

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Storage  
etc. Commitments

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 31

1913



### A GOOD TIME TO SELECT SEED GRAIN FOR NEXT YEAR'S CROPS

Many farmers nowadays are practicing what they call "field selection" of seed grain. As they ride the binder through their grain or when the grain is in stook they note carefully the thickness of stand, length and strength of straw and fullness of head in the various parts of each field, make a mental note of the same, and then draw a load of the best of it to the barn, thresh it separately, fan it thoroughly early the next spring and then have better seed than they can buy and much better seed than can be gotten by an aimless selection. That so many farmers are practicing this system of selection year after year is its best recommendation.

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BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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### Easy Access To Gearing

NOTE the illustration. Instant access to the gearing of the separator is had by removing the large housing on the rear of the machine, and without disturbing any of the moving parts.

THE entire machine can be taken apart in two or three minutes and reassembled in about the same time.

THE clutch is the one-piece automatic safety clutch that has been so successfully used on the previous "Simplex" models.

AS far as possible the parts in all four sizes have been made alike and interchangeable. These include the principal parts of the frame, the gearing, bearings, tinware, etc. It is only by this system that such a

## High Grade Machine

can be purchased at the prices.

THE ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the "Simplex" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

THERE are other advantages in favor of the "Simplex." These are explained in our literature, which will be mailed to you free on request.

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

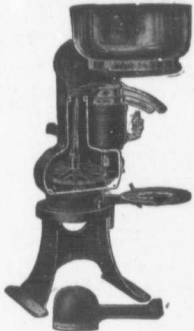
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Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

## A PERMANENT INVESTMENT THAT PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

By E. L. McCaskey.

"CAN your corn and you won't feel like canning your cows next winter because they do not give milk enough to pay for their feed?"

I sat up and took notice then. A bunch of us had gathered together at an auction sale held in the neighborhood recently. We had discussed all reasonable farm topics. Then

say, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin as well as Vermont, numerous experiments had been conducted to determine the relative losses incident to curing corn fodder by drying and ensilage. I will not bother you with the figures, but the general conclusion was that the two systems possessed about equal merit in the proportion of nutriment that they conserved.

That did not look very good for the silo. I got away from there and began to consider practical things. It occurred to me that those experimenters had not taken into consideration the fact that cows seldom eat the coarse butts of the corn stalk no matter how finely they may be cut. Likewise, that any corn that may be left over from one year to another is liable to be made into manure. I would estimate that at least one-eighth of the corn fodder that I occasionally have to feed after my silo is filled, is not eaten at all. Suppose then, the instead of feeding 100 tons of ensilage I fed corn fodder. The loss would be equivalent to 12½ tons or \$37.50 of the ensilage on a basis of \$3.00 a ton.

### A FAIR TEST

I turned over the page (page 20 Henry's Feeds and Feedings) and can look it up for yourself), and found that in another experiment at the Vermont station they had proceeded as follows: In each case two rows of corn across the field were cut and placed in shocks while the next persons were cut through the feed cutter and placed in the silo. By this alternating until the silos were filled equal quantities of material of the same composition were obtained. The dried fodder so produced was run through the feed cutter and fed in opposition to the silage to dairies with equal quantities of hay at grain. The results were as follows: 24,845 lbs. of green fodder on which dried produced 7,688 lbs. of milk.

24,858 lbs. of green fodder converted into silage and fed with the same daily ration of hay and grain produced 8,925 lbs. of milk. This difference of 837 lbs. of milk is equivalent to 11 per cent in milk. (Continued on page 12)



### A Dual Purpose Silo

The large concrete silo on the farm of M. L. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont., answers two purposes. It provides Mr. Haley's Holsteins with one of the cheapest and best home-grown feeds, corn ensilage, and at the same time it is the farm sign board. Mr. Haley himself may be seen in the foreground.

two or three sore heads, who usually monopolize the conversation in such a gathering, had started grubbing among themselves about the shortness of the hay crop, the general unprofitableness of feeding cattle and so forth. One of them who had made an attempt at winter dairying the previous year seemed to have particular cause for complaint in that his venture had not proved a success and we had to heat the story all over again. It was then that the remark I just quoted was made.

"As you know boys," continued the speaker, "I built the first silo in this section. I have used it for 10 years and it is still giving satisfaction. In addition, I have two more. Unlike Bill here, my attempt at winter dairying was so successful that I am keeping right on with it. I attribute it largely to the silo."

### THE OBJECTION OF COST

"Yes, but look what a silo costs," interrupted the disgruntled one. "You told me yourself that that cement silo of yours cost you almost \$250. Where can the rest of us scrape up capital enough to make an expenditure like that?"

"You cannot afford not to make the expenditure," was the instant reply. "I consider the silo to be the best permanent paying investment on the farm. I haven't got any scientific figures or information to back up that statement. I just know it from experience."

The conversation then drifted away to other topics. After I got home I began to wonder if the silo was as good a paying investment as other paying investments, such as under drains. I looked into the matter up and down for the benefit of other Farm and Dairy readers will give some of my findings.

The first information that I got in my "Feeds and Feedings" was the effect that at the Vermont, New Jer-



### Canned Corn for Champions

A silo is just a big preserving can in which corn is kept in the most perfect state as a winter delicacy for the dairy. The cans, or silos, are made by the May, Boho and a few other companies. The silos on Mr. Haley's farm are the best. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

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SUCCESS is a journalist. tion but a fact is always an articles that F ago telling of the York Holstein has happens greater in that ever appear since received their that we run of the successes of dairy cattle.

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## PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!



Pure Bred, the best that money can buy



## GET ONE FREE

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FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

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Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1913

No. 31

## SUCCESS WITH PURE-BRED CATTLE IN OLD QUEBEC

A Story of the Experience of J. J. Tannahill, Huntingdon County, Que., Since He Assumed Control of the Old Farm, and of the Factors that have Enabled Him to Make His Business a Decided Success

**S**UCCESS is the great theme of the modern journalist. People may tire of the best fiction but a story of success that is based on fact is always sure of a good hearing. The series of articles that Farm and Dairy ran some months ago telling of the wonderful successes of New York Holstein breeders were followed with perhaps greater interest than any series of articles that ever appeared in our columns. We have since received the suggestion from several readers that we run a similar series of articles telling of the successes of Canadian breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle.

Canadians are naturally modest. The Canadian who has made a success as a breeder of pure-bred cattle does not care to talk about it for fear that he will be accused of "blowing." Mr. R. R. Ness, for instance, can tell a story of success that would rank with the best; but it took many visits to his home to get from him the information that was embodied in the article appearing in the Exhibition Number last year. An editor of Farm and Dairy recently spent a night and a day with Mr. J. J. Tannahill, Huntingdon Co., Que., and little by little gathered something of the history of Cloverlea Farm, as Mr. Tannahill calls his home.

