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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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AUGUST 8

1912.



WHAT PART HAS THE BINDER PLAYED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE?

From the cradle to the binder is a far cry so far as difference in method goes. In years the difference is not so great; many are alive to-day who can remember when the first binder was put in operation by Mr. McCormick. And what a wonderful development there has been in agriculture in these few years? Farmers in the East are growing more grain with less help than ever before. Farmers in the West count their grain area in hundreds and, in many cases, thousands of acres. Would this great development have been possible without the binder? We think not. The binder is one of the biggest factors in present day

agriculture. —Photo on farm of John Sakeld, Huron Co., Ont.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Cut Labor in Two

In this busy season of harvest and hot weather you can appreciate even more than at other times how fine it would be to get your separating done in just one half the time that it now takes you each morning and each night.

BY USING The New SIMPLEX Self-Balancing SEPARATOR

The supply can be out of the way of the operator. The drip-man, between base and body, catches all drainage.

you can cut the labor of skimming the milk more than in two, because it does the work in half the time and because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity.

In these busy days when you can scarcely get help, and it is very expensive, a saving in time is a direct saving in money.

Cut Labor in Two with the "Simplex"

¶ You know that the larger the hand separator you can operate, even if you have but a few cows, the more profitable it will be to you.

¶ In years gone by the large capacity hand cream separators were not practical because it was thought impossible to produce such machines that would turn light enough to make them convenient to use.

The most striking feature of the new Simplex is its light running. The 1,100-lb. size when skimming milk takes no more power than the ordinary 600 lb. separator of other makes.

Remember "The proof of the pudding is in the eating" —we will let you try a Simplex free on your own farm.

Write us to-day, and we will send you information about the new large capacity Simplex, which will save you money, save your strength and labor by cutting your separating work in two.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

MONEY COMING IN

The Ontario grain (new crop) begins to move after August 15.

The success of the season's crop is definitely known and farmer people plan and buy their purchases.

The season of heavy fall buying opens and is heralded by Farm and Dairy

Exhibition Number, Aug. 29

(Our Fifth Annual)

Of course, you'll be in this issue? We guarantee circulation exceeding 17,000, practically all to Dairy Farmers exclusively

Represents \$30,000,000 Buying Power



WHAT COMES OF BUYING LAND WITHOUT SEEING IT

Showing Dairy Cattle

J. E. Dodge, in H.-F. Register
The main requisites you need, if you expect to show and win are:

First, know the type that wins; in other words, know how to pick the good ones, for it is the good ones that win. The time is past when a man with inferior cattle can win in our large show rings, for I am sure that at least 95 per cent of our judges consider only the animals they are passing on.

Secondly, breed your show cows so they will freshen at the right time, also have your calves dropped at the right time. Here is another place the fair associations can help you.

Having the ages reckoned from August 1st instead of September 1st, would enable you to have your best cows freshen for the first fairs and give you a chance of showing their calves in the class they should be shown in.

Third, start fitting as soon as you return from the last fair, or if you expect to show next year, start the year before, by breeding the cows and giving the young stock special attention. You don't need to coddle or pamper them, but watch their feeding, so they will not become potbellied, and don't go to the other extreme and have them with gun barrels.

THE FORM TO WORK FOR

Evidence of capacity counts, so get a good barrel on your young animals. Don't feed so as to develop thick necks and heavy shoulders; keep the young animals growing and in about the condition you like to see a good dairy cow, when doing her best work.

Remember you are showing dairy cattle and dairy cattle should, at no time, be in the condition of beef cattle. Beef does not count in the show ring, with judges of dairy cattle, unless it counts against the animal.

Watch every calf dropped; it is a prospective winner. If a heifer, examine for extra teats, as soon as born; if you find any, cut them off; they answer no purpose and are, to me, a deformity. Watch the calves grow, don't feed too much, or too little, just keep them coming along. About May or June, if possible, get your show herd together; of course, you have selected more animals than you expect to show. One cow may or may not grow, so start with more than you expect to show. Use at first, light cotton blankets, to keep flies off and to preserve the gloss of the hair, give animals plenty of exercise, leading in the best way, as this trains them for the show ring. Get each animal so it will stand just the



way it looks best, remembering that the counts. Gradually change to heavier blankets, and to wool next the skin.

SOME FINISHING TOUCHES

The feed is an important thing. Bran, ground oats, corn meal, alfalfa meal, roots and good hay, with plenty of elbow grease, especially hand rubbing, will bring your animals to the fair in prime condition.

Shipping: Fix your car so there is no chance of cattle getting bruised or skin knocked off. Feed lightly when on the cars. Carry enough utensils so you will not have to brew, or feed or water out of any but your own pails or boxes. In this way you will escape, in a large measure, the danger of contracting disease, and above all don't lend your pails or boxes, for I am sorry to say there are very few men who will take diseased animals on the fair circuit.

I think it is a good plan to inject the females twice a week with a disinfectant, to prevent contracting abortion.

ABOUT THE SHOW

Having arrived at the fair grounds, the critical time has arrived, the time when you will reap the benefit of your year's work, so don't get excited, or go off to see the side shows, but tend to your cattle: feed them well, clean them well, blanket them heavily the night before, and have all have the cows in milk showing full udder, but not a distended one. Many brush and clean show day. I prefer cleaning the night before, that is, start after the crowd leaves, give each animal a thorough brushing and put on extra new blankets, which are not removed until you are ready to show.

Show your animal to best advantage, always know where the judge is and have your animal posing. The judge may be at the other end of the ring, but will look your way, so if there are any defects in your animal. The expert, in handling, can cover up defects and bring out strong points, so I say show your animal all the time.

Meet visitors kindly, and always be ready to talk cow, and you will reap your reward.

Whether the object is big market records or just plain profitable production, proper feeding of the cow during the period of rest is most important.

The best dairy farms are not necessarily located in the best dairy sections. Sometimes the greater disadvantages a man has to overcome, the harder he will work and the higher he will get.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

SOME BIG

An Editor of Farm & Dairy

PRICES so high that many Holsteins have been sold in recent days in New York State breeders, made pictures to be in order that our better idea of just circles in the United States. Amongst the individuals we saw, males; the \$10,000 ago at public auction Korndyke, the grand and which command \$500; and the greatest size is at the head of Holstein cattle.

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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

SOME BIG THINGS BEING DONE BY NEW YORK STATE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

An Editor of Farm and Dairy visits several leading American Holstein breeders and finds out how they do things. Big Prices for the Right Cattle. How they are Bred and Cared For.

PRICES so big that one can hardly believe them prevail for Holstein cattle of the most popular breeding in the United States. Until one goes and sees it is difficult to understand how there could be value in the animals for these prices, and, indeed, the same may be said of many Holsteins raised in Canada that have been sold in recent years! Two weeks ago one of the editors of Farm and Dairy spent several days in New York State amongst leading Holstein breeders, made the personal acquaintance of these breeders, saw their high class stock, photographed them, and brought back information and pictures to be published in Farm and Dairy, in order that our Canadian breeders may have a better idea of just what is doing in Holstein circles in the United States.

Amongst the more noteworthy Holstein individuals we saw, were several world record females; the \$10,000 bull, purchased about a year ago at public auction by Jno. Arfmann; Pontiac Koradyke, the greatest living Holstein bull, and which commands a regular service fee of \$500; and the great King of the Pontiacs, which sire is at the head of the world's greatest herd of Holstein cattle.

BIG PRICES FOR POPULAR HOLSTEINS

Occasionally we hear remarks to the effect that "This Holstein 'craze' will soon die out." We are told that high prices such as are now current for Holsteins cannot prevail much longer. . . . We will grant that on first thought prices ranging from \$400 up to \$10,000 per head for Holsteins do seem abnormal. Few there are of course selling for this latter figure. These high priced cattle are unusually good individuals, and they have breeding back of them to warrant the high prices.

While on this trip we saw several cows for which \$2,500 per head had been paid. We saw quite a few cows for which practically no amount of money would be accepted. We saw one cow for which a breeder was putting up \$1,200 for her next calf, and was providing the bull at a service fee of \$500, making all told \$1,700, which he would pay for that cow's next calf, to let it bull or heifer!

THE REASON FOR HIGH PRICES

These high prices for Holsteins do not merely happen. There must be a reason for them. There must be something to warrant these high prices being paid. The following is how we gauge it:

On account of their large milk and butter production—quite a few individuals having made upwards of 26,000 lbs. of milk and considerably over 1000 lbs. of butter in 365 days—Holsteins have become tremendously popular. The number of pedigrees issued by the American Holstein-Friesian Association to date is somewhere about 100,000 for Holstein females. At least 100,000 of the animals represented by these numbers have passed out of existence. Possibly 30 per cent of the remainder are young stuff not yet bred. This

means that there are less than 60,000 Holstein breeding females in the United States to-day to satisfy the would-be purchasers and breeders of Holstein cattle. Consequently the demand being great, high prices are readily realized. It would seem from this reasoning that Holsteins are as yet far from being at their "peak."

BIG COWS AND BIG RECORDS

We were impressed with many things about these Holsteins, and their breeders on the American side, other than the high prices which many of them command. We were taken with the type of the cattle. These high-priced beauties are re-

Inner Secrets from Holstein Men

A great fund of inner secrets and invaluable information to all dairy cattle men, breeders, and especially Holstein breeders, has been obtained first hand by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, who recently spent some time over in New York State visiting leading breeders of Holstein cattle.

A summary outline of some of this information is given in the articles on this page. Several human interest articles giving the actual experiences of leading New York State Holstein breeders, who have built up a great success, will follow in early issues of Farm and Dairy. These articles will prove to be intensely interesting to your friends and neighbors. They would thank you for telling them about these articles and giving them a chance to read them.

Holstein breeders will recognize in these articles, many things of encouragement for their breed here in Canada, and will serve themselves and their breed greatly by giving the widest publicity possible in their respective neighborhoods to these articles.

quired to pay their way. They are the cows that are making the big records of milk and butter production. To do this they required grand constitutions, big frames, capacious udders, great nervous development and quality and ability to consume great quantities of feed. As our readers may surmise, we found these cattle possessing these characteristics.

ANTICIPATING THE 40-LB. COWS

Some of these cows we saw have records exceeding 37 lbs. of butter in one week. Many of them have made records better than 30 lbs. in 7 days. (Perhaps here it may be interesting to note that we met several breeders who prophesied that by the time the next volume of the blue-book appears there will be eight or ten 40-lb. cows recorded therein.)

As may be supposed we found these cows in splendid condition. These breeders recognize that enormous quantities of milk and butter cannot be produced out of air and water alone—but come from feed consumed. These breeders we found to be enthusiastic in caring for their cows. They were studying each individual. They pursue an entirely different tack to some breeders we have known who try to see how little the cattle

can get along on—they study to see how much they can get their cows to take and convert into milk and butter.

STARTING IN FOR YEARLY RECORDS

The seven-day records for milk and butter production are of course talked by all of the breeders. But they are now going after records of yearly production as well. They realize that the semi-official record for yearly work, along with the 7-day and 30-day records, adds much to the value of a cow. Several of these breeders we met are aiming to give every cow in their herds a semi-official yearly record, and are starting in to do this work on their big herds of from 100 to 150, and in some cases more, females.

The eradication of tuberculosis from their herds is engaging the attention of the larger breeders we visited. Some of them are following out the Bang system, of which considerable has been said in the columns of Farm and Dairy in recent years. One herd, that at the Woodcrest Farm, at Rifton, Ulster Co., has been placed under the Federal government supervision. The scheme is working out to be a great success.

HEALTHY STOCK FROM TUBERCULOUS COWS

We shall go into this subject fully in a subsequent article in an early issue of Farm and Dairy. Suffice it here to say that we saw one herd of cows, 57 individuals, all condemned as being tuberculous, yet producing stock absolutely healthy, and amongst which during the past two years, not one reactor has been found. These 57 cows represent a value of somewhere between \$1,500 and \$3,000 per head. Were they to be slaughtered a bonus of approximately \$100 per head would be allowed by the Federal government. These cows, stabled in their isolated quarters on a farm separate from all other stock, were the most valuable working herd of Holsteins we ever had the privilege to inspect. Think what a calamity it would be to slaughter all of these cows! Think what a remarkably fine thing it is that these cows can be preserved and stock absolutely healthy be raised from them. As stated, we shall in an early issue describe this place fully and tell all about how this farm is working out the Bang system, which is practical for our Canadian breeders.

TAKING SPECIAL CARE OF YOUNG STOCK

There was much other information and many ideas that we gained on this trip down through New York State, visiting Holstein breeders, but our space demands that we give it in subsequent issues. Before concluding, however, we must take a special care of their young stuff. They are taking every advantage of their opportunities to get the greatest growth in their cattle while young, and at which time growth can be made most economically. They aim to get their size when they are bred; then they do not need to look for it afterwards. They seem all the while to be studying how they can make their young stuff do even a little bit better—quite the opposite from the practice that we find so generally in vogue as expressed in the following: "O, those calves are big enough to take care of themselves now! We will tend to them later when they are about to calve."

The farms of at least three of the breeders we visited we found to be exceedingly rough. Two of them were very stony. They were such places that, without good cattle, they would not render a man and family a decent living. These men are becoming exceedingly prosperous, and well-to-do. Their experiences demonstrated to us, as indeed we have noted it in Farm and Dairy many a time before, that good stock is of prime importance.

The fact of the great value of starting right with the best class of individuals, and breeding the best procurable, was much in evidence at all of the places we visited.

Individual articles covering the experiences of a number of these breeders will be published in subsequent issues of Farm and Dairy. In these articles special attention will be given to the methods followed, and particularly to the matter of feeding for records. Amongst the breeders visited were Mr. J. W. Dimick, of the Woodcrest Farm, Rifton; Jno. Arfmann, Middletown; Harry Davis, Chester; Stevens Bros. Co., Liverpool; Moyedale Farms, Syracuse; B. B. Andrews, Woodport; and E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton. —C. C. N.

Experience with Alfalfa Seed Production

Jno. Harcourt, Lincoln Co., Ont.

We have been growing alfalfa about 15 years, and for a few years during the first part of that time we grew seed, but of late years we find the seed crop a little uncertain and the hay so valuable that we prefer the hay, and have done very little with the seed.

The first crop is always heavy and produces a great weight of good hay; far too valuable to think of leaving for seed. It is difficult to say when is the best time to cut the first crop so as to insure the best yield of seed. So much depends upon the weather at the time the pods are setting. As far as I have been able to observe, those who have been the most successful have not cut the first crop until well in bloom. This holds the second or seed crop back so that the setting time comes after the hottest weather is over. The great heat seems to blast the pods and they drop off.

We cut and handle the seed crop much the same as red clover. We cut when the pods are mostly brown, and thrash with a clover huller.

I cannot see that seed cropping injures the plants if they are not pastured too close in the fall. Close pasturing will do more damage than anything else.

Silo a Success in Manitoba

Jas. Glennie, Portage La Prairie Dist., Man.

We have experience to back up our assertion that a silo can be used successfully here in Manitoba. We run a small dairy of about 15 cows and send our milk to Winnipeg. We bought our silo from the Do Laval Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal, through seeing their advertisement in Farm and Dairy. It is supposed to hold 50 tons. We filled it from a little over two acres. The balance of the crop was stock in the field and fed during the winter. And a most laborious work it was. The stock was frozen to the ground and drifted full of snow and dirt. We got more value from the amount put in the silo than from the rest left in the field, over four acres.

Our only trouble with the silo corn was freezing. During the latter part of January and February, when the mercury stood at 30 to 40 degrees below for weeks, the ensilage froze solid to the depth of two feet all round. We had to leave it for a few weeks. When we started to feed again the freezing did not seem to have hurt it a bit. Next fall we will put a light framework around the silo and fill with hay. We have to stack our hay somewhere, and may as well

stack it round the silo. We did not have a roof on the silo, which allowed all heat from the ensilage to escape. We will roof it before next winter.

We put the corn in just as it was cut. For a week or more after filling a great deal of water ran from the bottom, flooding the ground all round. This water must have carried away much feeding substance. Would it not have been better to have let the corn lay a day or two and allowed this water to evaporate? The corn was the variety known as Compton's Early. It was planted on May 12th. About midsummer it was badly battered with a hailstorm, and again a few weeks before it was ready for cutting it was so badly broken down by a windstorm that it had to be cut by hand. The corn was well cared, had reached the dough stage, and must have yielded round 25 tons to the acre.

