Issued Each Week-Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

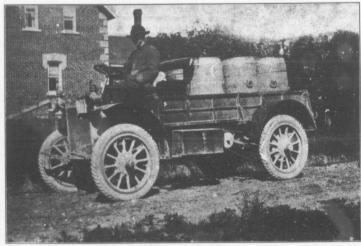
NUMBER 27

# RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 4

1912



## AUTOMOBILES ALREADY ARE TAKING A LARGE PLACE IN CANADIAN ACRICULTURE

By means of this auto, as here shown, Mr. Eimer Harris, of the Oakwood (Vilcotra Co., Ont.) Creamery, does the collecting and hauling of cream, which previously required three men with separate rigs. Need we say more to show why the automobile has become popular with and is quite generally used by many progressive creamery owners? Then, in general agriculture, too, the auto is coming into use. We have been to visit several farmer readers of Farm and Dalry who have autos, and find them of great service. We are informed that one dealer in a small village in Northumberland Co., Ont., 'tast year sold is automobiles to farmers. The day of the auto for Canadian farmers has most surely arrived, even as it came some years ago to farmers in the United States, where farmers' autos now, it is said, number over three to one in excess of those owned in cities.

DEVOTED TO BETTER FARMING AND GANADIAN GOUNTRY LIED

714

## You Get it in the "Simplex"

Cleaning

1. Increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent, over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, tem-

2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be reassembled in any particular order.

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5. The device, being much more efficient, is a great ueal lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, making it still easier to handle, and requires less power to run than other devices of same capacity.

There are several other exclusive features of the Simplex that it will pay you to know about. Send a post card tonight for our illustrated booklets telling you more about this Peer Amongst Cream Separators.

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> THIS is the season of heavy milk flow. egg, poultry and fruit production, all selling for ready money and lots of it.

> Look through this issue of Farm and Dairy and note how helpful it is to any one who farms. It is timely, practical, interesting-worth dollars to our interested people.

> Bank on it—you can to your profitable advantage advertise each week to our people through Farmand Dairy.



#### HE WHO MAKES THE ROAD CANNOT ALWAYS USE IT

The Ontario Motor League are offering a reward for the apprehe sion of the party or parties who sevent tacks over a road on the Ontario Lake front, that is much travelled by high power, fast-moving automobiles. Perhaps it was a similar some to the one here depicted by any cartoonist that induced the sowing of these tacks. Who owns the red anyway?

Cooperation in Wool Marketing
Editor, Farm and Dairy,—It is seldom that anything in the agricultural press of Canada on steeps or
ever, miss an article in Farm and
Dairy. My attention has recently
been drawn to Mr. Murchison's letter
in Farm and Dairy of 14th March on
"Cooperation in Marketing Wool."
It is quite evident that this correspondent has neither read the report
of the Sheep Commissioners carefully
nor understands the duties of the
Commission.
The commission of the commission of the commission
in the very remunerative and valutable industry of sheep raising? In
reply to this question, I should point
out that the Commission was not
appointed to revolutionize marketing
or introduce innovations of any kind,
but rather to investigate the industry
of or introduce innovations of any kino-but rather to investigate the industry of sheep raising, including the handl-ing of wool, to report their findings to the Minister of Agriculture and to make such recommendations as seemed to them appropriate. Having done this to the satisfaction of the Min-ister and to the great majority of Canadian sheep raisers, it seems to me uncalled for and stupid to endeavor to cast reflection on their work. COOPERATION WAS RECOMMENDED

Before writing his letter Mr. Murchison should at least have taken the trouble to run his eye over the Index of the Report to make sure that his criticism was reasonably sound. Had he done this he would not have charged the Commission with neglecting to recommend cooperation in mar-keting wool. Here are their own words as found on page 171 of the

report:
"After carefully studying the ious methods of handling wool in suc-cessful sheep farming countries else-where, we have come to the conclu-sion that Canadian wool should be handled on cooperative lines so as to combine the advantages possessed by the marketing system of Great Britain with those secured through the organization of Australasia, to gether with such as would likely be obtained through the adoption of apobtained through the adoption of approved methods recently undertaken in other countries. As a means to this end, central wool depots or receiving stations should be established in suitable localities for collecting, warehousing, grading, and classing Canadian grown wool for shipment to the home or to the export trade."

To this I might add that a further section of the original report of the

Cooperation in Wool Marketing
Editor, Farm and Dairy,—It is seltogether apurities in the partial selections.

Mr. Murchison deserves the thanks Mr. Murchison deserves the thanks of other sheep raisers for advocating a cooperating system of grading and marketing wool, but he should not have attempted to belittle the work of the Sheep Commission without assu-ing himself of their duties and powers as well as of their official recommendations as printed in their report.—J. B. Spencer, Ottawa, Out

#### Its Socializing Influence

Like all cooperative enterprises are organization of a beef ring-

Like all cooperative enterprise, the organization of it, beef ring-which makes a daily supply of fred meat, at the lowest cost, an easy possibility in 20 or 25 families, where otherwise it must be a rarity—has the effect of multiplying social contact, rubbing off the anquiarities of disposition which result from isoldina, and bringing about pleasanter relative and bringing about pleasanter relative and the state of the contact of the con hageous forms of cooperation. Feels who have united in a beef ring, for instance, will find it easier, ere log, to unite in establishing a cooperative laundry, which shall lift the heavy burden of "washing day" from the shoulders of the wife and mother.

A veteran breeder tells us that he makes it a rule to consider every ball dangerous and the most gentle ball the most dangerous of all. A ball with a ring in his nose and no hors on his head is the safest kind.

Issued Each Wee

Vol. XXXI.

IS THE MA The Milking Mac

TNLESS la milking n use, the products to go higher. and cream have

the cities of C cheese have key would have gon had not the de tions. The adva or lack of feed of suitable labo were always m of the business, on the farm as morning and e coming harder find, and when be paid a good their labor. Ma the owner would crease has to be a number that by one man or tion to the farm prominent milk Ottawa owning : excellent cows re necessary to sell lot to make way To keep milker possible even th est wages were c in purely dairy most people gro the situation is coming more ac adoption of th milker seems to

MILKING It is many were first used. men find them their business. 1 counties of Scot and would be rel ing because of th good men. Discu ing, a shrewd S never gets out of to get away to th the same from da what to expect none of the older cult to hold as in is more practical the Scot, either find many dairies machine. In Can

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lief in sight.

Only \$1.00

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1912.

No. 27

## IS THE MACHINE MILKER A PRACTICAL SUCCESS? WHAT EXPERIMENTS INDICATE

By " Dairyman"

The Milking Machine is already solving the labor problem of the Scotch farmer. It has been tried in both Canada and the United States. A synopsis of results of experiments to date.

TNLESS lator conditions improve, or the milking machine comes into more general use, the cost of living in so far as dairy products are concerned, is almost certain to go higher. During the past two years milk and cream have advanced fully 25 per cent. in the cities of Canada, while good butter and cheese have kept up all through the year and would have gone higher for the former product had not the demand been relieved by importations. The advance is not due to inferior cows. or lack of feed nearly so much as to a deficiency of suitable labor. Women milkers, and these were always most satisfactory, have gone out of the business, and men who will drive a team on the farm and milk 10 or 12 cows properly

morning and evening, are becoming harder and harder to find, and when found have to be paid a good stiff price for their labor. Many a herd that the owner would like to increase has to be kept down to a number that can be handled by one man or boy in addition to the farmer's family. A prominent milk producer near Ottawa owning a large herd of excellent cows recently found it necessary to sell off the entire lot to make way for beef cattle. To keep milkers seemed impossible even though the highest wages were offered. Except in purely dairy sections where most people grow up to milk, the situation is constantly becoming more acute until the adoption of the mechanical milker seems to be the only relief in sight.

MILKING MACHINE IN SCOTLAND

is many years since milking machines were first used. Many Old Country dairymen find them necessary in the conduct of their business. Farm after farm in the western counties of Scotland use the milking machine and would be reluctant to return to hand milking because of the vexatious problem of keeping good men. Discussing the two methods of milking, a shrewd Scot remarked: "The machine never gets out of temper, nor becomes impatient to get away to the football field. It does its work the same from day to day, so that the cows know what to expect and respond accordingly." In none of the older countries are milkers as diffisult to hold as in Scotland. No class of farmer s more practical in his farm management than the Scot, either at home or abroad. And so we find many dairies in Scotland using the milking machine. In Canada the machine has been tried on many farms with greater or less satisfaction,

and at the present time many are being used to the satisfaction of their owners, which indicates that dairymen need not despair so long as covs will yield the milk.

Mechanical milking has been well investigated by experiment stations. In 1909 the Ontario Agricultural College issued Bulletin No. 159, setting forth the results of a series of comparative tests made of hand and machine milking for short periods. In these it was shown that machine milking is fully equal to inexperienced hand milking. It is shown that young cows respond well to the machine, indicating the value of training. Regarding the quality of the milk, it was claimed that it is possible and practicable

for the general farmer to produce pure milk by

Cattle Appreciate Shady, Well Watered Corners Such as This

The scene of our linearation is on the farm of E. E. Nes. Howick, Que., a gold medal farmer whose farm will be one of those contesting for Inter-Provincia. In the farme commettion to be conducted by Farm and Dairy this year. In these hot days a shady corner in the pasture is much appreciated by the cattle.

the use of the machine. To do this, either by hand or machine, requires scrupulous cleanliness about the stable, the animals, the person of the milker, the machine and other utensils.

UNITED STATES TRIALS

In 1896 the Department of Agriculture at Washington issued a report, "The Milking Machine as a Factor in Dairying." In the first experiment reported, one man running one machine milked four cows twice each day in 26.59 minutes, as compared with 40.59 minutes occupied by a hand milker in milking the same number of cows of equal quality. The machine milked two cows at once. In the second experiment, one man attended five machines. During 20 days, 10 cows were milked daily in 37.07 minutes, while it required 154.9 minutes daily to milk the same number by hand. The saving made by the machine amounted to 117.9 minutes, but counting the time required in manipulating the udder and stripping, the saving was 58.45 minutes a

day for the 10 cows. The hand-milked gave 4,371 pounds, the machine-milked 4,063.5 pounds. Strippers got 68 pounds a day from the handmilked cows and 85.2 pounds from the machinemilked ones. The milk drawn by hand tested 3.77 per cent. of fat, as compared with 3.49 per cent. in the machine-drawn milk. This test is claimed by the authors to show that by the use of milking machines the labor is reduced onehalf. This makes it possible to retain better men, larger dairies, specialize to a greater extent, and thus secure a better product and price. MACHINE-DRAWN MILK KEEPS LONGER

From 1905 to 1907, milking machines were used on the college herd at Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut. Among other results, it was shown that in the majority of cases machine-drawn milk kept longer without souring than hand-drawn. This occurred in spite of a higher bacterial content in machine-drawn milk. When cotton filters were used for straining, hand-milked milk curdled in 36 hours and machine-milked in 72 hours.

A Kansas Station bulletin by Oscar Erf maintains that the lator saved by the machine working under practical conditions has been conservatively estimated to range from 30 to 40 per cent. Some cows gave a decreased quantity to the machine, while others gave more than to hand milkers. The quality was affected in practically the same way; hence under average conditions as far as has been experienced the machine proves to be as efficient as the average milker milking by hand.

DISTRACT THE COW'S ATTENTION It was found desirable, in the Kansas trials, especially at first, to feed cows their concentrated ration during milking. This has a tendency to distract

the attention of the cow from the milking machine, and seems to induce milk secretion. It is pointed out that it is extremely necessary for the man in charge to fully understand how operate a milking machine. To reach the highest degree of success, the bulletin claims, the cows should be selected and bred to respond to machine milking. If this factor is taken into consideration milking machines wi'l be equally as successful as the best hand milking.

In connection with the investigation conducted by the Kansas Station, the subject was studied from a bacteriological standpoint. It is concluded that unless sufficient care is used in cleaning the machine, decaying milk and bacteria accumulate in the rubber tules and contaminate the milk as it passes through them When kept in fairly clean condition the machine drawn milk contains decided'y smaller number of bacteria than the corresponding hand-drawn milk. Placing the rubber parts in brine for

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several hours after being well washed reduced the germ content of the machine-drawn milk to about one-half that of hand-drawn milk.

In the state of Nebraska 11 dairy farms operating milking machines supplied answers to a number of questions put to them by officials of the Agricultural Experiment Station of that State.

Ten of the farms used gaso'ine engines for power. The herds milked ran from 10 to 70 head. Most of the owners claim that an operator requires to be above the average hired farm hand to operate a milking machine satisfactorily. Stripping after the machine was considered necessary by eight farmers. One man sells cows that refuse to give down their milk freely to the machine.

The author of the bulletin, which reports fully upon exhaustive tests made with the machine as compared with hand milking, concludes that the milking machine is fitted for large herds rather than small ones. The minimum herd is placed at 30 cows milked the year round.

#### Prepare now for Winter Dairying

F. K., Elgin Co., Ont.

A study of agricultural conditions down here in Elgin county shows that silos and winter dairying go together. Of the advantages of winter dairying there can be no dispute. Our winter dairying there can be no dispute. Our winter dairymen for their milk is produced at the season of the year when it is worth most. Winter dairying also offers the best solution of the hired help question. If then silos are necessary to winter dairying it is up to all of us who would improve our condition financially to build silos.

In West Elgin silos are not plentiful. Farmers go in more for summer dairying and creameries close down in the fall. Co-sequently, the farmers in that section of our county are not so prosperous financially as are those in the castern section.

Now is the time to prepare for winter dairying. Erect a silo. It does not matter what style, if it will preserve the silage free from the contact of air. Down here we have cement silos, stave silos, square silos and round silos, and all styles are giving satisfiction. And we note that after a man has used one silo for a few years he soon erects another one. Starting out with Aylmer as a centre, you can find dozens of dairymen who have twin silos, grow lots of corn, practice winter dairying, and claim that they are making more money in the winter from their cows than they ever did in the summer before they "got wise" to the merits of ensilage. It will be a grand day for dairying in this country when we all get wise to the value of the silo.

## The Timothy Seed Harvest

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa
All of our farmers who have a piece of timothy
meadow should be able to procure enough clean
seed for their own use, at least, even if it is an
exceptionally busy time to look after weeds. The
time is nearing for making timothy hay. Now
that the timothy is in head, a small area of from
one half acre to an acre, may be picked out in the
field wherever it is the cleanest and headed out the
best. If Ox-Eye Daisy, Mustard, Catchily or
other noxious or common weeds are present, now
is the time to remove them before they go to
seed.

The timothy seed is usually fit to cut at fall wheat and barley harvest. One of the best ways is to cut the stubble high with a binder. It should not be left until too ripe before cutting as a lot of the seed will shake out of the heads and the

birds will take quite a toll when it shells easily. It may be cut with a cradle or reaping machine and bound by hand. In this case it should be cut when damp with dew. After standing in the shock a few days it may be hauled in and stored. If very ripe at the time of cutting it may be hauled in almost immediately after cutting

The threshing is usually done with the ordinary thresher. If the seed be very ripe and dry when cut a good deal of the hulls shell off. The clover huller should never be used in threshing timothy seed as it hulls it too badly. Flail



This Farmer Does not Need to buy Bran. He Grows its Equivalent Mr. M. J. McKay, Glengarry Co. Ont., whose alfalfa field is here shown, with his buildings in the background, has been growing alfalfa for three years. He finds that there is nothing to equal it for milk production. Last year Mr. McKay cut II tone of alfalfa hay from four acrees in two cuttings.

threshed timothy produces fancy show seed and usually brings the fancy prices.

#### The Virtues of Corn

A great believer in the virtues of the corn crop for the dairy farmer is Mr. Wm. Stewart, the veteran Ayrshire breeder of Northumberland Co., Ont. Mr. Stewart not only believes in corn but he grows a large acreage of it, feeds it to his high-class herd, and has found it so good a feed that he has no hesitation in recommending it to everyone of his brother dairymen. "I don't know," said he to an editor of Farm and Dairy, "how many men were here last winter and told me that they believed that a crop of corn is as good to fertilize the ground as a crop of clover. They have been led to this conclusion by the size of the crops that they have gotten from the land the year following If there is a spot of land on our own farm from which we can get a good crop it is from the corn field.

"A common idea is that corn is hard on the land. We have a field out back of the barns on which we cannot grow grain for anything except green feed, as the grain lodges. We have grown corn on that field for four or five years in succession, and every crop of corn is better than the one before. We will admit that in the long-run the soil might run out under constant corn copping, but in our farm practice we return to the land all of the food that is taken from it in the form of manure. If anyone is afraid that corn will lead to a depletion of soil fertility, we would advise the doubting one to try it. If his experience is anything like our own, he will have a bigger acreage a the following year."

No farmer who expects to keep up the fertility of his farm can afford to be without a silo. It is no trouble to grow good crops when plenty of ensilage and clover are fed. How to Get Food from the Soil

A. Buller, Haldimand Co., Ont.

We have been to'd by our scientific experts, the men who should know, that there is sough plant food in the average soil here in Ontario to feed farm crops for the next 100 years, even if we farmers do not return one atom of fertility to the soil. To the uninitiated, then, it would seem that there is no excuse for short crops. Due to a wise provision of nature, however, only a small portion of this great store of fertility is avail-

able each year, and as we farmers neglect to add to that store the amount that is made available each year steadily decreases. I guess Mother Nature understood human nature pretty well. She knew that if she gare us free entrance to her storchouse we would all be robbers.

We can get ahead of Mother Nature to a certain extent. We have found that two factors determine largely the amount of plant food that is made available for the use of plants—the supply of water and the supply of air.

rears. He Water is the first year Mr. essential. It is the greatest solvent of It is when dissolved in water

There is no plant that I know of that can take in solid matter (as, for instance, sedium nitrate) and make it into cattle feed. Air, also, has a large influence in converting nature's stored up plant food into available form. The more air we get into the soil the more food plants will get out of it.

that plant food is available to the roots.

any liquid.

Perhaps I am getting at my point in a very round-about manner. Here it is. We should cultivate early, late and often. By cultivating the soil we let in air. But that is the smallest part

tivate early, late and often. By cultivating the soil we let in air. But that is the smallest part of it. We also create ideal conditions, first, for absorbing all the water that fails and then, by further cultivation, for getting it all down into the soil where the plant rotoltest will get it. Of course, we all realize that we must culti-

Of course, we all realize that we must cultivate mangels, turnips and corn, but I would carry cultivation further. I regard the roller as one of the most abused implements on the farm. Pretically every farmer in this neighborhood rolls his grain last thing and then stands back and looks at the fine level surface, and feels quite proof of the good-looking job he has done. Really be should be ashumed of it. By compacting that last right up to the surface with the roller he has given the soil moisture every chance to escape.

given the soil moisture every chance to escape. Here is how I got my lesson. A few years ago we left a harrow out in the middle of an oat field. We sowed all around it, and when the oats were up a couple of inches and the field was showing quite green we went out to rescue that harrow. Right up to the time the oats were out one could trace where we had drawn that harrow. The est were better there than any place else in the field. When I got my thinking cap on I could see that it was quite natural. There was more moisture there than any other place in the field. We do not know of any place where we would use a roller to finish off a field. A light harrow for us every time as the finishing agent.

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July 4, 1912

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Hay

L. K.

No. 1. We Use

food value. The to make was it leng. We would the blossoms to the mower in the did have it out kindlings, and burn would probbe the cattle.

We now sta first blossoms be have the last if full bloom. We later. We us morning after to five acres. next afternoon

We do not by position long e To get a green cure out nature leaves. This et the leaves are run the tedden two o'clock in for the day the a side delivery all night.

The followin we have cut a lengthwise of t little additiona ready for the h

We used to clover hay with better in our of ticularly threat clover up in no plan, as labor cut some hay e so always have we don't cut s work till nine safely stored. as much as doe

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#### Haymaking Up-to-Date

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.
When we speak of haymaking we really mean

player curing. Timothy went out of fashion long ago on our farm. Our ideas on how this curing should be done have changed wonderfully in the last score of years, and we believe that we now eare clover so as to get a maximum amount of



No. 1. We Used to Swing the Scythe-but that was Years Ago

foed value. The biggest mistake that we used to make was in allowing the clover to go too long. We would allow the bigger proportion of the blossoms to become brown before we started the mower in the first field, and then when we did have it cut we dried it until it cracked like kindlings, and if it had been g'ven a chance to burn would probably have made very good fuel. But the cattle didn't eat it.

We now start cutting our clover when the first blossoms begin to appear, and we like to have the last field down when the clover is in full bloom. We would rather be earlier than later. We usually start the machine in the morning after the dew is off and clip down three to five acres. This will be all in the tarn the next afternoon if the weather is favorable.

DON'T LET LEAVES SCORCH

We do not believe in leaving the clover in one position long enough to be scorched by the sun To get a green, palatable hay the clover must cure out naturally by evaporation through the leaves. This evaporation ceases just as soon as the leaves are scorched. Just before dinner we run the tedder over the swaths, and again at two o'clock in the afternoon. Before quitting for the day the clover is run into windrows with a side delivery rake, in which form it remains all night.

The following morning about 10 o'clock, after we have cut another batch, we run the tedder lengthwise of the windrow to kick it out for a little additional curing, and by noon we are all ready for the hay loader and hauling in.