### NOT A SENSATIONAL STORY

The Tannahills do not tell a story of success that came suddenly and sensationally as do some of their American brethren right across the line. Their story is rather one of quiet, purposeful endeavor extending over many years, a story that shows that can be done by the farmer who has an ideal and works for it. Freak successes make good reading; but successes such as that of Mr. Tannahill are easier of emulation, and should be greater encouragement to young men just starting to farm.

Mr. J. J. Tannahill is to-day tilling the same acres that his ancestors started to clear about the year 1820. When the present proprietor's father came into possession of the farm, the country was practically all in bush. To-day the country as far as the eye can see is laid out in level cultivated fields dotted with prosperous farmsteads. Mr. Tannahill, Sr., made dairying his specialty. He was a good judge of cows and had a lot of big strong cows, good producers, but of no particular breeding. The cheese factory checks showed his herd to be one of the best in the neighborhood.

### WORKING FOR A BOSS

In 1896 Mr. Tannahill, Sr., retired and his son John took charge of the farm. Sometime before this Mr. John Tannahill had spent a year in the West. "It is well to work under a boss," remarked Mr. Tannahill with a smile, "before you become a boss yourself. You then have an appreciation of the hired man's point of view and

are in a better position to successfully direct him."

The present proprietor of Cloverlea Farm was no sooner in harness than changes began to appear. Mr. Tannahill had been reading the farm magazines and taking note of the progress that pure-bred dairy cattle were making. As their



1—A Credit to the Farm

farm is located only a few miles from the United States border he had had an opportunity to visit some of the fairs held to the south of the line, and he saw what pure-bred cattle were doing for United States farmers. "Why not have a few Holsteins at Cloverlea?" he asked himself, and



2—A Well Equipped Quebec Farm Home

One of the progressive dairy cattle breeders of Quebec province is J. J. Tannahill, of Huntingdon county. The two illustrations herewith give one an idea of the neat appearance of Mr. Tannahill's buildings. Read his story in the article adjoining.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

as soon as he had the necessary authority he acted.

A. C. Hallman was at that time the best-known Holstein man in Canada. Mr. Tannahill wrote to Mr. Hallman. As a result of their correspondence he purchased a pure-bred Holstein bull.

The first year Mr. Tannahill contented himself with the cows that his father had left. The next

year he bought a pure-bred Holstein heifer from a near neighbor, Mr. Bell. The heifer had not been tested, but her conformation struck Mr. Tannahill as being just about right. He could not have made a more fortunate choice. That heifer is to-day the mother, grand-dam and great-grand-dam of the best cows in the Cloverlea herd.

"I guess I'll have to call it beginner's luck!" remarked Mr. Tannahill. "The heifer was a big strong animal and appealed to me. I did not then know anything like as much about judging dairy cattle then as I do now. I was so pleased with the results, however, that some time after, just 14 years ago now, I went to Sangster's sale and bought two cows. The price to Sangster's sale was considered simply terrible then, although they wouldn't be considered at all high now. One of them was the grandmother of Rhoda's Queen, the world's champion public test milking cow. I paid \$80 for her. For the other I paid \$70. These two were big cows with lots of constitution and udder development. Most of my herd still trace back to these three original purchases."

### THE HERD TO-DAY

The Cloverlea herd consists of 50 pure-bred Holsteins, 20 to 25 being milk cows. They have enabled Mr. Tannahill to remodel his farm buildings, to build a new house, and as he expresses it himself, "We have more conveniences in our home, we live better and go around more, we have a better time any way you take it, and we have our pure-bred cattle largely to thank for it all."

"I can remember," he continued, "when we used to take milk to the cheese factory in summer and had no money at all in winter. I am now shipping milk to Montreal, and our winter cheques are larger than our summer cheques. Even our summer cheques are more substantial than the best we ever got from the cheese factory."

### THE FARM ITSELF

Cloverlea Farm consists of 150 acres, 130 of which are under cultivation. The 20 acres in bush supplies most of the family fuel. The soil is a rich clay. The fields are so level lying that surface drainage has to be depended on. The fields are, however, very easy to work and there is no waste land anywhere. Mr. Tannahill follows a four-year rotation of corn, oats, clover and timothy, and pasture. As all of the raw material is consumed on the farm, as well as a considerable amount of bought feed, the soil at Cloverlea is continually increasing in fertility.

Mr. Tannahill's cow stable, recently remodeled, is 34 feet wide and 100 feet long. A feature of the buildings is the big stave silo 16 by 34 feet. Mr. Tannahill usually has a surplus of ensilage left for summer feeding, and the next addition to the buildings is going to be a small silo to be devoted exclusively to summer feeding, so satisfactory has been their experience with ensilage for siloing. He already has a milking machine.

### A LUCRATIVE SIDE LINE

Mr. Tannahill does not believe in doing things by halves. Ever since he purchased his first Holstein he has been studying Holstein type, Hol-

stein records and Holstein pedigrees, until he is now so well informed on everything in connection with black and whites that his services are in demand as a buyer for other breeders. Last winter he shipped 40 head to California. The summer previous 10 head of pure-bred Holsteins were shipped to Australia. In addition, he has made smaller purchases for Canadian breeders. This lucrative side line has come Mr. Tannahill's way not as a streak of luck, but because he had taken the pains previously to thoroughly inform himself in all things in connection with his breed and had the energy to grasp the opportunity when he saw it.

There are two homes at Cloverlea Farm. Mr. Tannahill, Sr., still alive and healthy, and exceedingly interested in the Holsteins, lives in the old farmhouse of red brick. His son lives right alongside in a modern frame house. Both homes are of the kind that make people like to stay in the country. In the home of Mr. Tannahill, Jr., are such conveniences as furnace heating, running water—hot and cold—in the kitchen and a completely equipped bathroom. Mrs. Tannahill does not long for city conveniences. She has them. Even before Mr. Tannahill remodeled his stables, he recognized his debt to his helpmate by giving her a pleasant and convenient home.

#### A WOMAN'S WORK

We could not consider this story of the success that has attended Mr. Tannahill complete, without some mention of his home life. Mr. and Mrs. Tannahill recognize that there is more in life than dollars and cents, and that a pleasant home in infinitely better than a bank account. They believe that a woman is filling the place of a true helpmate when she has fulfilled her household duties and made home a pleasant place to live in. At Cloverlea it is not considered as part of the work of the farm woman to milk cows and feed pigs or calves. Who can expect a woman to be pleasant and companionable in the home when she has exhausted all her energies attempting to do work that is not truly hers?

We would venture to suggest that Mr. Tannahill has proved himself as successful as a husband and father as he has as a breeder of Holstein cattle. And there are a couple of smart youngsters down at Cloverlea who will agree with us.

—F. E. E.

#### Why More Sheep are Necessary

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

While touring Ontario on the Better Farming Special that has just completed a seven weeks' trip from Windsor on the west to Tilsonburg on the south, to Goderich, Owen Sound and Orillia on the north, and to Ottawa and the Quebec boundary on the east, I became more convinced than ever before that more sheep would not only be a source of revenue to our farmers but are practically a necessity as farm cleaners. With the help problem such a vexed one, even the best farmers have found it impossible to cope with the weeds that are fast taking possession, while the few (comparatively speaking) who keep sheep and practice rotation of crops are able to keep the weeds from going to seed, and thereby manufacture them into money values in the form of wool and mutton. At the same time they build up their soil.