[Note.—When corn is in the dough stage it will make good ensilage, but only has about two-thirds the feeding value of matured corn. It would be wise for our Manitoba correspondent to risk having his corn frosted in order to get greater maturity. If this course, due to local conditions, is not considered advisable, the corn would improve if allowed to stand in the field a few days after cutting. Surplus moisture would evaporate and Letter ensilage result.—Editor.]

The Hired Help Problem

Walter Elliott, Halton Co., Ont.

I am now going at the hired man problem on the approved and up-to-date plan. I have built



To Attract Hired Help

Mr. Walter Elliott, Halton Co., Ont., finds a married man the most dependable employee. He erected the cottage here illustrated, this spring for his hired man. Read Mr. Elliott's ideas on this subject in the article adjoining.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

a tenant house on my farm. I will fix it up well. I will give the man half an acre of ground. I have not yet completed all of my plans, but the illustration reproduced herewith will show that I have made a start.

A good comfortable house is a great inducement to the married man, and once he is installed he will be slow to leave a good home. Married men are the only ones we can depend on anyway. Single men drift easily. They get particularly restless about the time the harvesters' excursions start for the west. But the married man stays right with you, and farmers can well afford to give them a house and treat them right.

Early after harvest cultivation is good practice in keeping the Canada thistles in check, but it will not kill them out effectually. Continued cultivation of the soil from the middle of May with a broad shared cultivator will also do the trick pretty well if kept up faithfully until the first of July and then sown with buckwheat, millet or rape; or cultivation may be kept up until the last of August and the field sown with rye or fall wheat. The Canada thistle handled in any of these ways is now one of the least of our troubles.—T. G. Raynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

Hot Weather Comfort for the Cow

Geo. Annear, Oxford Co., Ont.

Our best friend during the hot days of summer or corn hoep is always that pail of cold water that we keep tucked away in the shade in a convenient place. If water is so necessary to us in our work, how much more necessary is it to our dairy cows, which, in addition to supplying the wants of their bodies, must put 30 to 40 pounds of milk each day. When we consider that about 85 per cent of milk is water, the importance of a good supply is evident.

I was recently visiting the farm of one of our largest breeders of dairy cattle. We could hear his cows bawling almost half a mile away. When we got there we found that the trouble was that the well had run dry and the supply of water was exceedingly limited. He informed me that while the cows could get all of the water they wanted by walking half a mile, so great was the energy wasted on that trip that the milk flow from his entire herd had decreased 35 per cent. He was just finding out how valuable it was to have a supply of water right in the pasture where the cows could get it without travelling any great distance. We are not favored with a running stream on our farm, and as we rotate the pasture the cows are frequently pastured at quite a distance from the buildings. A couple of summers ago we ran a pipe out to the further pastures and now they can get all the water they want without trouble. It isn't hard to see the increased returns in the milk pail either.

COMFORT BY FLY SPRAYING

We are particular to spray the cows for flies at this time of year. The mixture that we use is 100 parts fish oil, 50 parts oil of tar and one part of crude carbolic acid. The cost of this mixture comes to 30 or 40 cents a gallon. We apply it with an ordinary hand cow sprayer every day before the cows go out to pasture after the morning milking. This mixture is a fairly efficient fly preventative, and ensures comfort for the herd. Likewise it ensures comfort for us when milking time arrives.

On the very hottest days when the pastures are dry, we believe that we obtain better results by keeping the cows stabled during the day time, turning them out only at night. The great difficulty here is to keep the cows clean, but it is dollars and cents we are after, and the extra labor of cleaning the stables is more than repaid in the extra milk yield. The feeding expense is not much greater as we practice supplementary feeding anyway, and depend very little on the bare pastures at this time.

THE FREDS WE USE

Corn ensilage, when we have it, is our standby for summer feeding. With the ensilage we feed a little chopped oats and cotton seed meal. As a general rule, however, we have to depend on soiling crops grown this season, a mixture of peas, oats and vetches—one and a half bushels of peas, three pecks of peas and a peck of vetches—being sown to the acre. This mixture is sown first in the early spring and then at intervals of two or three weeks, and enough is sown to keep us going until the corn is ready in the fall.

There is one mistake which I believe is being made by half the dairymen in Oxford county and we presume in the rest of Ontario as well, and that is, the feeding of corn too green. We used to wonder why, when we started to feed green corn to the cows, they dropped in their milk rather than increased. We now know that green corn at tassel or slightly past it is almost a fact, corn is no feed value worth mentioning, but corn in the dough stage before it can be fed economically at all. These are some of the things that we do to make our dairy herd more comfortable and profitable in hot weather.

Observation

T. G. Raynor,

Not long ago a man with who works on a 200-acre farm usually to secure time. If he runs farmers meet in going to lure some and offered \$500 if they wouldn't might scratch it. —Well, I have a will harvest what

The same farmer attempt to get it if it could be had throughout the valley, perhaps not only this Lanark county makes farming at the life out of a life as a same man. Despite the effort are at work at a habable farm help, a Ontario farmers, yet.

Why is it any one goes up the way farms that are not what they could be solved. In these days are possible giving us real affairs. Yet there relief. So long as other big bite they do, so long men gravitate the regular hours farm conditions made to imitate pushed? First: should manage to a man the whole months. This meat stock to care for a wood-cutting are

AN ADVANCE

Dairy farming is this employment, a Stock raising of all and surely expansion in most farms, so employed to live in the year around.

ing man is a most and may be banked Second: The hired a human being, by adopting regular half holiday now an day afternoons, when and prepare himself worship.

It is my conviction played were to go into the true words "Come unto me, all laden and I will give long way in solving days between capital expressions in misrepresentation of the "Married farmer and hired n wonderfully on the doesn't the church go along these lines.

Third: The farmer

Observations on the Labor Problem

T. G. Baynor, B. S. A., Seed Division, Ottawa
 Not long ago a farmer in Lanark Co., Ont., was met with who was attempting alone to do all the work on a 200-acre farm. He was trusting presumably to secure some extra help at harvest time. If he meets the same reply that some farmers met in Leeds county, when they were trying to lure some men to help with the harvest and offered \$50 a month and board, which was, they wouldn't work short of \$60 a month, he might scratch his head and be inclined to say, "Well, I have gotten along so far. I guess I will harvest what I can and let the rest go."

The same farmer, however, said he wouldn't attempt to get along without help another year if it could be had. There are many such farmers throughout the province in the same difficulty, perhaps not by choice but of necessity, as this Lanark county farmer. To be without help makes farming an eternal grind, which takes all the life out of a man and unfits him to live his life as a sane man should.

Despite the efforts of all the agencies that are at work at home and abroad to secure suitable farm help, adequate to meet the demands of Ontario farmers, there is a tremendous lack as yet.

WHY LIVING COSTS MORE

Is it any wonder that the cost of living has gone up the way it has? There are hundreds of farms that are not producing a fractional part of what they could if only the labor problem could be solved. Is there no solution? A good many these days are prescribing remedies. They are also giving us reasons why we have this state of affairs. Yet there doesn't seem any immediate relief. So long as manufacturers, the railroads and other big interests are able to pay the wages they do, so long will the bulk of the laboring men gravitate that way, because of the wages, the regular hours and the sociability.

In order to compete with these going concerns, farm conditions must to some extent at least be made to imitate them. How can this be accomplished? First: Farmers, as far as possible, should manage to have sufficient work to employ a man the whole year, instead of seven or eight months. This means that we must have more stock to care for in this country, as lumber and wood-cutting are about done.

AN ADVANTAGE OF DAIRYING

Dairy farming lends itself best to furnishing this employment, and it is not as yet overdone. Stock raising of all kinds is now remunerative, and surely expansion could profitably take place on most farms, so that a married man could be employed to live in a comfortable tenement house the year around. The contented married laboring man is a most satisfactory kind of farm help and may be banked on to stay by the goods.

Second: The hired man should be treated as a human being, by paying him a living wage, adopting regular hours of work and giving him a half holiday now and then, preferably on Saturday afternoons, when he can do his week's trading and prepare himself for the Sabbath and its worship.

It is my conviction that if employer and employed were to go to the same church and enter into the true worship of Him Who has said, "Come unto me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest," it would go a long way in solving the vexing problems these days between capital and labor, which finds its expressions in strikes and lockouts. A true conception of the "Man of Galilee" on the part of farmer and hired man, would help things out wonderfully on the farm as elsewhere. Why doesn't the church get busier than it is at present along these lines.

Third: The farmer, in order to employ help

the year around, must do a profitable business. He must make a profit on the labor he employs or he will not be able to make things go very long. To do this he must know how. There are several sources these days from which he may glean knowledge, but the Farmers' Club should prove of all these sources the best. Here too the hired man should be invited.

A friendly exchange of ideas gleaned from the agricultural papers, the agricultural reports and bulletins, the district representatives in agriculture and individual experience should enable a community of farmers to decide on what lines of farming would pay best in their respective localities. Having settled that, thereby working in a cooperative spirit and as far as possible practice cooperation in marketing their produce, they would secure the greatest rewards for their labor.

If the general principles were practiced the details could be worked out and greater prosperity would result.

My Best Paying Crops*

John Brown, Chateauguy Co., Ont.

Were I to size up my best paying crop I would be inclined to name clover. Its advantages are two-fold. It makes one of the best roughage feeds for the dairy cow when cut green and properly cured before storing in the mow. And it is of considerable value as a soil fertilizer. It gathers a great deal of nourishment from the air through the root nodules. As the large roots force their way through the hard under soil they



Farm Steadings of this Type are characteristic of many sections of Quebec Province.

There is a great difference noticeable to all travellers in the type of farm buildings that characterize Quebec and the other Eastern provinces as compared with those that are characteristic of Ontario. In the East, bank barns are not common. The low white-wash buildings on the farm of Mr. Gonsalve Biron, Yamaska Co., Que, here illustrated, are of a type common in that province. This farm secured a good placing in the Quebec Government farms competition.

tend to make the under soil soft and open, and when the clover sods are turned over the following crop benefits materially.

Corn is another good paying crop when the weather is favorable. A much greater tonnage per acre of roughage can be grown from corn than from any other crop that the farmer can grow. It also makes one of the best feeds for cattle when properly matured and placed in the silo.

A great deal depends on the season when it comes to deciding which is the best paying grain crop. In my own case last season, it being exceptionally dry, the land that was being cropped normally dry, the land that was sowed to peas was my best crop. The grain was of extra fine quality and sells readily at two cents a pound. It will be seen at a glance that this crop is a paying one. Also the pea crop leaves the soil in a paying one for the following crop. When peas are sowed with barley and clover I get a good grain crop and a splendid catch of clover.

I am an advocate of the rapid curing of clover. We often cut our clover in the forenoon and draw it in the afternoon and it makes excellent feed.—Henry Glendinning, Victoria Co., Ont.

*Mr. Brown's farm was one of those competing in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. His farm will be fully described in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

Weeds on Road Sides

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

I recently visited the farm of a prominent Holstein breeder in western Ontario who is also a first class farmer. He was expending all kinds of money and labor to keep his fields clean, and one would have to look a while to find many weeds in his 20 acres of corn. But he complained that every year the weeds came up just as thick as ever, and he seemed to be making little progress. The explanation was easy. Along his road side was one of the finest crops of weeds that I ever saw. Had he expended a little more of the labor that we was putting on to his fields in running the mower over those road sides, he would have saved himself untold labor and expense.

To leave the road sides untrimmed while we are devoting our energies to keeping our crops clean inside the boundary line is like putting a dirty collar on a clean shirt. The finest farm would have its appearance spoiled by road sides, where mullen, blue-weed and so forth are making a luxurious growth. Also the crop of weed seeds produced there each year may be sufficient to reseed our whole farm.

There is a better way, however, of keeping road sides clean than by clipping the weeds with a mower. Why not have those road sides producing crops? I am told that down in Nova Scotia in some sections they have abandoned the road side fences altogether. Crops of grain, hay and roots are growing right down to the edge of the road. I should think the appearance would be

nicer, and it certainly does away most effectually with the road side weed evil. Why can't we do this in Ontario?

A Farmer's Experience with Hogs

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

We certainly have made money out of hogs in past years. Last winter, however, was an exception. Feed was too high and hogs too low. We kept track of the food consumed by our hogs, and hence know each year approximately how much money we make from them. We do not anticipate that all years will be like this last one, and hence intend to keep right on with our hogs.

The following account shows how I came out with my hogs last year:

COST OF FEEDING 10 HOGS	
7,680 lbs. mixed grain at \$28 a ton	\$107.62
600 lbs. shorts at \$1.20 a cwt.	7.20
900 lbs. skim milk at 15c a cwt.	13.50
<hr/>	
Total cost of hogs	\$128.32
Selling price of hogs at \$6.25 and \$9.50 ..	108.81
<hr/>	
Loss	\$19.41

The wages we can pay depends on our ability to keep the hired man always profitably employed.—E. F. E., Colchester Co., N. S.

Why Wood Silos are the best



Many Government experiment stations, especially in the United States, have made exhaustive experiments as to the most suitable material for silo construction, and the general conclusion seems to be expressed in the following statement from a recent experiment station bulletin: "A round, wooden stave silo, taking all things into consideration, has proved most satisfactory."

The reason for this is simple.

The very best silage is obtained when the whole mass is kept at an even temperature and all air excluded. Cement, stone or brick silos conduct away the heat generated in the silage and thus prevent proper fermentation; furthermore, both cement and brick are porous and permit the air to get at the silage, thereby causing it to spoil.

The many experiments and tests made have gone to show that frequently as much as one-third of the silage in a cement or brick silo will be spoiled and unfit for use, while in properly constructed wood silos the only spoilage will be a little on the top.

Due to our colder Canadian climate wood is the only material suitable for silo construction. If you have any doubts on this point write to us, and we will be glad to give you further information on this vital subject and show you why it is to your interest to erect an Ideal Green Feed Silo in preference to any other kind, not only from the standpoint of first cost, but also from the standpoint of more satisfactory service.

We are the oldest and best known silo manufacturers in Canada. Thousands of our IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS are in use on many of the most prosperous farms, and they always give entire satisfaction.

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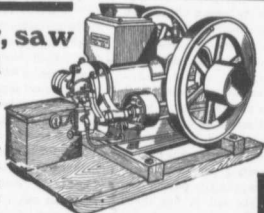
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SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate experiences through these columns.

Our Practice with Hogs

W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.
The main point in success with hogs is to start them right. Do not feed too strong food in the beginning. We generally start the young pigs off on mixed grains chopped that are grown on our own farm. We aim to have the spring litters of pigs come so that we can have the young pigs weaned by the time we start to send milk to the cheese factory. We then have the skim-milk for the youngsters and give them a good start. After that we mix their feed with water.

Lots of green feed is an important point in the feeding of hogs. We generally have a few acres to ourselves. In last year we had six acres. We plowed up a field directly after the hay was removed, cultivated, sowed to rape and had one of the finest crops we ever raised. On these six acres we ran all of our calves, 18 hogs and three brood sows. Feeding hogs in this way is the best method of getting profit from them. There is lots of feed in rape, and what meat they do eat they make better use of than on a pure meal ration.

Rape is sometimes objected to on the grounds that it causes sore ears and sore sides to the hogs running in it. We have never had any trouble. Our second litter comes in the fall after we stop sending to the cheese factory and we again have skim-milk. We have two crops of pigs a year from each brood sow.

Have the Sows on Grass

James Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.
We like to have our brood sows with their litters on a grass paddock. If confined in pens we find that the young pigs become very fat and many will die through lack of exercise. Of course we might avert this by reducing feed, but this would result in a check in growth. There are no such dangers to avoid when sow and litter are out on grass in a fair-sized paddock. Two or three weeks previous to weaning we put a fence around one corner of the paddock, and in that "creep" a trough in which is sweet skim-milk. Into this corner the young pigs can come under the lower board but not the sow. When weaning comes at eight or 10 weeks of age, our young pigs know how to drink.

The plan of weaning that we follow is to remove a couple of the strongest youngsters first, a couple more in two or three days, and so on until all are removed. At the same time the food of the sow is reduced, her milk flow diminishes, and neither sow nor litter suffer from the process.

For some time after weaning, say three or four weeks, we keep the sow on dry feed. Middlings mixed in skim-milk or whey is the standby for feeding the young pigs immediately after weaning.

Hints on Hogs

If we do not plan to grow roots for anything else we should grow a few for the brood sows next winter.

Sows is one of nature's ways of showing that the sow is not getting a balanced ration.

Nature's remedy, sunlight, pure air and cleanliness are away ahead of

dope from the druggist store in treating the ailments of our porcine friends. There is no fertilizer ahead of hog manure. Do not waste it by running the hogs on the same field year after year.

