LTD.
West Toronto - Ontario

Power-house on wheels

Carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt tightener and Pump Jack. Equal to any job anywhere at any desired speed.

GILSON *Power-Plant*
Engines deliver 100% service. Useful in more ways than any other engine. Gilson Engines receive from 1 to 80 H.P.—all types. Write for particulars.
GILSON Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
York St.,
Guelph, Ontario.



PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!



Pure Bred, the best that money can buy



GET ONE FREE

Nine New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy DOES THE TRICK

Our premium offer of pure bred pigs has always been exceedingly popular, and now the holidays are here and the young people are free, every one is working for a pig.

START NOW, DON'T WASTE A MINUTE

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Alfalfa for Ensilage

Will you kindly give me some information on the best way to make ensilage from alfalfa? What do you consider is the value of good alfalfa ensilage as compared with ensilage made from corn. In this neighborhood the weather is some- times certain for curing hay at the end of June, and it would often be an advantage to put part at least of the first cutting of alfalfa in a silo. The second crop of so the silo would again be the best way to save the crop. Would you advise putting the alfalfa through a cutter? Would you cut the alfalfa en masse? If the silo or strip a layer off the whole top of the silo? What grain ration, if any, would you feed to supplement the alfalfa hay or ensilage for milk production?—J. G. H., B. C.

In Henry's Feeds and Feeding, the nutritive value of ensilage from corn and alfalfa is given as follows:

	Dry	Carbo
Matter.	27.5	31.5
Protein.	8	8.5
Fat	1.9	1.9
Corn.	20.9	9
	11.3	.7

Comparing the analysis of these two feeds we find that the alfalfa has a

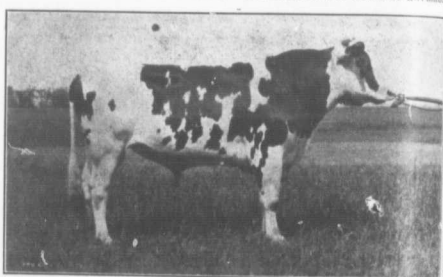
ensilage contains such a large proportion of protein, home-grown clover combined with a small proportion of cotton seed or oil cake meal would be most satisfactory. Where corn ensilage is fed, being deficient in protein, more largely of protein rich food, such as bran, oil cake and cotton seed meal.

If the ensilage is to be fed in winter when the process of decay is slow, it would be immaterial whether the ensilage were taken from only a part of the surface or from the whole surface. In summer when the decay is more rapid, and it is necessary to use several inches of silage a day to prevent decay, it might be well to cut down through the silage, using only half of the surface at a time.

Fertilizer for Second Hay Crop

Would it be advisable to cut the second crop of hay from a meadow the first year seeded? If so, would it be wise to apply any fertilizer after the first cutting? What would be the best kind to apply? The hay is mostly clover and has been grown with chips most in this vicinity.—O. N. McP. Que.

I consider that it would be advisable



A Grand Start Towards Building a Great Herd

H. R. Craig, Howick, Que., goes on the principle that the sire is the most important consideration in the establishing of his Holstein herd. Here is his selection: Sir Arnie Beets Sire 2nd, a grandson of King Sire, and bred by Dr. H. Harrow, Vaudreuil, Que. Study his information here. Then note his breeding as given on page 17 this issue.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

little more dry matter, more than three times as much digestible protein, almost three times as much digestible fat, but that it is deficient in carbohydrates. Reducing the fat content to its carbohydrate equivalent we find that alfalfa has the equivalent of 13.25 per cent of digestible carbohydrates and corn 13.05.

Your plan of making the cuttings of alfalfa that are difficult to cure into ensilage, appeals to us as a sensible one. We would suggest that you cut the alfalfa as soon as the second growth appears at the base and run it through a cutting box into the silo. Those who have had experience with alfalfa ensilage tell us that while good ensilage may be made from long alfalfa, that the chances of success are much greater where the alfalfa is first run through the cutting box, in that the cut alfalfa packs more closely into the silo; thus thoroughly excluding the air.

Another plan that has been successfully tried is to run dry cut straw into the silo along with the alfalfa. When it comes out the straw is then in a most palatable condition for feeding, and the dry straw takes up some of the excess moisture of the alfalfa. In any case the alfalfa should be allowed to wilt somewhat before putting into the silo.

Alfalfa hay or alfalfa silage would make almost a balanced ration for the cow giving an ordinary quantity of milk, say 20 to 25 lbs of milk a day. Cows giving a large flow would need to be fed grain as well. As alfalfa

to cut the second crop on the first year meadow. The second crop will be better this year than it will ever be again, and the meadow will not be injured thereby. It might be well to give the field a light top-dressing of barnyard manure between cuttings applying it with the manure spreader. It will act both as a fertilizer and as a mulch. Should it be desired to apply a concentrate, nitrate of soda, say 100 lbs. per acre, might be used, applying it on a dry day so that the dew will not cause it to singe the young leaves.—Frank T. Shutt, C.E.F., Ottawa.

To Make Hay Caps

I see an article on caps for capping alfalfa hay in Farm and Dairy. Where can I obtain these caps?—R. L. Oxford G. Ont.

Our hay caps are made from 3 gauge galvanized iron. They are made on the same principle as the top of an oil can, by cutting in a circle to the centre and drawing the edges in and then fastening the overlapping part with four rivets. They are then trimmed to make it round. We had our caps made in our own town by a local tinsmith. It cost about 42 cents each, the tinsmith furnishing everything. The width of the iron used is 36 inches. The cap has sufficient slope so that when placed on the floor it is 7 1/2 inches high.—Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer, West, Ont.

In the weed battle no quarter is given; it is a fight to the death.

Are Impro

"The one conclusion of that loss of occasion in the lack of sound the new 'E' of the Board. Ex-G-Ed senior editor sum up the resolution of the case concluding over a year 1890 to 1908, and work. It plate cover case as ample op



This illustration Howick, Que., h production

the value of up-to-date met farming. The hundreds of bands of cows, reached and putletin from the moment of Agricul portment phases "Wrong info both from the bulletin is base maris confused the reader not gard to the man was collected. V that the average stabled commo owner an annu while the average in poor stables, year only 23 cent of her feed. Ho that the differen stabling, but are on the wh and had better what proportion should credit to



Another S

trailing factors w determining. I From the 322 having been fed 6,000 lbs. of 11.80 resulted in the worth 31.10. The 31.10 of the same ref silage formed a pi Comparing herd those not reported larger part of who have silage and wh ed as representing run of dairy herd (States), we find th fiable to unprofit the silage fed is to those not reported

Are Improvements Profitable?

"The one great and paramount... that is less of profit in dairying is occasioned in nine cases out of 10 by a lack of sound dairy intelligence on the part of the farmer who is behind the cow."

that the probabilities of making a profit are nearly three to one in favor of the silage feeder as compared with the average dairy farmer.

2. In the 652 herds, comprising 9,365 cows, reported as being of good dairy type, a cow paid her owner an average annual profit of \$17.38; while 685 herds, numbering 8,104 cows, not of dairy type, returned a profit of \$2.63 cents per head—the word "profits" here meaning the excess of receipts over value of feed.

We find, further, that the ratio of profit to unprofitable herds is in nine times as great among herds of good dairy type as it is among herds lacking good dairy type.



The Basis of a Coming Holstein Herd

The illustration will give an idea of the kind of foundation that the H. H. Craig, Howick, Que., has laid for a Holstein herd. He bred but is the one illustrated on page six this week. The cows are the deep bodied, low set kind that combine production with desirable type.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

the value of scientific findings and up-to-date methods as applied to dairy farming. The census embraces many hundreds of herds and many thousands of cows, and the conclusions were reached and published in a recent bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture, cover all the important phases of dairying.

"Wrong inferences might be drawn both from the data upon which this bulletin is based and from the summaries compiled from this data had the reader not been informed in regard to the manner in which the data was collected. We learn, for example, that the average cow of the 639 herds managed comfortably returned the owner an annual profit of \$14.12, while the average cow of the 323 herds in poor stables produced during one year only 23 cents more than the cost of her feed. Here we can not believe that the difference is due wholly to the fact that the cows, comfortably stabled, but are justified in assuming that the cows comfortably stabled were, on the whole, better individuals and had better feed and care. Just what proportion of the difference we should credit to any one of these con-

3. The owners of 164 herds, numbering 6,202 cows, were registered as readers of dairy papers. This group repaid the cost of feed to be \$34.78 per cow, and secured \$1.42 for each dollar spent for feed, or a profit of \$14.54 a cow.

The cow owners whose minds were not illuminated nor their methods improved through the influence of dairy literature controlled 763 herds, comprising 9,122 cows. The feed of the cows cost them a little less, viz. \$35, but they made an average annual profit of only \$1.85 a cow. Of these non-readers, 48 per cent actually lost money in following the dairy business.

The records also show that the ratio of profitable to unprofitable herds is seven times as great among readers as it is among those who do not read.