Sheep will eat practically all weeds that exist. We have proved this statement to be fairly correct. While on the trip we availed ourselves of every opportunity to offer our sheep any weeds we could find (and I believe nearly all kinds can be found along the railway tracks), and we never found any that the sheep wouldn't eat. It is true there are a few that they are not fond of, especially after they are out in seed. These are Worm Seed Mustard, Red or Curled Dock and a very few others.

I believe the signs point to the "Golden Hoop" as a necessity. While some farmers have been driven out of the business by dogs and others by stump, stone or other poor fences, yet the great majority of farmers are ready to admit that sheep, intelligently handled, are as profitable, if not more profitable, than any other class of live stock, considering the capital and labor and the inexpensive housing required. Apart altogether from their inestimable value as scavengers, I might also say that very many farmers expressed themselves as intending to get into the sheep business on a small scale as soon as possible. I don't think it can happen too soon for the good of Ontario, and especially Eastern Ontario, where Bladder Campion, Perennial Thistle, Mustard, Buttercup, etc., etc., grow in abundance.

#### Test all Cattle When Purchasing

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

Ten to 12 per cent of all the dairy cattle of America are tubercular. Such is the estimate of veterinarians and investigators of continental reputation. We cannot, therefore, be too careful to see that all cattle brought into our herds from outside sources are free from this terrible disease.

I was recently reading in *The Farmers' Review* of Chicago of a man who bought five cows from a dealer. He did not have them tested as the dealer assured him that they were O. K. and was quite willing that they should be tested at once; in fact urged that they be tested immediately.

A few months later that farmer wanted to insure his cows and a condition to their being insured was that they pass the tuberculin test. They did not pass. Everyone of them was badly diseased. Then the farmer awoke to the fact that he had been "stung." In all probability the cattle, when he bought them, had been doped with tuberculin so that, had he tested when he purchased, they would not have reacted.

I know of a worse case than this one, and it happened in Canada and not far from here. An Ontario dairyman got tuberculosis in his herd through untested purchases, and before he was rid of the disease had slaughtered 18 milch cows.

We farmers, as the feeders of the race, owe it to consumers of our products to ensure that our products are perfectly healthy. We dairymen have a big responsibility in that the quality of milk that we supply the cities has such a large influence on infant mortality. It is therefore up to us to see that our herds are free of tuberculosis, the greatest scourge of humanity. If we have a clean herd we can best do this by buying all cattle subject to the tuberculin test.

#### Weaning Lambs

By R. C. Curtis.

The lambs should be weaned when three to four months old. If they are properly fed in a creep where they alone can have access to grain and forage, there will be no further trouble at weaning time. For a time after the lambs are weaned the mothers should be given no milk-producing feeds. The legumes and green grazing crops, especially should be withheld.

By withholding these feeds and allowing the lambs to suckle several times there should be no trouble with the udders unless it is with a very heavy milking ewe. If a lamb is allowed to return to a heavy milker she should first be milked out before the lamb is allowed to gorge itself and bring on digestive trouble.

Lambs which are to be sent to the market early on the season need not be weaned, but allowed to get every benefit of the mother's milk which will, when it is properly supplemented with grain and forage, give the lambs a full, plump appearance.

#### Seasonable Feeding for Seasonable Work

Arthur McCall, Ontario Co., Ont.

I see by recent articles in *Farm and Dairy* that hired men are given a hearing as well as their employers. I am, therefore, emboldened to offer a few suggestions on the feeding of the farm horse. I have been working with my present employer for a couple of years now, drive his best team and he admits that I can keep it in better shape and do more work with it than he could himself, or any man he ever had around the place.

I learned what I know about horse management from the first farmer with whom I ever worked in this country. One of the secrets of his success with horses was his careful feeding. "Seasonable feeding for seasonable work" was his motto. That man varied the amount of feed given just as the work varied. For instance, every Sunday he did not "feed up" the horses in order that they would have some vim on Monday. He knew that such a practice was more apt to bring the horses down with "Monday morning disease." Saturday night the horses got a small feeding of grain, usually not more than half their usual feed. Sunday morning the same, Sunday noon ditto and Sunday night again they got the full feeding. If the horses had to be laid off for a day or two in the middle of the week the same reduction in feed took place. Feeding was in variously varied according to the work to be done.

"Seasonable feeding for seasonable work" has been my motto ever since, and it accounts in large measure for my success with teams. It is really wonderful how, after you have driven a team for a few weeks, you get to know their requirements and can give them just exactly the feed they need. I pass on this suggestion for what it is worth.

#### The Hog in Summer

A. McIntosh, Russell Co., Ont.

The hog, being the fattest of all animals, is most susceptible to heat. They die very easily in hot weather. Even on days when the most experienced pig man thinks there is no danger, he is liable to find a fine hog ready to be buried. I have had this experience myself and wish to pass on a few of the ideas that I have gathered from these experiences.

In my opinion the ordinary hog lot is a regular death trap. Most of them are open and exposed to the blazing sun and where there is shelter it is one of the "A" shaped coops with no ventilation except for the one door and with an interior that is hotter than it is outside. Hogs suffer excessively under such conditions and even if none die it means delayed growth and consequent loss.

The farmer with a large well ventilated pigpen to which the hogs have access has little to worry him in hot weather. The pigs will do well in it. There is danger, however, in a pigpen no matter how large that is not well ventilated.

I believe that the ideal place for hogs in hot weather is in a well fenced piece of woodland, or lacking that, a well shaded pasture. Under such conditions hogs do not suffer from the heat and in the case of breeding hogs on a large pasture they will almost pick their living. In the case of market hogs grain must be fed in addition and they will make the best returns for it under such conditions.

On many farms I would pick the orchard as the best place available. If the hogs are well fed they will not do much rooting. Their droppings will add to the fertility of the soil and the apple crop will be immensely better under hog passage than if growing hay or grain. Likewise, the hogs will provide a market for "drop" fruit.

#### Cleaned on

T. G. Raynor,

Weeds propped  
of the farmers  
Special.

One weed, in passing notice is getting in on Campion is becoming Appie Hill in weeds to eradicate special campaign and salt as a result a handful of make a job of it testimonies as to farmer was very stage when the crown, it would I must confess and still press application to be to the many nr Bladder Campion Rattle Weed, W Bladder Weed, a ful one was learned ville, Ont., where as Silver Bell.

Some farmers if you got it out the fleshy root wouldn't grow again has put any string a plant to see it true. Until this them down.

NEW METHOD WITH A reputable farmer near Chesterville mustard flourishes profusion, says that got the start of weeds years in his oat row the time the mustard be noted that som where the soil the oats have come given him plenty of it lessens his crops bushels an acre. A the trick quicker a spray it with coppe to try such a meth lighter soil character

#### PRESEN

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#### PERENNIAL BOW

After Bladder Camp asked on how to go Thistle and Quack weeds. They seem to farm crops of any country.