The shorter the fattening period the larger the profits.

When our hogs want to eat the pot as well as the feed we give them we had better look around and see what they are not getting in their food that they should get.

Pasture and forage crops give us an opportunity to make money from hogs even in these days of high-priced feed.

A few big pumpkins will come a nice for feeding next fall.

Keep the summer litters of hogs next to nature. Foul pens are not the place for them.

Success with hogs depends mainly on two factors, good breeding stock and cheap feeding.

Dairy Cattle at Winnipeg

With the single exception of Holstein there are no decided fallings in the number of exhibits of dairy cattle at the Winnipeg Exhibition this year. The Jersey herds of D. Smith, Gladstone, Man., and B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., were

To Clover Seed Growers

Right now is a good time to rid the clover seed of its ribgrass or buckhorn. It is out in blossom again and can be easily seen now while the clover is getting off to a good start. Cut it out with a hoe or pull it—T. C. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa.

missing, and only a few entries belonging to V. A. Little, Stonewall, Man., were on the grounds. There was a single entry in Guernsey made by H. H. Hinch, Winnipeg, P. D. McArthur, Georgetown, Quebec, was out this year again with 35 head of Ayrshires, and will follow the western circuit throughout. He was the only exhibitor of this breed. He won the championship herd prize.

The Holstein exhibit, however, presented a different phase on the dairy show and both high-class individuals and good keen competition characterized the Holstein department all through W. J. Cummings, Glenlea, Man., sprung an agreeable surprise upon the spectators with the showing he made with his Holstein herd, which is composed of the best that money could buy and that breeding could produce in Canada. He won both male and female championships. H. Hancox, Dominion City, Man., also made a good showing in this department. Mr. Hancox has been breeding up a herd for some years and is now coming forward with a new string, showing in splendid breeding and milking shape. The herd of J. A. Herriot, Souris, Man., were entered for the show but were not on the grounds.

The presence of this well-known herd would have strengthened the dairy show besides adding to the interest in the Holstein section. Cummings got away with a good share of the money, and honors were fairly well divided among the other two exhibitors. Judgment was passed upon all the dairy classes by F. S. Stephen, Huntington, Que.—Nor'West Farmer.

I received the pure bred hog (Chester White) from Mr. Geo. Anderson, and am well pleased with him. I think he will make a fine animal. He is a good bacon type. He is the largest bodied pig ever sired by his age. Thanking you very much, Wm. H. Drew, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Oswald H.
We will next fall spots. Then killing. Mo the protect sowed another is thorough results. W this season, the violet fl be discou crop. Go ing careful you so.
Alfalfa is is very stru does 11.7 pe to bran, wh tein. Why At present p it pays to b alfalfa is be

On Mr. S. G. K... can render test silo that should be... farms and... be without one... -Photo by an e...

not a concentr alfalfa carries a good ration, it...

We consider well started is out. We th growth protec till one-tenth is as the alfalfa course, and we of leaf which is able part of the observation a p which is the be...

We keep on the alfalfa is g up when a litt upset the coils have good food the way of live...

We fed nine winter with the ing our grain li...

Farm and The dairy sid dairy main line one between po many farmers...

The producing age Canadian doubled in three breeding. It en telligent breed What are you winter? Have y yet?

Chatty Letter on Alfalfa

Oswald Walker, Perth Co., Ont. We will have to plow our alfalfa next fall. It was winter killed in spots. There is a lesson for us in this killing. More tiles are required for the protection of the alfalfa. We sowed another piece this June, which is thoroughly drained and will watch results. We sowed variegated seed this season, the other seeding being the violet flower. No farmer should be discouraged because he loses a crop. Go after it again, we say, being careful at all times to observe as you go.

Alfalfa is a great paying crop. It is very strong in protein, testing as it does 11.7 per cent, or almost equal to bran, which has 12 per cent protein. Why not grow our own bran? At present prices we question whether it pays to buy bran. We claim that alfalfa is better than bran, as it is

Corn, clover and cows. That explains the why and wherefore of many of the finest farm homes in Canada. Head work is not everything. Neatness is hard to come by. Combination of both is "just work." Environment has a big influence on the milking capacity of the cow. Study her environment to make it right.

Weedy fields and cows that should be weeded are alike unprofitable. Do we work with system? That is, do we intelligently plan our work; or do our work just as it comes? Cow testing associations are booming in Canada. You cannot keep a good thing down.

Use the Disk Harrow Now

A season of the year when the disk harrow may be of great value is immediately after the small grain or any other crop is removed. It is advisable whenever possible to follow behind the harrow and not allow the packed, crusted soil to be exposed for a single day to the sun's rays after the crop is gathered. In a recent issue of the "Nor-West Farmer," H. W. Campbell gives the following reasons for this use of the disk harrow:

CHEMICAL ACTION ACTIVE "First: There is no time in the year when water held in the soil near the surface in sufficient quantities, will bring about so many valuable chemical changes as during the months of July and August, and these changes mean additional bushels to the next crop. But they will not take place if the per cent of moisture is too low or there is a crust over the surface or under the mulch. The surface must be loose and the soil must carry the necessary quantity of both air and water. The better the farmer understands these facts the greater will his yield per acre continue from year to year.

"Second: If there is any moisture in the soil at harvest time, though it be a few inches down below, by preparing a mulch of liberal thickness this moisture will accumulate by capillary attraction, which nature has provided, under these conditions shall be largely upward as far as the soil is firm, stepping beneath the mulch or loosened soil. If no rains come, your ground in a few days is in perfect condition to plow because of this increased moisture. This moisture can be carried over until the next spring; then by early disking, and in case of a dry spring your field can be planted by dry country, and immediately becomes possible on all questions. Luck was against him; everybody and everything was against him. But really the only thing against him was his lack of knowledge regarding the merits of the disk harrow and the true principles of scientific soil culture.

10 to 20 bushels more "Third: In case you wish to sow fall wheat, this disking behind the harvester may mean 10 to 20 bushels more per acre in your crop next year. By holding the moisture, as shown above, it will be seen that any subsequent rain will percolate more quickly and deeper. If the rain be in lesser quantities, sufficient to dry and pack the hard surface, the common disk harrow should be thorough, as soon as the soil is dry and ready to stick. If the soil is made more plastic by the disk harrow should be used again, unless you are able to soon finish your plowing, in which case the second disking would not be advised. As the common harrow would loosen enough to hold the moisture for a short time."

Mr. Campbell's principles can be as well applied to general farming as to grain growing. The results are the same.

Canadian Airmotors
provide free power for pumping water on stock and dairy farms, for drainage, irrigation, domestic water supply for private residences or summer resorts, for fire protection, etc. The Canadian Airmotor is the Strongest, Easiest-Running Windmill
No gate too strong, to breeze too light. "Runs when all others stand still." Self-regulating—needs no attention. To be thoroughly potted about windmills you should read this.
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Rid Your Cattle of the Fly Pest
With the warm summer days come the yearly torture of domestic animals by flies, mosquitoes and other insects—prevent this useless suffering by COW COMFORT

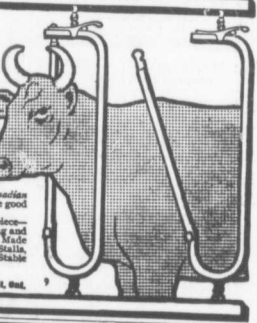
An inoffensive yet powerful liquid preparation that will rid your animals of the flies that swarm about them; destroys lice, ticks, fleas; cures skin diseases, scabs, berms, etc.; cleans, disinfects and removes offensive odors. You know that animals cannot be healthy when devoured by insects—you know how quickly boys decline in vermin—by preventing suffering to your cattle you not only perform an act of humanitarianism, but assure perfect health to your animals and profit in the end.
Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cts. a gallon!
Special Sapho Sprayer, 36 cents.
Descriptive circular sent free upon request.

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586 Henri Julien Ave., Montreal (Formerly Sanguinet St.)
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FACTS—NOT THEORY —ABOUT

O.K. CANADIAN U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—the new barn at Silver Spring Dairy Farm, Ottawa—the Herdale Farm at Toronto—are equipped with O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions—there are good reasons for it.
O.K. U-Bar Steel Stanchions are of one piece—have no rivet or joint—therefore never sag and sink. We also make O.K. Canadian Stalls, Water Basins and a complete line of Stable Equipment. Write for catalogue.
Canadian Poultry Machinery Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.



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It is a Monarch among farm engines. No engine runs better. It is more compact, easier started, surer and sturdier than this. Always remember the "MONARCH."
Every part is true to 1/500 in. or less. Experts work on each part. Material is the best money can buy. Bearings are big and wide. The design is compact and every part is reachable. The "MONARCH" is reliable, simple, durable, powerful and dependable. Send for catalogue, price. Easy buying terms and buying terms for farmers. Write us for catalogue. Our Company has a new name, too—

THE CANADIAN ENGINES Limited
Formerly Canadian-American Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Limited
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Post & Wood, Limited, Smiths Falls, Sole Selling Agents for Eastern Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces

One of Seven

Mr. S. G. Kitchen, of Brant Co., Ont., can render testimony to the value of the silo that should make all of us sit up and take notice. Mr. Kitchen owns several farms and has seven silos. He would not be without one of them.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.
not a concentrated food. While alfalfa carries all that goes to make a good ration, it must be fed with care.

We consider when the crown is well started is the proper time to cut. We then have our second growth protected. Leaving the crop till one-tenth in bloom is poor policy as the alfalfa is then sometimes too coarse, and we lose a large percentage of leaf which is by far the most valuable part of the plant. By careful observation a person can soon decide which is the better way.

We keep our tedder going while the alfalfa is green in swath, pulling up when a little tough in coil. We upset the coils to give air, and then have good fodder for anything in the way of live stock.

We fed nine tons to our pigs last winter with the best results, decreasing our grain bill by over one-third.

Farm and Dairy Notes

The dairy side line made into the dairy main line has meant the difference between poverty and riches to many farmers.

The producing capacity of the average Canadian dairy herd can be doubled in three years by intelligent breeding. It can be trebled by intelligent breeding and feeding.

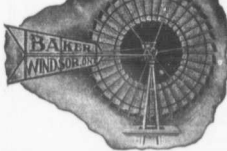
What are you going to feed next winter? Have you that new sid up yet?

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have been issued. "Feeds and Feeding" is now published in three languages. It is used as a text book in practically every agricultural college in America...

The twelfth edition, specially revised and rewritten by the author, H. C. Henry, has just come from the press. Send \$2.25 for this feeding encyclopedia to

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Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 10 insertions during twelve months.

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YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice Young Breds. Write to Mrs. A. Sowa of all ages bred and heavy with pig.—H. C. Bonfield, Woodstock, Ontario.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd Boar herd headers. Bows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

CYDESALDES, Imp. Bastions and Pil. Fresh Importation, always on hand. Every mare guaranteed to foal. J. J. Sempie, Silverton, Ont., and Laverne, Minn., S. A.

HORTICULTURE

Sub-irrigation for Garden

I have about four acres of back lawn. A ditch runs along the lower side, which has water in it all the year around. The water in rising overflows the ditches...

The difficulty is primarily one of lack of drainage. The overflow in the spring packs the soil, or rather causes it to run together, which compact condition, coupled with late tillage, makes the soil lose its water rapidly...

I would suggest that your correspondent lay one or two lines of tile for sub-irrigation, and watch results for a year or so. If they are satisfactory he can put in more later on.

—Prof. Wm. H. Day, O.A.C., Guelph.

In Orchard and Garden

Remove large weeds from the garden patch. Never let them grow to seed, as this will spread the weeds next year.

Stop cultivating the orchard about the middle of August with any tool with some cover crop, as oats, or rye, to hold the snow.

Prune out the old raspberry canes as they are being through fruiting.

A new strawberry bed may be set.

Want to buy good farm, from owner and see plan and description on Ad FARM—MANGEL, Box 704, Chicago, Ill.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for one ton, E. & H. Toronto Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. G. J. CLIFF, Manager Toronto, Ont.

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Over 20 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells. Made of solid oak. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engines or horse power. Strong simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., THACA, N.Y.

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HOLSTEINS—Young stock for sale. Bred by Imperial Pauline DeKor, whose 15 nearest dam average 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days.—E. W. Walker, Uxton, Ont.

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS—All ages. Also R.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKennie, Willowdale, Ont.

CYDESALDES—Home of Acme (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Seal-Clotched, nearest 7 dams 27 lbs. butter in 7 days.—E. W. Walker, Uxton, Ont. E. M. Holtby, G.T.R. & P.O. Manchester, Ont. Myrtle, O.P.B.

now if the ground is moist, although spring is generally a better time.

Plan to show something at the county fair. A few of your products on exhibition will not only give you more interest in the fair, but if properly prepared and shown, will interest others, too.

Seeds of hardy perennials, such as cornopsis, Canterbury bells, foxglove, gilliflowers, may still be planted in sheltered places and transplanted in September to flower next year.

Don't buy nursery stock from a nursery agent or from a nursery whose reputation you are not certain is good. Pay a reasonable price for stock, and accept only good stock.

Have you thought about ordering bulbs for fall planting? Send to



A Style of Poultry House that is giving Perfect Satisfaction

In an article adjoining, Mr. Alex. McGregor, of Peterboro Co., Ont., tells just why he prefers the open-air house. The illustration of his house herewith shows a type that is becoming more and more popular. We are finding that hens do not object to cold much as dampness.

some of the seedmen for bulb catalogs and plant a few tulips, daffodils, and other bulbs this fall.

Tip top the black raspberries this month. You wish to set out new plants next year.

Plant up the old strawberry bed and sow turnips.

This time of the year many school yards, cemeteries, and church yards are rough, neglected places.

How round the shrubs and plants in the school yard. Give them a good watering, if necessary. A little attention now will enable them to bloom another year.

Early blooming wild flowers may be transplanted from the woods now. If they are carefully set, they will bloom next season.

Honey Prices Recommended

The Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, recommend the following prices for honey this season:

- No. 1 Light Extracted (wholesale), 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c a lb.
No. 1 Light Extracted (retail), 14c to 15c a lb.
No. 1 Comb (whole sale), \$2.25 to \$3 a doz.
No. 2 Comb (wholesale), \$1.50 to \$2 a doz.

A later report will be sent out to producers of buckwheat honey.

Give men their gold and knives their power, Let fortune's bubbles rise or fall; Who sows a field or trains a feller, Or plants a tree is more than all.

An Iowa apple-grower declares that by thorough spraying, several times repeated, he is able to gather a crop 90 per cent free from worms. That this counts when marketing time arrives, is shown by the fact that he gets twice as much per barrel for his apples as do growers who have neglected spraying, besides having a larger crop to sell.

POULTRY YARD

A Satisfactory House

The poultry house illustrated herewith is on the farm of Mr. Alex. McGregor, Peterboro Co., Ont. The house is 33 feet by 15 feet in one compartment and affords accommodation for about 100 hens. The front is open, wire netting in summer and cotton screening in winter. Straw is laid on rafters in the "A" of the roof.

"We find this style of house very satisfactory," said Mr. McGregor to an editor of Farm and Dairy who visited his farm recently. "The open air house is, we find, a positive prevention of disease in the flock and the straw on the roof will keep the building dry even if the open front will not. It is away ahead of the warm, close house that we used to use, from every standpoint, particularly winter eggs."



Original and Otherwise

Greasing the heads of chickens for lice is a precaution well known to all good poultry women.

If we appreciated the number of chickens that die of stroke we would be providing shade for the young ones.

If there is any time in the year when nest boxes should receive attention it is the summer. Clean them out and paint them with some such lice killing liquid at least once a month.

Wire netting is awa- ahead of window glass for the front of the poultry house these hot days. More and more poultry men are leaving it there all winter.

Expenses for lice killing powder should be pretty nearly at a maximum now.

The only place where the poultry business is a "get rich quick" scheme is in the imagination of the discontented city dweller. There are good steady returns, however, for the experienced man.

The poultry will appreciate an opportunity to go through the ashes and pick out the chaff. It's an excellent digestive regulator.

Keep your eye on the chicken flocks nowadays. The thriftiest and best pullets should soon be selected for winter laying quarters.

Perhaps it is the "money in poultry articles" that occasionally appear in the city press that accounts for the numerous abandoned poultry plants found around all large cities.

The poultry man whose house is infested with lice should be considered as much of a failure as the house-keeper whose home is infested with bed bugs.

The teeth of the hen is the grit with which we supply them. Don't forget it.