4. The number of herds reported as occupying good stables was 639, comprising 9,506 head. These returned their owners a net profit of \$1.41 cents on each dollar's worth of feed (\$1.41 return for \$1), or \$14.12 profit a head for the year; while the 323 poorly stabled herds, containing 3,775 cows, returned to their owners only 23 cents

BIG CARTAGE COMPANY RECOMMENDS

MOLASSINE MEAL

Made in England

THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY:

THE SHEDDEN FORWARDING CO. LIMITED

THE GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM, THE INTERCOLONIAL RY. SYSTEM, ETC. 402 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Dear Sirs—I have much pleasure in recommending your "MOLASSINE MEAL" which has been used by this Company for several years with good results.

ROYAL WARRANT



After supplying the Royal Stables... the Majesty King George V... the Hon. W. Warburton, the makers of the

This Company owns and uses such a large number of Horses that its feeding becomes a very important feature with them. "MOLASSINE MEAL" will do as much for your horses—try it.

Look for this Trade Mark

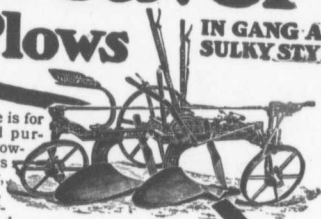


Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Get it at your Dealers or write us directly.

MOLASSINE MEAL OF CANADA, LIMITED 830 ST. JOHN N.B. MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Cockshutt Plows IN GANG AND SULKY STYLES

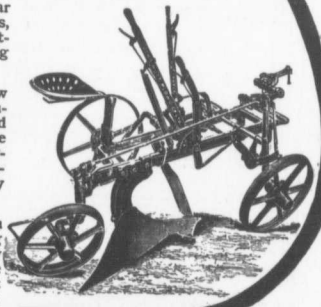
THIS line is for general purpose plowing. Both plows have a strong, all-steel frame, with easily-operated and convenient hand levers. Each frame is carried on a large land-on wheel and on front and rear furrow wheels, which have dust-proof, self-oiling bearings.



THE "Beaver" Plows are prime favorites. They have remarkable sales. They meet general farming needs perfectly. Get the "Cockshutt" Catalogue for full details.

Both furrow wheels are connected to and controlled by the pole. This arrangement results in easy guidance.

Bottoms, with knife or rolling colter, for any kind of soil, are supplied to meet the needs of each buyer.



Write to-day for full particulars and Catalogue detailing "Beaver" Plows. It comes for a post card. Write to-day.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG For Sale in Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada by THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED Montreal, SMITHS FALLS, ST. John, N.B.

Another Selection from the Herd of H. H. Craig, Howick, Que.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



trolling factors we have no means of determining. 1. From the 329 herds reported as having been fed silage, numbering 6,800 cows, \$1.30 was received for each dollar's worth of feed consumed, or \$1.90, the average return for the year; while the 323 herds not reported as occupying silage farms a part of their rations. Comparing herds fed silage with those not reported to be so fed (the latter part of which probably did not have silage and which may be regarded as representing the actual common run of dairy herds in the United States), we find that the ratio of profitable to unprofitable herds among the silage fed is to that ratio among those not reported as 2.8 is to 1; or

more than the cost of their feed. The ratio of profitable to unprofitable herds is more than seven times as great among herds in good stables as it is among herds in poor stables.

"It is the strongest confirmation of the trustworthiness of arguments if the methods which are held to prove work out successfully in practice. It will be a source of assurance to the instructor in dairying to find that his teachings are useful when applied to business; and, on the other hand, the farmer can with confidence put such teachings into practice if he finds that other farmers have done so with profit.

The conclusions are, that what is theoretically sound in dairy instruction is practicable in dairy farming.

POULTRY YARD

Canadian Hens at Storrs

Canadian hens are doing well in the great International Egg Laying Competition, being conducted by the Philadelphia North American at Storrs Conn. In this competition pens of five pullets or hens collected from all over the world. In fact, there are just an even 100 entries.

Last year, as Farm and Dairy readers will remember, McLeod Bros. of Benah Farm, Stony Creek, Ont., were right up at the top. The same Canadian poultrymen have two pens of White Wyandottes competing in this year. One pen of 34 weeks of the competition. Their pullets, however, have done a lot better, having 624 eggs to their credit. The other is only one pen ahead of them, as five English birds owned by E. Cam, near Preston, England, have produced 674 eggs.

A. P. Hillhouse, Bondville, Que., has the only pair in Brown Leghorns, his pen of five hens having produced 453 eggs to date.

Mr. R. A. Morrison, Cataragui, Ont., a contributor to the poultry department of Farm and Dairy, has a bunch of White Leghorn pullets with 574 eggs to their credit. They are, however, in stiff competition, as one pen owned by Tom Barron, Calfortch, England, has produced 524 eggs, and other yields of White Leghorn pens are 745 eggs, 703 eggs, 662 eggs and 669 eggs.

As there are 52 weeks in the competition and only 34 have been concluded, there is still an opportunity for a few notches.

Removal of Male Birds

It is remarkable how few farmers appreciate the importance of infertility in market eggs. To make provision for the infertility of an egg does not necessarily guarantee the absolute preservation of its good quality; but such an egg, being free of the active germ cell, will not, under ordinary storage conditions, deteriorate seriously.

The great bulk of eggs which are spoiled for purposes of consumption are the fertile eggs, which having been subjected to heat above 70 degrees, undergo partial incubation. If the heat is continuous and strong enough, the development of the chick will continue; but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and the eggs become bad. Such eggs are known in the trade as "blood rags," "floats," "heavy floats," "roas," depending upon the degree of deterioration they have undergone.

Farmers have any knowledge of these facts, and consequently practically none have made any effort to ensure infertility. They seem to have the erroneous impression that the presence of the male bird is essential to the production of a maximum number of eggs; but it has been proved beyond all question of doubt that such an arrangement is not necessary, and for the reasons set forth, is highly undesirable. Bulletin 208, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Our Chicken Management

Priscilla Buchner Francis, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Our flock consists of 88 thrifty hens. We have a mixture of Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas. This latter I consider a very superior hen. She lays a very large white egg and the flavor is delightful.

Our hens lay well as we gathered 54 dozen eggs before Easter and have sold 82 dozen since that time. This does

not include those consumed in the home.

We have 56 chickens on hand, and a grand mother. In the first place she will cover 15 eggs and usually brings out 15 smart little chicks and takes good care of them.

We always have our coops ready to receive the chickens as soon as they are hatched. We coop them on plowed ground so that we can move the coops around.

Our feeding ration consists of cooked rice, bread crumbs, cornmeal, buckwheat and corn. We give them all of the thick sour milk they can drink. This sour milk is excellent for both chicks and laying hens. We also green feed, such as lettuce and beet leaves cut into small pieces.

The mother hen and chicks are allowed an afternoon run every day for about three hours. They soon become accustomed to this treatment and always return to their coop at evening.

Our Veterinary Adviser

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.—I have a five-year-old Clyde cow. He got over a leg on under side near hock. The same leg a lump size of a man's fist formed about three weeks ago and scratched a bloody hock inside hind leg. It became hot and painful and I rubbed with iodine and poufy as though there is fluid there. Our blacksmith advised blistering with Gamburge's Castile Balsam. While it blistered heavy it has not reduced swelling. I sent him to a vet, who said I was using wrong remedy and advised bathing and using bergs lard and also to work him. He shows no lameness at all, is very fat and heavy for his size. Would say he would go 1500 lb. now. As he is a valuable horse can you kindly send this letter for an opinion and advise if curable though vet. says it may be hopeless.—W. D., New Westminster Dist. B. C.

This is a bursal enlargement, and very hard to treat successfully. It may be reduced in time by the use of absorbents or repeatedly blistering with a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little of this well in once daily and have patience. It is not probable the lump will cause lameness, and you need not be disappointed if treatment fails to reduce it to any great extent.

MUD FEVER.—My horse got mud fever about six weeks ago. I got an application from the doctor and it healed the cracks, but the swelling is not yet down. Can I do to bring it back to its right size?—D. D., Ontario.

Purge him with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. When his bowels regain normal condition give regular exercise and give one dram iodide of potassium every night and morning. Hand rub the legs well frequently and keep bandage on when he stands in the stable.

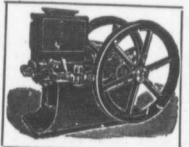
WON'T LET MILK DOWN.—We have a Jersey cow that is. She will not give down her milk. She is six years old. Prior to getting her she had always had a good milk. I took this one right away from her and have rubbed the bag with hot water and used vaseline. Is there any other way to induce milk flow?—W. D., New Westminster Dist. B. C.

This is due to nervousness. Cows cannot voluntarily "hold up" their milk. Petting, giving a mash or other food of which the cow is fond during milking is all that can be done. When she becomes accustomed to being milked and gets over her nervousness it is probable she will do all right.