Hops was always dealt with quite success in the right way. T "What are you going Saw Thistle that come That is the crux of need some law to keep to seed.

### Cleaned on the Better Farming Special

T. G. Raynor, B. S. A., Seed Division, Ottawa.

Weeds proved a very interesting topic to many of the farmers who visited the Better Farming Special.

One weed, in particular, is worthy of more than passing notice because of the wide distribution it is getting in comparatively recent years. Bladder Campion is becoming well known from Toronto to Apple Hill in Eastern Ontario as one of the worst weeds to eradicate. I believe there will be a general campaign on individual plants with spades and salt as a result of the advice given to always put a handful of salt on the freshly cut root to make a job of its destruction. Many were the testimonies as to the efficacy of this method. One farmer was very sure that if you cut it at the stage when the seeds were forming and below the crown, it would kill every plant so dealt with. I must confess to being skeptical on this point and still press home the salt application to be sure. To add to the many names already given to this plant such as Bladder Campion, Cow Bell, Rattle Weed, White Cockle, Bladder Weed, a very beautiful one was learned at Kemptonville, Ont., where it is known as Silver Bell.

Some farmers alleged that if you got it cut well down in the fleshy root stalk it wouldn't grow again. No one has put any string or wire on a plant to see if this were true. Until this is done salt them down.

### NEW MUSTARD WITH MUSTARD

A reputable farmer living near Chesterville who wild mustard flourishes in great profusion, says that he has got the start of wild mustard during the last four years in his oat crop, by clipping the fields about the time the mustard begins to blossom. It should be noted that his farm lies in creek bottom where the soil is pretty rich and consequently the oats have come on again very rapidly and given him plenty of straw. He hasn't found that it lessens his crops any, and he has harvested 80 bushels an acre. A six or seven cut mower does the trick quicker and cheaper he claims than to spray it with copper sulphate. I would be afraid to try such a method on high land or those of a lighter soil character.

### PRESERVING SOIL MOISTURE

After explaining one of the demonstrations in connection with farm drainage a young farmer from Eastern Ontario, when it was shown that if a man during the hot weeks in July was cultivating his corn field, he was making a dust blanket that would hold the moisture and help his corn, exclaimed, "Why I haven't been cultivating my corn for I thought that would make it all the drier by letting off the moisture."

### PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE AND QUACK GRASS

After Bladder Campion more questions were asked on how to get rid of the Perennial Sow Thistle and Quack Grass than about any other weeds. They seem to be taking the most toll in farm crops of any of the bad ones all over the country.

Hope was always held out that both could be dealt with quite successfully if it were gone about in the right way. The question was often raised "What are you going to do about the seed of the Sow Thistle that comes from the careless farmer?" That is the crux of the whole matter now. We need some law to keep the Sow Thistle from going to seed.

One farmer living near Chesterville said his neighbor had a very bad piece of Sow Thistle. He seeded it down and after taking off the hay crop he plowed it shallow. He cultivated it often enough to keep down growth appearing above the surface and in the fall plowed it deep. Next summer he planted it with corn and now he says it is clean of Sow Thistle.

The plan outlined by Professor Howitt, of the O. A. C., Guelph, was generally recommended for both Sow Thistle and Quack, viz., to summer fallow until about the middle of July. During the summer fallow process enrich with stable manure at the rate of 20 tons (12 or 13 loads) an acre. Sow rape in drills 26 or 30 inches apart in rows at the rate of one and one-half lbs of seed an acre, cultivate on into August, when the trick will be accomplished quite effectually. Other methods of smothering with cultivation and crops such as buckwheat and millet were also recommended.



### Products of General Farming and Much Industry

A system of cropping that continually reduces soil fertility may, for a short time, bring larger results than does general farming that tends to increase rather than diminish the fertility of the soil. Permanent returns, however, must be built on a permanent system of agriculture and farm buildings such as these here illustrated on the farm of Sherwood Colston, Halton Co., Ont., are most generally found where stock is largely kept.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

It was repeatedly pointed out that a small flock of sheep were most helpful agents in general weed destruction on the ordinary farm. All admitted this, but they wanted to know what about the roadside curbs.

"Put a tax of \$50 apiece on them," said one Scotch farmer who recently had his sheep worried by dogs in Glangerry County. "That would soon thin them out." A higher tax on dogs is an absolute necessity. More sheep are needed throughout the country.

### THICK AND THIN SEEDING

"I was always on advocate of thick seeding," said one man at Tweed, "until I had an experience one year in letting the hired man sow a field with unusually large well graded oats. He only got on a little over half the seed intended and heavy rains right away after seeding prevented reseed. The plants came up scarcely close enough to be neighborly. People asked me what I had planted in that field anyway as it was lying along the road. I was so ashamed of it that I turned them off with some evasive answer. However, it proved a good season for growth. The oats stood out, grew very rank and strong, and I harvested by actual tally 80 bushels of oats an acre. Since that I believe in a good fanning mill selection and not too thick seeding."

Land taxation made me mad when I first heard it discussed. The more I think of it, however, the more sensible it looks. What right has the community to tax things that I have produced by my own labor. All I have that belongs to the community is the community value of my land. That I do not object to paying for. This is the view of a plain farmer.—A. McLeod, Halton Co., Ont.

### A Dissatisfied Westerner

Wm. Gilbert, Alberta

The absence of the dairy cow was one of the first things that I noticed on coming to this country 10 years ago. By a dairy cow I mean one with good veining and udder and giving enough milk to pay good interest on labor and money invested.

I carefully studied up the various breeds common in this country and came to the conclusion that the Holstein is the farmer's cow. The Holstein is of good size, gives a lot of milk and the breed holds all records for butter production. Many, however, have a prejudice against the Holstein and I have had warm arguments without number in defence of my breed.

The worst enemy of the Holstein in this country, however, is the man who goes to Ontario and collects a bunch of pure bred scrub Holsteins and sells them to the farmers of this new country. I verily believe that some of the pure bred Holsteins brought to this country would not be classed so high as canners by an Alberta packing house. Many of them weigh only 800 lbs. when 10 to 15 years old and to make matters worse they are barren. Tricky dealers even go so far as to read the records that the cows have made and the farmer, without verifying those records, buys the animal. He finds himself with a cow that is dry, barren and has not enough meat on its bones to make a meat pie.

### AN ABUSED MARKET

There is a market for any quantity of good grade or pure bred dairy cattle in this country. The Westerner does not kick at paying a good price for a good animal. The poor stock shipped in, however, has given people a bad impression of Ontario dairy cattle, as naturally they judge the quality of Ontario cows by the kind we get in the West. Fortunately the grade cows have been of a superior sort.

We breeders here in Alberta, who have a good class of cattle for sale, find that these Eastern shipments have done us tremendous injury. So great is the prejudice against the Holstein that it was hard to persuade a man wanting cattle to even take a look at the shipments arriving the latter part of last winter. And why should he? Some of them could not give enough milk to nurse a calf, which the native cow does quite easily.