We used so think that we couldn't make good clover hay without cocking, but we are learning better in our old age. If the weather looks particularly threatening we do o casionally put our clover up in neat coils, but we do not favor this plan, as labor is altogether too expensive. We cut some hay every day, weather permitting, and so always bave hay ahead to work on. Likewise we don't cut so much at once that we have to work till nine or 10 o'clock at night to get it safely stored. We object to this practice quite as much as does the hired man,

#### Who is Responsible?

Walter Elliott, Halton Co., Ont. Who is responsible for the false ideas that immigrants to Canada, particularly English immigrants, have of our country? The men who come to our section of Halton county seem to be imbued with the idea that they can almost pick up a living in Canada. They are told what

large salaries laborers get in this country (experienced laborers), and are led to believe they can get salaries of equal amount from the day

I recently hired a man in Toronto. First he was dissacisfied with the wages I offered him, although he knew nothing about farm work. Then he did not come to the farm for a week,

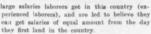
but expected pay from the first day I had spoken to him. He had been given to understand that it was customary to pay men in that way. He also understood that his wife was to get four days' work a week in the house at \$1 a day, or \$16 a month. We knew nothing of this.

It has been suggested to me that the transportation companies are responsible for these false ideas of immigrants. All that these companies want is the price of the ticket across the Atlantic, and to get the men to come they make

the picture of Canadian conditions as rosy as possible. But it means all kinds of trouble for we farmers who must hire these men.

## Two jobs at one Operation

James Creelman, Hants Co., N. S. We dairymen who have a lot of money wrapped up in pure-bred stock, or even grade stock, cannot be too careful in guarding the health of our cattle. Tube culosis and other dis-





J. Fixter, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa

After planting cultivation is one of the most important operations in growing corn. The land should be harrowed two or three times (after the corn is sown and before it comes through the ground), the last harrowing to be just as the corn is appearing. Should the corn be very thick when it comes up, it may be again harrowed with a tilting harrow when about four to six inches high. The two horse cultivator should be started when the corn is quite small. Arrange the cultivator with narrow teeth and the shields to prevent the small plants from being covered.

#### CULTIVATE FREQUENTLY

At first, loosen the soil deep and quite close to the plants, gradually working shallower and further away as the roots of the corn plant grow very rapidly. After the second cultivation the protecting wings may be removed and wider points put on the cultivator, throwing a little earth to the corn each time, thus encouraging new root growth. The cultivation is continued with the team cultivator as long as possible, then the single horse cultivator or harrow cultivator should be brought into use and kept going at intervals until the corn is well tasseled, then all cultivation may cease.

## Six Feet of Ensilage Worth \$25

W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Last spring (1911) we had six feet of ensilage left in our 12-foot silo. We fed this ensilage in the period of short pastures with a little meal on it. When we started to feed, the cows went up six pounds each a day in their milk production. We fed about one pound of meal to each cow a day. Valuing the extra milk at market prices and subtracting the cost of the meal, that ensilage made us \$25. Such an experience has set us thinking in the direction of another silo. We are working into

more stock, and believe that a summer silo will pay even better than one filled with ensilage for winter feeding. We have seven or eight feet of ensilage left over this spring that will again be used for supplementing pastures.

Before we had our silo we would sow peas and oaks with a little sugar cane mixed in for supplementary feeding. The feed mixture was composed of about equal parts of these three. We believe that the sugar cane makes the feed a



No. 2. The Side Delivery Rake-Rapidly Becoming a Necessity

eases that get into the herd might in a short time eat up the profits of many years.

"Prevention is better than cure," and one of the means of prevention that I am strong on is whitewash and disinfection. We perform both of these jobs at one operation in our stables. We slack the lime with sufficient water to make a thick paste and then into this mixture we pour about five per cent. of crude carbolic acid. The barrel is then covered with burlap sacks and al-

lowed to steam over night. When required we dilute this paste to a proper consistency to be applied with a spray pump. Carbolic acid will give the whitewash a slightly yellow tinge, but we do not mind the color when we consider the value of the wash as a disinfectant.

The most thorough disinfection our stable gets is when the cows are out at pasture. We are preparing to do it now. The stables are thoroughly cleaned, every Lit of straw and dirt being removed and the corners scraped out so as to be exposed to the wash. then whitewash everything with a

mangers, etc. The spray pump is away ahead of the brush. It drives the wash into every corner and does a better-looking job as well,



No. 3. A Much Appreciated Aid in These Days of Short Help

spray pump-ceilings, walls, floors, stanchions, little more palatable. Such a course of supplementary feeding is advisable and profitable where one has not a silo. But we are now silo enthusiasts.

## PROOF

## EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

The following is one of many similar letters The Public is continually receiving from its Canadian and Old Country readers.

132 Hanley Rd., London, S. W., May 25, 1912

THE PUBLIC.

London S. Way as June Public.

Ger lemen: Herewith please find erclines postal order for Rip being amount and the second of the s

THE PUBLIC is published week-ly, \$1.50 a year. A FREE book, The Land Question" by Henry George, just now goes with each subscription. It will pay you to subscribe.

The Public, Ellsworth Bldg., Chihago, Ill.

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CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

## FARM MANAGEMENT , заяваяваявая заяваявая в м ф

Size of Silo to Build

Prof. C. H. Eckles, University of

Missouri.

The size of the silo that should be built will depend upon the number of animals to be fed. As a rule, the As a rule, the altimats to be tect. As a rule, the native birds, the poisoned but shelp mistake is made of building the silo not be placed in exposed placed to too large in diameter rather than too small. The silo should be small but exclude birds. Wide boards be enough so that the animals will conjugate the silo should be small but exclude birds. sume a quantity each day equal to a layer of at least two inches over the entire surface. Silage keeps better layer of at least two new tentire surface. Silage keeps better in a deep silo than in a shallow one, because it is more firmly packed and at the same time more feed can be at the same time more feed can be a supported in the same space. Except stored in the same space. Except with a very large herd it is not ad-visable to build a silo more than 16 feet in diameter. If more capacity is needed a second silo should be constructed. As a rule the height of the silo should be at least twice the dia-

After the silo is opened silage should be taken out regularly, otherwise that which is exposed to the air wise that which is exposed to the air at the surface will spoil within two or three days. The amount of silage ordinarily fed to a dairy cow, or to a mature beef animal of the same size, is from 30 to 40 pounds a day. Feeding 30 pounds a day will require 900 pounds a month per animal, or 900 pounds a month per animal, or about 5½ tons to feed each animal six months. The figures in the table below give a general idea of the size of silo needed for berds of from 10 to 50 cows. It is assumed that 40 pounds will be fed a day to each animal.

This quantity is enough to poison half a bushel of wheat or carn, but smaller quantities of grain or syrup may be prepared as needed. After the solution has been thoroughly mixed, if it is too wet a little gray comment may be used to take up the enough to the comment of the c cessive moisture. If it is enough to moisten the gra-oughly, a little water may be Because of danger of de

strovin native birds, the poisoned bar

#### Horsey Notes

"No foot, no horse." There are lots of blacksmiths who don't seem to know this. They would ruin the best foot with their bungling work. Keep your last season's coles grow-ing. A set back now due to negled will take the whole summer to over-

Horses appreciate sweet things is well as we do. A lump of a pround occasionally will of use of good terms with our equine therets. Prices of good horses have increased 80 to 100 per cent. since 40 to 100 per cent. since when she mobile came in vogue. Who she is now of the passing of the horse husiness usually has himself in blame. The chances are he stand with noor breeding stock. Horses appreciate sweet things as

with poor breeding stock.

## Dry Months Best Dairy Months

"Last year, August and September were almost our best dairy months, while with most farmers, due to the great drought, they were poor months. The secret came in feeding

RELATION OF SIZE OF SILO TO LENGTH OF FEEDING PERIOD AND SIZE OF

| 10 55 10 25 46 10 10 15 10 15 10 10 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 11 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Number<br>of cows<br>in herd. | Estimated tonnage of silage consumed. | R 180 DAYS. Size of Diameter. Feet | Silo.<br>Height.<br>Feet | FEED FOR<br>Estimated<br>tonnage of<br>silage consumed. | Size of Diameter. |   |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 12 45 10 28 40 10 10 11 15 54 11 1 12 28 77 11 11 12 29 77 11 11 12 20 77 11 11 12 20 77 11 11 12 20 77 12 12 20 77 12 12 20 77 12 12 20 77 12 12 20 77 12 12 20 77 12 12 20 77 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12   | 10                            | 16                                    | reet                               | reet                     | Tons  | Feet              | F |
| 20 72 12 22 28 66 11<br>25 90 13 33 100 12<br>30 108 14 34 124 15<br>30 126 15 37 226 18   | 12                            | AT                                    | 10                                 | 25                       | 48  | 10                |   |
| 20 72 12 22 28 66 11<br>25 90 13 33 100 12<br>30 108 14 34 124 15<br>30 126 15 37 226 18   | 16                            | 54                                    | 10                                 | 28                       | 57  | 10                | 1 |
| 25 99 13 33 100 13<br>30 108 14 34 104 15<br>31 125 169 16 34 169 16<br>44 16 37 226 18  | 20                            | 04                                    | 11                                 | 29                       | 72  | 11                |   |
| 3: 126 15 34 168 16<br>40 144 16 35 192 17<br>46 162 16 37 216 18  | 20                            | 72                                    | 12                                 | 32                       | 96  | 12                |   |
| 3: 126 15 34 168 16<br>40 144 16 35 192 17<br>46 162 16 37 216 18  | 25                            | 90                                    | 13                                 | 33                       | 120   | 13                |   |
| 40 144 16 35 192 17<br>40 162 16 37 216 18   | 30                            |                                       | 14                                 | 34                       | 144   | 15                |   |
| 40 144 16 35 192 17<br>40 162 16 37 216 18   | 30                            |                                       | 15                                 | 34                       | 168   | 16                |   |
| 40 162 16 37 216 18  | 40                            |                                       | 16                                 | 35                       |   | 17                |   |
|  | 46                            | 162                                   | 16                                 | 37                       |   | 10                |   |
|  | 50                            | 180                                   | 17                                 | 37                       | 240   | 19                |   |

| Depth e | of In | Inside diameter of silo in feet. |      |      |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| silage. | 10    | 12                               | 14   | 16   | 1   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feet    | Tons  | Tons                             | Tons | Tons | Ton |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25      | 36    | 52                               | 68   | 96   | 12  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28      | 40    | 61                               | 81   | 108  | 13  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30      | 44    | 68                               | 90   | 115  | 15  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32      | 50    | 72                               | 95   | 126  | 16  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 -    | 53    | 77                               | 108  | 142  | 17  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36      | 57    | 82                               | 114  | 158  | 19  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### Destruction of Field Mice

Thorough cultivation of fields tends to keep down the number of mice, as it destroys weeds and all growths that give shelter to the mice. The mere plowing of a field badly infested with mice is sufficient to drive out most of them.

Strychnine is the most satisfactory poison for field mice. Although dead-ly, it is less dangerous to handle than either phosphorus or potassium cy-anide. Various baits may be used, anide. Various baits may be used, such as wheat, oatmeal or corn. The bait should be soaked over night in a poisoned syrup, made as follows. Dissolve an ounce of strychnia sulphate in a pint of boiling water, add a pint of thick syrup, and stir thoroughly. The prepared syrup may be scented with a few drops of oil of anise.

The following table gives further figures regarding the capacity of silos of different sizes:

OF ALPACITY OF SILOS OF VARYING SIZES, when we allow our cows to drop in their milk flow. We dairymen to not realize just how much we lose siage. 10 12 14 16 18

Feet Tons Tons Tons Tons Tons Tons tons to their milk. As soon as our cost started to drop we bought bran and kept them right up. 77

These successions along dair These successions along dair These successions along dair These successions along dair

kept them right up."

These suggestions along dairy
lines were dropped by Nelson Store,
one of the directors of the Eastern
Ontario Dairymen's Association, and
a successful dairy farmer, when in
conversation with an editor of Farm
and Dairy recently. Mr. Store admitted that feeding the cows bran
was a mettle expensive way of keepmitted that feeding the cows bran was a pretty expensive way of keep up their milk flow, but he believed it paid. But now he sees another way. Mr. Stone has been converted to the silo idea.

when are going to put up a silo this year," said he. "There are not a great many right in our vicinity, but last year has convinced us that we should have them. The greatest need for the silo as I see it is not for winter feeding, but for supplementation of the silo as I see it is not for winter feeding, but for supplementations of the silo as I see it is not for winter feeding, but for supplementations of the silo as I see it is not for winter feeding, but for supplementations of the silo as I see it is not for supplementations. ing dry pastures in summer. We expect to see many of our neighbours putting up silos also."

Dairy cows are in demand nowaa reputation as producers will have a beaten path made to his door by eager buyers.

July 4, 1912.

Auto Truck

In a recent iss

man a Wisconsin

his experience w

his dairy farm

of horse versus

"Among the ac can deliver my

railroad station, and be home in

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having a runawa

Take a man liv

r 2,555 miles a farm team has to mostly have to in nine or half-past

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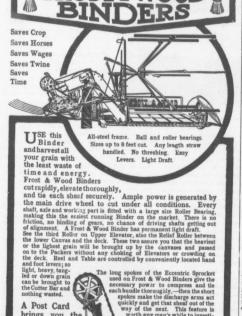
that team can get tired and unfit for With the ca trip in one-third of a fine ride besides so many trips and make that can't | farm team.

IN TRUCK "I use it in deliveries which I seem in Kenosha eignake two trips ev on Saturdays and is always cool in a hat I am driving used to drive w ok me 14 and 15 akes me seven or ng two seats in n family to town d have as nice a ring car. The a y as the finest c no punctures as plish as much or

"The question is an you get along on a large farm, 'Arm, 'No.' There or the women folks me horse can dray ber errands on the CHEAPER TH

"As to the expen y cost less than he first four mont miles at a co rew from 500 to 1 would require 40 por or 150 bushels in 120 bushel, \$67.50; and t \$15, or \$30; or The auto re

pense while idle.
"On the other har
out \$800 and the un it, it is a secon



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way of the next. This feature is worth any man's while to investi-gate. It and numerous other distinctive advantages of

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will pay you to get posted.

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YB. of Sile. Auto Truck vs. The Horse

In a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman a Wisconsin dairy farmer tells of his experience with the auto truck on his dairy farm and draws some teresting comparisons on the problem of horse versus auto. He writes as

"Among the advantages of the car, can deliver my milk one mile to the lean deliver my milk one mile to the militad station, get my empty cans and be home in 15 minutes without my hitching up or unhitching, whereas with a horse, one has to feed, groom, clean stable and hitch up and unhitch. And I am pretty sure of not having a runaway. The teams can all go to the fields at once after to-trans.

would be very hard to sell at half price. A team would remain or increase in value and be selled for 12 to 15 years. I think the would remain would be the extreme life of the would cost more for repairs than it would for a new one. And with a team, one it pretty sure of getting home sometime, while with a cur one is often harassed with doubts. In the use of a car to be successful, it requires one that has talent and a liking for machinery. ing for machinery.

ay hitching up or unhitching, where, as with a borse, one has to feed groom, clean stable and hitch up and shitch. And I am prefty sure to having a runaway. The teams can all go to the fields at once after teakfast.

Take a man living three and a half siles from creamery or milk platform. Take a man living three and a half siles from creamery or milk platform. It has to travel seven miles a day worshe conditions autos are converged to the strength of the str



An Asiatic Idea on the Subject of Farm Power

that team can get to the field, and tind and unfit for work into the barjun. With the car one can make the tip in one-third of the time and have in in one-third or the time and have a fine ride besides. And there are so many trips and errands one can make that can't be made with the arm team.

IN TRUCK PARMING

Tuse it in delivering all my straw-beries which I sell to the grocery-non in Kenocha eight miles away and nake two trips every day and three as Saturdays and am not tired as it is always cool in a car and no thought that I am diving a tired be selled. that I am driving a tired, hot teams.
I used to drive with horses and it book me 14 and 15 hours and now it takes me seven or eight hours. Havng two seats in my car I can take ny family to town Saturday evenings of amily to town Saturday evenings and have as nice a ride as in a \$2,000 ouring car. The auto truck rides as say as the finest car, and I am sure if no punctures as the truck is supsided with solid tires. One can acomplish as much on the road as three

The question is often asked me, Can you get along with less horsee? On a large farm, 'Yee'; on a small im, 'No.' There should be a horse for the women folks anyway and that sme horse can draw the milk and do sthe strange on the small farm. ther errands on the small farm.

CHEAPER THAN HORSES

CHEAPER THAN HORBES

"As to the expense of using them, bly cost less than a team of horses. In fast four months I ran my car 350 miles at a cost of \$60.52 and sew from 500 to 1,500 pounds. A san or horses worked to their limit will require 40 pounds of sota daily \$150 banks in 120 days at 45 cents will be a seen of hay \$150 to 1,500 pounds of the \$150.00 for feed \$155. The auto requires to care or means while idle.

needs the exercise.

needs the exercise.

"As soon as manufacturers of the auto trucks do not have the large selling expense they now have and can manufacture them cheaper, the auto trucks will be more common on the roads than teams."

Notes on Dairying

A big bill for feed is all right if the production of the herd is in propor-tion. In fact the men who make the large net profits are the most likely to have a big feed bill as well. . . .

The cow that is compelled to stand in the hot sun all day during summer months, will suffer while such that the flies that congregate to body and suck her blood. Late should grace the cow pasture. Here the cow will rest and chew her cud in contentment, while the overspreading branches protect her from the sun's scorching rays.

Put a little salt in the cow's mashed feed or chop. It enhances the flow
of the saliva while the animal is taking her feed, which is a good thing
for an animal as well as for a human
being. It is no good to force the cow
to eat more salt than a needs, so
only a little should be min the
feed, and then free
wants will permit her to
wants.

seld requires 40 pounts or oase daily reliable in 120 days at 45 cents budel, \$67.50; and two tons of hay attent to drink in the stage late. The auto requires no care or milk and butter and are cares from the other hand, the auto costs but \$800 and the second day you stage it, it is a second hand car and the sign of the second hand car and the sign of the second hand car and the second hand car and the second day you will be appreciated by the dairy cow.



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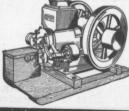
ours without getting tired. Very simple in construction. Reliable in operanours without getting tired.
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Millio

## HAID HORTICULTURE Ford, Middle Cow-Ease

## An Orchard Competition

Editor, Farm and Dairy,-The On-tario Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Fruit Growers' Associa-tion will this year conduct an orchard competition in all parts of the province. We wish to bring this to province. We wish to bring that to the attention of fruit growers every-where at as early a date as poss-ible. The money for this competition has been secured from the Federal grant, and announcement of the competition could not have been made earlier. It is a little bit late made earlier It is a little bit late now, but we desire to go on with it this year and are, therefore, anxious to get in touch with Farm and Dairy readers through the next issue of your publication.

The province will be divided into six districts, as follows:

No. 1, Eastern Ontario District, comprising Lennox, Addington, Fron-tonac, Renfrew, Leeds, Lanark, comprising Lennox Audingues, vo-tenac, Renfrew, Leeds, Lanark, Grenville, Carleton, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Glengarry, and Prescott. No. 2, Lake Ontario District, com-prising Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland, Hastings,

and Prince Edward.

No. 3, Niagara District, comprising Lincoln and Wentworth.

No. 4, Lake Erie District, compris-

ford, Middlesex 5, Lake Huron and Georgian No.

No. 5, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay District, comprising Lambton, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Simcoe.
No. 6, Central Ontario District, comprising Victoria, Peterbero, Dufferin, Waterloo. Wellington, Perth. There will be prizes in each district of from \$15 to \$75, depending on the accreage. In two of the districts where apple orcharding is not carried on to as large an extent as in the others, the sizes of orchards specified are somewhat smaller. ranning. where apple orcharding is not earired on to as large an extent as in
the others, the sizes of orchards specified are somewhat smaller, ranging
from 30 to 120 trees. In the districts
around the Lakes prizes are offered
for orchards from 300 troses up.

The competition will be for the

Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, the surface of the soil well stirred to a depth of not more than two inches the surface of the soil well surred to a depth of not more than two inches forming a sort of dust much, he-neath which the moisture will !! drawn upward and prevened from passing into the air by the presence of the loose soil on top. Under these conditions the roots will work near the moisture line and consequently a larger growth and better quality will be obtained.

The effects of a drought may in most cases be met by frequent shal-



A Cheap, Homemade Machine, Effective Against both Bugs and Blight

Mr. S. A. Northcott, one of the competitors in the farms competition to be conducted by Farm and Bairy this year, counts potatoes as one of his more crops. With bugs and blish so prevalent, pagrating is a necessity, and in the crops. With bugs and light he prevalent, pagrating is a necessity, and in the crops. With bugs and light he prevalent, pagrating is necessity and in the crops with the control of the control of the competition of the control of t

ards will be orchards a sare of in the acreage entered. In District No. 3
—comprising the counties of Lincoln and Wentworth—all tree fruits and grapes will be included. In the other

grapes will be included. In the other districts the competition will be limited to apples. Regular application forms are now being printed, and may be obtained from the offices of any of the dis-trict representatives of the Department of Agriculture or direct from the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, on ap.

R. W. Hodgetts, Director on application.

## The Cultivation of Celery

A. McInnis, Middlesex Co., Ont. Where celery is planted in single rows it will be necessary to maintain shallow cultivation between the rows. shallow cultivation between the rowa-At no time should deep cultivation be practised, as the roots are to be found near the surface of the soil. If a mulch is used, no cultivation will be required, either along the side or between the plants in the row, ex-cept to pull any weeds that may spring up. Where a mulch is used it will be necessary to stir the surface lightly with a wheel hoe or iron rake, to prevent a crust forming after each to prevent a crust forming after each rain or watering. Keep the surface of the soil smooth and in no case al-low lumps of earth to remain near the plants.