Subscribers are asked to notify Circulation Department immediately on change of address. Send in your old address as well as your new one.—Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

"MONARCHS" Give You Full Fuel Power

"Monarchs" are so well designed that the fuel is all used to make power—not to carbonize inside the cylinder: This means low running cost. It means that each "Monarch" gives power over its ratings. You benefit by a fuel saving that gives you more of the "Monarch" in a few years—giving you years of farm power benefits thereafter—get one—1/2 to 3/4 h.p. size.



Have you our free "red circle" folder? CANADIAN ENGINES Limited, DUNNVILLE, ONT. Sole Selling Agents in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, Montreal, Que., St. John, N. B. SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

7% BONDS PROFIT-SHARING Series \$100, \$500 and \$1000 TERMS 5 YEARS

Withdrawable after one year. Send for special folder. NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED Confederation Life Bldg. TORONTO

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.



You won't be a "lucky" dairyman till you get an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

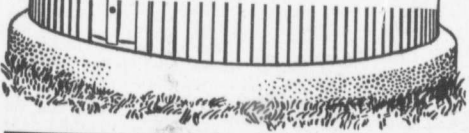
The "lucky" dairyman is the man who takes advantage of every opportunity to increase his milk or cream production without increasing his feeding cost, and who leaves no stone unturned to make every cow he owns produce the last cent of possible profit.

That's the kind of "lucky" cow owners you'll find with Ideal Green Feed Silos on their farms. They know that a good silo pays for itself the first year and after that is all clear profit.

If you don't know why send for our free Silo Book which contains much valuable information about the erection of silos and the advantages of silage.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA Exclusive Canadian Distributors of the "World Standard" De Laval Cream Separators MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Efficiency and Fences

Jas. McKee, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Farm efficiency demands as few fences and as large fields as we can possibly have. I am just beginning to find this out and I am getting rid of my old fences just as fast as I can tear them down and cart away the

rubbish that has accumulated in the corners.

When I bought this farm some six years ago there were 12 fields on the 100 acres. The shape of those fields was bad, there were gores in all as the land had been cleared. Of course the fence corners afforded the most convenient dumping ground for my few rocks that were picked up. I never thought much about doing away with the fences and changing the shape of the fields for the first two years. I just took the shape of the fields for granted, as all the neighbors

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION:

One day I got an eye opener. I sent my man to cultivate a 10-acre field of corn; the largest field on the farm; by the way. It took him just one day. The next day I started him on a five-acre field adjoining. I expected him to be done by noon. It took him almost all day and then he was more tired and cranky at the end of the five acres than he had been at the end of the ten. So was the horse.

I might not have thought anything about it had the hired man been a native of the place; but he was not. "Why don't you get decent sized fields?" he asked. "I never saw such a messy patchwork of fields as you have on this farm."

I did not like the way he gave his advice, but the more I thought about it, the samer his idea seemed, so one day I called him aside and asked him just what he would do about it. The upshot of it all was that we drew a diagram of the farm with the fences on it and then laid it out in four big fields using the fences already up where possible, but removing all intervening fences.

A LITTLE AT A TIME

I did not clear all these fences up the first year. It was heavy work, because of the stone piles in the corners. Every spare minute, however, both I and the man were on the job with a team and for the last couple of years I have had the satisfaction of good big fields and hence efficiency in cultivation.

Even after I had most of the fences removed I found that there were bound to be gores in two of the fields, because of a large open ditch that ran completely across the farm. The ditch was nicely grassed on the bottom and sides and I was solemnly warned by the previous owner not to break the sod off the edge of the ditch or it would soon get filled in. I wrote to Prof. Day and he suggested tiling in place of a ditch. For the last year and a half an eight-inch tile has been carrying the water satisfactorily and we have been plowing, harrowing and cultivating right over the top of it. I believe that the time saved in our large fields as compared with the time that all farm operations took in the small fields pays every year for the expense to which we were put in removing the surplus fencing.

Destroying Weeds

A good system of rotation, that includes cultivated crops, offers the best means of combating the common weeds; but its success is almost entirely dependent upon the manner and persistency with which the soil is cultivated. To insure reasonable success, the disk and the harrow should be used frequently, while the weeds are still small, and the crops while growing should be given frequent cultivation.

Fortunately, the same tillage operations that are used in putting the soil in a condition to receive and conserve rainfall, to prepare the seed-bed and to liberate plant food, are likewise useful in combating weeds.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS Save Much Time and Labor in Summer

BESIDES greatly increasing the quantity and improving the quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save much valuable time and labor. This great saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages. As compared with any kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery with a DE LAVAL is a big item in its favor. As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair. These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested. See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.



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

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION Aug. 23rd TORONTO Sept. 8th \$55000.00 in Prizes For Products of the Farm, the Home and the Garden New Live Stock Department and Extension of Prizes to encourage the Small Breeder ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th For Prize List and Information write J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager, CITY HALL, TORONTO

The Sheath Rod Mr. W. S. Rogers, State Fire Marshall, of the State of Ohio, says that "The metal in a Lightning Rod should be so shaped as to give a large surface, because the current caused by a thunderbolt is of the sort that travels near the surface of a conductor." This is called "skin effect," for the electricity crowds into the one-thirtieth of an inch next to the extreme surface. There is a form of Rod known to the trade as the "Sheath Rod," which is of ideal construction. The copper is on the surface, where the current goes. The "Sheath Rod" with the greatest conducting surface is the "UNIVERSAL" It is fastened with a "Lock Joint" Our Goods are "Made in Canada" by The Universal Lightning Rod Co., Hespeler, Ont.

AD. TALK XC

"Lowest Prices in the City" "Absolutely the Best."

Were you ever at a loss to know if a certain advertisement were genuine or only a fake? Perhaps it was something in which you were much interested—a piece of machinery you needed or a liniment you thought might be good for your lame driver? Have you ever been suspicious of such ads. or those of similar nature? Has there not been something some time in your experience which you would like to investigate and yet were just a little fearful of getting stung? If you are like the rest of us, you have been up against such a proposition more than once. Perhaps you have been party. Well, if you have, did it partly destroy your faith in all advertisements?

What do you think of the statements at the top of this column? They appeared beside some shoes in the window of a city store recently. If you believed both, you would probably deceive yourself.

"Lower Prices than Usually Charged" "Not Surpassed by any in the City."

Then I feel they would carry conviction and inspire confidence. Note the contrast in the two statements.

And so in every phase of advertising we find this great latitude—from the absolute fake, bearing but a shade of the truth—from that which carries but a shade of suspicion to those which inspire our entire confidence. How, then, can the average reader detect the fake from the sincere? What are the earmarks of the good and the bad?

To answer these questions one would need to be as clever as Sherlock Holmes, or even more so. But there is a solution for the problem. Throw the burden upon the shoulders of the publisher. He it is who introduces you to deceptive advertisers. Let him purify his columns. Place your confidence only with that paper or magazine which excludes advertisements of questionable things, fraudulent schemes, and refuses to be a tool of fakirs or criminals, and absolutely guarantees all its advertisers to its readers.

And to you, Mr. Advertiser, "Truth well but simply told" in your advertisements is more convincing, creates greater faith than those statements bordering on the unbelievable. Your advertisement is a bond—a mortgage on your future which will be foreclosed at any time that you fail to keep faith with your customers.

Advertise in Farm and Dairy—a paper that keeps its columns pure—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"



One of 28

AN Underwood is worth what you pay for it. It may be one at \$130 or at \$1500.

There are 28 models—adaptable to every requirement of writing, adding, subtracting, computing; and system work of all kinds.

AS every record of competition shows, the Underwood increases the efficiency of the operator at least 20% over any other typewriter.

Even a correspondence Underwood will save its cost almost in the first year.

AN Underwood is an advertisement for the man who owns it.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd.

All Canadian Cities

Head Office, Toronto

Make Sure

of protecting yourself against loss, by mentioning Farm and Dairy when writing to advertisers. Note conditions of our guarantee on Editorial Page.

Can Be Sown With Seed Drill

Use HARAB FERTILIZERS for your fall wheat. They are so dry and so finely ground that they can be sown with an ordinary seed drill.

HARAB FERTILIZERS

Write for full particulars about the fall wheat fertilizer. are natural fertilizers and nourish the soil besides stimulating the crops.

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

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.

Timely Pointers for the Maker

L. A. Zufelt, Supt., Kingston Dairy School

The one predominating factor affecting the quality of creamery butter is the system of cream collection which has so generally been adopted. This method has become an established, permanent fixture notwithstanding all the opposition offered it. We must recognize its permanency and, instead of opposing, endeavor to so guide it as to obtain the best results.