There is not a cow to 100 acres of land in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The people are willing to go in for stock if Ontario breeders will supply the demand with good animals. There is a good market assured for years to come,—for good stuff.

I often wonder if those of us who produce milk for the city realize just what a serious responsibility is ours. Human life depends on our care of cows, stable and milk. It is said that bad milk causes more infants to die than any other single cause. If that is so we farmers are partly responsible. Let us clean up even if it costs money to do so. The man who makes an effort to be clean will soon find, as I did, that cleanliness or fitness is largely a habit. If we don't clean up of our own accord city health officials will have to make us do so. And then what a protest will be heard from the dirty dairyman.—"Milkman," York Co., Ont.

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### The Western Fair Circuit

The Western Fair has already established its reputation as "The Granary of the Empire." Last year at the Toronto Exhibition western bred animals cleaned up a large part of the prize money in the beef classes. And the returns from western fairs this year show that dairy cattle, too, are coming into their own in the west and that the foundations for a great dairy industry are already being laid.

At Calgary this year for instance, entries in the dairy classes were larger than ever before. No one questioned the improvement in quality. In many classes the winners had previously won renown at Canada's greatest Eastern fair.

#### HOLSTEINS AT CALGARY

In the Holstein classes at Calgary, there was the keenest competition. With one exception, Mr. I. Bateman of Innisfail, all of the year's exhibitors were back in the ring, and in addition several new breeders, such as Mr. Joseph Laycock, Crossley Bros., of Macleod; J. B. Cowley, Nevis and Carlyle, of Calgary; R. W. Trotter of Calgary, also had a few animals out of the herd that he has just established.

The outstanding animal in the black and white exhibit was Mennen's aged bull, Sir Pietertje of Riverside, bred by J. W. Richardson. Carlyle Bros. came second, and W. J. Tregillus, third. Laycock had the first animals in three of the remaining bull classes and the reserve champion in their Korydke Hengerveld Beauty.

The cow classes were all closely contested. The general type favored was a light one with the red outside that would meet with the favor of Eastern breeders. They were all, however, of good producing stock and the kind that should do their best credit to the West. In the Holstein classes, Huld and Wayne Johanna Lass, was again declared champion with Wilfred Nelson in the second place with Kilkenny De Kol's Girl. The champion female, Alberta, bred, was Laycock's Korydke Jewel Hengerveld.

#### THE AYRSHIRE CLASSES

The Ayrshire showing was not as large as that of the Holsteins, but in point of quality fully as good. J. J. Richards of Red Deer and Roland Ness, De Winton, divided the money fairly equally, while W. H. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., had a few good ones. Here the judge, Mr. Geo. Sangster, found that his opinion did not always correspond with that of the ring outsiders. Out West they are inclined to overlook fine points in breed conformation, providing their make up has lots of scale and shows the ability to produce milk. On this reason many of the spectators were inclined to favor the stock showed by Richards whereas the judge awarded Ness the money. On the whole Ness was more successful in the aged classes, capturing both male and female championships, while Richards came out strong in the young stuff, bred by himself.

Jerseys were not so strong as at previous fairs. The exhibit of B. H. Bull & Sons was not a feature as in other years. R. W. Trotter, Calgary, was the only herd exhibitor. L. R. Hyde, Calgary, and T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont., showed individuals.

#### AT WINNIPEG

The dairy classes were the feature of the cattle exhibit at the Winnipeg fair. Beef cattle had fallen off in number of entries, but dairy cattle more than filled up the vacancy, many of which goes to show that Manitoba farmers are realizing that they have a big responsibility in supplying the ever growing cities of the West, and are getting ready for their work by supplying themselves with the only

cattle equal to the job, those of the dairy breeds.

The Holstein exhibit should again be mentioned in the same breath with that of previous years. It was incomparably superior. The splendid herd of A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont., created a sensation. Other exhibitors were: W. H. Cummings, Glendon, Man.; A. P. Potter, Langbank, Sask., and H. Hancock, Dominion City, Man. Hardy won first in aged bulls with Prince Hengerveld Pietertje. He also got first and second in two-year-old bulls, first and fourth in junior bull calves, while Cummings gathered in first money in yearling bull and senior class.

Competition was not keen in female classes, and Hardy cleaned up most of the money. In the awarding of the female championships the judge seemed to many to make a questionable choice. The pick of the ringers was Belle Model Johanna Hardy's first prize aged cow that had the previous week broken the Canadian 7-day record for butter fat, making 32.14 lbs. of butter in seven days. She was of splendid conformation, but a little faulty in the udder, and a junior calf was placed ahead of her.

#### AYRSHIRE AWARDS

The Ayrshire exhibit was the largest representation of the breed ever seen in the prairie provinces. P. J. McArthur, usually the star exhibitor was not on hand, but R. R. Ness took his place. He met with strong competition in the aged class, but Roland Ness, De Winton, Alta., W. H. Mortson & Son, Fairlight, Sask., W. Braid, Oak River, Man., and J. W. Briggs, Winnipeg.

There was no question about the first place in the aged class, Hobsland Masterpiece, almost a perfect type bull, was first, and second. Burnside Lucy Cavalier, the best recently purchased by Mr. Ness from Michael, Mich., was worth \$800, was first prize two-year-old bull, Mortson in second place.

In the cow classes there was the keenest of competition, 13 good ones coming out in the aged class. Ness got first on Torris Bunch, Roland Ness second, and Briggs third and fourth. In the remaining female classes the Ness brothers divided the first awards, excepting in the yearling heifer class, where Mortson came first. Hobsland Masterpiece and Torris Bunch were declared champions in the male and female sections.

#### Valuing Time

Two young men led their horse from the stable and began hitching up. One did not seem to work any faster than the other, yet his horse was hitched up before the other man than three-fourths through. Being a casual observer, my wonder was piped and later I made investigation.

Here was the difference: In one case the hitch-block was attached to the breeching and had to be wrapped around the shaft several times as then buckled; in the other case they were already attached to the shaft and snaps made the connection. In one case a strap had to be wrapped twice around the shaft at the single; in the other case a fixed loop made this unnecessary. One set of reins had to be buckled into the hitch, the other snapped in. On one single-rope the keeper for holding the tugs was a narrow strip of leather, one end of which had to be drawn through a small hole in the shaft, the other end of which was a small metal hook dropped over the tug at a touch.

Since that time, I have attached more importance to the value of spare time in these little things during the winter, and saved sixty times during the year in just as much as sixty minutes saved once during the day.—P. C. Grose, in Successful Farming.

Rev. of your subscription NOW.

Editor, F. J. asks a question for answer, and of more public than that of a farmer who the boy who tired free from that a boy from, but to buy stock necessary many years from debt.

To the elections in the curious anomaly that rural Ontario meaning that would for the reasonable of being offered ings erected were the price, and still says the does not yield is the matter. The question is any man that moral right this world to his own, and inherit nothing. The latter class labor for arms, when a sea comes through of some nature falls into were given by of all mankind.