Keep the

By M. Most chicks for white chicks in coops; but, regular feeding; and as a result they had "stunted." It was furnished that but some chicks marked...

When the chick or eight weeks their grain rats

EGGS, and P

For best results to use, also your Dairy Butter and cases and poultry

Establish

The M. D. A. Toronto

WANTED to write, suitable for Box 573, Farm and with particulars, full in farming.

\$3 a Day

Clay Loan & 3/2 lot Smith, Peterboro, Ont. good stables, under spring and well, stable. Large red needed to alfalfa, 30 clover.

Early possession divided. Write for come and inspect for MRS. R. SCOTT, General

MERC PRODU

Butter Eggs & Beans Apples

Our constantly growing supplies of choice goods. We need you.

57 Front St. East.

FOR SALE AND W. 20 CENTS A WORD.

WANTED immediately make. Write to Joaquin, Winchester

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe Sails, Chain Wire &c. All sizes for staking what you want. Write to Metal Co. Street, Montreal.

Keep the Chicks Growing

By N. E. Chapman

Most chicks are well fed and cared for while their mothers are confined in coops; but, when allowed to range, regular feeding is to often neglected, and as a result growth is retarded and they become what is termed "stunted." It appears, from statistics furnished by produce-dealers, that but seven per cent of spring chicks marketed weigh four pounds December 1st. By this time all the best of the general-purpose breeds, like the Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Reds, should average at least six pounds live weight. Plymouth Rocks have been made to weigh seven pounds, dressed, at Thanksgiving time, by judicious feeding for growth and development while on range.

How to do it
When the chicks are weaned at six or eight weeks, and are on range, their grain ration, with grit and

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

PROMPT RETURNS

Established 1854

The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

WANTED TO RENT 100 acres or more in Ontario, suitable for mixed farming. Must have good barn and water. Apply to **Box 573, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.**, with particulars, for man of life experience in farming.

\$3 a Day Surk

Send us your address and we will show you how to make a surk. We have the best recipe and will supply you with all the necessary material. Write for our circular. **1279, WILSON, ONT.**

CLAY LOAM FARM FOR SALE
147 Cons. & 1/2 lots 8 and 9, township of Smith, Peterboro. Large barn, 14-shape, good stables underneath. Watered with spring and wells, windmill, water in stables. Large red brick house. All needed to allalfa; 30 acres new seeding of clover.

Early possession since estate is to be divided. Write for full particulars, or come and inspect farm.
MRS. R. SCOTT, PETERBORO, ONT.
General Delivery

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.
Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.
Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need you. Write for weekly market letter.
57 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1880

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
WANTED immediately, Assistant Butcher, State, wages and experience—**Geo. Jacques, Whinelsea, Ont.**
FOR SALE—Iron Pits, Pullers, Belting, Sails, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. All sizes, very low prices for quantities. Write for full particulars. **Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.**

charcoal, may be applied in hoppers. The hoppers should be so placed, or so constructed, that the old fowl's will not rob the chicks or drive them away. A small enclosure, made of lead and covered with wire, will admit the chicks and keep others from frightening or molesting the chicks while eating. Coops of ample space should be furnished, well-ventilated, but secure from the depredation of night prowlers. The coops, utensils, and surroundings should be kept scrupulously clean and sanitary, and the flock kept free of vermin.

Cracked corn is one of the best grain feeds for growing poultry. When new corn begins to harden, whether sweet or field corn, it may be "whittled" or shaved from the cob for the eager chicks. It will secure bugs, worms and grasshoppers, and pick up grit and bone-making material.

When they have reached full height, all those intended for market should be put in fattening-crates and fed ground feed and skim-milk for three weeks. An average of two pounds a head may be added to the weight of fowls, old and young, by this method at a cost of about five cents a pound. By all means keep the chicks growing, and fatten them before putting them on the market.

Items of Interest

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director of Canada, has been appointed Assistant Animal Husbandman in the Department of natural resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Dr. Rutherford will be located in Calgary.

The General Stock Breeders Association of the Province of Quebec will conduct their third sale of breeding stock at the East End Cattle Market, Montreal, on October 17th at 10 o'clock. Another sale will be held in Quebec on October 23rd next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the Exhibition grounds. In order to get as accurate an idea of the number and kind of animals that will find purchasers, the Association requests secretaries of Farmers' Clubs, and Agricultural Societies of the Province to inform them at the earliest date possible the number of sheep, swine and cattle, male and female, that they wish to buy at the sales.

Fifty Thousand Men Required Farm Laborers' Excursions — This Year's Wheat Harvest — The Largest in the History of Canada.

The wheat crop of 1912 will be the greatest ever harvested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, thus requiring the farm laborers of the East to recruit and assist in harvesting the World's greatest bread basket. The Governments of the respective Provinces state that fifty thousand men will be required for this year's harvest. These will have to be principally recruited from Ontario, and the prospect of Canada depends on securing labor promptly from the Canadian Pacific, on which company will fall practically the entire task of transporting the men to the West, it already making special arrangements for this year. Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Albert, will be run and special trans operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours and avoiding any change of car or train. This will be a day shorter than any other route. Dates, rates and conditions will be announced in a few days. Consult any C.P.R. agent for full particulars.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
\$10.00 to WINNIPEG Via CHICAGO
Plus half-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton.
RETURNING
Half-cent mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.
AUGUST 27TH—From Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford, and all stations south thereof in Ontario.
AUGUST 28RD—From all Stations north of, but not including Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford; all Stations Toronto and north.
AUGUST 29TH—From all Stations Toronto and east, and east of Orillia and Scotia Junction and West.
AUGUST 30TH—From all Stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and west thereof in Ontario.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton. New fast Express Service between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Kamora and Regina.
Full information, Tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent.

—THE—
Western Fair
LONDON, CANADA
September 6th to 14th, 1912
The very best accommodation for Cheese and Butter
Liberal Cash Prizes and several Silver Cups and Trophies
This is the great
LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION
of Western Ontario
\$25,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions
Special Railway Rates for Visitors and Exhibitors commencing September 6th
Write the Secretary for all information
W. J. REID, President **A. M. HUNT, Secretary**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
50,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED
FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA
"GOING TRIP WEST," \$10.00 to WINNIPEG
Plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg up to MacLeod, Calgary, or Edmonton.
"RETURN TRIP EAST," \$18.00 from WINNIPEG
Plus half cent per mile from all points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg.
GOING DATES
AUGUST 20th—From all stations on all lines on and South of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including all stations on the C.P.R. Toronto to Sarnia (inclusive) and Branch Lines including Guelph sub-division from Guelph South and from Brantford South.
AUGUST 23rd—From Toronto, and all stations north of, but not including the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, and from Toronto east to, but not including Kingston, Sharbot Lake and Renfrew; and C.P.R. Lines west of Renfrew.
AUGUST 28th—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East, Orillia and Scotia Junction and east also east of North Bay, and Eastern Ontario.
AUGUST 30th—From Toronto and all stations west, in Ontario, North Bay and west, including C.P.R. stations, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.
ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY
One-way second class tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold. Each ticket will include a verification certificate, with an extension coupon. When extension coupon has been signed coupon by a farmer, showing he has engaged the holder to work as a farm laborer, the (minimum fifty cents) to any station west of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways to Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or MacLeod, Alta.
A certificate will be issued entitling purchaser to a second-class ticket good to return from any station on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba east of MacLeod, Calgary and Edmonton, November 30th, 1912, on payment of one half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) up to the ticket agent at arrival at destination, and works at least thirty days at harvesting.
For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—
M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto

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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario, Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed those of any other publication of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, verified from 15,398 to 15,399 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser, for any cause be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisements, we will not be obliged to continue fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expunge them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears. In order to take advantage of the guarantee, we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THE LONG TIME TEST

The superior value of the test of dairy production that covers a full lactation period is now being recognized even by those who at first bitterly opposed it. In his last report of official tests of Holstein cows, Mr. Malcolm H. Gardiner, Secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, writes:

"I wish to call the attention of our breeders to the growing popularity of the semi-official test, and the evident fact that that form of test will in the near future have a very large share in determining the sales value of cow cows and their progeny. The cow having a large short time official test and then proving that she is capable of holding the gait to the end of her lactation period is likely to be the most desirable cow, and her sons the most sought for in the heading of herds."

The short seven and thirty day tests have played a big part in the development of our milking strains of pure bred dairy cattle. The short

test will continue to hold an important place in the estimation of dairy cattle breeders. But long time tests, such as our Record of Performance, are now being looked upon with most favour, and breeders will be wise to fall in with that form of test that satisfies the popular demand.

What a generous people we Canadians are. A writer in the Grain Growers' Guide estimates that since Confederation we have given \$100,000,000 to transportation companies in one form or another. But perhaps it is time we were waking up and backing our farmers' organizations in their fight for cleaner Government and a more economical expenditure of the public revenue.

RURAL DEPOPULATION

Canada is not the only country that is facing a serious problem due to the exodus of people from rural to urban centres. In France rural depopulation presents an even more serious aspect. The question of rural depopulation in that country is summed up as follows in a recent bulletin from the International Agricultural Institute:

"The (migrants) abandon the country because they hope to 'better their position in the city.'"

"If life in the country 'really offered as many material advantages as life in the city, the country would not be depopulated.' The rural exodus 'being, above all, an economic phenomenon, every measure which 'guarantees the security of agricultural life constitutes in itself a 'force making for rural conservation.'"

In this extract is given the true cause of rural depopulation. Its prevention and cure are suggested—equal economic opportunity. We are living in an age when the efforts of our legislators are almost wholly devoted to building up great cities. Even the facilities of communication, such as our railroad and radial transportation systems, which we laud so heavily, have contributed to the growth of large centres. By drawing our population together in small areas land values have there increased enormously, and much wealth that is produced by our farmers is turned over to our cities, or a few men in our cities, in increased land values. Our protective tariff also is designed to encourage urban industries to the detriment of agriculture.

Is it any wonder that with such encouragement cities increase while rural populations decrease? Given an equal chance, the occupation of agriculture holds out to people equal inducements with any other industry. But no industry can be expected to prosper greatly when hampered as is our business of farming.

The solution of the problem of rural depopulation lies along the road of equalization of opportunities, that is, the doing away with special privileges and all forms of indirect taxation that encourage some in-

dustry to the detriment of others. Our farmers' organizations all stand for equality of opportunity. We should support our organizations in their fight against the evils enumerated. It is only thus that we can prevent rural depopulation.

FERTILIZER FOR ALFALFA

Maximum crops of alfalfa cannot be expected unless the land is well fertilized. Where one has lots of barnyard manure, top dressing every second or third year will be sufficient to induce a vigorous growth. Otherwise commercial fertilizers must be resorted to.

Alfalfa, if properly inoculated, will derive nitrogen from the air. Our soils are usually well supplied with potash. Phosphorus is the plant food ingredient that generally limits the yield of the alfalfa crop. Experienced alfalfa growers have found that an application of four hundred to five hundred pounds of basic slag will return big dividends in the increased yield of the alfalfa. We would advise those of our readers who are chary of spending money on commercial fertilizers to select a piece of alfalfa, say half an acre, apply basic slag at the rate of four hundred to five hundred pounds an acre this fall and repeat with an equal application next spring. And then watch results.

Continuous cropping of alfalfa without returning the plant food to the soil must result in soil impoverishment and decreased value of the land for crop production.

ACCURATE ASSESSMENT

A conference of taxation experts has recently been held in the United States. At that conference there was a learned and lengthy discussion on the assessment of improvements. Rules were drawn up for the valuation of farm buildings, farm stock, farm machinery, and all other improvements about the farm. And after discussing the matter for several days, these experts on assessment were obliged to admit that accurate assessment on improvements was an impossibility.

There was practically no discussion on how to assess land accurately. No complicated rule or system is required in land valuation. Any assessor can easily ascertain the selling value of land.

But why all this discussion on the taxation of improvements, which being obviously inaccurate, must be also unjust to the taxpayer? Why not tax land values, only which are so easy to determine? The value of land owes its origin to the growth of population. Government expenditures do not add one cent to the value of buildings, but they do add to the value of land. Then why not tax land when it alone will benefit by the expenditure?

When we invest a few hundred dollars in a new barn or an addition to the house, we find it difficult to understand why we should be taxed for our enterprise. We have given work to lumbermen, we have taken work to carpenters, and have

harmful nobody. And yet we are taxed for it. If we improve the old house by a new coat of paint or go the taxes. Surely this system of taxation does not encourage us to improve our surroundings.

We would suggest to those Taxation Experts that had they devoted the energy that they wasted on discussing the assessment of improvements to educating their legislators as to the advantages of taxation of land values only, they would have put in their time to much better advantage. Our farmers' organizations see clearly that the taxation of land values is the only just taxation and they have all endorsed it.

NOT AS A HIRED MAN

We were, recently talking with a bright young student who will soon graduate from the Ontario Agricultural College. Incidentally we got a pointer from him on why some college boys do not go back to the farm and also why some boys on the farm are anxious to get off to the city.

"Dad may just as well make up his mind," said this young fellow, "that I am not going back to the farm as his hired man."

Here is the rub. This young man has been to college. He is taking the four-year course. He has imbibed many new ideas. He sees many opportunities to improve the old farm and make it more productive. All that he wants is an opportunity to give his ideas a try out. If his father will insist on following out the old plan as long as he is able to run things, the chances are that this young man will soon be looking for a professional job. And who can blame him?

Similarly the boy on the farm gets new ideas, perhaps from reading the farm paper or from hearing an institute address. He too would like to experiment with these new methods that are so highly recommended in quarters that he has come to regard as authoritative. Wise is the father who gives his son a chance to work on new ideas, who sympathizes with his son's ambitions and encourages him in his new ventures. Once the boy gets the idea that he is co-managing along with his father and that his initiative will count for something, he will not be anxious to leave the old farm.

The Silo Indispensable

(Breeder's Gazette)

Nothing has been more noteworthy lately than the demonstration by the man of science that the silo is the solution of the forage supply problem. The maximum of roughness essential to successful feeding operations is yielded by the acre of silage corn.

No longer does the dairy cow preserve a monopoly on the silage idea. For beef cattle and for sheep it has also been found to be the secret of lowering production costs. Permanent agriculture finds a physical basis in animal husbandry. Animal husbandry finds its most profitable adjunct in the silo. The inevitable inference is that the silo is an institution indispensable to permanent and profitable agriculture. Because it means a more economical feed-sup-

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XXXIX

Be wise!

Save yourself all waste when buying advertising space.

Search for a paper that has built prestige—gained the confidence of its readers—won through satisfactory service the good will of advertisers.

It will pay you to get into a paper having a definite, far-reaching Editorial Policy; a paper standing over for what it believes to be the right; handing out each week information that is alive and which gets right inside of people.

Such a paper is this weekly Farm and Dairy.

Our people like yourself are busy. They have little time to read. We appreciate this fact and therefore do not hand them out news and information on a scoop shovel; we serve it to them with a fine tooth comb—everything short, crisp, timely, absolutely alive and practical, such as is worth dollars to our people.

Thus our paper is ever interesting—always sure of an appreciated reading—certain to get you an audience for your ads.

We specialize in dairying. We have made Farm and Dairy so strongly dairying that it does not appeal to the average farmer who milks few cows.

And since we demand that each and every subscriber shall pay \$1.00, and this amount in advance to get Farm and Dairy for a year, our subscribers represent dairy farmers almost exclusively.

These people of ours buy freely to meet their many and various needs. They pay cash.

Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont., have testified publicly that their percentage of CASH SALES IS FULLY FIVE TIMES GREATER AMONGST OUR DAIRY FARMERS than amongst the general run of Farmers. They claim that Farm and Dairy's circulation is the VERY BEST CIRCULATION for them.

"Our people," the dairy farmers, have farms averaging above 150 acres. They have incomes annually exceeding on the average \$2,000. So now with our circulation nearly 16,000 weekly, we represent a total ANNUAL BUYING POWER ABOVE \$30,000,000.00.

In social status "our people," the dairy farmers, are considerably above the average farmer of which you think and hear.

They are most desirable people with whom to deal.

It is a valuable opportunity that we present to you to attract the attention of these people through Farm and Dairy.

Perhaps you'll look into this proposition.

On request we will send you a detailed sworn statement of circulation showing just where we will take you when you come in Farm and Dairy.—
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

ply, a lowered cost of production, a higher efficiency in the fleshing of animals, and a larger return on our farm capitalization; every wide-awake farmer should feel that he cannot do without the silo.

The larger the number of silos erected this season, the greater the chances of enhancing our growing agricultural prosperity.