The greatest difficulty that is met with is in getting the cream delivered clean, flavored and sweet in the tendency on the part of the manufacturer to lengthen the time between deliveries. Now that hot weather is here these defects will become more serious unless steps are taken to minimize them, and I would offer the following suggestions for the guidance of the creamery manager:

- (1) Set your patrons an example in cleanliness by having everything in and about the creamery spotlessly clean and sanitized each day.
- (2) Pay particular attention to the receiving room or weigh stand and see that this is thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned each day.
- (3) Keep the outside of the cream vats and covers clean. These are intended to have the cream on the inside not outside.
- (4) Remember that hot water and plenty of elbow grease is the most effective remedy for all manner of injurious germs.
- (5) Insist on your patrons cooling their cream immediately after being separated to below 50 degrees F. and maintained at that temperature till delivered.
- (6) Weed out all rusty cans and utensils used for holding cream.
- (7) Use pure cultures for ripening.
- (8) If the cream is so overripe when received that a pure culture would be useless, then cool the cream to churning temperature at once and keep at that temperature until churned.
- (9) Butter made from overripe cream contains an excess of casing; to partially overcome this, churn at as low a temperature as possible and stop when granules are about the size of wheat. Then wash thoroughly with two waters.
- (10) Wage a relentless war on the flies, and in this respect remember that screams are of little value and that flies go only where they can get food. Starve them out.

(11) The butter will never be of better quality than the cream. If you are doing your work properly and still the quality is not up to your standard, then pay more attention to the cream producing end of the business if you wish for better results.

What is a Day's Work

By Jas. Sorensen in Dairy Record

We recently received a letter from a buttermaker asking how many tubs of butter per week one man should be able to make alone, and what salary a buttermaker should receive when working to his full capacity. We are willing to admit that it is beyond our understanding to answer such questions definitely, as there are so many different ways of making butter; and that the different buttermakers' capacity to work vary so much, and what one man would call "map," some other man would consider altogether too much work.

For instance, not long ago, we saw one buttermaker who said that last summer he made over 100 tubs of butter per week all alone and in addition tested every delivery of cream. It was suggested to him that this was too much work for one man, and he seemed to think different; he stated that he would rather do the work alone than have help, as he then sure how all the work was done.

Then we have in mind another buttermaker who was kicking because he had to make 20 tubs per week without help. He told the creamery manager that he wanted a helper or else he would have to quit, and he kept on kicking for help till he got fired.

Now, here are two extremes, and we don't hesitate to say that both of these buttermakers are a little wrong. The first buttermaker is, we believe, doing more work than he should, while the other fellow would not do from overwork; even if he had his work doubled. We will not attempt to say how much butter one man should make, but will say that a man, while the other syndicate is making around 50 tubs of butter per week can well afford to give the butter maker some help, provided the butter maker is a first class man who understands all the details, such as starters, making, etc. Of course, if the butter maker is not a first class man, then he might easily do the work alone, and the chances are he would do no better even if he had no assistance.

It is a great deal easier to mix butter the old way, just dumping the cream into a vat and let it take care of itself, than it is to use starters and ripen the cream so as to produce the best possible butter, and the aptitude buttermaker will test every churn for moisture and keep a daily record of his water and when it takes time, but it is also worth money to the creamery, and it is not to be expected that the buttermaker doing all of these things can make many tubs of butter, and that is why ways along the line of his resistance.

There can be no doubt that if you pay any creamery to furnish a good buttermaker with plenty of help, he also pay him a good salary, and we consider that a good salary for a good man is not less than \$100 per month. The salary paid a buttermaker must, of course, be governed somewhat by the amount of work he has to do, and he can afford to work for less money in a small creamery than in a larger creamery, where there is more work as well as greater responsibility.

Alfalfa Questions Answered

(Continued from page 81)

We are next seen in the cost keeping department and will be pleased to report results as to the relative costs of the old and the new way of handling the crop, and the added results of the gains in milk records of our herd from the increased nutrition in the feed.

We have never experienced as trouble in getting a good catch of alfalfa nor have we ever seen our herd in better producing condition after a crop has been plowed up. The breaking is hard, I will acknowledge, but the results pay for the extra and horse feed consumed. We do not account would reduce our acreage and would not care to run a dairy herd without this most excellent of all roughages. Well cured alfalfa and mature corn silage means the amount of high-priced grains concentrated feeds can be reduced to about from six to eight pounds on cows producing on the average of 50 pounds of milk a day.

Cheese

Makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Department.

Re Exterior

An Eastern writer says: "Yes, we need 'Chest' I mean. Interest that article in the Victoria column of some Farm and Dairy" believes that Canada are in very poor shape so far as concerned.

How about the condition of our work as a dairymen? I have travelled over one of the Ontario dairy farms and seen some of the best cheese factories we have.

My own syndicate has visited other syndicate factories, however, and it pointed at an uncleaned vat and uncleaned butter broken down and scattered about the floor. I will keep lawn in my cheese factory in mind.

The interiors of our cheese factories are fairly good, but the outside is in a bad shape to make a very little of the interior.

He is making every thing the maker urges him around his stables, and, in order that the milk product, the product of his hands, and the condition of the factory remark, "Well, I guess looks about as well as I can get."

What an advantage would have the milk in his factory neat and clean it would almost make with shame to bring to such a clean state.

The maker would see such better position of the dairy factory if he could afford to do so.

An convinced maker would take much of himself and his occupation his factory a little better.

I frequently suggest that our just go outside an hour looking things up calculations as to what he might be made with a few dollars worth of cents' worth of grain.

Curing Rooms

There are a great many in which ample provision for materially reducing the curing room at a very low cost.

And usually the dairy the greater the better. There are many making cheese after the many times the milk would be required by a tank of the work of curing.

It is not possible to cure cheese in boxes, and all done by hand will save a truck of utility could be made in a time required 75 per cent will save the time of a comparatively close room door.



It is well to have visions of a better life than that of every day, but it is the life of every day from which elements of a better life must come.—Maeterlinck.

Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

"Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs-Merrill Company"

(Continued from last week)

WHEN she had first come out on the porch she had seen the young Bob ride up to the store on one of his colts, and she ran flooey down to the front gate and called to him. He consented instantly to ride over and deliver the note for her, but he shot an uneasy glance at her from beneath his wide hat as he put the letter in his pocket. "Is anything wrong, Miss Rose Mary?" he asked anxiously but respectfully.

"No, Bob, dear, nothing that—that I can't make—right," she answered in a soft, fearless voice, and as he got on his horse and rode away she came slowly up the long front walk that was moonflecked from the leaves of the tall trees. Then once more she stood on the old door sill—at bay.

And as she looked at the old hedge across the sweet, blooming clover-fields, with the darkened house behind her, again the waters of despair rose broad-high and heart-high, beat against her aching throat and were just about to dash over her head as she stretched out one arm to the hills and with a broken cry bent her white forehead on the curve of the other, but suddenly bent head, tearing blind eyes, quivering breast and supplicating arms were folded tight in a strong embrace and warm, thirsty lips pressed against the tears on her cheeks as Everett's voice with a choke and a gulp made its way into her consciousness.

"I feel like shaking the very life out of you, Rose Mary Alloway," was his tender form of greeting.

"You're squeezing it out," came in all the voice that Rose Mary could command for an answer. And the broad-shouldered, burden-bearing, independent woman that was the Rose of Old Harpeth melted into just a tender cry who crushed her heart against her lover's and elung as meekly as any ally in vine to her young lord oak. "But I don't care," she finished up under his chin. And Everett's laugh that greeted and accepted her unexpected meekness rang through the hall and brought a commotion in answer.

The wee dogs, keen both of ear and scent, shot like small electric volts from Stonie's couch, hurried themselves through the hall and sprang almost waist-high against Everett's side in a perfect ecstasy of welcome. They yelped and barked and whined and nosed in a tumbling heap of palpitating joy until he was obliged to hold Rose Mary in one arm while he made an attempt to respond to and abate their enthusiasm with the other.

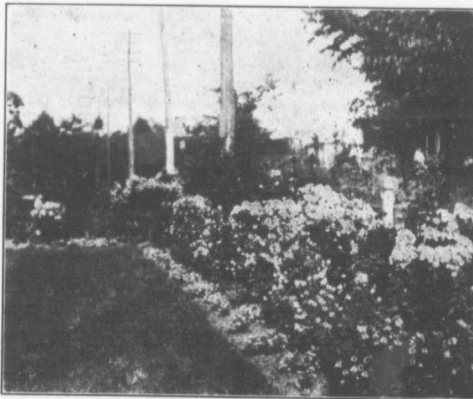
"Now, now, that's all right! Nice dogs, nice dogs!" he was answering and persuading, when a stern call from the depths of Miss Lavinia's room, the door of which Rose Mary

a minor fact as the saving of her lands and estate, but to the two little old ladies his sympathy had made him give the words of reproof with his first free breath. The bundles on the floor and the old trunk had smote his heart with a fierce pain that the impulsive warmth of his greeting and the telling of his rescue could only partly ease.

"The news only reached me day before—" he was going on to explain when, candle in hand, Uncle Tucker appeared in the doorway. His long-tailed night-shirt flapped around his bare, thin old legs, and every separate gray lock stood by itself and rampant, while his eyes seemed deeper and more mystic than ever.

"Well, what's all this ruckus?" he demanded as he peered at them across the light of his candle. "Have any kind of cyclone blown you from New York clean across here to Harpeth Valley, boy?"