The Planet Junior is desirable for working between the rows, while the wheel hoe is especially useful in culwheel hee is especially useful in cultivating a small area of celery or for stirring the soil close to plants. When a crop of celery is in good growing condition the roots will be near the surface. During a dry season the roots will go deep into the soil in order to secure moisture.

and bearing orchidered, non-bearing under the direct rays of the sun.

#### Till the Orchard

John Beemer, Brant Co., Oat.

I have never taken a crop of grain or forage of any kind from my ordered. When the trees are first sa, the orchard is cropped with potatos. beets and strawberries. In a fer years, however, the trees require at the room. Intensive tillage is pretised up to the first of July, when a cover crop of clover is seeded, a nairy vetches. This is allowed tide down in the fall, and the following spring is plowed under.

I never realized so fully before jac how much was lost in the apple on by eropping the orchard as I di from an experience I had is spring of 1911. As I was out spec-ing the orchards of neighbors lond of get the cover crop ploused and the clover made a rank great robbing the trees of moisturia available plant food. The first July the apples of the same tank on part of the orchard that had be-tilled were twice as large as the sin-I never realized so fully before jut tilled were twice as large as the san apples where the clover had been is lowed to grow. This difference as apparent right to the end of its

A few years ago I had occasion move a five-year-old Baxter tree fra one orchard to another. The rai were pruned somewhat and then top pruned tack in proportion. tree came into bearing quicker the other Baxters set at the same in I am going to lift some of my 8 trees in the same manner to be the surface. During a dry them into bearing at an earlier at eason the roots will go deep into he soil in order to secure moisture.

ADDATAGE OF A MULGH

This can be prevented by keeping

Brant Co., Ont.



Bui'd Siles, Dwelling, or anyclass of building from Centrete Block. The Lon-don Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade Moderate price wanufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery-

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Kodak means photography with the bather left con the state of the state

Kodak means photography with the bother left out. It offers the simple, easy way to good pictures—and it is less expensive than you

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ternal instinct. Chicken-mite family; have e like "sixty." bugs, spending the blood of th the blood of the in cracks and daytime. They or young; and, house, have be young chicks single night. WHERE 7 They breed

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## POULTRY YARD

#### Millions of Mites

It is conservative to say that there are millions of mites in the poultry houses of Canada. A farmer recently asked: "What ails my hens They higher the nest." A few questions ly asked: "What ails my hens I ney die on the nest." A few questions brought out the fact that they died from loss of blood, sucked from their bodies by the mites that were allowed to infest their nests in the henhouse His hens died—martyrs to their mainstinct.

Chicken-mites belong to the spider Chicken-mites belong to the spider family have eight legs, and can run like "isity." They are the hens bedbugs, spending the night in sucking the blood of their victims, and hiding in cracks and crevices during the daytime. They have no mercy on older young; and, infesting the poultry-house, have been known to deprive more chickes of their lifeblood in a house, have been known to deprive young chicks of their lifeblood in a single night.

WHERE THEY COME PROM

They breed in dirt and filth. guard against them, the house should be kept scrupulously clean during the spring and summer months. Nesting aterials and litter should be remov devery two weeks at least. The roosts and fixtures should be frequently removed and treated with some of the commercial sheep-dips, or with kerosene emulsion, and hot whitewash. These insecticides should whitewash. These insecticities should be sprayed into all the cracks and crevices where the mites hide. By passing the hand beneath the roosts one can find them, if the house is infested. Unceasing warfare must be made against them if the mites are to be driven from the place. If one thing fails, try another, and persevere until in all good conscience you can say: "There are no mites in my chicken-house.

## Points on Eggs

The cause of some of the break-ge in eggs is the lack of age in eggs is the lack of mineral matter for the egg shell. Oyster shells or bone will furnish this mineral matter for the production of thicker shelled eggs.

thicker shelled eggs. Whenever a fertile egg is kept at a temperature above 70 deg. to 80 deg. Fahr, incubation starts. If conditions are favorable for it, the precess of incubation continues; if not, the germ dies and decays. The loss front this source will be lowered if eggs are gathered twice a day during bot weather and placed in a cood, moderately dry cellar until market-

A storage place for eggs should be free from any bad odors.

The eggs should be protected from the hot sun while being taken to market.

Eggs which have been tested out of neubators or gathered from nests not visited the previous day should not be placed on the market. Some of these contain dead germs and are certainly not very desirable food.

If sitting hens are separated from the laying flock and no male birds allowed with the hens, except during the breeding season, the losses from incubation will be still lower. Hens lay as well without mating, and infer-

ABSORBINE Will require Inflament a trainers of the Control of ans Bidg., Montreal, Ca.

processes and is not in the least insoon as do fertile ones.

Shrunken or held eggs make up one of the greatest losses. They are very common in the fall and early winter. Shrunken or held eggs, aside from losing moisture, may become musty or may rot if kept in a cellar that is too damp, and, if fertile, may neu-bate if kept in a storage room that is

warm.

too warm.

Washed eggs rot more readily than
those not washed. The dirty eggs, if
sold at all, would better be sold dirty
than washed.

Moldy and bad-flavored eggs may
develop in storage; the feeding of
onions to laying hean has produced an
conion flavor in eggs. Storing in musty cellars or with some fruits, vege-tables, fish or cheese will give bad flavors to the eggs.

Egg producers should take sufficient pride in their product to give it pro-per care from the time it is laid until it is marketed. Subsequent handlers should exercise a similar precaution.

Eggs may be a delicacy or only an

ordinary, or even inferior, material for food purposes, depending very largely upon the way they are handled by producer, middleman and con-

#### Swiss Chard a Green Food

"My birds are very fond of Swiss "My birds ::e very fond of Swiss Chard or Asparagus Beet. I have never seen this recommended, but I believe in it for a summer feed. It is very tender, and in appearance is much like celery. My birds like it even better than rape. It and rape are fed on alternate days. Were I to feed them all rape it would tinge the

feed them all rape it would tinge the white of the eggs.

In these words Mr. S. G. Wert, Stormont Co., Ont., told an editor of Farm and Dairy of his ex-perience with Chard as a green food for fowl. Mr. Wert grows a small patch of this Swiss Chard near his poultry yard. He used to raise it One day in his garden for greens. he noticed that whenever his hens got out they began to eat it in preference to anything else. This led him to to anything else. to anything else. This led him to grow some for their use with such good results that he has continued to do so. While our editor was there he fed some of the leaves of this chard to his hens, who seemed to enjoy it great-

#### Lime in Poultry Yards

The poultry-keeper should make it a rule to lay in a few barrels of newly-burnt lime at the beginning of the year, for use in his yards at all sea-sons. A little money cannot be laid sons. A little money cannot be a out in a better way, for lime is a most valuable material to help in warding off diseases, and in keeping the houses, appliances, and yards in the best possible condition. also most effective in combating the depredations of insect vermin, one of the most dreaded enemies of the poultry-keeper.

It is best to buy the lime froshly burnt, although it costs a little more than if it were slaked, and to store it in air-tight barrels, from which it can be taken and slaked as required for use. It will then have full power, and will be found useful not only as a whitewash but also for application in a dry state, on the floors, walls, perches, nest-boxes, yards, etc. A sprinkling of dry lime is an excel-A sprinking of dry lime is an excel-lent thing for drying up damp walls and floors, and for destroying the germs of roup, which are liable to lurk in damp corners of the fowl-

Lime may also be freely used with very great advantage as a dressing in the rearing yards which are in-fested with gapeworms, for it is a destroyer of all insects, germs, and

jurious to fowls or chickens. There is no cheaper or more effective germi-There is cide and insecticide than lime.-Irish Homestead.

#### **Peultry Pointers**

Feed plenty of green food.

The day-old chick businers is get-ting to be profitable. It is the safest way for one to get a start.

There is but one and that is the right way. Don't put off for to-mor-row what should be done to-day.

Renew the litter on the floor and put fresh straw in the nests before they get dirty.

Corn ensilage is the cheapest and most desirable of bulky feeds. All should have one silo; two are better.

A mixture of grains make a more profitable and more palatable ration than grains fed singly.

The legumes, alfalfa, clover, peas, vetches, etc., make the best of feed and improve the land on which they

There is a decline in the price of dressed ducks this month, but 'the prices for roasting fowls continue

#### Clover and Grass Seed Crops

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawo Now that so much stress is laid on pure seed, every producer of seed should be more or less familiar with certain weeds, the seeds of which if certain weeds, the seeds of which if allowed to ripen with the crop will de-preciate its value. Bulletins and re-ports, obtainable on application to the Dominion or Provincial Depart-ments of Agriculture, will be found very useful in the study of weeds. Specimens that cannot be recognized from the bulletins may be sent to the Botanist of one of the Departments of Agriculture for identification. knowing the weeds and their nature, farmers should be able in a large measure to eliminate them from the seed crop.

Timothy seed grown on even dirty land may be kept comparatively free from some kinds of weed seeds that would otherwise be present by cutting the timothy with high stubble. weeds may be hand pulled or spudded out. Ox-Eye Daisy, False Flax, Can-ada Thistle and Catchfly are among the most prevalent noxious weeds. Good screening will clean out most of the other weed seeds usually found in timothy seed.

Catchfly is one of the weeds most frequently found in alsike and is often present in quantity. It can easily be pulled. Ribgrass or buckhorn is found sometimes in timothy and al-sike, but is more prevalent in red clover. Ribgrass and Ragweed are seeds hard to separate from red clover seed, as are also seeds of Bladder Campion and Green Foxtail. These weeds should be hand pulled or spudded from the seed crop. Ribgrass may easily be noticed four or five days may easily be noticed your or new day, after mowing the first crop. Thin and killed out places in the fields should be mowed early with a scythe to prevent the weeds from se



(9)



## For One Month

During the past few months we have sent out a great number of Horse Doctor Books to our people who have gotten for us new sub-scriptions to Farm and Dairy.

scriptions to Farm and Dairy. These books have proven very popular, as, indeed, they should, since they are handsomely bound. contain 500 pages, and are illustrated by the state of the st

#### Our Special Offer

We will give you a cloth-bound colition of Gheacon's Veterinary and thorse Training Book as a premium scription to Farm and Dairy taken at only \$1.00 a year.

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cases.

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Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## A FARMER'S POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS

Complete with Line Shelt, Truck, Pullyse capable of 60 changes et apaed.

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Good of the Complete of 60 changes. The Gilson 60 Speed Engine is a complete power plant in itself. You can haul engine anywhere, attach it and get just the speed desired—the only ragine of its life ind made. Gires 100 per cent service, the complete of the Com



## Big Crops and Rich Pasture

No Irrigation No "Dry Farming"

Write the Secretary, Central Alberta Development League, Edmonton, Alberta, for pam-phlet F D descriptive of

## Central Alberta

MIXED FARMING DISTRICT

Land still cheap. Free Land in some districts.

Experienced man to assist in cheese fac-tory. Apply Peter Callan

WANTED TO RENT 100 acres or more in Ontario, suitable for mixed farming. Must Box 573, Farm and Dairy, Peterbero, Out., with particulars, for man of life experience

## Recessessessessessesses SELLING

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buildings re-acts on our sales, but, nevertheless, it is so. In this day and age we have so many ways of getting out into the country, via the motor cycle, automobile and trolley. Those who take these different ways of going out usually take notice of the farms along the way. They find out the names of the owners — for

people are inquisitive.

People in the cities are made People in the cities are made to realize more every day that it is the farmer on whom they have to depend for their entables, and so they are becoming interested in farmers and farms. In going through the coun-try they see good farms and wish that their has those. They see poor farms and bope that their produce does not come from such farms.

does not come from such farms.

AND THEN THEY ACT

And so it goes. They try to find out where all the garden truck, the

eggs, the meats, etc., come from. And they try to get their produce from the man who has the better buildings and the cleanest yard. And this brings us back again to the fact that the consumer will buy from the best stores and from the cleanest clerks and from the best looking

I could go on and tell you a lot about farm buildings, but I know that I would switch off and tell you of the value of metal as a covering for farm buildings and that would mean that I would tell you about the good things which we manufac-ture—and the editor says that is for ture—and the editor says that is for the advertising columns, so I can't do that. Perhaps some day I will tell you in a general way about the value of any kind of good metal.

In the office here we have a young When In the office here we have a young man who is very energetic. When he is out of the office he is looking for things to do, so that he can bet-ter himself. He is studying the seli-ing game and making himself more valuable, both to himself and to the

The father of a friend of his is manager for a large fruit farm down in the Niagara district. This manager is mighty progressive and making his orchard a big success. He is on the lookout every day for new ways of selling, and so he got to-gether with his son and this young man here and made them a proposi-tion to hardle of selling. tion to handle a fruit agency in their spare time.

Now, I don't advocate a side line Now, I don't advocate a sade line for any of our employees, as it generally takes their mind off their work. But I do want to see this deal work out. I encouraged the young man to get buy and see what he could do. Since last night he got three customers—each one will take from two to six crates of strawber-ries. This is the fruit he is now sell-ing. I believe that tonight and to-morrow he will get half a dozen more

ustomers. He is not stopping at the mere sell-He is not stopping at the mere sell-ing of one kind of fruit to his cus-tomers at this time, but is asking them to hold their orders for the other different fruits he will have during the year—and the people are doing it. They know that they will get their fruit without any trouble and get the right kind at the right

LET OTHERS DO IT

It seems to me that this would solve the difficulties of a great many fruit growers throughout the countruit growers throughout the country. Get some good enterprising man to sell fruit during the year on a certain commission. You set your own price on the fruit and tell him how much he can have out of that. It would mean then that you could It would mean then that you could spend your time doing other things, which otherwise you would have to spend worrying how you were going to market your fruit. I wish some of you big fruit grow-ers would tell your selling experi-ences through these columns.

Prospects for Clover Seed

G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa Many farmers will remember that Many farmers will remember that last year warning was given that the prospect for clover seed was rather poor in the usual seed producing parts. This year it is, if anything, worse, and it will pay farmers who have fields of clover to keep the second growth for seed. If any are fortunate enough to have clover for pasture they should run a mower over the fields after turning the stock off the latter part of this month. If the piece is retained for hay the mowing should be done early

come from. when the clover begins to boom nice ly, so that the second growth may

have a better chance. Farmers who were able seed last year profited well by it, and in view of the probable scarcity of seed this season every available field should be utilized for seed.

#### Experience With Wind Power

C. W. Thompson, Hastings Co., Out I have had a windmill on my farm for the last 11 years. I did nearly all my grinding for the 11 years by means of this power; also pumper water for our stock for about ha that time. Last fall a high wind caught the wheel, broke the axle, and let the wheel down to the ground

I do not consider the power wind mill the best power for grinding. We cannot afford to sit around waiting for the wind to do our grinding, and when the wind does come it is and to catch one busy at something which one cannot leave.

I have exchanged my power mil for a pumping mill, which I hope to have erected in the early part a June. The outfit will cost me \$30 for mill post, grinders, water basis for 22 cows, and 200 feet of galvan-

#### **Electrical Farming**

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission has just started out to demosstrate to Ontario farmers how ther may perform many farm operations by the aid of electricity. At Beachvill, Ont., on June 25, 1,500 peoples aw feet chepped, milk separated, and comfodder cut by machines run by electric power. tric nower.

The centre of interest was The centre of interest was an auto-matic pump, brought by Mr. Beck from Germany, which can be run by one-sixth horse power, and maintain a water pressure at 65 pounds. Whe pressure drops below this the pum works automatically. This machin works automatically. This machine costs \$100. An electric milker, a type already used by at least one praci-cal dairyman in Ontario, R. Gun, of Beaverton, the first prize farmer is the Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, also had its value demonstrated. Mr. Beck said that two horse power, electrical energy, we be sufficient on the farm for ho lighting, milking, running the separator, feed cutting, cooking and all other operations in which power of some kind is required.

Electrically run threshing machines too, may soon become common in the province. Two have already been or province. Two have already been of the country this coming fall. To ru threshing machines and for oth heavy work, such as corn cutting at plowing, 25 horse power would be the energy required

## Items of Interest

At the last session of the Ontar At the last session of the Ontar-Legislature, an Act was passed pilo-viding for the enrollment and inspe-tion of stallions travelling in the po-vince. Hon, Mr. Duff has just on nounced the personnel of the boar Peter White, K. C. of Pet McKwan, B Bright, Mr. E. Greenside, of Gudph The enrollment of stallions is com-pulsory. Inspection is left option

Just a few lines to thank you ver much for the pig I received from Mr. L. F. Bogart of Gosport. Ont. I think it was a very liberal offer for

# Woodstock, Ont.

in farming.

## Stable Troughs

HERE is a trough always ready for use, a continuous trough, allowing the free passage of water full length. Won't rust and cannot leak. Long lengths made in Nothing to get out of order. Clean

Any one can install it. In Guelph Experimental Farm

Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. 6 James St. - TWEED, ONT.

## THIS IS THE BULL



"SIR ECHO"-A Son of May Echo

As offered in our advertisement in Farm and Dairy last week, June 27. May Eshe gave 23.78 lbs. milk and 1487 lbs. butter in one year, and freshend inside 15 months. May Esho is one of the greatest milking cows of the Holstein breed. You can see that this calf as an individual is right. His breeding is the very best. His sire is a brother of a 58-lb. cow. Write at once for fuller information if you want him. choice (Ilydeadles, three 4-year-old stallions, B may 5-per-old stallions, and the second of th

All of this stock is priced very reasonable. You can buy it at prices that will make you money. Write us or come and see the stock.

The Allison Stock Farm, W. P. Allison Chesterville, Ont. The Allison Stock Farm, w. P. Allison Chesterville, Ont. The discovery o

fuly 4, 1912.

Natural Gas a G

m has worked a the home and Mr. Richardson's to the readers of won the s Prize Da having in the open to the farmer ve last described and Dairy" a num ery of gas on the
An editor of Fa rdson, found th year six gas wellson the farm. Pa the house and far surplus is sold, a the other five well pany at a rental of year each. Mr. and barns are now by gas. Gas jets the cellar and on dahs. The house gas, pipes having furnace in the cell the kitchen is als the parlor is a gas conveniences, Mrs

light the stove an and diff incident and handling of heating to work v and can be turned Not content with onveniences in the ordson has run to hog pens, where winter by means ardson likes to g drink in winter a

GAS SUPI

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they could use go This gas engine in the feed chopper and to pump water

In the barn the installed an eight engine, which rus so much work tha

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inces have been added by the discov-gy of gas on the farm.

An editor of Farm and Dairy, who reprently visited Mr. and Mrs. Rich-ardson, found that within the past year six gas wells have been opened on the farm. Part of the gas from one of these wells has been piped to the house and farm buildings and the genulus is sold, as is, the eas from she of the second of the secon in the kitchen. It makes it easy to light the stowe and saves the trouble and dirt incident to the carrying in ad handling of wood. It is not so belding to work with in the summer, add can be turned off in a moment. Not content with having all of these orweniences in the house, Mr. Rich-orlson has run the pipes out to his one pens, where food is cooked in wheth the means of cas. Mr. Rich-dick in winter as he finds that they

drink in winter as he finds that they like it and seem to thrive on it. GAS SUPPLIES POWER

In the barn there has recently been installed an eight horse power gas engine, which runs so well and does so much work that the hired man told ur editor that his only wish was that our editor that his only wish was that they could use gas to run the plow. This gas engine is being used to run the feed chopper, to separate milk and to pump water. Mr. Richardson

Natural Gasa Great Convenience

The discovery of natural gas on the tom his worked a great improvement in the home and farm buildings of Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, but his winter, as compared with the work of the

wise would be the case.

ManY WHLS

So many gas wells have been drilled in the Caledonia district that several large companies have been form.
I require one more for the summer.
I require one more for the summer.
I prefer the round coment silo, but
them. Mr. Richardson believes that
some made a mistake when they leave would advise all my brother farming. I
d their farming or portions of them
who have no silos to prepare to build

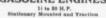


## The First Big Ben Cost \$12.85

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#### Buy Him Now for \$3.00

## GASOLINE ENGINES





## WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Be

Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

# Animals Such as This One Would be a Credit to Any Breed

"Line of Pender: the heifer here illustrated, shows what Jerseys can do in the producing not producing and the producing special producing special producing the was entered in Record of Performance Test, and in 35 days of the producing the was entered in Record of the producing the

## Investor's Notice

An established Canadian automobile company is prepared to place \$50,000.00 worth of common stock on the market to take care of the volume of business the company is receiving. Shares \$100.00 each.

This is a gilt edged investment that will pay good dividends. If interested, write for information.

Address, Box 464 Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. weir pinced tests of this cow.

to these companies. They neglected to stipulate that new gas wells should not be located within 40 rods of old ones. In consequence many wells have been sunk and many of them close to one another. Not infrequently one well interferes with the producing qualities of others near.

Within 10 miles of Mr. Kichardson's Meride and the work of development continues it will not be long before there will be wells on almost every farm in the vicinity.

vicinity.

HUNDREDS HAVE GAS

Gas is so cheap that hundreds of farmers in the district, whether they have wells on their farms or not, have wells on their farms or not, are introducing gas in their homes. As our editor drove along the road he noticed these gas pipes on the surface of the ground running along beside the road. There are many miles of them. The heaviest wells are located at Selkirk, on a strip of miles of them. The heaviest wells are located at Selkirk, on a strip of land running from Lake Eric to the Grand River, the gas rock of which extends from the United States, under Lake Eric, reaching the Grand River. The wells drilled a few miles north. The wells are Caledonia are 950 feet deep. As it costs \$800 to \$800 to drill one well, it will be seen that those prospectors who do not succeed in locating gas can soon lose a lot of money. The companies that are leasing these wells have laid lines of piping to Brantford, where gas is sold in the city.