CONCERNED In England ritories of land were not own in all three of ence in principle all these cases. poly, but on 0. It would seem ing questions this question must be settled, stored to their rights in the new political. George, states which we sh— "That all m the use and provided by each man has the use and endorsed by his him further. I care the individual in the elements of property. And one is secured ty in the product one have, and what is not th

LAND COM His idea is land as the join people just as etc. are treated many shareh he says he is sion of those land could be any who wished the communis price, but the price should have improvements h

HOW SHALL THE PEOPLE BE FED?

Two Answers to "Amateur Economist"

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of July 10, "Amateur Economist" asks a question of far-reaching importance to the people of Canada: How shall the people be fed? It is a question for political economists to answer, and one which perhaps should be of more interest to the consuming public than to the producer.

IS ONTARIO FOR SALE

To the close observer to-day conditions in the country must present a curious anomaly. One writer has said that rural Ontario is now for sale, meaning that the majority of farmers would sell their farms if they got a reasonable offer. Many farms are being offered at the price of the buildings erected on them; never before were the prices of farm products so high, and still as "Amateur Economist" says the average farm investment does not yield bank interest. What is the matter?

The question has arisen in my mind, Has any man a right to own land? By what moral right is one man born to this world to inherit a fine farm all his own, and his hired man born to inherit nothing, and the majority of the latter class practically doomed to labor for others all their lives? We rise in arms, or are beginning to rise, when we see a few men become millionaires through obtaining a monopoly of some natural resources such as waterfalls, mines, forests, etc., which were given by the Creator for the use of all mankind.

CONCENTRATED OWNERSHIP

In England a few men own vast territories of land. In Canada many men own small territories. But in all three cases there is the difference in principle? Does ownership in all these cases not constitute a monopoly, but on different scales?

It would seem that before these vexing questions can be settled aright, this question of legal rights to land must be settled, and all must be restored to their natural and equal rights in the common heritage. That George, states two simple principles which we should all remember: "First.—That all men have equal rights to the use and enjoyment of the elements provided by nature. Second.—That each man has an exclusive right to the use and enjoyment of what is produced by his own labor." To quote him further, he says: "To fully secure the individual right of property the elements of labor we must treat property. And conversely, where one is secured the full right of property in the produce of his labor, no one else has any right of property in what is not the produce of his own labor."

LAND COMMUNITY PROPERTY

His idea is in short to sell the land as the joint property of the people just as mines, railroads, etc., are treated as the joint property of many shareholders. Land could thus be held by the state, in the secure possession of these using it, and unused land could be taken possession of by any who wished to use it, by paying to the community a fair rent for the privilege they enjoy, but this privilege should have no reference to any improvements he has made on it or to

any profit due to the use of his labor and capital.

Of this method, Herbert Spencer says: "Such a doctrine is consistent with the highest state of civilization, may be carried out without involving a community of property, and need cause no very serious revolution in existing arrangements. The change required would be simply a change of landlords. Separate ownership would merge into the joint stock ownership of the public. Instead of being in the possession of individuals the country would be held by the great corporate body so-called. A state of things so ordered morally is in perfect harmony with the moral law. Under it all men would be equal landlords, all men would be alike free to become tenants. Clearly, therefore, on such a system the earth might be enclosed, occupied and cultivated in entire accordance to the law of equal freedom."

How does this idea appeal to "Amateur Economist"? To many, no doubt, it will appear ridiculous. Rank Socialism may be carried out by Socialists, as Henry George was not counted one of them. Land-owners especially will be antagonistic to it, yet who virtually own their land? Is it not the Crown? What they buy is not land, but the deed to the land. Will they buy land without a deed? No. Let them neglect to pay their taxes for a year and it will be brought home forcibly to them who owns the land.

These are just a few questions and thoughts which "Amateur Economist's" article has stirred up. I hope others will join in the discussion and give their views on this important question.—Land-owner." Russell Co., Ont.

Standardize Land Values

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have just read with much interest the article by "Amateur Economist" in answer to the question: How shall the people be fed? I think that he is on the right track. It is very evident that, from a national point of view the situation is grave.

I do not propose to go into a whole lot of detail as to how this state of affairs arose: I mean all that comes under the "high cost of living." We can call it what we like, the "cost high living" or anything else we have a mind to, but it is still a serious matter. All I want to do is to make one plain and concrete suggestion. It is that the nation get busy and standardize the value of land according to the standpoint of those who want to produce homes for themselves.

I know that there will be a great howl raised by some at such a suggestion, but you will greatly oblige me by putting this proposition before the people of this country. If you will analyze this proposition thoroughly I think that it will be found to hold water all right.

It is a well known fact that, whenever there is any considerable demand for the ownership of property, that pernicious device, the speculating real estate man, is ever ready to place insurmountable barriers in the way of the man who wants a home for his family.—L. D. McClintock, B. S. A., Covansville, Que.

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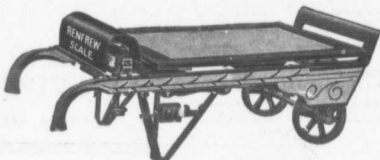
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## HORTICULTURE

### Modern Vegetable Marketing

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

Some years ago the rule to ship some kinds of vegetables in barrels, hogheads, boxes, or other packages. There, some changes. To-day we find many varieties of vegetables in packages of various kinds, attractively labelled and containing a definite amount of some varied commodity.

Things have changed with men's ideas. The marketing of many kinds of horticultural products has followed somewhat closely along commercial lines. Packages vary little now, as more advanced ideas have wrought out a new system, whereby more standard packages are used. This has proved very advantageous. It is rather confusing to have a large number of packages and as many different prices attached to them. We find some markets quote some lines of vegetables at so much per strap, so much per box, so much per hamper, and many other ways, which causes considerable confusion, but from the leading shipping centres now we find celery in cases of four to six dozen, tomatoes in four basket carriers and some in six basket carriers, cukes in what are called half-hammer hampers, lettuce the same, potatoes in barrels containing 165 pounds, and so on. These packages being standard, buyers know what to expect when a quotation is given.

#### A GOOD BRAND RECOGNIZED

Some growers or shippers are using a brand or trade mark to distinguish the quality of the goods which they market, and much to their advantage. As buyers soon recognize a good brand and ask for it on the market. A brand should include the name and address of the grower or shipper, as also the variety of contents of the package.

Much of the fruit and vegetable products are sent to market to some commission house to be sold for the best price obtainable on a basis of 10 per cent. commission. This is at times a very satisfactory method, but it is not always the best. In the marketing of perishable stuff, we must do the best thing possible in order to avoid loss, and an commission merchant has usually a large trade to cater to, their services are very necessary to assist distribution, although some think otherwise.

For shipping hot house tomatoes we are using boxes measuring six by nine by 19 inches and containing 20 pounds. These are all wrapped in tissue paper with the grower's name, and the box has a lithographic label on one end, and each end has a metal band of sheet iron nailed around it for security. These boxes are made of pine one-quarter of an inch thick and planed on one side. We also use corrugated paper all around the inside of the boxes as protection to the fruit. For hot house cucumbers we use the 11 quart basket, with a label pasted on the top before covers are made up.