Flies May be Checked

By C. C. Lipp, Veterinarian
If live stock owners keep their barn yards and stables clean, so as to prevent the flies from breeding in the manure and filth, it would be much easier to keep this pest under control. Time spent in this way will be paid by the increased comfort of all animals.

The fly cannot be controlled about the barns by merely removing the manure. All yards should be graded to prevent the formation of puddles, where flies and mosquitoes will multiply. If the puddles cannot be drained or filled, a little kerosene poured upon the water will kill the immature mosquitoes. The windows of the stable should be properly screened. This will keep out the flies, add to the animal's comfort, and lessen the amount of feed necessary to keep them in good condition. Ordinary mosquito netting tacked on the outside of the windows will suffice, but light frames covered with fly screens, which cost only a trifle more, are better. If well taken care of they will last for years.

HOW ABOUT SCREEN DOORS?
Screen doors for a stable, while more inconvenient than screen doors for a house, will be found useful to exclude the flies. Screens on the doors and windows of the milking stables will keep out the flies, as well as secure light and ventilation. Bur-laps, which is used so often, darkens the stables and hinders the circulation of the air. If this manure is not hauled out at least once each week, it should be stored in screened enclosures, where the flies will find it difficult to obtain admission.

Several fly repellents may be brushed or sprayed on animals, may be bought at \$1.25 a gallon, approximately. They are successful to a certain extent, but usually they keep the flies off only a few hours. Often they are used to keep the flies off the cows during milking time, or are used on the horses during the noon hour when they are resting and eating, if there are no screens. These preparations are applied to the hair by brushing or spraying, though only a thin coat must be given. One gallon will give many applications to one animal. If the number of animals to be treated is not large, it is usually cheaper to buy a commercial preparation. If there is a large number of animals, a fairly satisfactory mixture may be made at home.

A HOME-MADE FLY SPRAY

The following preparation has been recommended as an inexpensive one, and as satisfactory, probably, as the commercial mixtures: Coal tar dip, any kind, one pint; one-quarter bar ordinary laundry soap, one pint oil—fish, linseed or kerosene; 15 pints hot water. This is well mixed thoroughly to form an emulsion, and should be applied as a thin coat by a brush, or a spray.

Never make a pet of the grievance. There are some who would feel lonely without a grievance to redress. They are like the old lady who was cured of insomnia after being a sufferer for many years. As she paid her physician's bill she said gravely, "Seems to me you owe me something for taking away my interest in life." Look out if you find you are in danger of making your chief interest in life a grievance.—F. H. S.

DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS
THE BEST SUMMER
FARM INVESTMENT
When dairy production is largest waste is greatest and quality poorest without a separator.
De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd.
Montreal Winnipeg

The Public

is a weekly paper which appeals especially to that class of people who demand that justice shall be the guiding principle in all human affairs.

Its news summary is in itself a valuable feature, being a complete record of the really important general and political news, written without coloring or bias.

This feature alone is worth many times the subscription price, (\$1.50 a year) to anyone who wants to keep in touch with the important news of the world with a minimum amount of reading.



London, Automatic Concrete Mixer does any kind of mixing automatically—measures and mixes. If you use concrete you better write for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. C, London, Ont.



O.K. CANADIAN
POTATO DIGGER

"Money In Potatoes," is invaluable to farmers. Haven't you a copy of this book? Write at once—we'll send you one free—also Catalogue p

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AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR.

Pedigree Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years' successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify me to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited—178 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

YOU wouldn't think of getting your potato field ready for planting by using a spade and a hand rake. You use a plow and harrow—and let the horses do the hard work.

Let the O.K. CANADIAN POTATO DIGGER and the horses dig your potatoes this year. All you do is sit on the machine and drive. The O. K. Canadian digs the potatoes—separates roots—cleans off the dirt—and deposits the potatoes in rows behind the machine. This machine is as great a time-saver and work-saver as the reaper and binder.

O. K. Canadian is easily drawn by two horses. If you have a big crop of potatoes, write us at once about getting an O. K. Canadian—the digger that has won first prize wherever exhibited.

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 Price Lists and all information write

J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager - TORONTO

Attention!

Note that Farm and Dairy Great 8th Annual Exhibition Number will be out Aug. 29th Press date, Aug. 22nd. Circulation guaranteed exceeding 17,000. Get your copy in early for positions available.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m.

SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.

The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays will call at Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30 a.m.

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leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll.

TICKETS AND FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY C.P.R. AGENT.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

June 23, July 9 and 23, and every second Tuesday until Sept. 17 inclusive.

WINNIPEG and RETURN - \$34.00

EDMONTON and RETURN - \$42.00

Proportionate rates to other points. Return limit 60 days.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS Ask nearest C.P.R. Agent for Home-seekers' Pamphlet.

Winnipeg Exhibitions, July 10th to 20th, 1912

A Close Skimmer and Built to Last

THERE are two features that make a separator a good investment: close skimming and durability. Easy cleaning and easy turning are important, but not as important as the power to get all the butter fat and keep on doing it for many years.

I H C Cream Separators will make good under the most severe skimming test. If you will compare their construction with that of any other separator you will see why. Extra strong shafts and apindles, spiral cut gears, phosphor bronze bushings, thorough protection against dirt or grit getting into the working parts, and perfect oiling facilities, are the features that make these separators good for long service.

IHC Cream Separators Dairymaid and Bluebell

are close skimmers and built to last, and at the same time are easy to clean and turn.

The interior of the bowl is entirely free from intricate forms of construction. Every part has a plain, smooth surface, to which dirt and milk do not adhere. The dirt arrester chamber removes the undissolved impurities from the milk before separation begins. Accurate designing and fitting of all moving parts, spiral cut gears, convenient crank, and thorough lubrication, make these separators easy to turn.

There are many other features worth your consideration. Ask the I H C agent handling these machines or write the nearest branch house for catalogue.

Canadian Branch Houses
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Bayshore, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Yorkton

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



Creamery Department

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

Anent Cream Grading

"Your letter of the 18th received requesting me to write you an article regarding the grading of cream. As I have had practical experience in this line I would be unable to do as you request, but at the same time I fully believe that a grading system of this nature would be a great benefit to producers and manufacturers and when the proper time comes for its introduction I will be one of the first ones to introduce it in this particular locality."

This letter from Mr. R. M. Player, manager of the Walkerton Creamery, shows the right spirit. Cream grading is just as reasonable as is the grading of the finished product, butter. It has found almost universal adoption in the creameries of the dairy states of the United States and also in the creameries of western Canada. As cream grading has never been tried out practically in Ontario, we must go elsewhere for information on the subject.

Farm and Dairy has been publishing letters recently on cream grading as it is practiced both in the Canadian west and the United States. This week is a letter from D. S. Burch, Dairy Commissioner in Kansas, telling some of the reasons for cream grading in his state. We hope through these letters to give our creamery men in the east a good knowledge of cream grading in order that, when they decide to adopt the system in their own creameries, they will be in a position to do so. If all of our creamery makers adopt the same spirit towards this reform as is exhibited in the letter from Mr. Player, we may look for a rapid spread of cream grading in Ontario.

Advantages of Grading Cream

D. S. Burch, Dairy Commissioner, Kansas

The best results in the improvement of any cream or butter can be brought about by paying for cream according to its quality. Just as the highest grade of butter on the market brings the highest price, so the highest grade of cream of cream will make the best butter should not the person producing it a better price than is paid for poorer grades. Cream should therefore be graded if the farmer is to be fairly recompensed for the cream he sells. This has never been successfully done, because it was difficult for everyone who buys cream to grade it properly and accurately according to its market value.

When we consider hand-skimmed cream, hand-separator cream, water-separator cream, cream of different ages and of different flavors, lumpy cream and smooth cream, it would appear difficult to grade it accurately according to what it is worth, but, after working on the problem for several years, the Kansas experiment station has shown that the different flavors and qualities of cream correspond quite closely to its sourness, or the amount of acid which develops in cream. As a result of this work a simple, accurate test was devised by which cream can be graded according to its market value and in absolute fairness to all.

WHERE SEVERAL GRADS The standard for first-grade cream has been drawn at a point where cream is about twice as sour as sweet

cream on the point of turning. Cream which comes in this class is said to be good grade of butter. In several communities the dairy farmers are now having their cream graded and receiving two cents more for first-grade cream than for second-grade cream. In some communities only two-thirds of the cream is first grade and in others nearly nine-tenths is first grade, depending on the way in which the farmers have been accustomed to care for their cream.

Those who are producing first-grade cream are and receiving the highest prices are interested in keeping their cream first grade, and those receiving the second-grade price, or two cents less, are endeavoring to take better care of it. The creameries buying the first-grade cream are obliged to pay more for it than for the general run of cream brought in other places, but they are just as willing to pay more as the farmers are to receive the extra premium money.

If good cream is worth more than poor cream, the man who produces it has a right to expect a higher price for it; and if his expectations are not fulfilled, he has a right to demand a higher price for it which his cream has been graded and shown to be first grade.

It is to be regretted that at many of our creameries competition is such that the buttermaker has to be very careful about criticizing the patron's cream, yet if the local creamery is unable to meet competition by trying to maintain quality I would know of no other means by which we might expect to succeed. Competition must be met by paying the price, and by being lenient the careless, negligent patron is the only one encouraged. O. A. Storvick.

"My butter is always just right"



What's The Matter With Your Butter?

Does it lose its flavor quickly? Does it acquire a bitter taste in a few days?

Are you receiving any complaints about the butter not keeping well?

Use the salt that does make good butter every time and all the time—

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

It is always the same in purity and strength. It won't curd—dissolves evenly—and makes the most delicious butter you ever tasted.

The prize-winners at all the fairs, used Windsor Dairy Salt—that's why they won all the prizes.

Cheese

Makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to cheese making to the Cheese Department.

Cover the

A. N. Heston Our cheese makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to cheese making to the Cheese Department.

What C... The extensive Ch... district of... dairy companies of... their own facto... manufacturing. The... rapidly. We... might and this... would amount... We also find th... comes to the surfac... eral that does clea... the milk when str... makers obje... These are two of... that we keep... light. There are... of minor imp... helping mice out... droppings, dust and... for that the prac... these localities.

Flies in th

The 'swat' fly is the assumed large dim... en. At almost a... may visit one will... the house vigor... by flies. Many... entering into th... and soil. But th... many factories, wh... one may find... I day long. In a... New York Produce... Culbertson, of... practical chesemak... fighting the fly m... "Flies infect mi... ever," and "A fly... ran a baby in the... frequently mention... necessary to sus... All dirty rubbish... that hatch fr... fly in the season... sieving platform... kept clean so th... in the food lin... are scrubbed on th... less, the former t... flies do not get... be ceiling connect... will keep the flies off... fan is running... given out of the fa... "Tangle leg" fly

Cheese Department

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

Cover the Milk Cans

J. N. Hastings Co., Ont.
Our cheese maker at one time advised us to leave our milk cans open to the air during the night. All of us followed his advice promptly and the covers off, thinking that by keeping the animal heat out we would be improving the quality of the milk. We have now found several reasons for covering the cans tightly at night. One of the reasons that particularly appeals to us is that on a warm night the water content of the milk evaporates

to catch the flies and not poisonous—if this is used there will be dead flies dropping into everything. The drains are flushed with water and diluted sulphuric acid after it has been used in testing. The whey tank is kept clean. Cleanliness of the factory and all the surroundings is the idea.

The Babcock Test "of Age"

Twenty-two years ago last July, the Babcock milk test was given to the world. It was given by a man who had no selfish interests at heart. It was developed for the farmers of the country, and was not the product of a scheming brain. Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, the inventor, was at the time the chemist at the experiment station of the University of Wisconsin.

He realized the great need of a test

The Great Gormany "MARION OF THE GLEN" and Her Twin Calves.



Owned by Mr. H. A. C. Taylor, noted capitalist, New York and Newport.

What You SEE You KNOW



That is why we show you these two pans. We want you to SEE and KNOW the difference between the World's Best Cream Separator and less modern machines.

The full pan contains the disks taken from one of the thousands of separators which have been replaced by Tubulars. They tire a woman and try her patience; they rust, wear loose, eventually give cream a metallic or disky flavor, and waste cream in the skimmed milk.

The other pan contains the only piece used inside the marvelously simple, wonderfully clean skimming, everlastingly durable

SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream SEPARATOR

What a difference! Take your choice, of course, but remember that mistakes are unpleasant and costly and must eventually be corrected. Why not ask those who have discarded other separators for Tubulars? Their advice is invaluable; they have paid good money for experience—they know the difference.

Write for a full, free trial. Other separators taken in part payment for Tubulars. To get prompt attention, ask for Catalog 253

The Sharples Separator Co. Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

What Cooperative Dairying is Doing for New Zealand

The extensive cheese and butter factories here illustrated at Riverdale, in the Franklin district of New Zealand, is a sample of the plants of the cooperative dairy companies of New Zealand. In New Zealand for the most part the farmers own their own factories, and thereby derive all the profits there may be in the manufacturing. They also have an excellent cooperative system of selling.

...so rapidly. We are paid for milk as soon as it is brought to the factory. The amount would amount to considerable. We also find that the cream that comes to the surface of the can forms a mat when stirred and which the cheese makers object to. These are two of the principal reasons that we keep the covers on at night. There are several other reasons of minor importance, such as keeping mice out of the cans, bird droppings, and so forth. I wonder what the practice is in other cheese localities.

Flies in the Factory

The "swat the fly" campaign has assumed large dimensions this season. At almost any farmhouse we may visit one will find the good lady of the house vigorously exterminating flies. Many cheesemakers, too, entering into the campaign heart and soul. But there are still too many factories where flies flourish, and one may hear a constant buzz day long. In a recent issue of the New York Produce Review Mr. F. E. Culbertson, of Washington, a practical cheesemaker, tells how he is fighting the fly nuisance. He says: "Flies infect milk with typhoid fever," and "A fly in the milk may mean a baby in the grave," are facts frequently mentioned in the papers. It is necessary to combat the fly nuisance.

All dry rubbish, manure, and manure that hatch flies are removed from the factory. The drive way, receiving platform, and factory must be kept clean so there is no attraction in the food line for the flies. Screens on the doors and windows, the former to open out so that the flies do not get in. A fan near the ceiling connected to the shafting will keep the flies off the ceiling when the fan is running so they can be driven out of the factory. "Tangle leg" fly paper should be

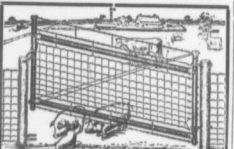
by which the actual amount of fat in different samples of milk could be determined. Dairymen that time were tempted into methods that were questionable, and in many cases milk was sold by the inch and not according to its real value.

Dr. Babcock worked on several plans and failed, until finally he developed a method by which the amount of luterfat in every sample tested save one was accurately determined.

COMPLEXITY TO SIMPLICITY
It had been known before, how to determine the amount of butterfat by a long and tedious chemical process. What the inventor was after was a simple method by which the same determination could be made by the farmer himself. When he developed the system that was successful with the cows but one of his friends urged him to place tests upon the market, but he would not. He had set out to develop a test that would be absolutely accurate in all cases, and the one test that was inaccurate could not be driven from his mind.

He set to work again and finally completed the test we all use to-day. The original machine differed from the one we now use only in mechanical construction; the principles were the same then as they are now. The glassware developed is still of the same size and shape. The Babcock test has made it possible for dairies to grow and improve. Men to-day make big profits from their cows because they are able to determine which cows are profitable and which are not. Naturally, when a man finds a cow in his herd which is not profitable, he disposes of her and, in the same way, when he finds a cow that is a big yielder, he perpetuates her ability in his herd.

Do not permit the cow to switch her tail over the milk pail, or she is certain to throw hundreds of bacteria into the milk at every flick



Clay Steel Gates

Can be easily adjusted to let small stock through (see illustration). They are the most convenient and serviceable farm gates made. Positively keep back breechy bulls. They cannot bend, sag, break, blow down or rot, and are fully guaranteed. 70,000 Clay Gates sold last year. Write for our 60 days' free trial offer—also our illustrated price list. CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD. 29 Morris St. Guelph, Ont.

WANTED—CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream delivered at any Express Office. PAY ALL CASH. PURNISH CASH. PAY ACCOUNTS PORTFOLIOTY. ICE WOP ESSENTIAL. Write for particulars to THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd., Toronto

WANTED AT ONCE

FIRST CLASS CHEESE MAKER Must apply in person and have good recommendations as to ability and character. The beautiful English Cheddar in this factory, which is one of the best in Eastern Ontario. Apply to MARSHAL RATHWELL, NAVAN, ONT.