In Welland county, there is said to \$37 producing wells, with a production of over 1,000,000 cubic feet. In Haldimand county there are 444 producing wells, with a production of almost 2,500,000 cubic feet. Last year 199 new wells were drilled—7 in Hal

one this summer. For every 10 cows we require a silo 14 by 28 feet. I am planting 35 acres of corn this summer. I plant Longfellow and White Cap Yellow Dent in equal parts. These varieties suit no and I get lots of corn when planted in this way. I keep about 50 head of cattle. I never feed any straw at all. Straw

is intended only for bedding.

The trouble down here is in getting anchines to fill our siles when we want them. I intend getting a gasoline engine myself and then we can fill them just when we are ready.

There is a large place for both wooden and steel gates in agricul-ture, but a comparison based on all ture, but a comparison based on all the qualities required in an efficient farm gate makes the steel type a favorite with thousands of corn-belt farmers. The advent of the steel gate is a long step toward the practical solution of one of the most annoying problems on the Canadian farm.—Ralph A. Steele, Guelph, Ont.

If salt is kept before cows at all times, they eat just enough to satisfy their wants

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION **TORONTO**

AUG. 24TH -- 1912 -- SEPT. 9TH

\$55,000 in Prizes for Products of the Farm. the Garden and the Home

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th For Prize Lists and all information write J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager - TORONTO

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Eural Publishing Com--

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#### FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

EASILY MADE MONEY

"The property at 9, 11 and 18 "West King street, and with a "through depth to Melinda street, "which was purchased three months "ago from the Cawthras by W. S "Dinnick and his brother, A. G. C. "Dinnick, has been turned over by "the latter to a group of English "capitalists at \$500,000."-Toronto World.

The property referred to was purchased by the Messrs. Dinnick three months ago, according to The World, for four hundred thousand dollars. Thus in three months these gentlemen have cleared one hundred thousand dollars by the advance of land values in Toronto. It is time that as farmers we began to realize that we have a vital interest in transactions of this kind. The men who have obtained this one hundred thousand dollars did nothing to earn it. The increased values were created by the returns the fertility back to the land community at large and the benefits where it belongs.

FARM AND DAIRY should be returned to the public that created them.

Every time land values in Toronto, or in other business centres, advance, the effect is to increase the cost of doing business on that land, and thus the public at large is taxed for the benefit of the speculators who handle this land. The great difference between the price the farmer obtains for his products and the price the consumer pays for it is due in the main, not so much to the much abused middleman, as it is to the excessive cost of doing business in towns and cities, caused by the enormous land values in the business sections of such centres. By and by we will get tired of allowing others to benefit without labor and with but little risk by merely buying and selling city and suburband land, the increases in the value of which are created in a large measure by the productive work of the farmers of the surrounding country.

#### HARD ON LAND

We recently had a talk with a young farmer who has inherited a prejudice against the corn crop and the silo. He advanced every argument that he could think of why he should not erect a silo and, knowing himself, that his arguments had not been convincing, he at last gave out one that he considered unanswerable. hard on the land," said he. "Last summer, for instance, I sowed a bit of corn along with my potatoes. Von can tell in the grain crop this year just where we had that corn. The growth is not nearly so good as on the adjoining potato ground."

Of course corn takes much from the land. A good crop of corn, say fifteen tons to the acre, will take from the land about eighty-four pounds of nitrogen, thirty-three pounds of phosphoric acid, and one hundred and eleven pounds of potash. This is more than twice as much as we would carry away in a two hundred bushel crop of potatoes. In two hundred bushels of potatoes there is only thirty-eight pounds of nitrogen, fifteen pounds of phosphoric acid and fiftyfive pounds of potash. But from an acre of corn properly housed in a silo we will get two and one-half times as much feed as from an acre of potatoes, and we will return two and onehalf times as much fertilizing nutrient to the soil to aid the growth of plants. And the labor expense for producing that fifteen tons of corn is not so great as the expense of producing two hundred bushels of potatoes.

It is well to conserve soil fertility, but the ideal conservator is not the one who takes nothing from the soil, but the one who returns to the soil as much as he takes. According to our young friend's standard, the North American Indian was an ideal conservator. He took nothing from the soil. We know how prosperous he was. According to modern standards, however, the ideal conservator is the progressive farmer whe grows a big crop of corn, the bigger the better, houses it in a silo, feeds the silage to dairy cows, and then in the manure

Of course corn is hard on the land in the sense that it takes much from the soil. So is every crop worth while

#### ANENT HIRED HELP

The hired man's side of the help problem was well expressed to an editor of Farm and Dairy a few months ago by an able-bodied working man in the city of Peterboro. This man was out of work and we asked him why he did not go to the country and get a job. "I could get ten jobs in the country a few weeks from now." said he; "in fact, the farmers will be falling over themselves to get help. could not get a job now at a decent living wage. The most that many of them would want to give me would be my board."

Here is something for us farmers to think about. This man was considered a good workman. He had had several years experience on the farm. Could be have gotten an opportunity for a year round job with a decent cottage for his newly made bride, he would have preferred country work to any other. But he could not. There are lots of men like him. If we will provide suitable accommodation for our hired help there are lots of good men around the country who would be glad to work for us.

#### ALFALFA AND DRAINAGE

No crop will show the beneficial effects of tile drainage quicker than alfalfa. When judging fields entered in an alfalfa growing competition, conducted recently by Farm and Dairy in Peterboro County, our editor inspected several fields that were only partly tile drained and in all cases the growth was markedly better in the tile drained portion of the fields than in those portions were drains were lacking. In many other fields not tile drained at all the most vigorous growth we invariably found on those parts of the fields that were naturally well drained, while springy places almost invariably showed a weak, under colored growth.

Alfalfa is rapidly increasing in popularity. One of the indirect blessings that may come from the increasing acreage of alfalfa will be the increased interest in tile draining. The average farm crop will pay the cost of the tiling in the increased yields of two or three years. In some of the fields that we inspected we believe that the increased crop of the first year would pay for the tiling if we put a price on the alfalfa commensurate with its feeding value. In preparing land for alfalfa in future we will be wise to take tile drains into consideration if the field is not already underdrained.

#### ON STRIKE

Most of us farmers feel that an eight or 10-hour day is an impossibility in the country. . When we hear of such time limits being imposed by the working men's organizations in the cities, we thank fortune that farm laborers have no such organizations. Some of us even think that it is impossible to get work and chores done

by six o'clock in the evening farmer who works till nine o'clock at night does not see how his work could be done in shorter time. could finish our work in good time if we would. What one man can do another cen

An editor of Farm and Dairy recently visited a farm where the whole system of work had been reorganized We all went on strike this spring," said one of the sons of the family, to our editor. "We told our daddy early in the season that the work had to be done, chores and all, at six o'clock. We told him that if we are ranged things right and used our heads to save our heels we would get through more work in less time Father agreed to give our plan a trial and now even he admits that we are getting more work done than in previous seasons, and we have always stopped at six o'clock."

What are we here for anyway? The farmer whose life is one round of drudgery is getting very little out of his stay here. He is shortening his own years and sickening his children of farm life and farm work. Working long hours is more a habit than a necessity. Let us break the habit

The best to-day is not good enough tomorrow. Keep improving.

The land values would pay all our taxes if we would only let them. Land values are the natural source of revenue.

There may be a place for dual purpose cattle in our farm economy. It has been argued that there are lots of our farmers who are not sufficiently good stockmen to handle specialized dairy cattle. But why should we be farming at all if we are not going to know all we can about our business and be able to handle any kind of cattle? Those of us who wish to get to the top in this specialized age will follow specialized farming with specialized cattle-the kind that will bring the Liggest results.

## The Value of a Dairy Sire

(Hoard's Dairyman) car load of grade Guernsey cows Iowa for Kansas a short time since at an average price of \$175 per

How much do you think their mo-thers could have been bought for supposing they were ordinary native

We will be liberal and say apiece. So then it is clear that a registered Guernsey bull added to the commercial value of every one of those cows \$125. Of course, these are high figures. But they point the way just the same.

way just the same.
The farmers of Wisconsin years ago, bought pure bred bulls and so established herds of grade Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, and, in a few instances Ayrshires, built a in a rew instances Ayrsnires, built a broad, strong foundation for profitable business beneath them. They have been producing milk and height and cows for sale, all made more possible and more profitable by the put

And yet there are farmers right in such communities who will hust about for a cheap grade bull to bred from, with all these facts before their eyes. July 4, 1912.

Why Not Reti By W.

Petiring from the most serious a Especially Usually farmar. Life in t ent from life on dapt himself of that period o in being out of Fron factor in the f often becomes a or even w Why move to even for moving ducating the ch

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Make your co ere placard. Ma it of real sales will sell the go Space costs mo now. If you m don't attempt to letter. Pick out sales argument. you were sending put this telegram

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Why Not Neture on the Farm?

By W. O. Palmer.

be most serious steps that a man can take. Especially is this true of the former. Usually it means moving to ben. Life in town is entirely different from life on the farm. One accutomed to farm life can hardly shap himsell of bernelf to town life is that period o. Hife. This results a being out of touch with one's enin being out of touch with one's en-riemment. From being an important factor in the farm community one glen becomes a negligible one in lorns, or even worse—a knocker. Why move to town? The reasons

given for moving to town are many—ducating the children, modern con-

#### XXXVI

"Take it from us:"

For your advertisement don't write copy to please yourself, ur partner, or your wife, or ones, or the Literary gentleman instairs!

Dont' even write it to please our prospective customers

Write it to ATTRACT THEIR ATTENTION, to AROUSE THEIR INTEREST, to WHET THEIR DESIRE for your goods and to

Then you are on the right track for getting sales, and it is sales

Advertising is simply a matter of salesmanship-salesmanship in

You would not expect your per onal salesmen to get much busiess without talking, talking in the right way to appeal to your cusnomers, to explain your goods, to convince them of their superior value and to create within the cusmers an overwhelming desire for your goods, such as would lead em to act and sign the orders for the goods.

When you advertise keep these hings in mind in preparing your

Make your copy more than a nere placard. Make it talk. Have it of real sales stuff,-talk that will sell the goods.

Space costs money as you well now. If you must limit it, then don't attempt to fill it with a long letter. Pick out your leading sales argument. Write it out as if you were sending a telegram. Then put this telegram in the space for our advertisement.

We have no quarrel with those who favor general publicity copy, but we believe in "reasonwhy" copy-good, strong, confidence winning copy, when it comes to "getting it over" and bringing mediate and direct results.

We believe in having the adertisement well displayed; having it attract attention; then intersting, convincing and stirring one to action

Then we believe in having the advertisement PLACED, like you vould have your travellers keep ONLY AMONGST GOOD COM-PANY such it is ALWAYS sure to be in Farm and Dairy, which

"A Paper Parmers Swear By"

Why Not Retire on the Farm? veniences in home, less work, etc., etc. The schools in towns are as a club enter than these in the country, but the reason they are better is that but the reason they are better is that the town people tax themselves so as to have the money necessary to main-tain a good school. By consolidating the schools and putting up the school tax as high in the country as in the city just as good school can be pro-vided in the country as in the town.

IN THE COUNTRY TOO

The modern conveniences can be had

The modern conveniences can be had in the country now as well as in the town, and usually at a less cost.

Less work in toan—less work of some kinds—but after all no one can be happy and healthy unless the mind is occupied. The one who is used to active, muscular work for a good many years will not remain healthy

many years will not remain healthy without some exercise.

A good way for a farmer to retire is to select a lot of five to 15 acres on the farm and build on it the modern house, a small barn, also with modern conveniences, and a poultry house. Here one can live the life that one is used to in the way that has become second nature to one. Here there will be something to hold one's attention and to supply some work to take the place of the accustomed activity.

TAKE THE SCHOOL TO THE COUNTRY

TAKE THE SCHOOL TO THE COUNTRY TARE THE SCHOOL TO THE COUNTRY
The school problem can be solved
by consolidating the schools. In this
way as good schools can be had in the
rural district as in town. In fact,
it will be a better school, as it will
be in closer touch and harmony with
the farm and farm life.

In most cases it is a sad mistake for the farmer to retire to town, and especially so when the things that he moves to town for can be had on the farm and with all the advantages or the country into the bargain.

#### Queries re Hydraulic Ram

We have a spring about 309 yards from our house, and are thinking of trying to our house, and are thinking of trying to There is quite a full from spring for some distance, and the spring is on edge of a knoll on aimout the same level as putting in a cement curb. What fall is required from spring to ram? What size of pips would be required from spring to information on this subject as to cost of the ram and probable cost of job would be appreciated—enbaserler.

be appreciated.—subsertier.

A hydrauli oram will operate on as little as 18 inches of fall, but it is better to have four or five feet, or possibly more. There are several sizes manufactured, the smallest of which requires a flow of two gallons a mixture from the service in order to one. requires a flow of two gallons a minute from the apring in order to operate it. This ram will cost \$9 or \$10, and would require a three-quarter inch drive pipe and a three-eighth inch discharge pipe. However, it would not be advisable to install such a small one. Probably a No. 4, which would require eight gallons a minute to operate, would be the best one to buy for ordinary farm use. It would cost from \$14 to \$15, drive pipe one and a half inches and discharge pipe half an inch. half an inch.

half an inch.

The price of pipe you can learn from your local dealer, and the cost of installing can be estimated at the price of labor for your locality. The whole installation would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75 to \$100. The distance is considerable, and so the cost of piping is large; also the cost of digging and laying the pipe. If your house is on the same level as the spring this ram abould deliver in the neighborhood of five gallons a minute.—Prof. Wm. H. Day, O. A. C., Guelph.

I received my camera for securing three new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, and am well pleased with it.— Myrtle B. Frazer, Dundas Co., Ont.

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

## The Best and Most Profitable of All Summer Farm Investments

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator is the best and most profitable of all farm investments at any time-and even more so in summer than at any other time.

The waste of butter-fat without a cream separator is usually greatest during the summer months and the quality of cream or butter produced without a separator the most inferior.

Moreover, the bulk of milk in most dairies is greatest at this eason, so that the loss in quantity and quality of product counts greatest. It must count more than ever this year with the extremely high prices prevailing for cream and butterof goodquality.

A D" LAVAL cream separator

not only enables the production of more and better cream and butter than is possible by any gravity set-ting process but as well by any other separator.

Then there is the great saving of time and labor accomplished by the separator in the handling of the milk and cream, which counts far more in summer than at any other time and alone makes the separator a profitable investment.

In this respect again the DE LAVAL excels all other separators by its greater capacity, easier

running, greater simplicity, easier cleaning and greater sanitariness.

All of these considerations are points which every DE LAVAL agent will be GLAD to DEMONSTRATE and PROVE to the

satisfaction of any prospective buyer of a cream separator.
Why not look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, and if you don't know him write us directly, as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL 14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG 173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

## How To Paint

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

We have received a copy of a splendid book on painting. It comes right to the point and is so practical that we felt our people would like to have this book. We have therefore made arrangements to handle it for your this work, which "Everybody's Paint Book" is the title of this work, which people guide to the art of outdoor and indoor painting. It is designed for the special use of those who wish to do their own painting. It gives practical lessons in plain painting, varnishing, pollehing, staining, paper hanging, kalsomining, seto.

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

By keeping your farming tools and farm vehicles well painted they will last twice as long, and you can do the work of painting yourself when you are aided by the information you can secure from this book. The book is handsomely bound in cloth. A copy will be sent you postage prepaid on receipt of price \$1.00.

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

FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont. 

## 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 there is the contribution of the contribution

## To Preserve a Delicate Flavor

J. D. Leclair, St. Hyacinthe Dairy

In this country, where the production of dairy products is intermit-tent, the consumer has to live during intervals upon stock accumulated the productive period. He wants in the productive period. He wants to be supplied during the non-pro-ductive seasons with sweet, delicious butter, the same as during the probutter, the same as during the pro-ductive seasons. By consumer I mean both local and foreign con-sumers. Both must be supplied with butter that has kept its original flav-

butter that has kept its original flav-or. This requirement must not be overlooked if we want to develop our trade in dairy products.

The quality of sapidity depends up-on the ferment. Then by what pro-cess shall we impart to the butter its long keeping quality? General ex-perience in all butter producing counperience in all butter producing countries is, that if aroma and flavor are but slightly developed at first, they will gradually get accentuated to reach a maximum after several weeks and even months. On the contrary, if aroma and flavor are highly developed at the Leginning, another fermentation will generate upon the remains of the first, and will soon

we have found that ferment at the carefully pour the cream several times rate of 20 per cent of the cream, during summer, and 25 per cent during winter, gave general satisfaction. That ferment is added to the cream after the latter has been sufficiently cooled to be churned without too large a loss of fat. In some instances it is a good addisent such as the cooled to be considered without too large a loss of fat. In some instances it is a good addisent such as the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the latter than the cooled to the cream after the cooled to the cooled to the cream after the cooled to the cooled to the cream after the cooled to the cooled to the cooled to the cooled to the cream after the cooled to the cooled to the cooled to the cream after the cooled to the cooled the cooled to the cooled rate of 20 per cent of the cream, durit is a good policy to increase the usual rate of ferment, such as in the case of bad flavor in the milk for one reason or another.

It is also our practice to develop the acidity in the ferment to 100, and the acidity of the mixture, cream and ferment, ranges between 27 and 29.

## Are Hauler's Samples Accurate?

J. F. Singleton, Kingston In Eastern Ontario creameries the common practice is to keep composite samples of the cream delivered by each patron, and to test only once a month. In order to get accurate remonth. In order to give suits in this way, the composite sample must represent the average quality of the cream delivered by the during the month. If the quality of the cream delivered by the patron during the month. If the composite sample is to represent the average quality of the cream delivered during the time over which it extends, each sample added to the composite jar must represent both the quality and the quantity of the delivery from which it is taken.

As most Explore Onlace commerces.

most Eastern Ontario creameries use the large cans for collecting the cream, the sampling must usually be done by the haulers. No special ef-fort is made to have the quantity of veloped at the Leginning, another fermentation will generate upon the remains of the first, and will soon become predominant with its characteristic flavor known to every one.

PERCENTAGE OF PERMENT

The pure culture ferment should then be used with moderation and discernment. In our daily practice at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School

my sample in a separate jar, both jars being labelled and numbered to distinguish them. These samples so were tested at the creamery and the following are some of the results obtained:

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|----|---|---|------|---|---|----|----|------|---|----------------------------|---|----|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|--|
|    |   |   |      |   |   |    |    | 29   |   |                            |   |    |   |                            |   |                            |                | 29                                       |
|    |   |   |      |   |   |    |    | 34   |   |                            |   |    |   |                            |   |                            |                | 34                                       |
|    |   |   |      |   |   |    |    | 27   |   |                            |   |    |   |                            |   |                            |                | 27.5                                     |
|    | ì |   |      | ı |   |    |    | 24   |   |                            |   |    |   |                            |   |                            |                | 24                                       |
|    |   |   |      |   |   |    |    | 36   |   |                            |   |    |   |                            |   |                            |                | 36                                       |
|    |   |   |      |   |   |    |    | 26.  | 5 |                            |   |    |   |                            |   |                            |                | 27                                       |
|    |   |   | <br> |   |   |    |    |      |   | 29<br>34<br>27<br>24<br>36 |   |    |   | 29<br>34<br>27<br>24<br>36 |   | 29<br>34<br>27<br>24<br>36 | 29 34 27 24 36 | Ou Hauler's Sample M 29 34 27 24 36 26.5 |

I have never found any marked variation between the sample taken by the hauler in his usual way and the sample taken by myself. One of the Eastern creamerymen has done some work along this line with the same re-sults, and it would seem that the haulers' samples represent quite accurately the quality of the cream received.

## A Simple Device

Alex. McLachlan, Grey Co., Ont. Alex. McLachian, Grey Co., Ont. Weighing the ample does not take so long as uniting the sample with the acid. To overcome this difficulty we have n rack that will hold 24 bottles. We can shake 24 samples at once and empty when done testing. To make this stand, we take three boards, 13 inches long and nine inches wide. Holes are bored in the ton

wide. Holes are bored in the top board of such a size that the board will fit down nicely on the bottles will fit down niesty on the octains where the neck of the bottles start to taper. The holes in the second board should fit around the body of the bottles. The bottles rest on the bot-tom board. The top board should be hooked in such a magner that it can

#### Cooperation in Saskatchewan J. W. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner,

Sask The policy of centralizin judiciously creamery work has been well tested in Saskatchewan, and the results that have been achieved prove its wisdom. The justification of this course lay in the fact that within a territory in close proximity to any creamery, and under existing conditions, there was not sufficient cream to warrant profitable operations. It to warrant profitable operations. It was felt that shipments of cream from adjacent territory served by railways should be encouraged rather than the formation of companies for the purpose of erecting new cream-eries. The number of creameries is not always evidence of progress, but rather the business done at each, and the satisfaction given to these who patronise them

patronse them.