"He has come back with the mercy of our Lord in his hands to save our home; and you go put on your pants before your pipes get chilled, Tucker Alloway," answered Aunt Viney in her most militant tone of voice. "And, Rose Mary, you can take that young man on out of here now so Amanda can take that shame-faced head of hers out of that feather pillow. It's all on account of that torped her in her night-cap I told her to



This Flower Border is a Model Worth Studying

In the early part of the season the bloom of this flower border in the garden of George Simpson, Carleton Co., Ont., is composed of Sweet William, Canterbury Bells and Delphinium. In the illustration Sweet William has been replaced by asters and annual larkspur for fall bloom.

keen eyes took in the situation in the dim room in which the two old wayfarers lay prepared for the morning journey, and what Miss Lavinia's stately and proper greeting would have been to him none of them ever knew, for with a couple of strides he was over by the bed at Rose Mary's side and had taken the stern old lady into his strong arms and landed a kiss on the ruffle of white nightcap just over her left ear.

"No leaving the Briars this season, Miss Lavinia," he said in laughing, choking voice as he bent across and extracted one of little Miss Amanda's hands from the tight bunch she had curled herself into under the edge of her pillow and bestowed a squeeze thereon. "It's all fixed up over at Boliver this afternoon. There's worse than oil on the place—and it's all yours now for keeps." With Rose Mary in his arms Everett had entirely forgotten to announce to her such

puffed away, and his old eyes beamed with excitement at the rush of tale of high finance.

And when last Everett paused for lack of breath, after a dramatic, the old philosopher winked at his high pitched feather pillow, blinked out into the candlelight, puffed in silence for a few minutes, then made answer in his own quiet way with a radiant smile from under his beetling white brows:

"Well," he said between puffs, "looks like fortune is, after all, curious in what she does even tail her by putting salt by nor for her own good by putting salt on. Girl faded with a knife in the back and a shaker to catch it, but you were depending on nothing but a ringed cup, as far as I can see, when it leaped in your hand. I reckon you're your answer."

"Are you willing—to have me for it, Mr. Alloway?" asked Aunt Venus ruffled smile.

"Yes," answered Uncle Tucker with his knocked the ashes out of his against the table and looked straight into Everett's eyes. "After a while of honest, straight-forward Providence to send a loving, true woman to meet him at the bar of night, and don't forget to latch the front door when you have finally yourself from that moonlight!"

And the call of the young man that came with the warm, unaccustomed gusts of winds that swept across Harpeth Valley, a riot in Everett's veins as he saw the way through the silent hall to the moonlit porch on the top of which he could see Rose Mary and in the soft light, but a lusty snore from a dark room on the next floor, his remembrance that there one greeting he had missed, he leaped over the General's little outstretched which lay a long shaft of the light from the hilltops, and was to press his lips on the warm, bestraitened ones of the small boy, restrained himself in time from going to the General in his defense, sleep what would have been as to him awake, and contented himself with a most cautious and manly grip of the chubby little hand.

"Catch it, Tobe, catch it—darned Aunt Viney's vase be broken," murmured Stonie as he turned on his bed and buried his head still deeper in pillow.

"No, General, Aunt Viney's vase is—no—going to be broken, but I answered Everett under my breath as he went away and told the General, who ever in doubt, tried his responsibility studiously.

"Rose Mary," he said a little as he stood on the bottom step of her, so that his eyes were just on level with hers as she sat and looked down upon him, "for a woman to have very little curiosity. Don't want to ask me where I've been, I went and what I've been doing, every minute since I left you. Oh, it's indifference that makes you ignore your feminine prerogative the inquisition?"

"I'm beginning at being glad you are here. Joy's just the shadow at the top of the cup, and it ain't not to be blown away, no matter how thirsty one is, ought it? Not me what brought you back—no, no," and he wiggled his very old out hand, with one of her lovely, stinging gestures, while her eyes twinkled of tender tears. And it was with a flourish that Everett held himself in condition to answer every word of her to know without any further lay.

(Continued next week)

The Up

Pray fo

"So I prayed to you. Last week, we found the motto, 'Pray for your neighbor.'" If ever whose life exhibits that man was a

del, he was one of and like him also favor with King last was honored with position of being

To give one an in which Nchemiah description is given was at that time,

city, at least five London. "His walls that Niagara Falls owners and pierced its palace and it formed in terraced mountain scenery,

side of all this splendor was really in had.

One day and now as in Shushan, the certain men had come he eagerly g

his beloved Jew words, the ana

"And they said: remnant that are le



The Upward Look

Pray for Strength

"So I prayed to the God of Heaven."
 "Last week, we considered Livingstone's motto, "Trust God and work hard." If ever there was a man whose life exhibited this principle, that man was Nehemiah. Like Daniel, he was one of the captive Jews, and like him also he was received into favor with King Artaxerxes, and at last was honored with the trustworthy position of being his cup-bearer.

To give one an idea of the luxury in which Nehemiah lived, the following description is given of Babylon, as it was at that time. It was a square city, at least five times as large as London. Its walls, which were higher than Niagara Falls, were studded with towers and pierced with brazen gates. Its palaces and its hanging gardens, formed in terraces, in imitation of mountain scenery, were among the wonders of the world. But in the midst of all this splendor, Nehemiah's heart was really in his far-away homeland.

One day sad news reached him. He was in Shushan, the principal palace. Certain men had come from Judah, whom he eagerly questioned concerning his beloved Jerusalem. In his own words, the answer was:
 "And they said unto me, 'The remnant that are left of the captivity

there are in great affliction; the walls of Jerusalem also are broken down, and the gates thereof are burned with fire."

"When I heard these words I sat down and wept and mourned certain days, and fasted, and prayed before the God of heaven."

With seemingly never a regret for

what dost thou make request?" So I prayed to the God of heaven."

What a depth of meaning there is in the last few words! His request was such an extraordinary one, and that before making it he must have strength from above, so that he might put it in just the right way. And

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to await occasions, hurry never; in a word to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common: this is mysymphony.—Channing.

the great sacrifice he was intending to make, he at once decided it was his her walls. The constant burden of his prayers was that he might find favor in the sight of Artaxerxes, so that he would help him in his difficult in the wine the king, noticing his sad undertaking. One day when he took countenance, demanded its cause.

"And I said, 'Let the king live for ever; why should not my countenance be sad, when the city, the place of my father's sepulchre lieth waste and the gates thereof are consumed with fire?'
 "Then the king said unto me, 'For

there amid the grandeur and magnificence of that court, his simple heartfelt prayer was answered so fully, that he received courage and assurance to ask for everything that he desired, and every request was granted.

He not only obtained leave of absence, but also letters to various governors on his route, that they should give him all the assistance he might require. In addition, he asked for timber out of the king's forest for the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

"And," in his own words, "the king granted me according to the good hand of my God upon me."

As is often the case, he received more than he asked, for Artaxerxes sent with him captains of the army and horsemen. His success was due to his faith in God and prayer as well as to his consecration to his people.

Thus he set out on his long journey to accomplish his vast work. Josephus tells us that in the first place he gathered a band of exiled countrymen, who were allowed to return with him. Their difficulties and successes will be told next week.—I. H. N.

Household Hints

By rubbing a fresh lemon thoroughly into a soured sponge and rinsing it several times in lukewarm water it will become as sweet as when new.

If you find your soup is too salty, add a few slices of raw potato, and cook a few minutes. The potato will absorb the salt.

If new enamel saucepans are placed in a pan of warm water and allowed to come to the boil and then to cool you will find that they will last much longer without cracking or burning than if they are used straight away.

Should a cake be burnt on the outside, carefully scrape the black parts off and brush over with beaten white of egg; then dust with castor sugar; now put the cake back in the oven for five minutes, when all sign of burn will have disappeared.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.
 Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—
 To rise nevermore.
 'Twas weak flour, of course.
 Meaning weak in gluten.
 But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.
 With that glutinous strength which competes it to rise to your surprised delight.
 Stays coherent too.
 Being coherent, elastic.
 And the dough feels springy under your hand.
 Squeaks and cracks as you work it.
 Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.
 Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.
 Great is the bread born of such dough—
 Your dough!
 Try this good flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

HOLSTEINS

Lynden Herd High-Testing Holsteins

I am glad out of Bull for sale, six months and younger. One dam and...

Pushed Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed...

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from...

Brown Bros., Lyn., Ont. THE ONLY ONE

place in Canada where you can buy a Bull calf pushed by Hag Apple Koryndke...

RIVERVIEW HERD

4 Young Bulls, from 8 to 12 months, by King Leontias Walker, whose sire...

A Son Of Canada's Greatest Bull SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY

Just his son—right in every way. His sisters—Bull King Ormsby's 2nd daughter, Franny B. Ormsby...

KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONINGEN

Combines in the closest degree the blood of King Segis Pontiac and King of the Pontiacs...

SPRING BROOK Holsteins and Tamworths

Herd headed by Sir Koryndke Boon, one of the best sons of Pontiac Koryndke...

Avondale Stock Farm A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR.