#### PACKAGES FOR VARIOUS CROPS

Lettuce is shipped in boxes and barrels, asparagus in 11 quart baskets, radishes in boxes, cuttings in bushel baskets, wax beans, field grown tomatoes, peppers and egg plant in the 11 quart baskets. Canteloupes are shipped in bushel crates and baskets, also in 11 and 16 quart baskets.

Close attention is given to careful growing, packing and shipping. Every order received each day up to five o'clock is shipped promptly. Promptness in filling orders is to be regarded as one of the great essentials to suc-

### Marketing E.-ly Apples

J. H. Holland, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The marketing of early ripening varieties of apples is a matter which, if better understood and better managed, would make the growing of this fruit more profitable than it is at present.

The first, and very important one, is the picking of the fruit at the proper stage of ripeness. For the general benefit of the grower, the dealer and the consumer, it would be well if the rules were made to never pick early apples for the market, unless they are to be picked for that purpose, until they are nearly all ripe and at their best. This will apply particularly to the Duchess and Wealthy varieties. The present system of picking them green, often when many of them are little more than half grown, is all a mistake. And in an orchard where there is a considerable quantity of this fruit, the cause is quite a serious loss to the grower.

#### LATE PICKING IMPROVES QUALITY

Like the strawberry, early ripening varieties of apples improve in flavor, and increase greatly in size during the ripening stage of their growth. They also, by getting better colored, improve greatly in appearance. If picked when all are a little on the green side, those that are large enough to pass for packing have not yet got their full size, and will not measure up as they would a few days later, while large numbers that have to be thrown out as culls, would then be large enough to pack for market.

If apples were allowed to get to their best on the tree, then carefully picked, and packed in a way to be attractive, far better results might be obtained than this has been by allowing so much green fruit to be dumped on the market. The inferior fruit has been a loss to the grower in every respect. It means a loss in not having as large a quantity as they would otherwise be. It means a loss through having to take a lower price for the fruit, on account of its going to market a very inferior quality to what it should be. And it also means the damaging of the market for this product.

#### BARELY PICKING UNNECESSARY

Of course buyers, and shippers will not agree with me. They will say that it is necessary to pick this fruit quite green in order to stand shipping. But their contention is not correct. Perhaps few persons have any idea how long a ripe Duchess apple will keep sound, under ordinary care, in a cool dry place. I have made repeated tests by leaving several ripe specimens to find out how long they would keep sound. I found that most of them kept till December, while many of them were sound well on in the winter.

It is not meant by this to say that it would be wise to attempt to keep early apples for late shipping, but to show that when it is ripe it will stand shipping as well as if picked green. The apples to most early kinds, and to most late varieties as well. The last few days of the growth of the apple when it is ripening, has a great deal to do with the size of the fruit, and the appearance in color as well. Good fruit is the essential in the business. To get this there must be careful picking at the proper time, and this with honest, and attractive packing is necessary in order to ensure a good market, and profitable return.

Do not grow vegetables to think. Give them plenty of room for full development.

Now seeds of perennial plants to transplant later. If they are carefully winnowed they will flower early next season.

## POULTRY

### Tuberculosis

*By Dr. W. D. Nunnally*  
Numerous cases have been diagnosed as "going light" fatter, and proved to be tuberculous. The following are some promises where it or has been present in the form of eggs, or hot caused by germs or organisms known as Tuberculosis. This is a very parasitic, and dangerous to the animal body but soil protected from the effects of years.

#### TRANSMISSION

The disease is transmitted directly from one fowl to healthy fowls. Doubtless more fowls are infected from the droppings of diseased birds, which serve as a means of the disease's spread.

Some of the outbreaks noticed in this disease among fowls is by means of the tubercle. The general appearance received at this laboratory, and experiment, was not been such as we suspect that they were either a cold or an instance on/of the pale comb and was a condition which has been termed "going light" etc.

#### WHY NOT REVEAL

The disease develops as well as in other after they are noticed. It lingers for months because of the slowness and lack of interest in curing it, this disease has been allowed to go on a number of poultry ranches. At times the disease from tuberculous raised spot, varying in color from a white to a blue in color. This condition is a tubercle.

It is not a tubercle, but a tubercle, later it is gritty. This can be detected them with a knife. In the chicken the organs selected as the liver becomes emaciated with small spots which may be soft or hard depending upon the stage. At times the incised with tubercles also be found in the supporting the intestines or "lights" are rarely

#### PREVENTION

In order to prevent becomes necessary to surroundings. The brooder should be well should have plenty of space should not be crowded in quantity. The house should be a year. The drinking should be cleaned

When healthy birds should be possible into new quarters remaining in the this is not possible, the should be separated from the house and



**POULTRY YARD**

**Tuberculosis of Fowls**

By Dr. W. L. Boyd

Numerous cases of liver troubles have been diagnosed by poultrymen as "going light," spotted fever, fatty liver, and rheumatism, have proved to be tuberculosis.

Tuberculous fowls are usually found on premises where the disease is present or has been present in either cattle or hogs, or both. The disease is spread by germs or minute vegetable organisms known as the Bacterium Tuberculosis. This organism is strictly parasitic, and does not find conditions favorable for growth outside of the animal body but it may live in the soil produced from sunshine for a number of years.

**TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE**

The disease or infection may be transmitted directly from a tuberculous fowl to healthy ones, but it is undoubtedly more frequently spread through the droppings of tuberculous cattle or hogs. The droppings of the diseased birds contain the germs which serve as a means of disseminating the disease through the entire flock.

Some of the outbreaks have been brought to notice through the finding of this disease among cattle and hogs, by means of the tuberculin test.

The general appearance of the fowls received at this laboratory for diagnosis, and experimental purposes, has not been such as would lead one to suspect that they were sick with tuberculosis or any other disease. In one instance one of the fowls had a very pale comb and was extremely thin, a condition which has been popularly termed "going light" by poultry raisers.

**WHY NOT RECOGNIZED**

The disease develops slowly among fowls as well as in other animals, and after they are noticed to be ill, they linger for months before they die. Because of the slowness of the disease, and lack of interest and curiosity concerning it, this disease has probably been allowed to go unrecognized by a number of poultry raisers.

The chief bodily alteration arising from tuberculosis is a small, usually raised spot, varying in size, and ranging from a white to a yellowish white in color. This constitutes what is called a tubercle. The tubercle is soft at first, and of a chalklike consistency, later it becomes hard and gritty. This can be determined by cutting them with a knife.

In the chicken the liver is the chief organ affected as the point of attack. The liver becomes enlarged and covered with small spots or tubercles, which may be soft or calcified (gritty) depending upon the stage of the disease. At times the intestines may be covered with tubercles and they may also be found in the sheolite tissue supporting the intestines. The lungs or "lights" are rarely affected.