The tabulated statement seems to justify the conclusion that the dairy branch is pursuing a policy they makes for permanent progress, do a cause it is suited to the needs of the

| Seaso               | n's m  | ake of but | ter. Ils |
|---------------------|--------|------------|----------|
|                     | 938    | 1910       | 1911     |
| Birch Hills 45      | ,486   | 118,363    | 130.96   |
| Melfort             |        | 73,661     | 128,765  |
| Moosomin 28         | ,982   | 81,816     | 104,5%   |
| Qu'Appelle 20       | ,719   | 44,891     | 96,13    |
| Tantallon           | 38,450 | 46,297     | 57,150   |
| Lloydminster        |        | 30,054     | 43,449   |
| Wadena              |        |            | 49,3%    |
| Shellbrook          |        |            | 27,343   |
| Langenburg 77       | ,645   | 67,134     | 62,870   |
| Season's totals 220 | ,282   | 462,216    | 703,80   |

The increase in the make of butter is almost half a million pounds in four years. The number of farmen supplying cream increased from 553 in 1908 to 1,596 in 1911. The progress in winter dairying is even morked. Four years ago none of the creameries did business during the winter months. Last winter all of the government creameries continued operations. It is evident that the farmers have had proof, in a very practical way, that there is profit and safety in cooperative dairying in Saskatchewan; also that the conduct of the business at the creameries ha been satisfactory, otherwise such a marked increase in so short a time would scarcely be possible.

## Items of Interest

The seventh annual National Dairy Show will be held in the Interna-tional Amphitheatre, Chicago, conmencing October 24.

H. L. Hutt, Professor of Lazi-scape Gardening at the O.A.C., and R. B. White of Ottawa, are leaving for Great Britain to make a special study of landscape gardening in that

Mr. E. S. Archibald, who for its past few years has held the position of Professor of Animal Husbandy and Farm Superintendent at the Agricultural College, Truro, Non. Agricultural College, TrUro, Nosi Scotia, is being succeeded at True by Mr. L. S. Stevenson, B.S.A. i graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College in 1912. Mr. Stevenson is son of Mr. R. S. Stevenson of As caster, well known to many Fail caster, well known to many rus and Dairy readers as one of the few most breeders of Holstein cuttle is Ontario. For 15 years prior to etering the Agricultural College is Guelph Mr. Stevenson, ir. was it practical management of his father farm at Ancaster, and has, the fore, in addition to his schelating the contraction of the contract fore, in addition to his scholast training, a splendid practical equi ment in farm management.

If the evening's milk is to be divered by itself, cool it to 65 degrees. If it is to be delivered with the mon

## You are losing money every year you put off the installation of an IDEAL GREEN GOOD SILO is a necessary part of the dairy equipment of every cow owner who wants to realize a profit from his herd.

If you haven't a Silo a little investigation will be sure to convince you that you ought to erect one. Most likely you have already come to that conclusion.

Then the question is "When shall I buy and what Silo? Don't buy anything but a Wood Silo. Cement or brick or stone not only cost much more than wood in the first place, but there is too much waste from spoiled silage with anything but a wood silo.

If there is the slightest doubt in your mind about this we will be glad to give you full information on this vital subject.

## The Best Wood Silo is the Cheapest

It costs less in the first place and gives you the best service. We are the o dest and best known Silo manufacturers in Canada. Thousands of our Ideal Green Feed Silos are in use on the most prosperous farms and they have always given satisfaction.

Ideal Creen feed Silos are of the very best material, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a Silo. Write For Our New Silo Catalogue Today

## DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA ANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

Domer window facilitates filling silo clear to the top. All sizes furnished.

172 William Street, MONTREAL



## SPECIFICATIONS

Material: Canadian Spruce specially selected for our own

All lumber is saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and reduces the tendency of the staves to swell or shrink and adds two to three times to he life of the Silo. he life of the Silo.
Hooped with heavy round loops every 30 inches apart.
Only malleable iron lugs are sed.

All doors on the Ideal Green Feed Silos are self-sealing. Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are always air tight. The roof is self-supporting: uilt without refters.

ing's milk cool to 60 degrees or love

Cheese Makers are in butions to this questions on cheese making jets for discuss to The Cheese \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

July 4, 1912.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Authorities Geo. Barr, Chi

The first cons to make the fine are making a m antil we get our canada agreeing paying for milk tory, we might and let the thir The securing of the foundation The minute o ayment for mill One man want the test. fat. Another wi two per cent. meth are three

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34 62,874 Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subin The Cheese Maker's Department.

#### **Authorities Should Agree**

Geo. Barr, Chief, Dairy Division,

Ottawa. The first consideration in connec-ion with out cheese industry is pure tilk. We must have sanitary milk to make the finest cheese. The second roblem is to divide the profits. are making a mistake right today in methods of dividing the profits, and until we get our dairy authorities in until we get our darry authorities in canada agreeing on some method of paying for milk in the cheese fac-tory, we might just as well sit down-and let the thing go the way it is. The securing of a uniform method is the foundation of the whole thing. The minute one starts talking of ayment for milk there are three fac-One man will say, I do not tors. One man will say, I do not want the test. Another man says, I like the test but I want it straight fat. Another will say, I want to add two per cent. How are you going to get these men together when there hree methods of paying for The farmers cannot be blamed milk? The farmers cannot be tlamed for the stand they are taking to-day when they find dairy experts disagreeing. The experts in this country, the men who are supposed to give the best advice, should decide at what is the right method. Then have a campaign of education for just division of profits.

## Is Canada Taking Second Place

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Stor age Commissioner.

Let me draw attention to the change which is coming over the

Canadian choese trade as a result of the increased supply from New Zea-land. As the New Zealand season and. As the New Zealand season is exactly the opposite to that of the Northern Hemisphere, their cheese begins to arrive in England a little after the close of the manufacturing season in Canada. Under these conditions the New Zealand cheese sup plies, to some extent, the demand which formerly existed for Canadian which formerly existed for Canadian cheese during the winter months, so there is not now the necessity to store as much summer made Canadian cheese for winter use as there formerly was.

The point I wish to emphasize is his: When the quantity of New Zealand cheese becomes large enough to supply the consumptive demand during the time it comes on the market. say from November to June, Canadis cheese will have to be consumed very largely during the period in which it is produced. The effect of this is already felt to a limited ex-tent. Our cheese are needed more than ever for immediate consumption. That being the case, they should be well cured before we put them on the market. They should be more mature now than was necessary under the old conditions when they were held much longer in stor-300

WHO IS TO BLAME

I need not point out to Canadian theesemakers that our practice in this respect for several years past has this respect for several years past has there months been exactly the reverse of what it should have been. I am not going into the question as to who is to be blaned for the shipping of green, tunned cheese. Possibly the buyer and the seller may be two parties to the act, and that the did and the control of the parties of the parties of the act, and that the did of the parties of the

Cheese Department

Makers are lavited to send contributions to this department, to eak quantum on this department, to eak quantum to this department, to eak quantum on matters relating to income on matters relating to income on the control of the of the leading importers says on this

of the leading importers says on this subject in a recent review:
"There is one thing, however, that might be done to make Conadian cheese more suitable to our trade during the months of June to September, and that is to delay shiping them until they are more mature. During these months they arrive in far too "green" a condition, and this of course depreciates their value. The reason for shipping them so early is easily understood, but there is no doubt whatever that the makers have to pay the penalty by realising lower prices than they other-wise would. In July, August and September, prices for New Zeeland cheese in London are always above those obtainable for Canadian, while



Very Cheap and Quite Efficient

One does not need to make a large ex One does not need to make a large ex-penditure to provide a suitably covered milk stand. The one here illustrated on the farm of T. Graham, Peterboro Co., Ont., will keep milk quite as well as the most elaborate stand, and has the addi-tional recommendation of being cheap. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

for the remainder of the year Canadian makes more money than New Zealand. The sole cause of differ-ence in the two articles during these three months is the immaturity of the Canadian."

WHAT IT COSTS

The difference in price referred to was from half a cent to three-quarwas from half a cent to three-quarters of a cent a pound. This is a direct loss, serious enough in itself, but the loss of reputation is even more serious. The saving in shrinkage, which is supposed to be made by shipping green cheese, is a paltry matter compared with the injury done. Moreover, the gain through saving of shrinkage is an imaginary one, because the cheese continue to shrink no matter who holds them, and the loss eventually comes out of the producer. the producer.

The New Zealand cheese cannot be The New Zealand cheese cannot be placed on the market in the same green condition that much of the Canadian cheese is. Time and distance stand in the way, for it-takes at least two months to transfer New Zealand cheese from producer to consumer, and more often it is nearer three months. three months

eese factories have been shown very plainly how they may, by adopting the cool curing principle, meet this competition on even terms, and that, too, without the expenditure of a cent which will not be repaid inside

I cannot conceive of a more suici-dal policy than to continue to ship these green, immature cheese, which give so much dissatisfaction to our customers. We are spending thou-sands of dollars annually to bring the art of cheese manufacture to the art of cheese manufacture to the highest possible pitch of perfection. We nullify the good results which should and would follow if we allowed sufficient time for the full develop-ment of those high qu'litie which the skill of the cheesemaker has put into his product. A good reputation into his product. A good reputation for quality of product is essential in these days in any line of production. He who neglects it will go to the wall sooner or later.

#### Pasteurizing Increases Value

J. Buro, Dairy Instructor. Whey is one of the greatest sources of contamination of milk. It appears that the time has come when all tories manufacturing cheese will have to pasteurize the whey from outset to finish, especially where the whey

to finish, especially where the whey is being returned in the same cans in which the milk is delivered. This is the system commonly practised. Patrons speak highly of the feeding value of pasteurized whey when the work is well done. They claim that pasteurized whey is equal to skim milk for calves. If this is the case, there is no reason why more of it should not be used this season. Some of the benefits derived by having whey of the benefits derived by having whey pasteurized are that it destroys the bulk of the germs in the whey in-jurious in cheese making, it imparts a greater feeding value by more sugar being retained and the fat being more evenly distributed throughout the case being injured by sed when whey is pasteurized and can are much easier cleand.

Now that pasteurized whey has all these good qualities not possessed by the unpasteurized whey, why not fit all factories for this work? The cost of pasteurizing the whey of a ton of cheese is about \$1. It isn't very much for patrons to pay when they know that the work is well done.

easier cleaned

## We Can Control Quality

B. A. Reddick, Northumberland Co., Ont.

My experience as a cheesemaker is that to absolutely control the quality of milk taken into the factory is quite a hard problem. I have no quite a hard problem. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the authority that the cheesemaker has been given has been abused in many respects, thus making it hard for his neighboring maker who is determined to manage his part of the dairy business as it should be. There is no doubt that the maker

There is no doubt that the maker who is determined to do everything the best that it can be done will have more or less trouble with his patrons at first. He may find it hard to hold his position, but he is sure to win out in the end and will be better liked than the careless man. If or For Bale and Want advertisers the rate be better liked than the careless man. If or For Bale and Want advertisements.

Milks Any Cow For Less Than

> you our latest catalog —an interesting book that tells all about the SHARPLES

(15)

**Mechanical Milker** We want to show you how this ryelous machine will milk any cow in

We offer to place a Sharples Mechanic ilker at your disposal—give ample time for trial-ith the understanding that you are to be thorough triand or there will be no sale.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA TORONTO, CAN. WINNIPEC, CAN.



## Cheesemakers! Buttermakers!

You can increase your income, make your work easier, and disperse to the winds many of your troubles. You can improve the quality of the milk and cream you receive and get more of it from your patrons by piducing them to read Farm and Dairy weekly.

#### We will pay you

Just now we offer you an unusually liberal cash commission for each new subscription to Farm and Dairy you send us. We will send you sample copies for each of your patrons. Write us a letter to-night asking for our

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

#### CREAMERY FOR SALE OR RENT

In good dairy section. Large building in good repair with best of equipment, doing a good paying business.

A bargain for the right party. R. V. HUCK - Ulverton, Que'

LOW COST, BIG RETURNS

THIS SIZE SPACE (one inch) costs 98

#### CHEESEMAKERS! USE RENNET AND ANNATTO

You will save 30 per cent and obtain the finest Cheese on the market. Many testimonials from leading Canadian Cheesemakers.

The beautiful English Cheddar in the Old Country is made with "Viking." Sample casks sent freight paid to any station in Ortario. Write us to-day, a letter costs you're, but will save dollars.

VIKING RENNET CO., Ltd., 19 Clapton Sq., London, England



LL who joy would win, must share it-Happiness was born a twin.-Byron.

## The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny" (Continued from last week)

OR a few seconds neither of them spoke. Mrs. Cavers held out her hand. "Mr.' Braden," she said. Words failed her

"I want to speak to you for a few minutes," he said.

minutes," he said.

She opened the door and led him
into the little parlour.
"Mrs. Cavers, I know that my presence is full of bitter memories for
you," he began. "You have no reayou," he began. "You have no reason to think kindly of me, I well know; but no one else could do this for me, or I would not force myself on you this way—"

She interrupted him. She interrupted him. "You were kind to me and my little girl once; you did for us what few would have done. I have never thanked you, done. I have never thanked you, but I have always been and always will be grateful; and when I think of

will be grateful; and when I think of you—that is what I remember."

There was a silence between them for a few seconds. Then he spoke.

"I don't know how to begin to say what I want to say. I did you a great wrong—you, and others, too; not wilfully, but I did it just the some. I can never make mends or when the property of the prop amends—but you're not the only one who has suffered; it's with me night who has suffered; it's with me night and day. I can see Bill's face that day—on the river-bank! I liked Bill, too. As you know. I closed the blat that day for ever, but it was too late—to help Bill."

Mrs. Cavers was holding the back with the face colourless and

a chair, her face colourless and

drawn.
"I heard a few days ago that you were coming back to Manitoba to work, to earn your living and the work, to earn your living that—I had work, to earn your living the little girl's. I can't stand that—I had to come—Oh, don't scorn me like that—let me help you. If it had not been for my bar you would have had plenty I want you to take this: it's the deed of a half-section of land near Brandon—it will keep you in plenty. I'm a blundering fellow—I've put it roughly, but God knows I mean it all right!"

He stopped and wiped the perspiration from his face.
"I can't take it," Mrs. Cavers said,

without moving. "You must!" he cried,

nearer to her. "Don't refuse! Mrs. Cavers, you were merciful to me Mrs. Cavers, you were merciful to me once—do you mind how you held out your hand to me that day? God bless you, it was like a drop of water to a man in hell. Have mercy now; take a little of the burden from a guilty man's heart."

"I do forgive you freely, and I wish you well, but—!—!—can't take your money," she whispered hoarsely.

He walked up and down the room

He walked up and down the room for a few moments, then turned to again

"Mrs. Cavers, I've been a guilty man, careless and hard, but that day

on the river-bank-I saw things as I never saw them before, and I'm try-I never saw them before, and I'm try-ing to be square. My mother"—his voice broke and his eyes glistened— "my mother has been in heaven twenty years. She always told me about God's mercy to—the very worst—that He turned no one down that came to Him. My mother was that kind herself, and knowing her—has made it easier for me to believe that God is always merciful-and always willing—to give a fellow a—a second chance. I can't look for it or ask it

ever knew, but an hour later Sandy Braden went out from the little white cottage with a new light shining in his face, and the peace of God, which passes all understanding in his heat. He went back into the world that day destined to do a strong man's CHAPTER XXXV. THE LURE OF LOVE AND THE WEST.

If you've heard the wild goose honk-ing, if you've seen the sunlit plain, If you've breathed the smell of ripe

grain, dewy, wet,
You may go away and leave it, say
you will not come again,
But it's in your blood, you never

can forget

There is a belief, to which many sentimental people still hold, in spite of all contradictory evidence, marriages are arranged in heaven, and that no amount of earthly wirethe decrees of the pulling can alter Supreme Court. Many beautiful sentiments have been expressed, bearing on this alluring theme, but none more comprehensive than Aunt Kate Shen stone's brief summary: "You'll get whoever is for ye, and that's all there is to it."

Theoretically, Mrs. Burrell was a believer in this doctrine of non-re-sistance, modified, however, by the fact that she also believed in the existence of earthly representatives of the heavenly matrimonial bureau, to

An Attractive and Coay Farm Home in Durham County

The farm home of Mr. Albert Tamb lyn, Durham Co., Ont., here illustrated, shows to a nicety, how trees, shrubs, and vines may be used to make the home beautiful. Study the arrangement of plants in this illustration and notice their effect. How many country homes there are that are in need of similar planting!

until—you take this. Now, Mrs. Cavers, I know you don't like me— why should you?—but won't you take

She hesitated, and was about to refuse again, when he suddenly seized her arm and compelled her to meet

"For God's sake!" he cried.

Mrs. Cavers took the document in her trembling hand.

Sandy Braden turned to leave the room, but she detained him.

room, but she detained him.
"Mr. Braden," she almost whispered, her voice was so low, "I have a mother like yours, one who makes it easy to believe that God is always loving and kind—I want her to thank you for me. Tell her all about it— she'l! understand, just like your own mother would—these dear old mothers are all the same."

Mis. Cavers went back to the verthe parlour; then she went out, leav-

ing them alone.
What passed between them no one

whom is entrusted the pleasing duty of selecting and pairing. Of this glorious company, Mrs. Burrell believed herself a member in good standing, and one who stood high upon the honour roll. Therefore, having decided that Arthur should marry Martha Perkins she proceeded to arrange the match with a boldness that must have made the angels treemble. tremble.

She planned an evening party, and wrote to Arthur asking him to bring Martha, but forgot to send Martha an invitation, which rather upset her plans, for Martha declined to go. Mrs. Burrell, however, not to be out-done, took Arthur aside and talked to him very seriously about his matr to him very serrously about his matri-monial prospects; but Arthur brought the conversation to an abrupt close by telling her he had not the slight-est intention of marrying, and had quite made up his mind to go back to England as soon as the harvest was

When Mrs. Burrell was telling her

so thick over there he can't help when he sees so many danging after him! He'll just have to marry on

"To thin them out, I suppose von mean," her husband said, smiling, 'Don't worry, anyway, and above all things, don't interfere. Leave some-thing for Providence to do."

After Mrs. Cavers and Libby Am had gone, life in the Perkins's hos settled down to its own pleasing mon The schoolmaster four tony. tha a willing and apt pupil, and can to look forward with pleasure to the to look forward with beloing her evenings he spent helping her understand the world in which was living. Dr. Emory paid his gular visits, seeking with the marts of music to draw Aril and the seeking with the marts of music to draw Aril her world with the marts of music to draw Aril her world with the marts of music to draw Aril her world with the seeking with the world was a seeking with the world with the world was a seeking with the world with the world was a seeking with the world with the wor arts of music to draw Arthur thoughts down the pleasant lanes love. Pearl Watson, like a true ge love. Pearl Watson, like a true eral, kept a strict oversight of taing, but apparently took no act par; herself; only on Saturday aft noons, which she usually spent w Martha, she had Martha tell her stories she had read during the we At first the telling was halting for Martha was not gifted with speech, but under the spell of sympathetic listening, ing powers developed amazingly

When the summer days came, we their wealth of flowers and single tids to Martha the whole face Vature seemed changed; she hear new music in the meadowlark's ris ing note, and the plaintive piping the whippoorwill. The wild refragrant beauty, the gorgeous colo ing of the tiger-lilies and moon grainfields at noonday as the drift clouds threw racing shadows them, were all possessed of a charm, a new power to thrill heart, for the old miracle of love a hope had come to Martha, the o witchery that has made "blue ske oluer and green things greener," is us all. There was the early rising it dewy mornings when the r valley was filled with silvery m through which trees loomed grey gnestly; there was the quivering h of noonday, that played strange to on the southern horizon, when ex-the staid old Tiger Hills seemed pulsate with the joy of summer; as then the evenings, when the di work was done, and the western was all aglow with crimson and go

was all aglow with crimson and gol One quiet Sunday evening in à harvest time, Martha and Arba stood beside the Illan hedge as watched the sun going down belig the Brandon Hills. Before the stretched the long field of ripesin grain. There was hardly a leaf si ring on the trees over their head but the tall grain rustled and wh pered of the abundance of harvest. As they listened to the rustling of the wheat Martha said: "I have bet trying to think what it sounds lik but can think of nothing better that the bursting of soap bubbles on a m of water, and that's a very unpot cal comparison."

"I think it's a very good on though," Arthur said, absently. "And it seems to whisper. Plend Plenty, Plenty, as if it would tell a we need not rush and worry so," it went on. "I love to listen to it. has such a contented sound.

Arthur sighed wearily, and looking up, Martha saw his face was sad with

"What is it, Arthur?" she saidrawing nearer in quick sympathy.
"I'm all right," he answered quick ly, but with an effort; "just a

bit blue, perhaps."
(Continued next week)

\*\*\*\*\*\* The Up ..... & the Church

July 4, 1912.