Prize Herd with 25 cows, \$20 (9.38). Sir, Petie 2nd Wooders Ltd. Dam, Princess Hengerveld De Rol...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

HANTIA SCOTIA N. S. ELLENBOISE, July 7.—Copious rains fall have brightened the prospects for a dry one and pasturage is only fair...

MISSISSAUGA CO., ONT. FREILIGHTS, July 7.—Growth of spring snow crops has been slow until made plants grow rapidly. The prospect there for the hay crop is below the average...

ONTARIO BRITANNIA, July 7.—We are suffering severely for want of rain. The high Hay is very poor. Butter prices are: eggs, 38c; hie, \$15 to \$18 a ton—J. A. D.

THORNHURTY, July 7.—Copious showers here certainly made a difference in appearance of the crops which are beginning to give indication of an abundant harvest.

CANBEO, July 5.—Apples will be half a crop but they were injured by frost. Cherries are a full crop and a fair crop. Plums also promise fair, and raspberries very good—J. H. H.

HASTINGS CO., ONT. TURRIE, July 7.—We are suffering from the most prolonged drought in our history. Many fields of clover and timothy are so short to cut and are being pastured as the older pastures are brown. Rain is looking well, but will likely be more abortive this month. The appearance of the potato crop never was better. Many farmers have been profiting by finished sowing, cutting poplar. This is a more credit is being sent to Toronto this year. The supply of labor is a little short and we read about it in some places. Many young people who have tried the West or the large cities have returned home—J. W.

SIDNEY CROSSING, July 7.—Dry weather continues and prospects are not very bright for a heavy crop. Apples have dropped terribly. Small fruit has suffered from the severe heat. Corn is looking very well, but late price for all feed crops has changed. Pasture is very poor. Milk is falling off—J. J. S.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT. METZ, July 7.—The hay crop, compared with last year, is both short and thin. Only half a ton an acre or a little better. The grain is short for last year, but a good color ahead of last year for kind for sale. The corn is thin but very little so. Potatoes are a good crop and are very fine. There is no corn now here—J. A. S.

H. H. CRAIG'S HOLSTEINS Mr. H. H. Craig, Howick, Que., has the foundation to develop a herd of Holsteins that should make a name for itself. He has Howick recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy news, as his editor. We found him busy putting the finishing touches on a suitable home for his Holsteins, equipped with cement floors, steel stanchions and the most modern ventilation system. Mr. Craig's first aim is production, but he expects to devote more to the great standard well in the show ring as well as to the dairy cow, true to type and one who will pay her way.

HOLSTEINS

Campbelltown Holsteins

Herd headed by the great young bull, Koryndke Vesman Pontiac. Come and look our herd over. We can please you. R. J. KELLY, Farm on North Broadway, Tillsonburg.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America In the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 28th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to: R. J. KELLY, SECTY., TILSONBURG, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

One of PONTIAC KORYNDKE ready for service in the near future or younger, sons and daughter of SIR JOHANNA COLVILLE GLAD, whose three first daughters will be officially tested average better than 30 pounds each at two-year-olds. Also SIR HAG APPLE KORYNDKE and SIR HAG APPLE KONINGEN, the greatest bred KORYNDKE bull in the world. Write me for E. H. DOLLAR, HEVELTON, (Near Prescott, Ont.) NEW YORK



Graceland Farm Holsteins

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

Tested or Untested Females

Any age, R. of M. cows average 23.32 lbs. from 500 lbs. milk in seven days. R. of F. cows up to 800 lbs. butter 1 year.

Only one Son of Vernon Beauty Hartog left. His dam is Lucy De Witt, record 7 day 23.12 lbs. butter from 500 lbs. milk. In one year she made over 80 lbs. butter, R. of F. at one price. Write for particulars and see my list. He is priced very low. Write for your own list.

Write for particulars about anything you want. I'll GUARANTEE them to be as represented (except paid) or your money back before you send. Must be examined at once and the ELIAS BROS., TAVISTOCK, ONT. Rural Phone Inscript 12-41

WHERE CAN YOU BEAT HIM!



HERE IS A SON OF THE \$10,000 BULL "KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA"

is out of Fairmont, Netherlands Peah, 29 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days—within a few hours of being a senior 5-year-old. HER MILK AVERAGING 6.01% BUTTER FAT.

The sire of this bull was the highest priced bull ever sold at public auction—his dam having made 30 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years 9 months, 19 days, milk testing 4.7% butter fat. Records of 10 of record dams of this bull average for the 10, 23 lbs. butter sire's dam average 30 1/2 lbs. butter, both bred 5-year-olds.

I have gotten this great bull to use on the daughters of Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, my great herd sire. You know he is a brother to the world's greatest butter cow, Spring Farm Pontiac, law, 44.52 lbs. butter in 7 days, her milk testing 6.8% butter fat, she being one of 13 cows, sisters to "Prince," that have broken world's records. You will agree with me that this breeding makes the strongest combination in Holstein heavy-producing, high-testing blood, in Canada, or elsewhere, to-day! Probably you can arrange service fees to your satisfaction from either of my two great bulls, should you wish to see them. Will be appreciated.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM The Manor Farm Bedford Park, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Ourville Holstein Herd

Bull of serviceable age all sold. If you want them from here we would advise you to buy young. Only two calves left. Both are 4-year-olds. Colantha Sir Abeskrick and from 21.7 and 23.6 lbs. 4-year-olds. Grand individuals, 4 months old. LAIDLAW BROS., AYLMER, ONT.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

1 Bull, rising 2 yrs., grand-sons Pontiac Koryndke, and 3 rising 1 yr., old from other sires. All age. Bull and Heifer Calves, Females, all ages. WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMANN, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, July 14. Trade in general has received a considerable impetus during the past week. The crop prospects throughout the country are more hopeful than at any time this season. In fact, with the exception of hay, most crops will be well up to average. Among the small fruits strawberries are an exception. Lack of rain at the proper season was the cause of a large proportion of the fruit not becoming filled. The live stock situation shows a decided improvement over last week, the recent cool weather not doing being accountable for the increased demand.

WHEAT

Discouraging crop reports from Europe, particularly in France, coupled with the estimate that the United States spring wheat yield would be over 100,000,000 bushels short of last year, have given wheat a strong upward trend. This is in sympathy with the upward movement prices here are making. Quotations are: No. 3 Northern, \$1.06 1/2; No. 2, \$1.01 1/2; No. 3 S.W.; feed wheat, \$0.85; Ontario wheat, No. 2, 96c; ranging down to 75c for poorer grades.

COARSE GRAINS

The home trade is the over-riding feature of the market. There is good demand from Europe, especially for corn and barley, but bids are mostly below the line. Corn is firm at slightly advanced prices. Quotations are as follows: Oats, No. 2 O.W., 50c to 40c; No. 3 C.W., 37c to 38c; No. 1 feed, 37c to 38c; Ontario No. 2 white, 35c to 36c at country points; corn, American No. 2 yellow, 65c; No. 1 feed, 64c to 41 1/2c; corn, American No. 2 yellow, 68c to 69c; barley, feed, 50c to 51c; maling, 60c to 62c; brackish, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

MILL FEEDS

The trade in mill feeds is decidedly stronger. Demand is firm at rising prices. Quotations are as follows: Manitoba No. 1, \$1.19 in bags, track Toronto; shorts, \$1.21; Ontario bran, \$1.19 in bags; shorts, \$1.21.

middings, \$2.3 to \$2.5. At Montreal the supply of straw is heavier than usual. Reduced and prices are rising all along the line. Bran is \$1.9; shorts, \$2.2; middings, \$2.4.

HAY AND STRAW

As there is less hay crop to look for improvement in the hay crop farmers are holding on to their supplies, and as a result prices are steadily climbing. No. 1 baled hay is bringing \$13.00 to \$13; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 3, \$7 to \$8; baled straw, \$7 to \$7.50. At Montreal the demand for hay is firm at increased figures. Quotations are: No. 1, \$13.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, extra, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 3 ordinary, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 4, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, as is, trade, \$9.50 to \$10.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The strawberry crop, which was a light one, is about over. Raspberries are now coming on the market in fair quantities. Cherries and currants are plentiful. Quotations are: Strawberry, box, 15c to 15c; currant, 11c; basket, 70c to \$1.25; gooseberries, 11c; basket, 75c; red currants, basket, 50c to 70c; raspberries, box, 15c to 16c.

HIDES AND WOOL

Wholesalers are quoting as follows: Hides cured, 13c; horse hides, 12c; No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; horse hair, 50c; calf skins, sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$1.65; lamb skins, 50c to 55c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

New potatoes are set yet too high to affect the price of old potatoes on hand. Quotations show little change on last week, and are as follows: Ontario potatoes, 75c per bag; car lots, 65c; New Brunswick, 90c per bag; 80c in car lots; Virginia, new, 83c per bushel. Prime beans are quoted as \$1.75 to \$2 a bushel, hand picked, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

HONEY

Indications are that the honey crop throughout the province will on the whole be good. Quotations are: Buckwheat, 5c a lb. in tins; 5c in barrels; strained clover honey, 12 1/2c in 60 lb. tin; 12 1/2c in 10 lb. tin; 12c in 4 1/2 tin; comb honey, No. 1, \$2.00 per lb.; No. 2, \$1.40 per dot; extra, 83c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are now being quoted on a strictly quality basis. Wholesalers are quoting the trade as follows: New laid, 2c to 2 1/2c; fresh, 2c to 2 1/2c; seconds and extra, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.

to 1 1/2c. At Montreal the supply has been liberal for the season of the year and prices have been easy. 20 1/2c to 25c, with 20c off, is quoted at country points, with No. 1 and select candied selling at 35c to 40c.