Protection or Free

Why are all the great farmers' organizations of Canada and the United States opposed to the system of protection? Why do they claim that protection imposes millions of dollars of taxation on farmers? Which do you believe in, Protection or Free Trade? What do you know about this great subject anyway? Have you relied for all your information on what you have read in the party press, either Liberal or Conservative, or what you have heard manufacturers and politicians say? If that is all you know about it then you need to know a great deal more. Here is your chance to learn all about it from a non-political standpoint. Read "Protection or Free Trade" by the great Henry George, a book written some 30 years ago, but which is as interesting today as it was when it was written. This is because it deals with the great principles of the question. It takes up in turn each of the great arguments in favor of Protection. It gives you the answers will know practically all you need to know on this question, and you will be able to hold your own with politicians or anybody in his discussion.

This great book, printed in pamphlet form, contains 112 pages, and may be purchased through Farm and Dairy for only 5c. Send the money in stamps, and we will forward it to you. Among the subjects it discusses are: "Trade for Revenue," "The Home Market and the Home Trade," "High Wages and Necessitate Protection," "Effects of Protection on Industry," "Protection and Wages," "The Home Protection," "The Real Weakness of Free Trade," "The Real Strength of Protection," and similar subjects. You will have no further doubt about the rights of this far-reaching question after you read this book. Apply Book Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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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 this factory is made with "Viking." Sample cakes sent freight paid on any station in Ontario. Write us to-day, a letter costs you 5c, but will save dollars.

VIKING RENNED CO., Ltd., 19 Clapton Sq., London, England Agents Wanted in some still Unrepresented Districts



**Life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer thereby.—Oliver Meredith**

Why We Left the Farm

(In Saturday Evening Post)

A WELL-TO-DO young farmer of the Middle West, astride a good horse, paced sprightly out of the barnyard into the wood pasture early one morning in corn-planting time. He had just eaten the kind of a breakfast money cannot buy for the city dweller: Strawberries—the pick of the patch, almost as large as after-dinner coffee cups—with the dew on them, served with the richest and sweetest of cream; country-cured ham—as unlike the city product as a nut-meat is unlike its husk; new-laid eggs; toast, and sweet, golden butter just from the churn; hot, sparkling coffee, with more real cream finishing up with crisp waffles and clover honey from his own hives.

Horse and master were alike feeling their oats as they drew in great lungfuls of the pure, fragrant air. The wood pasture was velvet-swarded; its trees were very beautiful in their tender new green.

A clear brook sparkled its way in and out among the gentle slopes of sleek, sleepy cattle were peacefully grazing beside it.

The farmer felt a good deal of pleasure in the ownership of these things. His straightforward nature and neighborhood head were the outward signs of an inward I-am-monarch-of-all-surveys consciousness. Perhaps a thought of how far the grazing cattle would go toward paying for the new "eighty" entered into his satisfaction, but not necessarily. There is more poetry than is suspected by any but his intimates in the make-up of the average farmer, and he loves the beautiful in Nature without dreaming of talking about it, any more than he would publicly express his love for wife and babies.

A brisk trot brought the young farmer to the far gate, opening into the first plowed field. A wiry old plowman, with four big mules and a plow, was turning over the chocolate loam in long, moist waves. As he perceived his employer at the gate he slouched yet farther forward and cracked his long whip over the mules, who sprang onward against the pressing collars with a quickened step. The farmer paused only long enough to measure with his eye the amount of work done and to be sure all was well. Perhaps there was a simple question or suggestion, then he passed on his rounds.

As he trotted along the hedgerows, the violets and spring-beauties smiled up at him; the lark and the dove, the robin and the blackbird, sang to him; while the consciousness of soft young things growing was like a living presence about him.

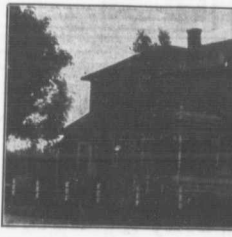
THE MOST INDEPENDENT MAN ON EARTH.

Wheatfields covered with a six-inch pile of green rolled away on one hand; clover and timothy hayfields whose augmented growth since yesterday he could scarcely recognise at a glance, were on the other. In some fields the tender young corn was just

starting through the soil, marking the brown earth off into regular squares, green-started at every corner. The clucking of the corner planter near added a rhythm to the soft, still noises of spring.

He passed through field after field, overseeing the work done in each, keeping a master's eye on details and seeing that everything was in good working order all over the place.

Should plowshares become dulled or small accidents occur, he himself, or being most easily spared, would be likely to make the trip to the village blacksmith shop. There he would converse with friends and



The Home on a Prize Farm of Last Year.

Hastings Co., Ont. is one of the finest dairy counties in the province. In it are some of the finest homes of the province. The home here illustrated is that of James Gay, who was a competitor in District No. 3 of the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition last year.

neighbours who had come to the village on similar errands, and get and read his mail. A day rarely passed without giving him this opportunity for recreation.

However, except in the village and at mealtime, he was in the saddle all day; and when night came he rode his wife to bed tired and dropped into a dreamless sleep almost as soon as his head touched the pillow.

Such sleep was not the least of his blessings. It is only induced by healthful exercise in the bright sunshine and pure air, taken without undue haste or sense of worry. No wonder he awoke cheerful and optimistic, satisfied that the farmer is the most independent man on earth. The thought of another day's work before him was altogether pleasing; for he loved the farm and farming.

His wife rose at four o'clock that morning as usual, hurriedly dressed, quickly built the kitchen fire, and had breakfast on the table when the hands returned from feeding their teams and milked. Remember the menu and you will understand that she worked with rapidity.

Breakfast over and the milk strained and put away, ice-box overhauled and the soiled dishes stacked on the kitchen table ready for washing, she hastened to feed and water the chickens and look after the setting hens and incubator. This done, she sa-

thered fruit and vegetables for dinner. She hurried through this task with never a glance at the tempting spring landscape. This was not because she was unappreciative of its beauty, but because her whole mind was centered on finishing this task before the baby should awake and become alarmed at her absence. As

she neared the house and heard the unheeded wail, she quickened her pace into as much of a run as the brimming buckets in her hands would allow. Setting down her pails in the kitchen, she rushed up the stairs and snatched the crying infant from his cosy nest, kissing him, petting him, and talking foolishness to the accompaniment of his delighted giggles all the way down the steps. Such delights, however, must be short-lived. Hastily—always hastily—she bathed, dressed, and fed him and put him to sleep; then took up the rounds with a glance at the clock that sent her racing through bed-making, sweeping, dusting, setting to rights—and then back to the hot water tub. The kitchen was hot even thus early in the season. There is no such thing as gas in most farming districts, and gasoline stoves are not to be thought of in the preparation of a full meal for hungry farm hands. That would be as absurd as using a sewing machine oil can to oil an automobile.

By this time the dirty dishes were even more unpleasant to handle than dirty dishes usually are. If you think they should have been washed

limit in an effort to make, for herself and baby, garments that she would never have time to make unless she used such minutes as these, squeezed out of her busy days.

She prepared a hot supper. Much who work in the open must have their hot meals a day—they will tell you so if you ask them.

If it had been wash day or ironing day, or if her baby had been sick or cross, the extra steps, these circumstances entailed would have been performed by some means. She

has carried the fretting child about her arms as she worked, and perhaps gone to bed late that night. At night when she lay down to rest every muscle and every nerve was throbbing with fatigue, and her hurried spirit was in no condition for dropping into healthful repose. She awakened half a dozen times during the night by the fretting of her child and had to soothe it to sleep again before her own work could be renewed. Next morning her baby slept and the sense of worry that had assailed her even in her dreams left her feeling almost as tired as when she went to bed.

After ten or fifteen years of the above programme, when the number of children multiplied and she realized that she was accomplishing as ever more an iron collar, she sloughed the farm and all it stood for to her.

There seems to be quite a shaking of heads among men who are interested in the welfare of our land about so many well-to-do farmers moving to town and leaving the highly important business of agriculture to the competent and land-robbing tenant.

The real reason for this cannot be urged to furnish these unselfish patriots food for thought and start the campaign for an amelioration of the condition of wealthier farm wives. I am quite convinced that almost every case where such a farmer moves to town the wife is made the cause of his going. A woman of any intelligence will not remain on a big farm to-day under such conditions as exist on most of them if she has influence enough over her husband to drag him away by either means or force. And her immense reasons are always the same reason, no matter what line of argument she uses to convince him—whether it is that the children must be better educated or given better social advantages, or that she fears his health can no longer stand the strain of farm labour.

Five years ago Louis and I were married. He was a capable farmer, as was his father before him, and his husband and the farmers called on him, because to most farmers it is a day a sum of money that needed few figures for its expression meet riches.

WHAT FARMERS SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
I had never lived on the farm, but had both visited and taught in that country. Of course it had not escaped by observation that farmers who worked too hard and had too little recreation; in fact, I had never known one whose life was not ceaseless round of work. And the paradoxical thing about it was that the higher up the financial scale their husbands were, the harder the women worked. The comparatively poor had no hired hands to feed, did not keep so elaborate a table, had fewer chickens, and were more miserly and therefore escaped soapmaking, had much less milk and fruit to care for, and, in fact, lived very much the same as the poorer farmers in town. The rich people were the overworked neuters.

(Continued next week)

The Up
Cause

The earth is fulness thereof that dwell therein.

Now that we see that the earth is due to man, Christ is seeking to contribute and prosecute we put our faith in assurance and, knock at the door. One time we poverty is not being done on fact that we have seen Moses led out of the land; numerous laws then, not only matters of distribution of all these laws were ignored more and more and see that they pies, the justice revealed in their the lapse of centuries. One of the principles is the declaration: "Be the Lord's; there is therein is." (Leviticus 25:10) even to the Lord's; but to the children of the Lord; and the inheritance mine." (Leviticus 25:10)

These laws have land, including resources, water powers, and oil wells, but he the property fact, according to the explanation of the control great often suffer water power, and that already have grave commensurable. Rev. Walter R. of church history logical Seminars itself, the great is the land from nourished." a city, and people, all on the way which the land used. Now, it almost means the point where the in the system.

First of all, but how about the hungry through the globe will have the blessing and nothing who have the bodies to work no soil has or they must work bread. The children of or beneficent help for the people, complete possession, nor income from for the support of special privileges, ready the cur which no long to the land is cities.

The Upward Look

Causes of Poverty

No. 6

The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein.—Psalm 24:1.

Now that we are beginning to realize that much of the poverty of the world is due to "man's inhumanity to man," Christian men everywhere are seeking to discover the causes that contribute to poverty. And as we prosecute this search, we may put our faith in Christ's encouraging assurance: "Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you."—St. Matthew 7, 8.

In time we shall see clearly that poverty is not the result of God's will being done on earth but is due to the fact that we have ignored God's will. When Moses led the Israelites out of the land of Egypt, he laid down numerous laws that were to govern them, not only in moral and spiritual matters, but in the production and distribution of wealth as well. Not all these laws were lived up to. Some were ignored from the start. But more and more we are being led to see that they involved great principles, the justice of which is being revealed in their fulness only now, after the lapse of the intervening centuries. One of the greatest of these principles is that involved in the declaration: "Behold **** the earth is the Lord's thy God's, with all that therein is." (Deut. 10:14) and "The heavens, even the heavens, are the Lord's; but the earth hath He given to the children of men." (Psalms 115:16) And "The land shall not be sold in perpetuity. [K.V.] for the land is mine." (Leviticus 25:23).

These laws have been ignored, and land, including all the great natural resources such as timber, minerals, water powers, coal and iron mines, and oil wells, have been given over to be the property of the few. In this fact, according to many of the great thinkers of to-day, lies the main explanation of the fact that the few control great wealth while the many often suffer want. In his book, "Christianity and the Social Crisis," a book that already has received much favorable comment in the religious press, Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, professor of church history in Rochester Theological Seminary, says: "Next to life itself, the greatest gift of God to man is the land from which all life is nourished. **** The social prosperity, material, the rise and decline of a people, always fundamentally depend on the wisdom and justice with which the land is distributed and used. Now, that our free lands are almost exhausted, we have come to the point where the element of injustice in the system will begin to menace us.

"The first comers are well placed, but how about those who press up hungry through our ports and through the gates of birth? They will have the bitter cry of Esau when the blessing had been given to Jacob, and nothing was left for him. Those who have the soil have that, and their bodies to work it. Those who have no soil have only their bodies, and they must work for the others to get bread. They are the disinherited children of our nation. The land henceforth belongs to a limited number, merely for use, but for complete possession, and the ever-increasing remnant will have no right in it, nor income from it. What God gave for the support of all, will be the special privilege of a few. **** Already the current of immi-ration, which no longer finds a ready outlet to the land is choking our great cities."

These represent the new ideas that are forcing themselves forward for consideration and solution by professing Christians. To ignore them is to own that they do not consider ourselves our brother's keepers. To face them bravely, in Christ's name, and to seek to find their solution, and to apply the remedies, is to express by our actions, and to demonstrate the earnestness of our hearts when we utter the sacred prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."—I. H. N.

The Art of Dish Washing

By Pearl White McCowan

Dish washing is a science with a woman. Now, by that I don't mean that the mere washing of dishes in itself is so important as to be designated a science, although I do believe some high-minded writers have termed it so. But it is rather what goes on while the dishes are being washed.

Woman, you see, does her weight-

What is a failure?

- What is a failure? It's only a spur To the man who receives it right, And it makes the spirit within him stir To go on once more and fight. If you never have failed, it's an even guess You have never won a high success.

iest thinking while she's washing the dishes. And depend upon it, the harder she rattles the dishes, the faster fly her towels and sud, the more viciously she scrapes the tin-ware—the more effective is her thinking.

WHEN TEMPER APPEARS

If you are in disfavor it bodes no good to you when the dishes begin to rattle violently. It isn't exactly sweating. Oh, no. It's entirely too metaphorical and premeditated for that. But let me tell you, if a man's had a quarrel with his wife, he'd better get it settled before she washes the dishes for, mark my word, his fate will be settled then.

Plans are weighed and decided upon, destinies determined and established, children raised and launched out upon the world, quarrels settled, revenge planned, peace made, scandals started, social ladders reared and climbed, church work and charities played and all but executed—while woman washes the dishes.

Thus in deference to the mighty plots and intrigues evolved, perfected and almost consummated during the process, I say, All hail to the gentle art of dish washing.—Farmers' Review.

Camping Out

"Horace Greeley said he had been 20 years trying to find time to go a-fishing, and a few years later he died from overwork and anxiety. Many a farmer lives all his life within sight of running streams, or within sound of babbling brooks, and the suggestion that he hang up his hoe and go a-fishing never reaches him. Thoreau says, 'The better part of man is soon buried into the soil as compost,' and I have known some such lives.

"I knew a woman who put her babies in a barrel and left them while she worked in the field with her husband. Together they paid off the farm mortgage, and then bought more farms, and paid off more mort-

gages. They never took vacations. Neither of them ever saw a train of cars until the iron rails were laid through their own lands, and when the first train passed through, the old lady was heard to say: 'Well, I have worked hard all my life, but now I shall have it easy. I can sit and milk and see the cars go by.'

"Another family of my acquaintance, living on a large farm, with 50 cows to milk and care for, and 500 hens to look after, finds time every year for an outing; rather, they hire extra help on the farm and take the time, and they do not take the time grudgingly either. They figure that what the outing costs is the best investment of the whole year. They have their own tent and camp for a week or more on a near-by stream or lake, where fishing and boating are good.

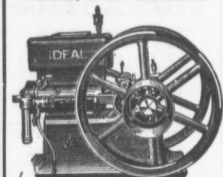
"A fairly good tent can be bought for the price of a week's board at a summer resort, and the tent will last many years. Vacation does not necessarily spell Nantucket. Distance sometimes lends a great deal of enchantment. We forget that our own birds sing just as sweetly in our own fields and groves as they do in fields and groves hundreds of miles away. Why should we remain shut in during the hot summer months just because we cannot travel far away? If we cannot afford to own a tent, there are even less expensive ways of camping out."

Laying Linoleum

Before covering the kitchen floor with linoleum, see that the hollow worn places in the boards are filled up with layers of newspaper. Neatly fit this around the hard knots, which wear through first. Do not fasten the linoleum down permanently until it has remained on the floor long enough to stretch. This prevents bulging and subsequent cracking.