And the comm The world is i greatest economical and it is a m stead, it is man ages and is stru Japan that she is a wo that she is a continuous torward with eag the future may Germany is slip trol of the titled into that of the form the stronge Richstag. acted legislation the poorer class of the world is has passed thr great strikes th ent how wide is On this continuations of the sare apparent. T have Leen accus agle brothers, to Times building i

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## The Upward Look

is the Church Following Christ? And the common people heard Him

The world is in the midst of one of the greatest evolutions, social, secondaria and spiritual, in it's his-say, it is a movement that is not offined to one or two nations. Instead, it is manifest in all nations. China is the struggling in the pangs down birth, both political and resulting the pangs and wirth, both political and resulting the pangs along the pangs along the pangs and wirth, both political and resulting the pangs and of a new birth, both political and re-ligious. Japan, having discovered that she is a world power, is looking tenward with eager confidence to what the future may have in store for her. Germany is slipping out of the con-und of the titled and landed interests into that of the Socialists, who now into that of the Socialists, who now form the strongest single party in the Richstag. England has recently en-acted legislation in the interests of the poorer classes at which the rest of the world is still marvelling, and has passed through only recently great strikes that have made apparent how wide is the space that separates different classes of her people.

states different classes of her people.
On this continent different manifestaions of the same great movement
are apparent. The great labor unions
have Leen accused of engaging men
like Harry Orchard and the McManagle brothers, to murder public men,
and to blow up buildings, like the
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Times the property of great political parties in the United States are being rent and torn by new forces which represent the cry of the oppressed against the greed and ex-tortion of the powerful. In Canada the same influences are at work. One

party is openity accusing the other of being closely allied with and legislat-ing in the interests of the wealthy ornorations

And our churches are not escaping in this widespread upheaval. In the United States it has been stated that two-thirds of the people are not con-nected with any form of church what-ever. The spirit of materialism appears to be sweeping away the love of God which should rule in the hearts of the people. Our General Assemblies, Conferences, and Synods of the different churches regretfully report that in spite of increased misreport that in spite of increased mis-sionary and church givings, the mem-bership of the church is not increasing as it should, and that it is becoming more and more difficult to enlist and retain the interests of men in the schemes and work of the church. In consequence, Christian men and wo-men are enquiring with unconcealed aniety, and yet on the whole with a faith that is inspiring, in regard to the duties and responsibilities of the church and of Christians in this hour of testing. And well they may, for church and of Christians in this hour of testing. And well they may, for outside the church great bodies of men like the Socialists, now numberner their hundreds of thousands, if not millions, have openly turned their backs on the church, have denounced it as a sham, its followers as hypocrites, and have addressed theman master, that they say that the church, if it were honest and practised the religion of brotherly love that underlies and is a feature of all Christ's teachings, would have grappled with teachings, would have grappled with

As Christians we must, if we are to be true to our Master, strive to study and understand the great issues that are now being raised. It may be that for Christ's sake we will have to shake off many of the commonly accepted views that have dominated us in the past, and prepare to advance into new and greater fields of Christian thought and living and activities than our narrow conceptions of the height and breadth and depth of Christ's teach-

ings in regard to the love of God and the love we should feel for our fellow men have allowed us to entertain in

men have allowed us to entertain in the past.

During the next few weeks we trust to be permitted to examine more closeto be permitted to examine more close-ity the glorious opportunities that ap-pear to be opening before the Chris-tian church everywhere. May we all pray for the strength and faith and love that alone can prepare us to en-ter in and take possession of our en-larging opportunities.—I. H. N.

## # # # Importance of Contentment

If the woman is not satisfied, says a writer in the "Indiana Farmer," and if no effort is made for her comfort, the farmer might as well give up his aspirations to become successful; for the family cannot remain on the farm if the wife and mother re-

On thousands of farms in this country there is every reason for re-bellion, for absolutely nothing is done to give the woman the aid she needs

to give the woman the aid she needs in housekeeping, in the tringing up of her children, and the performance of her share of the farm duties. How may men who have reapers and binders think of the washing machine and the ironing machine for their wives? COMMINE PLEASURE WITH DITY.

In how many cases would the woman think this was a needless expense, simply because she has been happiness and conservation are inferior matters and do not measure up to the needs of the live stock and the farm? The farmer's wife should be taught how to conserve her time and farm? The farmer's wife should be taught how to conserve her time and energy, how to get the latest labour-saving devices, how to do her work scientifically and intelligently and how to combine pleasure with duty. She should have some idea of art.

so that her home may be beautiful, and she should not be given to believe that there is nothing in life beyond the dreary routine of daily toil.

## An Old Clock

An Old Clock

One of the treasures in the house of Mr. M. L. Haley, Springford, Oxford Co., is a grandfather's clock, that is believed to be about three hundred years old. It keeps good time, Mr. Haley remembers distinctly when he was a boy seeing his grandfather wind this clock.

An editor of Farm and Dairy, while visiting recently at Mr. Haley's was shown this interesting heirloom. It is made of wood throughout, even the wheels inside being composed of that material. The weights are suspended on strong cords. This cord has been renewed from time to time but is practically the same as that used when practically the same as that used when

the clock was made.
Mr. Haley does not know how long the clock has been in the possession of his family. It was brought to Ontario from Nova Scotia, when his grandfather moved and settled on the grandiather moved and settled on the same farm that is now occupied by Mr. Haley. On the dial of the clock appears the name "R. Whiting, Win-chester," who evidently was the maker of the clock, in England. Have any of our readers got a clock as old as this?

#### ... Only Mother Knows

Nobody knows of the work it makes To keep the home together; Nobody knows of the steps it takes, Nobody knows but mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears, Lest darlings may not weather The storm of life in after years, Nobody knows but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above To thank the Heavenly Father, For that sweetest gift,—a mother's

Nobody can but mother.

Why Deny Her?

YOU can lighten the burden of your wife, you can make her happy, save her strength, and add years to her lifetime by getting her a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner.

No more sweeping, no more dusting after sweeping, no more carpets to beat — this labor saving machine gets all the dust and saves endless work.

You can keep your carpets clean sanitary, and safe for your children to play upon by using the King Edward Vacuum Cleaner once a week or every 10 days. It adds greatly to the health of your children.



A Popular Offer

FREE TRIAL FOR 19 DAYS.—Since Farm and Dairy last special number was issued, June 6th, we have been sending out on free trial a King Edward Cleaner to any home where Farm and Dairy goes that have asked for one of these Yacuum Cleaners. We will let you try our expense, if you like it and keep it, then we will ask you to pay us for it. The price is \$20.00.

The King Edward Vacuum Cleaner is the lightest of all vacuum cleaners to operate; it has the strongest suction; it costs less money; one person can operate it castly; it is the simplest in construction: it is the strongest—has nothing about it to get on 16 order, and if you prove.

Write us now for free catalogue and opinions of satisfied u Names and addresses given so that you may write them person Special inducement to agents.

Have us whip your machine now so you can try it and know what it will save your onen folk in this hot weather, when they most need it to keep the house clean and we their strength.

Get your women folk one of these great labor-saving, health-preserving machines and they will praise your name for years to come. Get it on trial and prove all we claim.

Geo. H. King Co., Ltd. - Woodstock, Ont.

## Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Scotch, English and Irish. Party arrives about Aug 5th, Sept. 2nd and weekly

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto



Do you use Maxwell's "Favo urn that makes quality butter Write us for estalogues if your dealer does not handle them. 89

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## Extra Pay for Workers!

We have a special opportunity for a person in your locality

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

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

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KAWARTHA LAKES, FRENCH RIVER,
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AGENTS We will pay you well to ustle in your district for new subscriptions to this practical journal.

PARM AND DAIRY, Peterbare, Out.

As sure as you Live

By Hilda Richmond Not long ago a wise old lady was Not long ago a wise old lady was listening patiently to a lengthy re-cital of economies by a young rela-tive, which involved going without many necessities in life in order to save money to pay for the farm, and save money to pay for the farm, and she said it all so complacently and seriously that the elderly lady was moved to give her a little good advice. "Mary Frances," she said solemnly, "You are making a great mistake. As sure as you live John would rather

have a neat, tidy wife, a comfortable home and the privilege of taking his family out with him occasionally, nome and the privilege of taking his family out with him occasionally, than the little bit of money you save. By your own account you could not go to his family reunion for lack of proper clothes, you can not have company beclothes, you can not have company be-cause you do without table linen, and are ashamed for strangers to see you eating off oilcloth, and your little children are often out of Sunday children are often out of Sunday school and the little neighborhood gathering because you are saving

ECONOMY THAT IS POOLISH MONOMY THAT IS FOOLISH
"My dear child, Lelieve me you are
not economical but foolish. Your
husband may endure these things, in
fact he may grow so careless that he
will always expect you to do without,
but he would rather have you keep
yourself up and your home comfortable than to add another eighty to his

farm farm."
And this is one of the most important lessons for the young country
bride to learn. The tendency to want
to save money, to get shead in the
world, to show the young husband
that he has married an economical
wife—all of them praiseworthy if not

carried to the extreme - should be watched by the young wife, for she is not only at the head of the home to save money but to make her little abode the best place in the world.— Indiana Farmer.

#### . . . Dress in the Home

By Pearle White McCovan mazing how many women will neglect their personal appearance in their own homes. They seem to think that the mere fact of their being at home gives them a licence for all sorts of careless and slovenly habits.

Even women who keep their houses in spotless order are not exempt from



A&Good Friend and True

detestable halit of personal liness. I have in mind one slovenliness. such, a remarkably brilliant auce, a remarkably brilliant woman in many ways, an old school teacher of more than ordinary ability. This woman always looks, neat and even stylish when she goes out. Her home is well furnished with many of the modern conveniences. It is always the conveniences of the same transfer of the same transfe in "apple pie" order, as the old-fashioned saying goes.

IN STRIKING CONTRAST But the contrast between her own appearance and that of her house is appearance and that of her house is incongrous, to say the least. Her heavy black hair is usually coiled unbecomingly into a huge "wad?" at the back of her head, while an insufficient amount of pins often allows one or two strands to escape from the original "wad?" and hang down in rough, uneven lengths. Her skirt and waist saddom live peaceably together. In warm weather her waist is usually unfastened at the throat, and her apron with a little equare "bib," usually with one corner unpinned, only serves with one corner unpinned, only serves to increase her general untidiness.

I have chosen to describe this woman because she is only one of hundreds of others in this same class: Women who know well how to make themselves neat and attractive when they choose, but who either do not take time, or do not think it worth their while to do so, when they are about their work in their own home.

COMMON SENSE IN DRESS
A sensible woman will dress according to her work, of course. She will not don white cuffs and collar when doing dirty work about the kitchen or laundry. But she will also remember that "her best" (in her personal appearance, as in everything else) is due to the ones who love her best—to ing to her work, of course. own home folks.

Have you not often heard someone remark, when a certain woman was admired for her clothes and general neatness of appearance, "Yes, but you had ought to see her at home?"

One very lovely woman, who is a cost competent housekeeper and most competent housekeeper and mother, said, "I have kept house for over 20 years, and, except in a very few cases, where the severe illness of over 20 years, and, except in a very few cases, where the severe illness of some member of our family made my immediate presence imperative, my leather, paper or wood to metal.

husband and children have never seen me outside my bedroom door with my hair uncombed." No wonder at No wonder especial pride of this whole family is in their "mother."

A HELP TO NEATNESS And, sisters, let me whispen a see

And, sisters, iet me wiispe a screet to you! You may laugh and call it vanity, if you choose, but it is true nevertheless. An abundance of mirrors, one for every room in the hous, will help to correct this habit of us. will help to correct this habit of un-tidiness sooner than anything else. And be sure, very sure, to have a mirror in your kitchen. A woman cannot bear to look at hereoff in a mirror and see leffected there a vision of untidiness and disarray. A vision of untidiness and disarray. A mirror, placed where she must pass in often in her work, will call be notice all those little stray burchs of hair and those generous could be not the mirror of the notice all those little stray burchs of hair and those generous could be not be not the notice all the notice of the notic

family, but what you owe to yoursen.
Show me a man or a woman who is
habitually slovenly and careless about
their home dress, and I will show you
a man or women who is deteriorating -Farm and Fireside. . . .

Summer Bedspreads

The sleeping apartments during the summer should be made to appear as

summer should be made to appear as dainty and cool as possible.

This is an easy matter and little capense is attached to it. After all the draperies used during the winter have been atored away and the unnecessary articles of furniture dispensed with Clothe your room in its summer garb.
Purchase plain, barred or figured
dimity, any color your taste may dictate. From this fashion a cover for your bed, bureau, dressing table, and the window draperies. Measure the length of the bed and allow three or four widths of material, according to the size of the bed. This may be finthe size of the bed. This may be fi-ished by a ruffled flounce, pleating or by a deep hem. Fourteen inches from the hem, or bordering the ruffle, stitch bands of figured dimity. Cut these bands from a wide-striped d-sign, which may be had in a great the please of the stripe of the stripe are easily launders and may be keg fresh and clean through the hot, duty summer.

... Hints on Keeping Cool

summer.

By Mrs. Gertrude K. Lambert There are several things to consider There are several things to consider in the keeping-cool problem. One of the most important is to keep your self cool. Do not hurry and excit yourself needlessly. To become fluryourself needlessly. ried and anxious only intensifies the

hear.

Another matter that has to do with bodily comfort in hot weather is diet. All heat producing food should be relegated to that season when it is really needed. Baked pork and beans greater variety.

If the sleeping rooms are hot, sleep on the porches or out under the trees, on the porches or out under the tree, using harmocks or improvise couches. A sponge bath of tenid a cooler water, just before retiring, with a cool plunge bath for the feet, will bring refreshing rest and sleep—

A teaspoonful of glycerine added to a will of glycerine added to

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July 4, 1912

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Best Whe Stock . Dist

from 160 acres

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450,000 acres PRIC Terms most ge

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OR SALE AND W WO CENTS A WORD OR SALE—Iron Pip Bails, Chain Wire etc., all sizes, very stating what you waste and Metal C Street, Montreal.

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Take "St. La Granulated scoop -and a sugar in the o Look at "

rance" Suga perfect cryst pure, white s its even grain

Absolute Best

is one of the c that few sugar Analysis

"Mos THE ST. LAW!



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Sold Over 850,000 Acres in Five Years

## WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

areas to suit purchasers from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the

Best Wheat, Oat and Stock - Growing Districts of

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## Resessessessessessesses **OUR HOME CLUB**

More About Vacuum Cleaners If there is one thing more than another that a wonderful invention, the vacuum cleaner, stands for, it is the vacuum cleaner, stands for, it is the regular and systematic cleaning of the home, in place of the old-fashioned general upheaval in the spring, and the ordinary use of the disease-streading-through spreading broom.

I have been deeply interested in the I have been deeply interested in the articles about vacuum cleaning that have been appearing in Farm and Dairy of late. I wish to add another word or two to what has already been said in favor of the vacuum cleaner

in the farm home.

in the farm home.

I believe the mission of the vacuum cleaner to be not only to make clean but to keep clean the home in which it is employed. It is for daily use throughout the year, and its value as an agent of sanitation would be vastly impaired if its use were confined to one big house cleaning campaign a year.

I have found the vacuum cleaner to be a great destroyer of moths. I be-lieve it to be the greatest labor and money saver ever installed in our home

for one would not care to have If for one would not care to have the health of my family unnecessarily in danger by breathing germ-laden dust circulated through the mone the use of brooms. For this ground the as well as the cause of its great atil-ity as a labor saver. I have seen to it that our women folks have the advantage of a vacuum cleaner in our farm home.—"Another Son"

#### ... School and Church

School and Church

By Rev. Waren H. Wilson.

The great task for the country boy and girl in the life that is about them. to open the book of the fields and to feach the processes of life that go on the large state. The teacher who does this will dark the processes of the fields and among the mercy for creatures, which are the farmer of creatures, which are the farmer of creatures, the care the farmer of creatures, which can be compared to the field of the fields of the fields of the fields of the farming population. When men become dissatisfied with the sober and honest life of the farmer in such numbers that rural population. such numbers that rural population diminishes and rural institutions dis-integrate, there is cause for religious people to be afraid, and to-day they are afraid.

The interests of the city are imperilled by the weakness of the country. The country school teacher and the true of the rural that the country begins of the country begins of the country and the true of the country, and show its lasting rewards. When this is done the churches in the country will do the rest. Without this service neither priest nor preacher can maintain institutions among a population dissatisfied, unrewarded, and untrained. and untrained.

... That Dull Child

That Dull Child

By Amelia Reisacher
I have noticed so often that in a family of several children there is one who there is no the several children there is one who there is no the several children there is a very nervous and sensitive children is a very nervous and sensitive children is a very nervous and sensitive children is not sensitive children in the sensitive children is not sensitive children in the sensitive children is a very nervous and sensitive children continually reminded of his dullness. Now, dear parents, if you have such a child in your family never tauth or allow others to taunt him on his weakness. Use infinite patience with him, praising him when he merits, it

weakness. Use infinite patience with him, praising him when he merits it and never berate him for poor grades in school when you are sure he is try-ing his best. Oftentimes those child-ren who are slow to learn in school are singularly gifted in other ways. Instead of continually finding fault with them try to find out their other talents and develop them. talents and develop them.

A certain boy who seemed dull to parents and teachers was continually drawing pictures on his slate and thereby brought down upon his head thereby brought down upon his head the severest rebukes, is now a famous cartoonist, drawing a substantial sal-ary far in advance of his brothers and sisters. Another child, a girl, who positively could not learn book lore, is now a chef in a hote! And so on; many men and women of to-day who as children seemed slow to learn are drawing salaries for cer-

of to-day who as children seemed slow to learn are drawing salaries for cer-tain things which seemed quite fool-ish to their elders vears ago. Even if the dull child possesses no especial gifts, continually reminding him of his dulness only helps to increase it.

A HOPELESS FIGHT

The second child of a family of seven was not quick to learn. His younged was not quick to learn. His younged the seven was not quick to learn. His younged the seven was not quick to learn. His younged the seven was not a seven when the seven was the sev

easier.—Successful Farming.

Keep Your Grit

Hang on! Cling on! No matter what they say.
Push on! Sing on! Things will come your way.
Sitting down and whining never helps

a bit; Best way to get there is by keeping

up your grit.
Don't give up hoping when the ship goes down; Grab a spar or something-just refuse

to drown. Don't think you're dying just because you're hit

Smile in face of danger and hang to your grit. Folks die too easy-they sort of fade away

Make a little error and give up in dismay. Kind of man that's needed is the man of ready wit,
To laugh at pain and trouble and
keep his grit.

-Selected.

## Restessessessessessesses

The Sewing Room

Patterns 19 cents each. Order by
number and size If for children,
nearure for wind other give bust
uses of the pattern Department.



BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST FOR MISSES
AND SMALL WOMEN, 7459
Girls always are
intended in new
blouses. Here is an
most desirable on
for for it can be finished with a an inshed with a high collar and high collar and long sleeves, in true mannish style, or with a round neck, sailor collar and, elbow sleeves, which fact renders it suited to quite different uses and materials.

For the 16 year. For the 16 year

For the 16 year size will be requir-ed 3 3-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1-8 yards 36 inches wide, 1 7-8 yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses f 14, 16 and 18 years of age



Big collars make important features of present fashions and this morning and this and this morning jacket shows one of the pretiest possible. The notched effect is novel and distinctive and the whole jacket is attractive in the extractive in the extract. the elbows and gathered into shorter bands, or sl and left loose.

and left loose.
For the medium size will be required inches wide with 23-4 yards of material 27, 23-8 yards 35, 2 yards 48 yards of banding.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 56, 58, 46, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S TUNIC DRESS, 7460



Tunic dresses are among the latest among the latest and prettiest for little girls. This one is made with a simple blouse and skirt joined by means of a belt, means of a belt, and the tunic is entirely separate; consequently, it can be omitted if a plainer dress is wanted.

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yards 44 inches

yards 44 inches

yards 45 inches

rout year

front view in the
front view in the
the tunic of con
trasting material i yard 27 inches wide.

This pattern is out in since for girls of

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

CHILD'S SUN BONNET, 7449



Sun bonnets have the double advan-tage of being pic-turesque and prac-tical. This one is just as dainty and pretty as it can be. It frames the It frames the child's face after a most fascinating manner and at the same time protects it from sunburn and tan.

To make the bonnet for a child of two years of age will be needed 3-4 yard of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern is out in sizes for children of 6 months, 1 and 2 years of age.

## Take A Scoopful Of Each-Side By Side

Take "St. Lawrence" Granulated in one scoop -and any other sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrance" Sugar - its perfect crystals - its pure, white sparkle-

Absolutely

its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

Sugar Absolutely Best is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity

that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home. Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99 99/100 to 100% Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever"

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL 65 732

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Why are all the freat farmer or anizations of Canada and the originations of Canada and the originations of Canada and the originations of Canada and the origination of Canada and Canada a

this book.

Apply Book Department, Farm and

Bred by this valuable bull:

#### HOLSTFIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

ADDITIONAL PRICES AT WOODSTOCK

SALE
In addition to be prices quoted in
Farm and Dairy, June 20, the following
prices were secured for animals offered
at the Oxford District Breeders' Consignment Sale at Woodstock recently:

at the Oxford District Breeders' Consignment Sale at Woodtock recently:
Madolyn Duchees Canary, M. Currey,
Toronto. Ont. 8162, Centre View'a Anna
2nd. M. Currey, 8155; Jesee M.
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RECORD OF MERIT TESTS FOR MAY Some notable official tests are included in the reports for the month of May. One mature cow, Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, with his book.
Apply Book Department. Farm and
Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Edward Charles Ryott
AUCHONEER & VALUATOR.
Pedigree Stock Sales are my specialty.
Many years' successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify me to get you action.

Town Owney of the Company of the Company

with 16.815 lbs. fat, equal to 21.018 lbs. butter.

All records are for a period of sever onsecutive days, unless otherwise speci All records are for a period of seven consecutive days, unless otherwise speci-fied, and all are made under the constant supervision of an Agricultural College or Department of Agriculture. All butter records are calculated on the basis of 80

per cent fat. Mature Class
Mature Class
Mature Class

Jenny Bonerges Ornsby (2016), at 5y. 9m.; milk 2004 lbs.; fat 26.41 lbs.; equal to 33.01 lbs. butter. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Hamilton, Out. & Son, Hamilton Out. & Son, Hamilton Out. & Son, Hamilton Out. & Son, Hamilton Out.



The Youngest Member

ane roungest memoer

John Merton Gillenje, Abbotaford, Que,
whose likeness appears herevith, is probably the youngest member of the Gandian Holstein Bredern' Association John
is IT years old His father, Robert A.
Gillenjie, is a well-known breeder of the
black and whites well-known oer the officers
of the Quebes Franch of the association. 