Wholesale poultry quotations are: Fresh killed yearling hens, 15c to 21c; four, 15c to 20c; brooding hens, 15c to 16c; live fowls, 14c to 15c; dressed spring turkeys, 25c to 30c; live, 25c to 35c; turkeys, 20c to 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter receipts have been heavier during the past week, due to the drought to the improvement that recent rains have made in the pastures. Prices are a little easier and a lot of butter is being stored. The cheese situation is firm. Wholesale quotations are: Creamery pats, 20c to 27c; creamery solids, 24c to 27c; dairy prints, 20c to 24c; inferior, 18c to 19c; new twins, 14 1/2c to 16c; large, new, 14 1/2c to 14 1/2c; old cheese, twin, 15c to 15 1/2c; large, 15c.

HORSES

The trade in horses is fairly satisfactory for this time of year, the demand being mostly local. Prices are a bit easier. Quotations are as follows: Heavy drafters, \$190 to \$235; general purpose \$150 to \$180; drivers, \$140 to \$200; \$100 to \$150.

LIVE STOCK

A strong trade revival is the feature of the live stock situation this week. All classes of live stock are being readily disposed of, the supply being unequal to the demand. Prices have advanced all along the line. Choice export cattle are selling at \$6.25 to \$6.50; common to good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; choice butcher cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; common to good, \$3 to \$3; bulls, from \$4 to \$5.75; feeders, \$3.50 to \$6.25; steers, \$3 to \$4; calves, in good demand, \$2 to \$3. The run of sheep and lambs has been hardly sufficient to supply demand. Light ewes are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4; heavy, \$3.25 to \$4; rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs, \$2 to \$4; ewes, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs are firm, the demand being brisk, and prices are on the up-grade. Hogs weighed off cars are bringing \$7.75; f.o.b., \$6.75 to \$7.25; heavy, f.o.b., \$6.80; sows, f.o.b., \$4.75 to \$5.25.

At Montreal the situation is somewhat quiet. Choice export cattle are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7.25; common to medium, \$4.75 to \$5.50; choice butcher cows, \$3.50 to \$4; common to good, \$3.25 to \$3.50; butcher bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$2 to \$3; ewes, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, July 13. There was no actual change in the conditions of the market for live hogs this week, although the Toronto market is somewhat better in sympathy with the lower prices ruling in this week. Towards the end of the week the Toronto market was somewhat larger than at the beginning, for which the week was fairly good from packers, and sales were weighed off cars.

On the other hand the market for dressed hogs is weaker and prices have been reduced their prices 25c per cwt. for small lots at \$14 to \$14 1/2; large lots, \$13 to \$13 1/2.

EXPORT CHEESE TRADING

Montreal, Saturday, July 13. The market for cheese this week opened up fairly strong, but towards the close of the week the market, owing to the falling off of the demand from Great Britain, was bidding at country markets. The market was decidedly slower and prices decreased off 5c per pound on an average, the bulk of the cheese selling on Saturday and Friday at 12 1/2c per pound. In some cases boards being closed, and in other cases at 13 1/2c. The demand from the other side is slow, and less there is an improvement, there will be a further break in prices here. The fact remains that present prices are abnormally high and must be affecting the consumption to great extent. The falling off in the export trade is not so serious as it appears, as the receipts are still showing a reduction of about 15 per cent as compared with the year. If this is kept up to the end of the year, there will be a shortage of about 15 per cent as compared with the year. The market for butter is steadier, but with a better feeling all round, in sympathy with the increased demand for ment to the West and for storage purposes. Finest Eastern Townships cream is quoted at 25 1/2c to 25 1/2c. At these prices the Toronto market is likely to increase and is little prospect of any further advance.

DAIRY BOARDS

Cowanville, July 7.—On Saturday 655 packages were sold at 22 1/2c; the balance 655 packages, remained unsold. On Monday, July 7.—The offerings of the board were 450 packages of butter and 350 boxes of cheese. The board sold 250 packages of butter and 125 boxes of cheese at 12 1/2c.

Individuality

Production

These Two—Sons of Sir Admiral Ormsby, out of a 112.5-lb. Dam

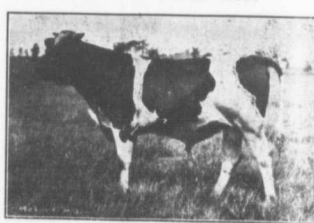
HILL-CREST ORMSBY DE SOL

HILL-CREST ORMSBY COUNT

Born April 10th, 1912

Dam and Jr. 3-year-old Sister milked 40,800 last year

Full-Brothers—Choose!



"I can see the day when my daughters will repeat the performance of Ranver Count De Kol Lady Pauline (my dam), De Kol Mutual Countess (her first daughter in milk), of Jennie Boneres Ormsby (sister by sire). (All Champagne). The man who secures me now will be on Easy street then."

Sometimes the Owner is Commended on THESE FACTS—THEY ARE VERY SIGNIFICANT

- 1. That although at Hill-Crest we have noted, developed and tested several "Countess" Family.
2. That although this highly successful breeder, Mr. D. C. Platt, has combed his head, sustained and established upon the first year in year out performance of the cow, the productant family, is of First Importance after all.

Take another look at the young bulls above. Note their length, their depth, their masculinity. Then remember they are the result of combining in the closest possible degree the blood of De Kol Mutual Countess, Jennie Ormsby, Ranver Count De Kol, Lady Pauline, France Boneres Ormsby, every one a Canadian Champion or ex-Champion. "Like Begets Like." "Blood will Tell." Invest your money in a certainty.

G. A. BRETHEN Lock Box 40 NORWOOD, ONT.

JERSEY BULL

One 15 month old bull. One 10 months old bull. And butter strains. Call for prices.

WM. H. Favistock

JERSEY FOR

If you are looking Bull I am sure I can give you a 15 month old black cow. Woodstock Irish, Lady Elsie of Athlone is a fine Jersey stock of excellent blood. He is fit for service. \$6.00 F.O.B. Dublin. Also his 15 members of the herd. Do you see, whether I am a milk man or a head for photo or a

ELMER K. M. DELHI

Gasoline On The

By Xeno W. 556 Pages (Cloth Bound)

A complete work on Gasoline and Kerosine its many applications farm life. Considerable help by applying up-to-date power plant the language of the practical agriculturist who is familiar with the engines and their situation in farm life.

The book includes complete instructions and directions for the management of the farm. The book includes complete instructions and directions for the management of the farm. The book includes complete instructions and directions for the management of the farm.

Contains Hundreds of To Save Time

By Express, Money Order, or Cash. FARM AND Book Dept.

MARKET... conditions... week, although... 24.50 per cent... 100 lbs. per cent... 100 lbs. per cent...

Farms, Lots, Homes and Business Places, Home, Exchange or To Rent... J. J. O'CONNELL & CO. Real Estate Bargains... 136 Hunter St., Peterborough

Ottawa, July 7.—There were 486 boxes of colored and white cheese sold at 13.5-15.00 on Saturday... Belleville, Ont., July 7.—On the cheese board on Saturday, 660 boxes were offered...

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, Hoarse, Hoops, Boils, Puff Swellings, Eczema, Itch, Fungus, etc. Evils, Quinor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore...

HOUSTONS Lakeview Holsteins Bull calves only for sale for the present, bred by Count Hengerveldt...

Percherons Stallions and Mares One car load of Pure-bred and Registered Percheron Mares, bred and raised in France...

Kingston, July 10.—662 boxes of colored and 30 boxes of white were boarded. All finished. Till, July 10.—1,375 boxes of cheese boarded. The white sold at 13.15-16 and the colored at 13.50-14.00.

ABSORBINE, It is a powerful antiseptic, and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair. Price, 25c per bottle. Manufactured only at... W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 1123 Lyman St., Montreal, Can.

Crescent Wood Farm Two high-class Holstein Bull Calves. No. 1 born Jan. 11, Dam, Aggie Grace De Kol. No. 2 born May 28th, Dam, Aggie Victoria De Kol.

JERSEYS Jersey Bulls for Sale 15 months old, fit for service. One continued milk from 12 months milk and butter strain. Book bottom prices, with pedigree, etc.

Montreal, July 10.—In the Board of Agriculture on Saturday, 1,311 boxes of cheese were offered. The white, 12.50 bid; 879 boxes No. 2 white, 12.50 bid; 674 boxes fine colored, 12.50 bid; 338 boxes No. 1 white, 12.50 bid; 128 boxes No. 2 white, 12.50 bid.