GASOLINE ENGINES

It is 20 H. P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Hoists, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

Big Crops and Rich Pasture

No Irrigation No "Dry Farming"

Write the Secretary, Central Alberta Development League, Edmonton, Alberta, for pamphlet F. D. descriptive of

Central Alberta

CANADA'S RICHEST MIXED FARMING DISTRICT

Land still cheap. Free Land in some districts.

The New Perfection

Toaster

Anyone, even a little girl, can make toast on the

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove



She will not burn the toast, and she will not burn her fingers either, if she uses the New Perfection Toaster.

- For toast or roast
- For boil or broil
- For fry or bake

there is no other stove that is as quick and as handy as the New Perfection Oil Cook-stove—the convenient stove for all purposes, all the year round.

Every dealer has it. Handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. Long chimneys, enameled turquoise-blue. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Scott, English and Irish. Party arrives about Aug. 5th, Sept., and week and a half.

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

Economize on Milk for Calves and Make More Money

Raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost. You can do this by using

CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend"

(Made in Canada)

CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, NUTRITIOUS meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no duty to pay.

Feeding directions sent on application.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$1.75, and we will send 100 lbs. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

A Mother's Responsibilities

Mrs. Frank Webster, Victoria, Co., Ont.

When we speak of the duties and responsibilities of the farmer's wife we have spoken of something that is almost unmeasurable; her duties are almost too numerous to mention. The present scarcity of female labor makes the duties of the present Canadian farmer's wife almost more than she is able to bear. The old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is pretty nearly true in her case, unless she has firmly resolved that she will keep bright and cheerful. She labors from sunrise until sunset, and where there are small children, very often long after dark, for the sake of accomplishing some work to make home more comfortable and happy for those whom she would give her very life to save, because of the Mother God that nature has given her.

ENDERS TASKS FOR THE CHILDREN
There is so much work in connection with the children's clothes and school dinners! The little faces with traces of Breakfast all over them are to be washed, hair to be combed, and she could scarcely tell if she were asked how many times she has to help the little ones to find a mitten or cap or school book. It takes a long teaching them to put everything in its place.

Then they rush home from school all excitement with "Where's mother?" and pour out a tale of sorrow or of some special fun. To this, of course, mother feels it her duty to listen, no matter how tired the busy brain and body may be. This is where mother's teaching comes in, and it is very often this hour that is most effective to the little one. Good advice given over some little sorrow

or difficulty often makes a most lasting impression. Duty and responsibility stare at her all day, and she is a woman of strong nerves and a stronger will power if she does not dream of her duties at night.

FRUITS OF EARLY TRAINING
It has been said that the best men the world has ever known were born and reared on the farm. It is her early training and teaching that sends John, William or Mary out to High School with a strength of will power that is not easily shaken. They are determined to face bravely and honestly what Providence may have in store for them.

The farmer is busy earning money with which to educate his children, and thus has not very much time to spend on their early training, so the good mother (if she is a good mother) does her best because it is her duty, and she is held responsible for what they are, or are not taught at home.

FAIL TO REALIZE RESPONSIBILITY
Responsibility has whitened the head of many a true mother. Those who have never held themselves responsible for the teaching of children know very little about real responsibility. The thought alone of the detaching of a child is almost overwhelming. And yet we find some whom we might be led to think gave this particular subject very little, if any, thought, and their children "just grow" as Topsy, in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Our duties and responsibilities are never ended. The duties of the farmer's wife may be somewhat more numerous than those of her city sisters, but the mother's responsibilities are the same. And if we could only waken every mother on the farm as also in the city, to a full sense of her responsibility, we would be doing a great work.

Habits which Destroy Good Looks

I have a friend, Mrs. Jones, who takes pains in never sparing her strength nor saving steps in household. I have heard her loudly denounce one of her neighbors who sits upon a high stool while she irons. Mrs. Jones says that this neighbor is lazy and sometimes hints at shiftlessness when she is on the subject of the high stool, knowing that her neighbor uses it whenever she can. Mrs. Jones always stands when she peels apples or potatoes or shells peas and such things. Never sit down while doing such tasks.

But I have noticed that Mrs. Jones "slumps" as she stands, that is she rests upon one foot, throwing the hip on the opposite side out of position. I have noticed, too, that her figure is becoming one-sided and losing its comeliness.

Another posture which is ruinous to the good appearance of one's figure is to drop the shoulders and let the arms fall forward. This contracts the chest and results in round shoulders. The same habit is easily formed while sewing, reading, or doing any close work. Possibly the eyesight is defective, which should be remedied by good glasses; more often the woman is tired, too tired to hold herself erect. In that case a few minutes' rest, with complete relaxation of the muscles, will do more to restore the normal poise of the body and assist the muscles to do their work than any exercise.

EVEN IF IT KILLS
"Well, the work must be done, and I must do it, no matter if it kills me." I have heard a farm woman make that remark and similar remarks have been made by other women on other occasions. When you think about it, don't you consider that, or any like remark, rather foolish? What does one accomplish by sacrificing one's health or life, per-

haps, in order that a certain amount of cooking, dish washing, sweeping, etc., may be finished in a given time? Nothing in the world can compensate for loss of health. It is your most valuable asset. The farm woman is the hardest working woman in the world. Conditions are such on the average farm that she cannot easily help herself. But the farmer's wife who becomes a slave of her household tasks and permits the worst of her powers to wither, sometimes life itself, is committing a crime against herself and her family.

In this prosperous country where the farmer is being, his wife should prosper. Various reasons may be advanced why the farm woman's work is so extremely arduous. Sometimes it is her own fault, through lack of system in training. Sometimes it is from over zeal and anxiety to procure more of this world's wealth than some one else. Again lack of thoughtfulness on the part of the farmer for his wife may make her indifferent to herself. But, whatever the cause, seek it out at once and call a halt before it is too late. Be more particular in your home care of your work and make it add to your health and happiness rather than destroy both.—Grain Growers' Guide

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding editorial, recipe, etc., gladly answered upon request to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

Drop Cookies.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one pint of milk, four eggs, two tablespoons of cream, way seeds; add flour enough to roll and cut out.

Coffee Cake.—One cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, one cup cold coffee, four cups sifted flour, one pint cup butter, two teaspoons baking powder, and a small teaspoon allspice.

Ice-Cream Made from Milk.—Bring two quarts rich milk to a boiling point, stir in two tablespoons of arrowroot or cornstarch, previously rubbed smooth in a cupful of cold milk. Remove from fire and add four eggs and three-quarters of a pound of sugar well beaten together. Stir all well together and then set aside to cool. Flavor as desired and freeze.

Ice-Cream Made from Cream.—Dissolve two quarts of pure fresh cream 12 to 14 ounces of fine sugar, flavor with any extract desired, using about one tablespoonful strain into the freezing can and freeze. Cream the pure cream is usually half the number of quarts that milk can will hold will be sufficient as the beater will make it light and spongy so that it will nearly fill the can.

Wheat Bread.—Take a pan of flour and put in a small handful of salt and a bowl of soft yeast, and one pint of lukewarm milk mix stiff with flour and let it rise. Then knead it into pans, and let it rise, and if wanted very white, knead it down two or three times; this makes it whiter, but loses its sweet taste; bake forty-five minutes.

To Cook a Ham.—Boil a commensal ham four or five hours, then skin the whole and fit it for the table; then set in an oven for half an hour, then cover it thickly with pounded musk or bread crumbs, and set it back for half an hour. Boiled ham is always improved by setting it into an oven for nearly an hour, till much of the fat fries out; and this also makes it more tender.

OUR FARM

Correspondence

PRINCE EDWARD

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CARLETON, July

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Take A Handful Of "St. Lawrence" Sugar Out To The Store Door

—out where the light can fall on it—and see the brilliant, diamond-like sparkle the pure white color, of every grain.

That's the way to test any sugar — that's the way we hope you will test

St. Lawrence Sugar

Compare it with any other sugar—compare its pure, white sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.

Better still, get a 20 pound or 100 pound bag at your grocer's and test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

CHALLENGE

WATERPROOF

Save you money

Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen.

Your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write me enclosing money, 25c. for collars, 30c. per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Sent for new style book.

THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA

26-64 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Can.

COLLARS

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CARIBOU, July 29.—The weather has turned cool. It has rained for five days and it will be a great help to grain and after grass. Considerable hay is out in coil. There is quite a lot of cut. Potatoes and turnips are growing fine.—H. P.

LOWER MONTAGUE, July 23.—We are having our first good rain storm for the season. Crops were getting in bad shape for the want of rain. Very little hay is cut yet. Late oats will be a short crop. Wheat has every appearance of being a good crop. Turnips suffered badly from the drought; a good many had to be thrown second time. Eggs are up 25c but, 1916 to 86c.—G. A.

PRINCE, P. E. I.

KENSINGTON, July 24.—The weather has been rainy since July 10. We have had about every day for the last 14 days, 2 when it started to rain and rained steady for 48 hours. Some have started haying. Hay is light; grain crop average good crop. Pastures are as good as usual.—T. G.

ONTARIO.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SHAPAN, July 20.—Haying is nearly completed and the crop is much better than was expected some time ago. We have had several good showers lately, which have revived the prospects for grain and food crops. Pastures are booming short and the milk flow has fallen off in consequence. Very little summer feeding is taking place. Fall grain is ripening fast, and is a fair crop. Hay sells for \$12 a ton; oats, 56c; hops, 86c.—H. S. T.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, August 1.—Hay is about finished a crop owing to the wet, cool day. The same is true of the heaver hay. The last two weeks have been cool and showery. Corn has made slow growth and is maturing well. There will be a heavy crop on high land. Roots of all kinds promise a large crop. Potatoes are looking well, but bugs are bad. The showery weather has kept the pastures green. Cows are milking well.—J. A. T.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERRIS, July 27.—Haying is the order of the day. It is later than usual on account of a very wet spell. It is a rather light crop as so many meadows were winter killed. Grain crops are looking well. Fall wheat is almost ready to cut. Early corn roots are good but once are not coming on so well.—W. A. M.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, July 29.—We have fine cool weather, with some showers. Haying is nearly finished, and the most of the fall wheat out. Hay is a good crop. There is a good prospect in general. There are some very good pieces. Grain is looking fine, with good weather for filling. Barley is nearly ripe, and oats turning. Pastures are good. There is a good plenty of feed for the winter. Pastures are not so good as might be.—A. M. McD.

WINDSOR, July 29.—Hay is about over, but fair crop on the whole and secured in first-class condition. Pastures are very poor on account of drought. Had several showers but not enough to help the pasture any. The milk supply at factories dropped one-third. Rains helped pasture to fill well, but straw short. Corn is coming on fast now, and will be good where good seed was used. Bran, \$4, shorts, \$3; wheat, 81c; oats, 46c; hay, \$3; clover, \$120; hops, 85c.—J. McK.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

SOUTHWOOD STATION, August 1.—The hay has been all harvested in a capital condition. The wet has had no better complaints about the yield per acre. On July 23 many binders were busy. The yield will be very much surprised that if on some of the big farms, like Vear's and McQueen's, if at threshing time they do not have quite 1,000 bushels of wheat. The barley also is in good ready to cut, and looks O.K. Corn in some places is ready; in others, nothing to brag about. Some farmers have a fine big field of alfalfa cut for the second time. The yield would be perhaps a ton per acre. Hay also are seen throughout this district, and occasionally two at a place.

The nearest kept country cemetery the other side of a barometer, and Widmore is just a little west of this village. Here the old pioneers who subdued the forests are enjoying splendid beautiful surroundings, walks, cool verandas and plenty of flowers are seen at many farm homes, while in all directions that is covering the out-buildings.—J. E. O.

ONDIA ROAD, August 1.—During the severe weather of the 1st of August, and did much damage in this vicinity. McVicar's splendid new barn was struck about 5 p.m., and a right examination was made to see if there was any fire. Not a particle of fire or smoke could be found, seen or scented. The metal roof was torn off at one corner, and a pole in the barn had some bark knocked off. It next morning, at 5 o'clock, when the family arose, they found the air getting so hot, the flames burst out, and soon everything was ablaze. Two lessons are to be drawn from this. Whenever lightning strikes watch closely, even for a day, for fire, for often it shoots away into the centre of a tower, and there works slowly away. The other is, a metal roof to be safe requires one or more wires to lead the electricity to the ground, either by cattle and horses were killed. The barn and, no doubt, the stock were insured.—J. E. O.

MILTON, August 1.—On the 15th of July our dry weather came to a sudden end by a regular downpour of rain accompanied by a heavy wind which laid the fields of grain were badly used up, laid low and threshed out by the hail. In some places windows were broken, and large quantities of corn, wheat and apples damaged badly, for the hail was and out like the iceberg on the Titanic's side. Some farmers are growing and have extensive crops of corn, and by having their leaves stripped completely off, and at present it is a question whether they will be any use at all. The corn appears to be picking up again and doing nicely. Potatoes are not doing so well, our new cement silos are going up, and the silos are milking well, and are stock are putting on flesh satisfactorily. Wheat is about over, and will be an average crop. Some of the oats are a little short, but will stretch up some yet. Prices of everything are good, and no farmers' product appears to lower market.—J. E. O.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

SARNIA, July 29.—Crops are looking fine, especially the corn, potatoes and tomatoes. Some have started to plow for wheat. We have had some fine rains that have gone to the roots of the potatoes. The Sarnia Fair will be held on August 28.—A. P.

GREY CO., ONT.

VARNLEY, August 1.—Farmers have nearly finished haying. Timothy was a good crop. Red clover was light. There were some good pieces of alfalfa. Heavy rains injured spring crops in many places. Fall wheat is a poor crop. Roots and corn are growing nicely.—L. T.

NIPISSENG DIST., ONT.

COCHRANE, July 29.—Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, and Hon. J. O. Beaumont, Minister of Agriculture, with Mr. E. P. Shillington, the local member, visited Cochrane on Friday, 19th. Mr. Hearst was well satisfied with the great farming possibilities of the district, and promised further roads and a pulp mill for settlement next year. The potato crop is doing well. It should be ready for digging in three or four weeks. Strawberries have done well. Garden produce looks healthy and strong.—E. S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.

CHILLIWACK, July 26.—Sunday last the weather has been showery and unfit for haying. Nearly everybody's hay is out—either cut or ready to cut or not yet out. The turnip crops are splendid; also all garden vegetables. Eggs are 35c cash at the stores.—J. C. O.

D. M. WATT IMPORTS AYRSHIRES

Mr. D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec, calls attention to the importation of 19 head of choice-bred Ayrshire cattle, which he has selected from various farms in Scotland. Amongst the lot were two quality four-year-old cows, bought from Mr. Mackie, Dalhousie, and named Crummie II. and Moostreeter II. Both have good records. From Mr. Barr, Hobland, he secured the two-year-old Queen Nannie, which was first at Ayr, Kilmarnock and Glasgow

this year, and she also won three first prizes as a yearling.

Several were purchased from Mr. Todd, Harperland, Dundonald, including a two-year-old quey full of style and quality, and due to calve in September. Two yearling heifers were also secured from Mr. Kidd, Bogside, whilst Mr. Barr supplied a very good cow strike. Mr. Sillars, Whitehead, sold Mr. Watt two three-year-old and two yearling heifers, and in the lot were included several well-bred calves. This is an excellent selection, and Mr. Watt has done very well on his first visit.—Scottish Farmer.

ADVERTISING LIVE STOCK

The direct return from advertising purchased live stock are great, as many live stock men are now being introduced to the advertiser. Advertising which results in sales is beneficial to the home trade because it establishes reasonable prices and stimulates the home demand. Farmers in the advertiser's neighborhood hear of the prices which the latter receives for his animals and of the frequent shipments which he makes, learn to appreciate the value of his stock, have their eyes opened to the possibilities of improved stock breeding and become enlisted in it themselves, willing to pay just prices for their own stock. In filled in time, instead of there being one breeder or a few scattered ones, there is a community of breeders, the demand for whose stock is increased, and the country has few communities have thus been developed within the confines of our own state and others are now being rapidly developed in a similar manner.

Increased financial gain, however, is not, and should not be, the only advantage to be derived from the live stock advertising. It should give deserved prominence to the farmer, his community and his occupation, and this it does when properly combined with intelligence and enterprise.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Cow-testing work represents one of the best and easiest ways of making dairymen more profitable and desirable.

Marguerite Brook DeKok (15,153), 1/2 lbm.; 8.6 fat; 11 lb. butter; 345.15 lbs. milk. W. C. Prusse, Ostrander, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

July 25 August 6 and 30 September 5 and 17

Via Sarnia or Chicago
WINNIPEG RETURN \$34.00
EDMONTON AND RETURN \$42.00

Tickets Good for 60 Days. No change of cars. Special train will leave Toronto, 10.30 p.m. on above dates, via Chicago and St. Paul, carrying through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg—Saskatoon—Edmonton.