2d of age; milk 587.1 lbs.; fat 21.30 lbs.; equal to 26 63 lbs. butter. Thirty-day record at 6y. 9m. 2d. of age; milk 2412.6 lbs.; fat 86.99 lbs.; equal to

milk 2412.6 lbs.; fat 86.99 lbs.; equal to 193,74 lbs. butter.
Fifty-day record: milk 3874.2 lbs.; fat 128.85 lbs.; equal to 173.56 lbs. butter.
Owned by T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg.

Lady Smith Calamity (12,523), at 5y.

Lady Smith Calamity (15.53), at 5y, 5m, 5d, of age, and 18.63.5 has, fast 5.23 has, 18.5 has, 18

Ont. Fairview Queen Korndyke (13,459), at 57.6m. 26d. of age; milk 7265 lbs.; fat 29.5t lbs.; equal to 26.62 lbs. butter. Owned by Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshuwa, Ont.

Bessie Spink Abbekerl: (6942), at 67, 8m. Ressie Spink Abbekerl: (6942), at 67, 8m. 7d. of age: milk 592.4 lbs.; fat 18.75 lbs.; equal to 23.44 lbs. butter.

Bessie Syink Abbekeri (6921), at 6.7, dm. 17d. of age: milk 524 lbs.; fat 18.75 lbs.; curval to 244 lbs.; fat 18.75 lbs.; curval to 245 lbs.; cat. 255 lbs.; cat. 275 lbs.;

8064 lbs.; equal to 87.65 lbs. butter. Owndry D. C. Flatt & Son. Hamilton. Ont. Countees Echo Vervelle (5375) at 57, no. 6d. of age; milk 438.4 lbs.; fa 1543 lbs.; equal to 154.4 lbs. butter. Owner by John McKennie. Willowdales. Ont. Netter Market and Son. 154.5 lbs.; equal to 18.54 lbs.; equal to 18.54 lbs.; equal to 18.55 lbs. butter. Owned by J. Leunie and C. Bollert. Tavistock, Ont. Royalton Gipsy (15.370), at 7); lbn. 16 of age; milk 45.6 lbs.; equal to 18.50 lb

to 17.98 lbs. butter. Owned by D. C. Flat. & Son, Hamilton, Ont. Homestead Glothilde Beauty (277), at fr. Em 9d. of age; milk 464 8 lbs.; fs. 154 lbs. equal to 17.89 lbs. butter. Owned by I. E. Lipsti, Straffordville. Out. May Queen Poech (995): at 5n 181 et age; milk 495 lbs.; fat 1447 lbs. equal to 17.72 lbs. butter. Owned by Baller & Schell, Woodstock, Ont. 3 mild of section 181 lbs. and 1

Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Rhoda 6th (6221), at 7y. 5m. 15d. of age,
milk 451 8 lbs.; fat 14.03 lbs.; equal to
17.54 lbs. butter. Owned by John McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont.

17.54 lbs butter.
Kenzie, Willowdale, Ont'l Bessie DeKol Glotho (18,497), at 5y. lin.
Pd. of age; milk 450.2 lbs; fat 13.51 lbs; 7d. of age; milk 450.2 lbs; fat 13.51 lbs; equal to 15.59 lbs. butters Owned by J. Leussler and C. Bollert. Taylstock, Ont. Senior Four-Year-Old Class & Senior Four-Year-Old Class & Panny Butterbank (9451), at 4y. 9m. 22

milk 628.8 lbs.; fat 20.93 lbs.; equal to %1 lbs. butter.

urteen-day record; milk 1195.20 lbs

lbs. butter.

18th butter.

18th class years to deep control of the part 31.6 lbs.; equal to 48.5 lbs. butter Owned by M. &w. Schell, Woodstock, inc. Jowel Anlie Poeks (9821), at 6; fm lin of age; mith Stil bai; fast 19.4 lbs.; equal 76.6 lbs.; equal to 47.6 lbs. butter. Or ed by M. & W. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Daisy Mechalide Poeks (683), at 8th 19.5 lbs.; equal to 47.6 lbs.; equal to 47.6 lbs.; equal to 47.6 lbs.; fast 15.8 lbs. lbs. 18th 19.5 lbs.; fast 15.8 lbs.; equal to 21.6 lbs.; fast 15.8 lbs.; equal to 21.6 lbs.; equal to 15.6 lbs.; equal to 15.1 lbs.; equal to 17.2 lbs. butter. P. Ede, Oxford Centre View Mand Norine (683), at 8 lbs.; equal to 15.1 lbs.; equal to 17.2 lbs.; fast 15.8 lbs.; equal to 17.2 lbs.; fast 15.8 lbs.; equal to 15.1 lbs.; equal to 15.1 lbs.; fast 15.8 lbs.

nilk 455.5 butter. Owned by the butter. Owned by Tyrrell, Ont. Tyrrell, Ont. age; milk 36.7 lbs; age; milk 36.7 lbs; butter. 0

Tyrrell. Ont. Calamity Duchess Posch 3rd 9811, 47, 19nn. 28d. of age: milk 36.7 lbs.; butter. One de by Matter S. Scholl, Woodschap, butter. One de by Matter S. Scholl, Woodschap, and Grant S. Garrielle S. Scholl, Woodschap, and S. Scholl, S.

Brada Tensen Panarista (100,15), at a dd. of age; milk 420.9 lbs.; fat 13.8 a qual to 16.70 lbs. butter. Owned by E. V. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Purkeyie Hengerveld (9906), at 4; h

20d. of age: milk 338 lbs.; fat 13m he equal to 16.26 lbs butter. Owned by 1.1 Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Foster, Bloomfield, Ont. Ediler Triumph, 1938b), at 4y. Im. 24 age, milk 466 24 lbs; fat 12.30 lbs; regul; 15.31 lbs. re

..........

Monday. mid-summer lull which big trade s are being place statistics indicate heat seeded in C advance

trade is quiet. jusy at home. T will lose heavil; the farmers' ma d hay is weaker nce strong, and

WHE re is a sharp ed by dry weath th-West and also next two months the weather. crn, \$1.14 1-2; N 7071-2; feed whe so wheat, \$1.00 to

COARSE ( the market is quiet teas: Oats, O.W., No. 1 feed, 48c; 480 to 490 car. to 830; barley. 66 to 75c; peas, 1. No. 2, \$1.25; 1 Montreal, foreign better. Prices No. 2, 51c; No. No. 1 feed, 50 64 1-20 to

MILL ST notations are as At Monti 829. middlings

HIDES AND s paid at coun s: Hides, cured, 2c: lambs and pelt s. No. 1, \$3.25; he s. 12c to 16c. City No. 2, 11 1-20; s, 15c to 18c. le washed, 18c to

HONI med honey is 11c to 12c in 5 to 10-1 sey, 6c to 7c in tis 1 comb honey is SEEL e recent wet wer

ng. In consequer lover, 815 to 816: sthy, No. 1, 89 to alfalfa, No. 1, 81 to \$11; alsike, N HAY AND

than weaken in wing to decrease is sually heavy den d Quotations: I o 23c, new laid; lots. Farmers' at 25c to 30c. A

paying 18c in the colesale quotations Chickens, 17c to 11 is, 12c to 14c; grays, 25c to 25c. Or ng chickens, 49c to 19c; fowl, 13c to 20c 19e to 23e; hen POTATOES AT

ted from Aust are unsatisfactor discourage importante in good den

# three-year-olds. I have priced this valuable calf at only \$100. Write me at once for I have priced to recome and see him if you want this built. I have a few other good built calves for. Other choice didection in the work of the control of the c THE MANOR FARM,

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs

Prince Hengerveid of the Pontiacs

1912. His dam is a cow that has made over 30 lbs. of butter, and has

1912. His dam is a cow that has made over 30 lbs. of butter, and has

milked 90 lbs. in 24 botts.

1912. His dam as a cow that has made over 30 lbs. of butter, and has

milked 90 lbs. in 24 botts.

1912. He is a very deep call, straight and possesses lost of bone and

shows great character and strength of masculinity snot may see from his

The dam is an excellent cow. The sire, you may see from his

photograph herewith. Prince Hengerid by King of the Pontiacs, the only

street of the complete of the control of the photograph of the control of the control

Richly Bred Bull Calf

FOR SALE

Bedford Park, Ontario Gordon S. Gooderham, 1 1 1 

r. Owned

by John

Leuszler 11m. 17a

bs.; equal

15d. of age:

wned by J

Class
4y. 9m. 23d

1195.20 lbs:

1195.20 lbs; lbs. butter codstock, Out. t 4y. 8m. 11d. 8 lbs.; equil

034.2 lbs; far butter. Out. cock, Ont. d), at 4y.lin fat 19.42 lbs; Dwned by A

at 4y. 10n fat 16.84 lb; Owned by I istock, Ont.

(8931), at & Ibs.; fat ill butter. P. I

at 4y. 1ln fat 12.09 lb. P. D. E6

t 4y. 9m. Ed equal to Ed G. Wycks

3rd (9452), a 366.7 lba; fa butter. 0ss odstock, 0st. d Class 4. 4y. 26d. c .22 lba.; equ. by A. A. Joh

4y. 1m. 224 30 lbs.; equal-y Geo. W. 4

(10,624), at 4 ; fat 11.84 h Owned by Wa Ont dd Class 6), at 3y 3 : fat 15.98 b Owned by be

Owned by sek.
(12,068), at l
1 lbs; fat l
butter. 6.
orold, Ont. Old Class , at 3y. 4n. 16.73 lbs.; et ed by Man 1,844), at h.s. s.; fat 14.8 h Owned by h 199), at 3s.1 m.; fat 1113 r. Owned by

Ont. h DeKol (M lk 332.51 ha: onge 23)

## \* MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

estlo. Monday, July 1, 1912—The judi-unmer hull has not commenc-get, which would indicate that s is a big trade at present. Fall are being placed with confidence-statistics indicate that the acreage battered in Canada this year is hin advance of previous years.

di trade is quiet, due to farmers be-usy at home. The late spring has general, and many farmers on low will lose heavily in consequence. d hay is weaker, poultry and dairy strong, and cattle just steady.

WHEAT WHEAT

there is a sharp advance in wheat,
and by dry weather reports for the
the west and also by low stocks. For
set two months prices will fluctuate the weather. Quotations: No. 1 crn, \$1.14 1-2; No. 2, \$1.11 1-2; No. 171-12; feed wheat, 65c to 66c; On-the wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.06 in car lots

COARSE GRAINS

MILL STUFFS

notations are as follows: Manitoba n. 824; shorts, 826; Ontario bran, 826; At Montreal bran is quoted ving a decrease of \$1 a ton; ; middlings, \$29. HIDES AND WOOL

mides and wool.

spaid at country points are as: Hides, cured, 11-2c to 12c; green, lambs and pelts, 2bc to 25c; horse No. 1, \$3.25; horse hair, 34c; calf lic to 15c. City prices are: No. 1, No. 2, 11 1-2c; No. 5, 10 1-2c; calf

h, 15c to 18c.
hwashed wool is quoted at 12c to
le washed, 18c to 20c; rejects, 15c. HONEY

holesale quotations remain unchanged.
sized honey is 11c to 12c in 60-lb. tins,
to 12c in 5 to 10-lb. tins; buckwheat
sg, 5c to 7c in tins, 6-3-4 in barrels.
1 comb honey is \$2.50 a doz.

SEEDS e recent wet weather has delayed

(100,15), at 4 fat 13.36 lb wned by M. ing. In consequence there is a good and for seed. Prices: No. 1, recleaned clover, 815 to \$16; No. 2, \$14.50 to \$15; fat 13.01 h

POTATOES AND BEANS

track here \$1.50; out of store, \$1.55; Delawares, \$1.65 car lots; English and Irish, \$1.50 out of store, \$130 car lots; new Virginia potatoes, \$4.50 a bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE

DAIRY PROBUCE

The market is steady. Receipts of butter are not as large as usual at this season. Prices: Dairy prints. 22: to 25c; season. Prices: Dairy prints. 25c to 25c; creamery prints. 25c to 25c; solids, 15c; old and 15c; old arge, 17 5-6c to 15c; twins, new, 14 3-6c to 15c; large new, 14 15c; to 14 3-6c. OSEC.

HORSES

Quotations are as follows: Choice heavy draft, \$210 to \$330; fair quality, \$175 to \$232; choice med. weight, 4,500 lbs. and over, \$230 to \$310; fair, \$190 to \$215; agricultural, good, \$160 to \$230, fair, \$100 to \$150; delivery horses \$150 to \$190, driven, \$150 to \$475. LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK
Supplies are moderate. The poor quality offered the past week or two has tended to reduce the price of even the best grades. There is a marked break in which was a supplied to the past grades. There is a marked break in will be shouth a borrage of quotations will be shouther will be shouthers' cows. choice, 83 10 to 84.20; med. to good, 87 to 87.20; butchers' cows. choice, 85 to 87.20; com. to good, 87 to 86.0; export sattle, 84.30 to 84.00; stockers, 85.00 to 85.00; stockers, 83.00 to 85.00; sto \$2 to \$3.50.

Milkers are the same as last week, being \$30 to \$90; springers, \$40 to \$70; calves, \$4 to \$8.70.

There was a decided break in small stuff; spring lambe, \$7 to \$8.50; light ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; heavy ewes, \$4; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$4.

Hogs have weakened; \$7.90 to \$8 f.o.b.

country.

At Montreal cattle are easier. Steers, \$8 to \$8.25, with bulk of trading at \$6.50 to \$7.50; lower grades, \$4 to \$5.50; but-chers' cows, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; better grades, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Small stock slightly advanced: lambs, \$8; caives, \$3 to \$8.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTREAL HOG MARKET Montreal. Saturday, June 3—There was a decline in the prices paid for live hogs here in sympathy with the lower prices current in Toronto this week, and prices dropped from 15e to 5e a cwt. from the contract of the con

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

FOIATOES AND BEANS
FOIATOES AND BEANS
for a more money if the present demand sizes are weaker. Beans have been iffed from Austria-diungary, but are unsatisfactory, This will tend fiscourage importation. Canadas at left good demand, and in good demand, are in good demand, are in good demand as the same of the good demand. The same of the good demand is also in the good demand is a size of the good demand. The good demand is a size of the good demand is a size of the good demand in the good demand.

#### HOLSTEINS

## HOLSTEINS

No matter what your needs in Holsteins may be, see RUSSELL, the live Holstein man.

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect

T. H. RUSSELL Geneva, Ohio

SPRING BROOK Holsteins and Tamworths

Of HINU Tam worths Your last opportunity to get a "Brightest Casary" bull. Stre's four searest dams average over 27 lbs, butter per woek. The eare show bulls, straight and full of quality, ot of richty bred dams. Will be berd headers. Now ten months old. Come Another bull it months old a foodle Grandson of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, a rare good one.

A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co., Breslau, Ont

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Hermes (5442) A Daughter of Pestiac Hermes (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 15th, 1999. Large, straight and nicely marked. In call to a good son of Count Hengerveld Fayne Dekol (7977). Also a number of young bulls. One halve a number of young bulls. One nearly ready for service, whose grand sires are Johanna Rue 4th Lad (1086) and Tidy Abbekerk's Mercena Posch (4391). Prices low.

COLLVER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT Fenwick Station, T.H.B.

#### HOLSTEINS

(21)

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

BRITE erop of purebred doistein issul
Calves and a limited number of Heiters,
whose three nearest sizes have sired May
Echo Sylvia, over II lib. butter in 7 days,
E.O.M. at 1 year 11 months (world's reE.O.M. at 1 year 11 months (world's reJewel Pet Decelo Legal 1 world as
a senior two-rear-old (world's as). As
a senior two-rear-old (world's as)
Jewel Pet Decelo Decelo Legal 1 he
at 4 years (world's record). Prices reasonable. All correspondence promptly answered.
WM. A. SHAW, BOX 31, FOXBORO, ONT.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

POR Bale 3 Yearling Bulls, also Calves, out of Record of Merit dams, Calves, out of Record of Merit dams, Annual Calves, and C

Holsteins For Sale

HOISTEIRS FOR Sale
JEWIL MICHTHILDE OF WILLOW,
BANKS, No. 12.64 H. F. H. B., born-Lyr't
I. 1999. Very large straight heifer, about,
half black, freshened May 5, 1912. Now
milking over 60 lbs. milk per day, without,
now butter fat. Here sire is a producing
on of the great Johanna of Rue 4th Lad.
Her dam, Mundella of Willowbanks (9470),
has won several prizes in the show ring
Also, a large evenly-marked heifer calf,
from above mentioned ow, sired by Count
of Lakeview, son of Hengerweldt Fayns
December 10 between 10 between 10 black for thirty days.
For price and particulars apply to
DR. E. L. GARNER
BOX 574 — Welland, Ont.

Welland, Ont. Box 574

## Food Thought For Breeders

Do you ever consider what it is worth to you to have others know that you are a breeder of Holstein cattle, or of Ayrshire cattle, or of Clydesdale horses?

Supposing you were shortly to have an auction sale. What would it be worth to you to have had people all over the country hearing about you and about your stock for a year or more?

about you and about your stock for a year or more?

Consider for a moment two or more breeders of pure bred sto you know. Supposing we mention (see. Rice-no need to give his position additional state of the stock of the stock

His ideas, couched in the written word, spoken from the platform echoed and re-echoed throughout this country during many years is the columns of the farm papers, his ads and sales-these have given Geo. Rice a place unique in the estimation of all informed Canadian farmer people.

rarmer people.

Some years back, when Mr. Rice had a sale of his pure bred Holsteins, it was assured of success. Numbers of his animals have been sold publicly for remarkable prices.

Of course he had "the cattle."

Of course he had "the cattle." But then there are others who have "the cattle." Perhaps you have them. Perhaps you are a "Geo. Rice," yet no one but your immediate circle of friends knows of you.

There can be more Geo. Rices. We have lots of room for them in this young country. And this country needs them.

There are lots of breeders here and there throughout this country right in your own locality. Perhaps you are one of these breeders we have in mind. But they and you are known only in your own locality.

we have in mind. But they and you are known only in your own locality, the control of the contro

#### HOLSTEINS

## Ourvilla Holstein Herd Present offering—Bull Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbekerk.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS. ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST . ONT.

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, sired by Dutchland Col-antha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Payne DeKol.

E. F. OSLER BRONTE ONT . . .

## RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from 2 to 10 mos. old SIRED BY KING ISEBELLE WALKER whose 3 nearest dams and sister average 30.18 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 115.70 lbs. in 30 days from dams of likewise breeding, at exceptionally low figures, to

P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

## VETERAN FARM HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

To make room for young heifers coming on, I am offering nine good registered cows in flow of milk and most of them bred again to the great size. Tidy Abecker Mercane Fosch Tud.

A post-card will prine you particulars. HERRY A LESTER, BURFORD, ONT.

## For Sale or Exchange

STUMP PULLER—I will sell for cash or exchange for a PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL one Swenson's Malleable Stump Pul-ler. Price when new was \$150. Now only \$90.00 f.o.b. Lake Edward. Been used

Lake Edward, N. S. WALTER PAYNE



The Greatest Dairy Breed CATTLE Holstein Friesian Asso., Box 148 Battleboro Vt.

Lynden High-Testing Holsteins

Jam offering the 2-year-old bull, Lord Korn-dyke de Kol. His sire has 21 dams in his ped-igree that average over 21 bbs butter each A. R. O. His dam, Spotted Lady in his, butter days, it is years old. Also butter and a few good tested cows. LYNDEN, ONT.

## AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS Yorkshire and florned Dorsets

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor SERVICE BULLS:

SERVICE BULLS:
KING PONTIAC ARTIS CAMADA,—dire.
King of the Pontiace dam. Fontiace
the butter in 86 days.
PRINCE HENGEWELD PIETIE.—Bire,
Pleids Birds Woodersed Lad; dam.
Princess Hengewell Dekol.
Imperial English Foror daughter of Hengewell Dekol.
Imperial English Foror from Priswinning stock pressured in the Committee of t

Holsteins Over 4% Fat 1 have established on my of the richest blood obtainable. My object is to breed a strain of Rolesteina, which shall be unbeatable and all shall give milk \$\epsilon\$ per cent or over in fat content. Present offering for sale Buil Calf, grandson of Kine Segis and Pontiac Pet. Present offering for sale Bull World's Champion Butter Cow.

A. A. FAREWELL :

OSHAWA, ONT.

I have established on my

#### HOLSTEINS MAPLE LEAF

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 360 head in few hours time. The place to buy if you want one or a car load. Drop a card when you are coming to GORDON H. MANHARD - - MANHARD, ONT.

Clark's Station, C. P. R.

Brockville, G. T. R.

CHEESE MARKETS

Vankicek Hill. June 27.—1,578 boxes cheese boarded, and sold at 12 1-3c. Kingston, June 27.—144 boxes white and 245 boxes colored, sold at 12 1-3c. Brockville. June 27.—3,180 colored and 1,345 white: the sales were 135 colored at

Woodstock, June 26.-2,200 boxes; all sold

at 12 9.160

THE WESTERN FAIR
The Western Fair management are putting forth every effort to make the coming Exhibition in September the best ever
held in London. A large majority of the
space available has already been allotted
and any firms requiring space should apply to the Secretary at once. This Exhibition affords one of the best opportunities possible for bringing your business before the public
seas before the public on the public
dependent of the public of the public of the public
dependent of the public of the publ cultural and horticultural halls. The dairy department is of special interest and some valuable cups are offered this year, in addition to cash prizes, in both cheese and butter.

cheese and butter.