AYRSHIRES AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS For sale, Yorkshire and Bala, Fries for service. Yorkshire pigs, \$5.00 each or, if registered, \$6.00. All the animals are from prime stock...

Burnside Dairy Farm TWO BULL CALVES Sire, King Hengerveldt, a grandson of Ponting Korndyk, a grand individual. Dam, heavy milker but not officially tested.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE If you are looking for a Reg Jersey Bull I am sure I can suit you in every way. I have 11 months old, dark golden with white patches, which, along with Woodstock Bred, 5327. His mother is Lady Elsie of Athens, 23861.

Montreal, July 11.—Mr. Aug. Trudel, of the Promoters of Cooperative Agriculture, has a box No. 1 at 13.50; 385 boxes No. 2 at 13.50; 128 boxes No. 2 white, 12.50 bid. Cornwall, July 11.—The offerings this morning were: 111 boxes of colored cheese sold here on the board at 13.50; the white at 13.50.

WANTED Pure-bred, registered Ayrshire Bull Calves. Highland G. JOS. WHITE - Ont. Highland Phone in house.

FOR SALE 2 Registered Holstein Heifer Calves, nicely reared. Also, one very fine Bull, 18 months old. ROBT. A. GILLESPIE, ABBOTSFORD - QUE.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE If you are looking for a Reg Jersey Bull I am sure I can suit you in every way. I have 11 months old, dark golden with white patches, which, along with Woodstock Bred, 5327. His mother is Lady Elsie of Athens, 23861.

Montreal, July 11.—The offerings this morning were: 111 boxes of colored cheese sold here on the board at 13.50; the white at 13.50. Cornwall, July 11.—The offerings this morning were: 111 boxes of colored cheese sold here on the board at 13.50; the white at 13.50.

Burnside Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Ayrshire of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance Phone in house. R. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.

Forest Ridge Holsteins HERD "KING SIGIS PIETERTAE" SIRE "FINDERIKE KING FAYNE" The dams of these two sire animals over 320 lbs. butter in 7 days.

ELMER K. MCCONNELL DELHI - ONT.

THE WESTERN PRAIRIE The management of the Western Prairie, London, Ontario, are mailing out their price list for 1913. The price list is \$2,000.00 in cash, besides a number of fine prizes has been added to the prize list...

Ravensdale Stock Farm PHILLIPSBURG, QUE. Special offering of Bulls, fit for service. Write for breeding and prices. W. F. KAY, M. P., Proprietor.

Present offering of a few young bulls nearly fit for service, bred by R. S. P., and a few choice young cows bred to S. P. Farm 40 rods to S. P. L. H. LIPSIT, Prop. Stratfordville - Elgin Co., Ont.

The Gasoline Engine On The Farm By Xenon W. Putnam 556 Pages (Cloth Bound), 117 Illustrations A complete work on the Modern Gasoline and Kerosene Motor and its many applications in present day farm life.

H. H. CRAIG'S HOLSTEINS (Continued from page 17) scale and constitution. A picture of this bull appears on the cover of Farm and Dairy this week. Sir Ace was purchased from Dr. L. H. Harwood, Vandriell, Ont. His mother is a daughter of King Segis, whose record as a sire of producers is well known to all Holstein men.

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULL Only one left of the choice lot that magnificent sire Duke of Avy, the son of the Champion R. of P. of Canada, 12 months old, light colored, 2 years in R. of P. and of a family with extra good tests. Also 3 very choice Spring Bull Calves from high R. of P. dams. Write for description and price. W. W. HALLATYNE, 124 St. Stratford, Ont.

HAMILTON HOUSE Dairy Farm OFFERS BULL CALF Dam, Lulu Keys. Sire, our Imported Herd Bull, Sir Dora Segis. This bull, who cannot be met in Canada, combining as he does the great strains of King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Send for his pedigree.

Contains Hundreds of Suggestions To Save Time and Money Copies will be sent prepaid to any part of the Dominion on receipt of 25c. Cash in Advance. Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Mail. FARM AND DAIRY Book Dept., Peterboro, Ont.

Mr. Craig is working along the right line and we may expect to hear good things from him in the future.

FANGLE WYLD AYRSHIRES The high-testing herd. Average test - 22 cows - 4.44 per cent. butterfat. Choice bred Young Bulls and Bull Calves by Royal Sire of Burnside Bred, a son of the champion R.O.P. butterfat R.O.P. dams. If you want high-class Ayrshires write or come and see them. WOODDISSE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT. G.T.R. Sta. and Phone 600, Drayton

D. B. TRACY COBURG, ONT. His calves are big and straight, and fair size in what you are looking for. Our price is moderate. Write or come to see us.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY Breeds of all breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, etc. Write for full particulars, sample copies, etc. FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

Stable Troughs HERE is a trough always ready for use, a continuous trough full length, passage of water kept. Long lengths made in sections, holding to get out and clean, clean and sanitary. Any size can be installed. In use on Gush Experimental Farm. STEEL TROUGH & TANK CO., LTD. 8 JAMES ST. TORONTO, ONT.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either Choice Young Bogs, fit for service. Also Bows of Royal Sire and heavy with pig-H. C. Benfield Woodcock, Ont. FOR SALE - 2 Sons of King Payne Segis Club bred from R.O.P. cows. Also three Clyde Fillies and 2 Bred Heifers. W. H. HOLBY, Manchester, Ont.

C
X
LS
T
U
M
P
I
N
G
P
O
W
D
E
R

Stumps Minimize Your Profits

How much of your Fertile land is occupied and wasted by Stumps and Boulders. Why not blast them with

CXL STUMPING POWDER

The cheapest, quickest, best method known to-day for clearing land.

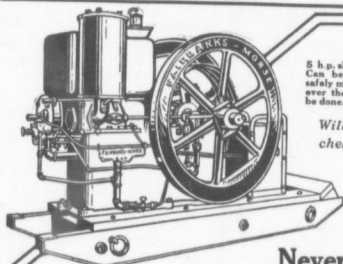
Write at once for Free Booklet

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.



VICTORIA, B. C.



5 h.p. shidded engine. Can be quickly and safely moved to wherever there is work to be done.

Will run on cheap fuels

Never balks

"While I hear of others in my vicinity who experience difficulty in starting engines manufactured by other companies, I must say that my Fairbanks-Morse engines purchased a year ago has never given me the least trouble."—Wm. G. Towris, Athens, Ont.

Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines

are built for farm use. Their construction makes them adaptable for practically every class of heavy work met with on the average farm, whether it is sowing, hoisting, grinding, threshing, pumping, pulling stumps, cutting snags, or any of the other innumerable tasks that the ingenious Canadian farmer can devise. Because of their special fitness for farm work, Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines are thoroughly dependable at all times and under the most exacting conditions. There are more than 115,000 in use today. Any size from 1 to 200 h.p. Vertical or horizontal, portable or stationary.

Equipped with Bosch magnetos and made to run on gasoline, kerosene or low grade distillate, the cost of the last being less than one-fourth that of gasoline.

Send for this booklet—
"49 Uses for a Farm Engine."
It is full of valuable information for the farmer, and is free. Fill in the coupon and mail now.

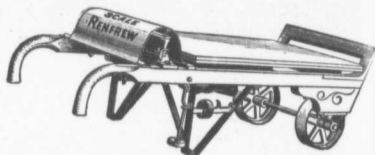
The Canadian
Fairbanks-Morse Co.
Limited
Montreal



Please send me your, free book.

Name _____

Address _____



Stop Cheating Yourself Mr. Farmer

A good many farmers cheat themselves out of hundreds of dollars a year without knowing it. Also they get cheated by the other fellow without knowing it. It works both ways.

There is always a chance to lose money on anything you sell or buy by weight if you do not know the exact weight. You are always at the mercy of the other fellow so long as you go on the "guess work" plan. So long as you are without the proper kind of a scale you lose enough money every year to pay the wages of a good hired man.

The proper kind of a scale. What is the proper kind? There is only one scale that is entirely satisfactory for farm use—The Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale. This Scale is especially built and designed for every day farm use. It isn't an ordinary scale to be located in the Barn or the Dairy or any one spot. It is a "Handy" scale—convenient for every farm need.

It will weigh anything from a pound to a ton. You can wheel around just like a truck wherever you want to use it and wheel it back again to the barn at night. It is a pleasure to use this Handy Scale and you very soon get into the habit of using it everyday—to weigh your milk or your cream or your calves, hogs, cows, also your hay, feed or chop or anything you want to sell.

Lots of farmers could tell you where the Renfrew Handy has paid for itself the first week. We could tell you of hundreds of instances where this convenient scale has saved farmers hundreds of dollars a year by actual record. The Renfrew Handy is not an expense. It is as necessary to profitable farming as a wagon or a horse. If you want to know just how the Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale will pay for itself in 30 days on your farm, write us to-day telling us how many acres you farm and we will give you facts and figures that will surprise you.

The Renfrew Scale Company
RENFREW, ONT.