New Fast Express Service between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora and Regina. Smooth roadbed, Electric Lighted Sleeping Cars, Superb Dining Car Service.
Lv. Winnipeg, 8.45 a.m. 6.00 p.m.
Ar. Yorkton 7.10 p.m. 9.30 a.m.
Ar. Canora 8.30 p.m. 21.45 a.m.
Ar. Regina 9.00 p.m. 7.00 a.m.
Ar. Saskatoon 8.18 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

UPPER LAKE SAILING
Sailings from Sarnia for Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur 3.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ask any Grand Trunk Agent for full information, or write

A. E. DUFF, D. P. O., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE

I am offering my 300 acre farm for \$7,500 to effect a quick sale. It does not permit of my continuing farming longer. The soil is in a clay loam, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. This was originally two farms and there is two sets of farm buildings on the place. Climate and soil are excellently adapted to corn, clover, wheat, other grains and alfalfa. It is an alfalfa growing country. Contact with Farm and Dairy recently, a field on my farm secured high placing. It is but 3 miles from the Village of Kooz, who has churches, schools and railway connections. At \$7,500 this is a bargain. No one will be admitted to a suitable party. None others need apply if you are interested.
J. C. TAYLOR — REENE, ONT.

When You Buy Holsteins

REMEMBER!

That when you come to sell them it is their breeding, their individuality, the records that their ancestors, and they themselves have made, that will get you the satisfactory prices;

That Holsteins of good type and big milk and butter records are what the people are after;

That what the people want you can sell them at a profit!

These things I have had in mind in founding my herd of Holsteins at the Manor Farm. My bull, **PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS**, is a splendid individual and of very rich and popular breeding. He is a son of the King of the Pontiacs, the greatest living bull to-day of his age, who has 30-1b. daughters, these records having been made as three-year-olds.

Holsteins of this breeding are very popular in the United States, to-day, and realize big prices.

The young stock I am offering for sale are of this popular Holstein breeding. All of my cattle are priced very reasonable. They are the right kind; have good records, and are making better records to-day and they are the kind of Holsteins that will make Money for you.

You are invited to come to my barn and inspect my Holsteins. I have upwards of 100 for you to choose from. Write me of the Holsteins you want, or come and see my herd and make your choice. Electric cars run out past my farm every half hour from North Toronto.

THE MANOR FARM
Gordon S. Goodham
Bedford Park - Ont.

HOLSTEINS
LYNDALE HOLSTEINS
 Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the
\$2000 Bull King Pontiac
 Artia Canada
 BROWN HROS. LYN, ONT.
FAIRVIEW FARM HERD
 Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korondyke, the Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, for sale; 160 head in herd. Come and see them while you can.
H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N.Y.

HOLSTEINS
 No matter what your needs in Holsteins may be, see **RUSSELL**, live Holstein man.
 He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.
 Write, or come and inspect
T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio

Overstocked--Will Sell Cheap
 Just now we are overstocked and we offer to sell cheap some Holstein Calves of the best breeding.
 We also offer Clydesdales, 3 four-year-old stallions, 16 mares and a few billions of excellent individuals of popular breeds.
 The heifers, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, and two mares, 2 years old, and one mare, 4 years old. We will discount to meet your inquiry as to method of description and price.
ALLISON STOCK FARM
 W. Allison, Chesterville, Ont.

LILAC HOLSTEIN FARM
 Offers young stock, One or a Car Lot.
W. FRED. STURGEON
 Glen Buell, C. T. R.
 Wilsey's Sta., C. P. R., Brockville, G. T. R.

SPRING BROOK
Tamworths and Holsteins
 Just one more Canary Bull left, 12 months old. Remember His Sire. "Brightest" Canary's dam has a record of over 50 lbs. butter in 7 days. The dam of this young bull has 3 years old official record of 20 lbs. of butter in a week. Color more black than white, straight and good quality. Price \$125.00 for a quick sale.
 4 Tamworth Boars, 4 months old, of best breeding.
A. C. HALLMAN
 Waterloo Co., Breaslau, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS
 Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets
A. C. HARDY - Proprietor
SERVICE BULLS:
KING PONTIAC ARTIA CANADA—Sire King of the Pontiacs; dam, Pontiac 13327 lb. butter in 7 days, 1.97 lb. butter in 363 days.
PRINCE HERBERT PIETJE—Sire, Prince King's Woodland Record; dam, Princess Housweld DeKoel—23.64 lb. butter in 7 days; highest record among all of recent years.
 Imperial English Yorkshires from prize-winning stock, and all ages, for sale.
 Address all correspondence to:
A. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Ont.

Packers are quoting for hogs, 88.15 f.o.b. country points.
 The run of cattle on the Montreal market has been light and dull and sufficient to keep up prices in spite of the large quantity of inferior stock offered. As a result, the heavy stock brought as high as \$7.35 to \$7.50, but the bulk of the trading was done at a range of prices \$7 lower. Choice cows brought \$5.50 and down to \$3.50. Montreal, Aug. 8; lambs, \$7 a cwt.; calves, \$3 to \$10.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
 Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 3.—The market here for live hogs was firmer this week and prices ruled slightly higher than those current last week. Selected top weight hogs sold at \$9 to \$9.25 a cwt. There was a good demand from the packers for the offerings, which were not at all heavy this week. The demand for dressed hogs is good, price being steady and unchanged at \$12.75 to \$13 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
 Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 3.—The strong demand for cheese has continued this week, and prices have well maintained at all points of the country. There was rather a weak feeling apparent at the beginning of the week, but this soon disappeared with the advent of a good demand from Great Britain, and prices quickly worked up to the level of the week's level, and everything in the bulk was sold at from 15c to 13 1/4c a lb., the latter price having been noticed up at Kingston, a market which has for some time been dragging behind its neighbors. The bulk of the offerings sold at 15c to 13 1/4c, with colored cheese commanding but a small premium over white. There will be so plentiful at the markets next week that it would not be surprising to see them discounted in favor of white cheese. The production of cheese is keeping up remarkably well, the receipts into Montreal during the past month being rather heavy than in years during the corresponding period last year, and this in spite of the fact that very few cheeses have been sent out on the Montreal route from the section of country west of Toronto. The cheese produced in that district are being steadily distributed from the export trade, and to large extent are being shipped out west to supply the demand from that section of the country. There was a good demand for cheese in the butter market this week-end, and prices were fully one cent a pound lower than those offered at the beginning of the week. Stocks are very heavy and are accumulating steadily owing to the fact that nothing is being exported from the country, the great bulk of the receipts into this market having been bought up and put away in cold storage for future requirements. There is every indication of the fact that dealers have overestimated the capacity of the trade here, and that we are in for a very severe reaction unless there is an advance in value in the British market, which would relieve us of some of our high-priced butter. The week's trading was quiet. Eastern Townships creamer quoted at 56c to 35 1/4c a pound. The bulk of this week's receipts cost 25 1/2c at the factories.

CHEESE MARKETS
 Brockville, August 1—4,810 boxes, of which 3,125 were colored, 385 white and 1,956 colored at 13 3/4c, and 69 colored at 13 1/4c.
 Kingston, August 1—799 colored and 92 white were offered at the balance.
 Alexandria, August 1—859 white cheese 12 1/2c.

HOLSTEINS ACCEPTED IN JUNIOR ROL OF 530.
 Miss Kent D-Kol (F.93), mature class: 15,624 lb. milk; 496.04 lbs. fat; average per cent of fat, 3.69; solids in milk, 309. Overed by A. Johnston, Strathfordville, Ont.
 Netteland Bloomer (2644), mature class: 15,327 lb. milk; 484.4 lbs. fat; per cent of fat, 3.54; days in milk, 365. Geo. Winter, Ros-3-hurn, Que.
 Grinnell (1435), mature class: 12,659 lb. milk; 351.84 lbs. fat; per cent of fat, 3.04; days in milk, 223. Geo. Winter, Brookline, Que.
 Concordia Pictorje (10,857), three-year-old class: 15,075 lb. milk; 460.13 lbs. fat; per cent of fat, 3.04; days in milk, 365. J. Luther Ross, Trenton, W. CLEMONS.

ONE REASON WHY HOLSTEINS ARE POPULAR
 G. W. Clemens, Secy., C. H. F. Association, St. George, Ont.
 Probably the most prosperous farmer in the rich country of Huron is Mr. S. G. Kitchen. The ownership and direction of a half-dozen farms does not afford scope for his keen business, and he is heavily interested in manufacturing and other organizations more or less connected with the cows.
 For years Mr. Kitchen owned a large cheese and butter factory, and was a very close observer of the amounts of milk and fat supplied by his patrons in proportion to the number of cows kept. It took him long to convince him that owners of Holsteins and Holstein grades were the men who were making the most out of their cows.

A Start in Holsteins
 About seven years ago Mr. Kitchen purchased some 25 pure bred Holstein-Prize heifers as the foundation of a working dairy herd. No effort has been made to sell stock, all the females being retained in the herd.
 After trying nearly all the popular breeds, Mr. Kitchen is thoroughly satisfied of the superiority of the Holsteins as machines for profitably converting the rough feeders and other feedstuffs commonly found on Canadian farms into first class milk.

It has been his experience that, with the Black-and-Whites, that 10 out of 13

An Appreciation
 I greatly appreciate Farm and Dairy, especially the stand you take in relation to reciprocity. I hope we will yet live to see free trade with the United States. The reduction in the tariff on raw materials for manufacturers is a farce so far as farmers are concerned. What benefit is to be to us? We are kept down by combines, high tariff and grasping politicians. Long may you prosper in your good work—
 Geo. E. Ford, Missisquoi Co., Que.

heifers will turn out to be excellent cows. With the other breeds the proportion is just about reversed; perhaps two out of five will turn out to be good. Our dairy farmers have had the same experience, and this very fact goes a long way toward explaining the extraordinary advance in popularity of the Holstein-Prize breed during the last 10 years. Mr. Kitchen has investigated the milking Shorthorns in their English homes, and has tried dairying with Shorthorns in Canada. It is his opinion that it would be a great mistake to endeavor to again popularize this breed in the great districts now almost entirely given over to the special-purpose dairy cow.

EXPERIENCE WITH HOLSTEINS
 Jas. Glennie, Portage La Prairie Dist., Man.
 In the summer of 1910 we purchased five Holsteins at a very low sale held on the Exhibition Grounds at Winnipeg. Four of them were two-year-olds and one four-year-old. All were said to be in calf. We have just two calves from the lot, and they are from our own bull and year-old cow aborting at six months, and we have not been able to get her in calf again. Two of the heifers proved to be not in calf, and it is from them we have the two calves. Another heifer had an abort-year, the last time a month after being bred. Another heifer sold to be in calf went to the butcher at half the money she brought.
 These cattle were picked up by dealers in Ontario and brought west. I may say we have not a single calf in common among our other cattle for many years.

PNEUMATIC SYSTEMS—The pneumatic method of elevating water is the popular method of getting water to the rooms in farm houses and suburban homes. A neat little catalogue dealing with pneumatic pressure tanks for this purpose has been issued by the Ontario Wind, Engine and Pump Co., of Toronto, Ont., which firm will be glad to forward a copy to any interested reader of this dairy who writes for the same.

AYRSHIRES
LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES
 We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different breeds, viz. "The Olesie Oberfeld Boy" (Imp.) No. 58,789. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, while the dams of a number of the others are at present under trial for the purpose of being put in the LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.
 GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.
 154 St. James St., Montreal

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

Tanglewyl Ayrshires
 Champion Herd of High Tending Record of Performance Cows.
 Tested offerings Young Cows that have just completed the R. O. P. test.
 Four Young Bulls from R. O. P. dams.
WOODSIDE BROS., ROTHAY, ONT.
 Long Distance 'Phone.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
 For sale—High-Class Ayrshires, all ages, including Calves and Bulls fit for service. First prize Yorkshire Pig, all ages. Send in your orders now for pigs to be shipped in March April and May; price, \$3 each. Registered in name of Robert Sinton, Proprietor.
River Side Farm - Montebello, Que.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
 As we have had a number of Bull Calves and Cows, both sexes, from our best cows, we are offering them for sale. Registered in name of Robert Sinton, Proprietor. Price, \$3 each. Others just farrowed.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.
 Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding. They are well adapted for sale and are selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, aged by Mother. Bull Gooding's "SAB" (Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que.
 (Phone in house.) 1-61

MISCELLANEOUS
Registered Tamworths
 Merton Lodge is offering Tamworths, either from 2 to four months old, the best breed, having great amount of length.
 We pay express charges, and guarantee satisfaction.
W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

FOR SALE Registered French Canadian Heifer, 2 years old, out of the milk & giving 40 lbs. a day. Sir Montague Allan, and giving over 50 lbs. milk a day. Heifer calved in May, giving nearly 30 lbs. a day.
 Perfect type for starting a herd. All these calves and cows on hand for sale of Best French Canadian stock. Price of heifer, \$200. Another heifer has abort-year. Also cow, giving 65 lbs. daily, and 18 lbs. eight years old. Calves this week. Tested for Tuberculosis and perfect.
MRS. LIONEL GUEST
 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Extra Money
 You can earn money in leisure hours, or when you go to town to the blacksmith shop, to the mill, to the cheese factory or creamery, or when you are out with your neighbors about Farm and Dairy and getting them to subscribe. We pay a liberal cash commission for such an subscriber you get for us. It'll pay you to get busy on this Rural Publishing Co. advertisement.
THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., Peterboro, Ont.

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Porches	Barn Basements
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Cisterns	Granaries
Fire-places	Chicken Houses
Floors	Hog Pens
Stairs	Manure Pits
Chimney Caps	Manure Cisterns
Floater Boxes	Elevated Tanks
Hothods	Feeding Floors
Wall Curbs	Rain Leaders
Milk Coolers	Concrete Roofs
Drains	Fences
Silos	Gate Posts
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Just consider how one or more of these things would help you, if you had them? With this Rogers Book, you can have what you choose at one-fifth the cash cost you would have to pay out for them by any other method. The economy or labor-saving you enjoy afterwards is out of all proportion to the actual small cost and trouble, if improvements are built the way Rogers Book says.

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Portland Cement Concrete stops the ravages of time, frost and fire on farm buildings and fixtures.

It is always cheapest to use compared with wood, brick or stone.

This Rogers New-Way book (regular price \$1.00 a Copy) tells how. Get it. Learn to use cement right.

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Cement tanks can neither rot nor rust, and make tight water containers above or below ground. By the Rogers New-Way book made about as easy to build as other fixtures.

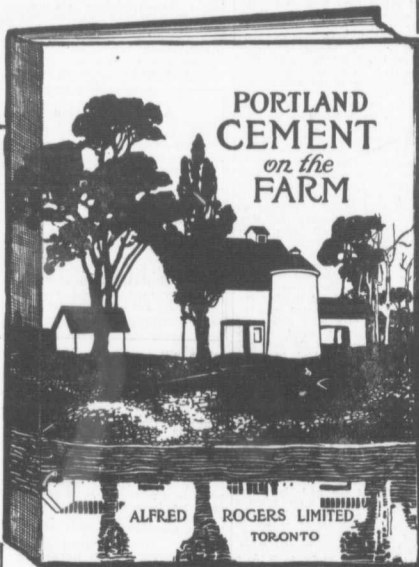
This handiness and adaptability of cement makes it tremendously useful for farm improvements.

Learn from the Rogers New-Way book to use concrete made from Portland cement and free your farm land of field stone, while you are bettering your farm buildings and fixtures for all time.

Less and less time and labor are needed for your farm repairs, as concrete takes the place of wood.

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Concrete saves cost, and saved cost means added profits for your farm. Remember that.



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Rogers book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," is sold for \$1.00, but just now we include an order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Cement from the nearest Rogers dealer, making Rogers Cement Book free. This is enough cement to make 6 posts for 100 ft. of concrete fence, to repair 3 chimneys, to make a hog trough, to make 2 hitching posts, 2 carriage blocks, 40 ft. of drain, 1 flight of door steps, 4 door sills, or 40 sq. ft. of cellar floor. These are all worth more than \$1.00 in actual use, and you get the cost of the book back in free cement. The book is worth big money to any farmer. It tells all master architects and builders know about cement for Canadian farm buildings. Send the \$1.00 to-day by express or post office order. Get the book and the order for cement. Both sent promptly. Act quickly because the edition is limited.

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