The buttermaking competition will again be a feature. The poultry exhibit promises to be larger than ever, and an addition may have to be put to the air-ready large and commodious poultry building. A large amount of work is being done on the grounds and buildings and everything possible will be done for everything possible will be done for everything possible will be done for everything the state of the property of the pro and everything possible will be able to the convenience and comfort of both visitors and exhibitors. The dates are September 6th to 14th. All information will be given on application to the Secre-tary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

WHEN IS A COW AT HER BEST?
The Winconsin Experimental Station has made the pronouncement that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butter fat, if the animal way of the series of the series of the series, endower will, as a result of their own observations and practical experience, endower the accuracy of this verdict. As to the length of time that a cow still maintain her maximum of the world argely upon her constitutional strength.

## HOLSTEINS

## Forest Ridge Holsteins

few sons of King Segis Pietertje for , from tested dams. Priced right con-, from tested dams. Frieed right con-ring quality, so a few Heifers bred to him for sale, rite us for what you want or better e and see them. Anything we own is

L. H. LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.

#### LYNDALE HOLSTEINS



Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the \$2000 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada

BROWN BROS.

# FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, for sale; 150 head in herd. Come and see them or write.

Address all correspondence to: H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Ont. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N.Y.

and the care with which she is fed and managed, and here again general exper-ience is in entire agreement with the verdict of searching investigation. A good average cow, properly managed, should maintain her highest standard of production almost unimpaired until after 10 years of age, while it is found that a considerable number of excellent records

considerable number of excellent records were made by cows for some time after they had passed this age. Generally speaking, however, a cow Generally speaking, however, a cow for the has completed her tenth year, and consequently in ordinary dairy herda, where milk production is the sole or chief object, it may be regarded as desirable to dispose of all animals before or the tenth year." They have completed their tenth year."

tenth year.

Where is Doesn't Apply Where is Doesn't Apply
Of course, this rule cannot be held to
apply to pedigree herds, where the milking performances of the animals are of
inferior import to their breeding qualiowner of a really guecessful

susceptible to indifferent health and the other ills that afflict the boving race i instance, it has been found—and it is instance, it has been reasonable expect entire accord with reasonable expect tion—that the older an animal become the more liable she is to develop tube enlosis.

It does not necessarily follow that milk of an animal is appreciable in purity and wholesomeness ing age, but undoubtedly presumption that neither her milk nor he carcase can be so confidently relied up carcase can be so confidently relied upon after declining age has set in. Consequently, from considerations of healt alone, there is sufficient inducement to keep in the herd only animals still in the herd only animal

A GOOD JERSEY RECORD

British Columbia has many noted he of dairy cattle. One of the good he is that of A. H. Menzies & Son, Pen Island, B.C., who breeds Jerseys, of Pender, 697, an illustration of whether the state of the



A Splendid Holstein of the Kind They Breed in British Columbia

British Columbia stook breeders, particularly those who breed dairy cattle, as making rapid improvement in the stook of that province. The Holstein helier he illustrated, Lady Pietje Canary, owned by J. M. Steves. New Westinister lig. F.C., produced it 42 lbs. butter in seven days, a commendable record.

eeding pedigree cow would dream breeding pedigree cow would dream of parting with her as long as she continues to produce good calves: for it does not follow that because she may have, through old age, fallen off somewhat in her milking powers her offspring born af-ter she is 10 or 12 years old will be less valuable as milkers than those born when she was in her prime.

The dairy farmer has to study carefully every point that makes for economic

#### Does it Ouickly

"Please out out my advt. of Holstein bull for sale, as I have sold him to-day by 'phone. Your very first issue did the work.''— Alfred Hutchinson, Mount Forest, Ont.

Why keep those bull calves of yours any longer? You can sell them at good prices by asking for buyers through Farm and Dairy.

Your advertisement placed in these popular columns will reach many thousands of possible buyers. It will cost you only 98 cents an inch, per insertion. Fix up your adv. to-night and

mail it to us to get you buyers who will buy at your own prices.

production, and the weeding out of cows that have begun to fall off in their milk yields is a process that should be attended to regardless of sentiment. There are other advantages to be gained besides liberal milk production by attending strictly to the question of age limits. It may be taken as an established principle that cows that have passed their best as milkers have also entered upon a stage in their careers at which they are most and a good, safe business working bas

sample of the kind of Jerseys brei h

Lilac of Pender, in a Record of Perio Lilac of Pender, in a Record of Perfect ance test, produced 5,664 lbs. of mik test ing 5.53 per cent and 314.15 lbs. of fat a 352 days, and was only two years and 3 days old when the test commenced Hs record for each month is given in the

| llowing table: | out.    |    |         |
|----------------|---------|----|---------|
| Months I       | bs. Mil | k. | Lbs. Fa |
| January        | 322.0   |    | 19.80   |
| February       | 548.5   |    | 33.73   |
| March          | 563.5   |    | 33.99   |
| April          | 542.0   |    | 29.81   |
| May            | 572.5   |    | 31.68   |
| June           | 521.5   |    | 28.66   |
| July           | 502.5   |    | 28.10   |
| August         | 531.0   |    | 27.06   |
| September      | 423.5   |    | 22.00   |
| October        | 424.5   |    | 22.91   |
| November       | 374.0   |    | 21.50   |
| December       | 348.5   |    | 20.68   |
|                |         |    |         |

## NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY

W. F. Stephen, numbered is insured as vided our breeders maintain the last and ard of excellence already attain.

This par-excellence has not come chance, but is the result of careful label ious work on the part of many of a breeders.

This work must be concise and con in the future, more and more must receders follow nature's law in bree and feeding.

The Ayrshire of the future must be trong, vigorous prepotent cow. As so he breed is bound to exert a wide at helpful influence in the dairy world Experiment stations all over the k are measuring cows by what they can in a year, and the farmer is also mea ing his cows by that standard, so it be well for breeders to take cogni of this fact and do likewise.

R. OF M. TESTS (Continued from ory Deliol Queer of age: 11.32 1416 lbs. butter; 351 Monro and Lawles akeriew Lestrange dekview Lestrange g of ago; 11.02 lbs. g lbs. butter; 319.1 g lakeview Farm. B senwood's Duchess l 22d. of age; 10.7 ot 10 lbs. butter: 30 Nevill, Straff of age: 10.61 125 lbs. butter; 34 L H. Lipsit, Strainey Teake DeKol 10.44 lbs. lbs. butter; 296.1 H. Linsit, Straff

July 4, 1012.

R. OF M. TEST (Continued fro lbs.; equal to 13.9

g bs.; equal to 13.5 by Tig Wood, Miteb Princess Posch Bonh a 23d of age; milk s.; equal to 13.27 lbs for S Schell. Woo ma Sylvia Posch age; milk 275 lbs.; 15.09 lbs. butter. Cowless, Thorold, Ont.

wiess, Thoroid, Ont.
Senior Two-Ye.
Iaroline Canary (14,
age: milk 399.3 lbs.;
17.85 lbs. butter. es, Steveston, B. C. lade Summorville D Lady Summerville D a 14d. of age; milk a; equal to 16 30 lbs ha McKenzie, Willou laka DeKol Wayne I a 9d. of age; milk 33 wal to 18 33 lbs. butt gal to 13.35 lbs. butt I Thomsen, Beharm, Faforit Clothilde Meu in 19d. of age: mill s.; equal to 11.74 lbs shn McKenzie, Willow Centre View Wayne 18d. of age; mill equal to 10.23 lbs b. Ede, Oxford Cer

Junior Two-Yes etje Belinda (14,811 ; milk 463 25 lbs.; 01 lbs. butter. S lbs.; equal t by Mary A. Ste stead Calamity 5d. of age; n se: equal to 180 Elbs: equal to 18.0 by E. Laidlaw & So anary Violeta Mech 12d. of age; milk : equal to 17.75 Mary A. Steves, S Mary A. Steves, S nd. of age: milk equal to 17.63 lbs hirty-day record; m forty-day record; m forty-day record; m lbs.; equal to 902 by T. W. McQueen, T. W. McQueen, ma Mechthilde of age; milk 368.8 al to 17.41 lbs. butte res, Steveston, B.C. omestead Patsy Co im. 10d of age; r g lbs.; equal to 16.6 by E. Laidlaw & 8 omestead Dawdrop 4m. 17d. of age; n bb; equal to 156 by E. Laidlaw & Sc ancy Korndyle (12

age; milk 340.87 lbs.; 1438 lbs. butter. hirty-day record: m by D. C. Flatt & Sice Pictertje Schui of age: milk 331.41 al to 14.30 lbs. but

und to 14.30 lbs. but 16.00 Mitchell. Ont. Rathleev DeKol's Sn. Im. 154 of age: mf sequal to 14.14 lbs. A. Johnson. Straff. A.Y. P. E. Princess: & of age: milk 304 und to 13.98 lbs. buttle lbs. Steveston. B. C. Baigs Korndyke Beet. & of age: milk 304 & of 18.00 lbs. buttle 66. Oxford Centre. Oxford Centre. Oxford Centre. Oxford Milk 304 und to 13.99 lbs. buttle 66. Oxford Centre. Oxford Centre. Oxford Milk 304 und to 13.99 lbs. buttle 66. Oxford Centre. Oxford Centre. Oxford Milk 304 und to 13.99 lbs. buttle 66. Oxford Centre. Oxford Centre. Oxford Milk 304 und to 14.90 und to 14.90

H. Linsit, Straffordville, Ont.

P. OF M. TESTS FOR MAY

(Continued from page 20) equal to 13.98 lbs. butter. Owng lbs.; cound to 15.98 lbs. butter. Own-by Tig Wood, Mitchell, Orn. chickes Povch Bonheur (12.738), at 5y. 3d. of age; milk 552 lbs.; fat 10.1 cqual to 15.27 lbs. butter. Owned by far 8 Schell. Woodstock, Ort. as Sylvia Posch (15.694), at 5y. Zd. age; milk 275 lbs.; fat 10.47 lbs.; equal life lie. butter. Owned by Monro &

riess, Thorold, Ont.
Senior Two-Year-Old Class
areline Canary (14,441), at 2y. 6m. 7d.
age: milk 399,3 lbs.; fat 14.28 lbs.; equal
1285 lbs. butter. Owned by J. M.

and Steveston, B.C. and Steveston, B.C. at 2y. and Summerville DeKol (13,859), at 2y. 16d. of age; milk 422.3 lbs.; fat 13.94; equal to 16.30 lbs. butter. Owned by

g; equal to 16:30 lbs. butter. Owned by sin McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont. lbla DcKol Wayne DcKol (14,017), at 29, s & of orge; milk 330 lbs.; fat 10.66 lbs.; sal to 13:33 lbs. butter. Owned by Benj. Thomsen, Boharm, Bash. Afferit Clothilds Mcreena (13,428), at 29.

19d of age; milk 296.9 lbs.; fat 9.3° equal to 11.74 lbs. butter. Owned by McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont. the View Wayne Norine (1315), at 2y. 16d. of age; milk 300 9 lbs.; fat 8.19 equal to 10.23 lbs. butter. Owned by

lbs.; equal to 83.56 lbs. butter. y Mary A. Steves, Steveston, B.C. tead Calamity Posch (14,268), 5d. of age; milk 369.05 lbs.; cequal to 18 03 lbs. butter. O

ty-day record; milk 1684.7 lbs.; fat

hirty-day record: milk 1684.7 lbs.; fat Bbs.; equal to 69.22 lbs. butter. Cuty-day record; milk 2190.1 lbs.; fat II bs.; equal to 99.29 lbs. butter. Own-by T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg, Ont. Islams Mechthide (14,712), at 2y. 3m. def age; milk 568 Bbs.; fat 13.93 lbs.; al to 17.41 lbs. butter. Owned by J. M. 1786, Steveston, B.C.

stead Patsy Colantha (14,269). mestead Patsy Colantha (14,259), at m. 10d. of age; milk 385.29 lbs.; fat lbs.; equal to 16 61 lbs. butter Own-F E. Laidlaw & Sons. Aylmer, Ont. mestead Dawdrop Colantha (12,682), at

mestead Dawdrop tolahina (1.2000; mm. 17d. of sace. milk \$25.72 lbs.; fat. lbs.; equal to 15 68 lbs. butter. Own-y Laidhaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. one Korndyle (12.429), at 2y. 4m. 3d. es. milk \$40.87 lbs.; fat 11.50 lbs.; equal

irty-day record: milk 1369.12 lbs.; fat

ice Pictertje Schuiling (16.523), at 2y. of age; milk 331.41 lbs.; fat 11.44 lbs.; al to 14.30 lbs. butter. Owned by Tig.

s.; equal to 56.87 lbs. butter. Own-Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont.

Ede Oxford Centre Ont

butter. ty-day record; milk 1928.76 lbs. milk;

Thorold, Ont.

5 lbs. butter. Steveston, B. C.

lakeview Farm. Bronte, Ont.

gwood's Duchess DeKol (12.138), at 2y.

2d. of age; 10.7 lbs fat, equivalent

138 lbs. butter; 304.6 lbs. milk. Owned il Nevill, Straffordville, Ont.
Alfaretta Korndyke (17,227), at 2y. Allaretta Korndyke (17,227), at 2y. of age; 10.61 lbs. fat, equivalent lbs. butter; 343.2 lbs. milk. Owned H. Lúpsit, Straffordville, Ont. Teake DeKol (15,25), at 1y. 11m. age; 10.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to butter; 296.1 lbs. milk. Owned

19.80 ETARY

on. Oue.

od, Mitchell, Ont.
cathleen DeKol's Snow Ball (15,112), thlees DeKol's Snow Ball (19,152), s. Im. 154 of age: milk 335 lbs.: fat 11.31 equal to 14.14 lbs butter. Owned by A. Johnson, Straffordville, Ont.

is equal to \$4.5 ine Enterer.

1. Johnson, Startflordville, Ont.

1. T.P.E. Princess (14.79), at 2r. 6m.

1. T.P.E. Princess (14.79), at 2r. 6m.

2. of are with 500 libs.; frat 11.0 libs.;
beresten, B. C.

2. over the start of the start of

Gladys Idaline Mercedes (15.262), at 2y. 2m. id. of age; milk 332.5 lbs.; fat ii.ii lbs.; equal to 15.89 lbs. butter. Owned by L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville, Ont.

L. H. Lipsti, Straffordville, Ont. Burkeyje Hangreveld Dekol 2nd (14,582), at 2y. 2ld. of age; milk 37,25 lbs.; fat 10.65 lbs. butter. Owned by A. D. Foster. Bloomfeld, Ont.

Inka Bell Idaline Deko! (15,535), at 2y. 2m. 22d. of age; milk 295,9 lbs.; fat 10,85 lbs.; equal to 1.57 lbs. butter. Owned by L. H. Lipsti, Straffordville, Ont.

Alberta Beets Segis (14,173), at 2d. 5m. 9d. of age; milk 359.6 lbs.; fat 10.69 lbs.; equal to 13.36 lbs. butter. Owned by M. &

Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

W. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Trene Korndrike (15,44), at 2y. im. 9d. of age: milk 2714 lbs.; fat 10.5 lbs.; equal to 15.32 lbs. butter. Owned by Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont. Burkeyle Henereveld 2nd (14,581), at 2y. 5d. of age: milk 265 lbs.; fat 1677 lbs.; D. Fester, Burb butter. Owned by A. D. Fester, Burb butter. Hillview Netherland Gornelis (15,66), at 2y. 2m. 364 of age: milk 365 lbs.; fat 2y. 2m. 364 of age: milk 365 lbs.; fat

Hillyelew Netherland Cormella (15-86), at 2v 2m. 26d of age: milk 28d 1me, at 10-66 lbs.; equal to 1106 lbs. batter. Owned by Walter 8. Schell. Woodstock, Ont. Grace Colantha (15,347), at 2v, 1m. 21d of ace: milk 336 lbs.; fat 1607 lbs.; equal to 1259 lbs. butter. Owned by W. S. Schell. Woodstock, Ont.
Isabella Ekster (14,122), at 2v, of age: milk 305, 4 lbs.; fat 9,6 lbs.; equal to 12.10 lbs. butter. Owned by M. & W. Schell. Woodstock, Ont.

Inabella have milk 368 d blas, fat 9.68 nov. 12.10 bbs. butter. Owned by M. & W. 12.10 bbs. d bbs

Beauty Colamba (15 346), at 2y 1m. ad. fage: milk 300.2 lbs.; fat 8,7 lbs.; qual to 11.2t lbs. butter. Owned by Welter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Lillian Ekster (14,100), at 2y 1m. 2d. f age: milk 260.1 lbs.; fat 8.70 lbs.; qual to 10.87 lbs. butter. Owned by P. Nel Order Gentre (15 346).

equal to 10.87 lbs. butter. Owned by P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont. Evergreen's Rex (15.497), at 2v. im. 2d. of age; milk 275.2 lbs.; fat 6.67 lbs.; caual to 10.84 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Rossmore, Ont. Sadie Queen Posch (15.105), at 2v. 3d. of age; milk 36.5 lbs.; fat £60 lbs.; equal to 10.75 lbs. butter. Owned by I. G. Weckoff, Tyrrell, Oxt. Junior Two-Year-Old Class tje Belinda (14,811), at 2y. 5m. 5d. of milk 463 25 lbs.; fat 16.81 lbs.; equal

Korndyke Marvel Segis (14,174), at 2y. 3m

Korndyke Marvel Segis (44,74), at 2y. 3m. 10d. of age; milk 2746 lbs; fat 8,38 lbs.; equal to 10.46 lbs. butter. Owned by P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont. Yearly Record of Performance Francess Ella (8100), at 4y. 3324; milk 44,391 lb lbs; fat 44,93 lbs.; ecual to 597,35 lbs. butter. Owned by F. Leeson, Aylmer, Out. Elsa; equal to 1803 lbs butter. Own-by E. Laidlaw & Sons. Aymer. Ont. anary Violeta Mechthilde (14,765), at 2y. 12d of age; milk 411.18 lbs; fat 14.20; ; equal to 17.75 lbs butter. Owned Mary A. Steves. Steveston. B.C. discovered by the Mercena (15,465), at 2y. 12d of age; milk 604.3 lbs; fat 14.10; ; equal to 17.65 lbs butte.

Pictertje DeKol (7477), at 49. 200d.; milk 11.903.75 lbs.; fat 415.69 lbs.; equal to 519.61 lbs. butter. Owned by J. F. Walker, Aur-Ont

Princess Gretqui DeKol (13,192), Princess Gretqui DeKol (13,192), at 3y 323d.: milk 19,003.6 lbs.; fat 352.66 lbs. equal to 446.08 lbs. butter. Owned by W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.
G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

DR. FAREWELL'S RICH BLOODED

HOLSTEINS Some mention of Dr. A. A. Farewell's ich blooded Holsteins was made in con-

Some mention of Dr. A. A. Farewell's rich blooded holsteins was made in constitution with a descriptive illustrated armediction with a descriptive illustrated armediction with a descriptive illustrated armedical programment of the property of the sense of the sense

fection as breeders generally get. Dr. Farewell was most fortunate in securing this animal as he did by importing it in

The photo of Fairview Queen Korndyke, Dr. Farewell's best cow, is also reproduced in Farm and Dairy, May 38, along with some facts as to her breeding and record. She made 722 lbs. milk in 7 days between the produced by the control of the control grandsughter of Hengerveid DeKol on his dam's side. The sire of Fairview Pontiac Pet is Isag Apple Korndyke, who is the son of Pontiac Korndyke and Pon-tiac Rag Apple-31.62 lbs. butter, 6155 lbs. milk, in seven days, testing 43 per cent butter fat. This ows sold for \$8,000, be-ing the highest priced Holatein cow ever sold. Pontiac Rag Apple's day is Pon-sold. Pontiac Rag Apple's day is Poning the highest priced Holstein cow ever sold. Pontiac Rag Apple's dam is Pon-tiac Glothilde DeKol. Ind-record, 37.21 Pontiac Glothilde DeKol. Ind-record, 37.21 lbs. butter. This shows trivier Pontiac Pet to have in her pedigric endy two cows in the world that have made re-cords of over 37 lbs. butter.

Two daughters of the great cow, Fair-Two daughters of the great cox, Fair-view Queen Korndyke, mentioned in the foregoing, are in this herd. They are Meadowbrook Queen Korndyke, three Meadowbrook Queen Korndyke, a two-year-old Both address Corndyke, a two-year-old Both affective Lady Matador will probably develop into the best cow in the barn. She two put to the best cow in the barn. She led and injured herself on coming into the land injured herself on coming into the barn and calved six weeks before her time, hence is not at her best this year.

Another heifer in the herd is Urr Another helfer in the herd is Urma-gelsche Segis, a grand-daughter of King Segis and Gleopatra Gelsche, a daughter of the noted one "Prilly." The dam of the noted of the theory of the control of the noted with the control of the control of the said the Dector, "is the only on several," said the Dector, "is the only on several, said the Dector, "is the only on several," said the Dector, "is the only on several, said the Dector, "is the only on several," said the Dector, "is the only on several, said the Dector, "is the only on several," said the Dector, "is the only on several, said the Dector, "is the only on several," said the Dector, "is the only on the said the Dector, "is the only on the far as week. She gress her high testing the part of the part week. She gress her high testing the part of the part week. The part of the part of the part of the part of the reduced the part of the part of

Space forbids that we go into detail at this writing with other individuals in this herd. The herd comprised 16 mature cows and heifers and a number of youngsters. The Doctor has gone after the high testers, as it were almost "with a vengeance." He will not look at anything not over He will not look at anything not over four per cent in butter fat, and he has set himself the task of building up a herd of Holstein cattle, giving milk four per cent and over in butter fat.

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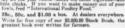


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