**PREVENTION**

In order to prevent this disease it becomes necessary to provide sanitary surroundings. The hen house or brooder should be well ventilated and should have plenty of sunshine. The manure should not be allowed to accumulate in quantity. The interior of the house should be whitewashed twice a year. The drinking jars should be cleaned by boiling, and the feeding places should be cleaned regularly.

When an outbreak appears the healthy birds should be removed, if possible, into new quarters, the sick ones remaining in the old quarters. If this is not possible, then the sick fowls should be separated from the healthy ones and the house should be thor-

oughly disinfected. Tuberculous chicken carcasses should not be fed to swine as the latter may contract the disease from the carcasses. Eggs from tuberculous fowls should be considered as unsafe for food and should not be used unless thoroughly cooked. If tuberculous fowls are placed on the market they should be sold subject to inspection.

**The Clergy's Influence on Agriculture**

J. G. Cox, Colchester Co., N. S.

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy I noticed an interesting little article, "Catholic Priests as Agricultural Experts," by J. A. Macdonald. From what I have learned by my own observations, I do not think Mr. Macdonald has overshot his mark. I could cite numerous instances of the interest that reverend gentlemen of all denominations have taken in improving agricultural conditions in their respective neighborhoods. One instance in particular comes to my mind.

A few years ago, while on a trip to the west coast, I happened to chat with one of the brakemen on the train. We were just then passing through a section of New Brunswick, some distance north of Moncton. I noticed that in certain parts of this section the farms seemed to indicate a more progressive type of owners than did the average run of farms through which we had been passing. I drew the brakeman's attention to the difference I had noticed.

**THANK THE CLERGY**

"Yes," said he, "quite a number of the passengers notice it and do you know, the parish priest is responsible for the whole improvement. He is a wide awake fellow and is certainly doing fine work in getting the farmers to improve their places."

I have noticed from time to time in the columns of the press, schemes for giving agricultural instruction to clergymen and school teachers who could then disperse through the community the knowledge so obtained. I believe that the ridicule that has been heaped upon those schemes, largely by those who pride themselves on being "practical," is in a large measure unwarranted.

I am not prophesying big things for any of these plans. I can realize, however, that a man who has had a chance to note agricultural methods in different parts of the country (as many of our clergymen have had) can exert a large influence for good, especially in backward sections. Even if he can't milk 12 or 14 cows an hour he might have a better grasp of some of the problems in farming than the man who has always lived with his nose to the ground, and has never been out of his own district.

**Woodchuck Remedies**

F. L. Washburn.

The woodchuck, or "ground hog" is so destructive to gardens that a few remedial measures may be resorted to.

White muslin strips may be tied to the pavine supports about a foot above the ground, at intervals of about a foot in the row, to keep the animal away.

Cotton or oskum may be wrapped around a stone soaked in carbon bisulphid, and the mass rolled into the hole as far as possible. In order that the holes may be the fullest possible effect, close the hole as tightly as possible.

A good marksman with a rifle, stationed where he can secure a good view of the infested field, may prove effective.

Blasting powder and a long fuse are sometimes used and so is the steel trap.

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REPLACE the pestilent draught, dangerous and offensive odors closet with an indoor closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flushing system. Have city conveniences in your home. Safeguard family health by installing a "Tweed" Closet Sanitary and Odorless.

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**ADVERTISE** in these popular columns which others find so profitable costs you only \$1.40 an inch

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**"FOOTLIFT"**  
**Plows IN GANG OR SULKY STYLES**

**OUR "Footlift" Sulky and "Footlift" Gang** became instant favorites with users. The buyer of either one has his plow fitted with proper standards and moldboard, and with knife or rolling colter, according to his needs and land. After getting it, he can set his plow to different furrow widths and depths, as desired.

A youth can operate the "Footlift" and do as perfect work as a man with a hand plow. The furrow wheels keep the furrow straight. The big land wheel keeps the easy-riding "Footlift" at uniform depth of furrow. The wheels have dust-proof bearings with oil reservoir. The frame is best steel.

The relief feature in both these plows, allows the plow to rise over stones without breakage, independent of the operator. See our catalogue.

LET us send you our Catalogue. It tells about the "Footlift" Plows, and a post card brings it to you, free. Why not write for it to-day.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED**  
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**THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED**  
Montreal, SMITHS FALLS, St. John, N. B.

## FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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**2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$100 a year.** Single copies are sent to all subscribers, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. A year's subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are carefully edited as the reading columns, and because we protect our readers by turning away suspicious advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our subscribers, we will guarantee, if you advise us, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurred within one year of the date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. If it is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### STOPPING THE LEAKS

A Toronto business man, in discussing the progress of the manufacturing business with which he is connected, gave much of the credit for its success to his father. "My father," said he, "was the greatest man to stop leaks I ever saw. He was quite content to let the rest of us go ahead with the so-called big things in business, while he followed up and closed the leaks. Those leaks that he stopped really represent the profits of our concern. With them running wide open as the rest of us left them, we would be making ends meet and no more."

What a difference there would be in the net income of many farmers if there was only someone around to stop the leaks! For instance, what does it profit a man to grow good crops and then feed them to poor cows? A dairy farmer in Eastern Ontario has recently answered this

question to his own satisfaction at least. He had always been considered a good farmer. He had grown as good crops as anyone in his neighborhood. But he hadn't got ahead very fast.

He became infected with the cow testing "microbe." At the end of a few months of record taking, he found that he had been selling the produce raised on his farm at just half price; that is, the checks from the cheese factory paid for only half of the feed the cows had eaten when as extra labor involved in feeding as compared with marketing the hay and grain was considered and the extra investment taken into account.

This was a revelation to him. Without more ado he got rid of his poor cows, bought in a bunch of good ones, and is now realizing full market prices for his produce, and, in addition, is keeping up the fertility of his farm. He is making more money and making it easier than he ever did before.

That was a good-sized leak to stop all at once, wasn't it? Probably there are other leaks around this man's farm that, with his awakened sensibilities, he will proceed to find and eliminate. And by-the-way perhaps some of the rest of us can afford to look for leaks—and stop them.

### THE LURE OF CANADA

Speaker Champ Clark, of the United States House of Representatives, is one of those leading Americans who is apprehensive concerning the ultimate results to the United States of the flow of its best farmers from the central western states to the Canadian west. "This drainage," he says, "is costing the United States millions of dollars annually while the moral influence upon the future of the United States by foreign emigration, replacing those United States citizens who are leaving, is incalculable. The character of the emigrants who are flocking across the border into Canada is of the highest. There is not a bad or shiftless man in the lot. They are seeking to better their conditions. They almost invariably take their families with them. In one week not long since 1,845 United States farmers with \$388,500 in cash and \$145,000 in personal property crossed into Western Canada. The principal reason they expatriate themselves is the lure of cheaper lands and less stringent land laws as to home steading."

Like many other leading Americans, Champ Clark is anxious that something shall be done to stop this flow of emigrants. Unlike many others, he sees that it is due not to our system of production but to the fact that land is cheaper in Western Canada than in the Western States. Thus he proves, what Farm and Dairy has steadily contended, that high land values instead of benefiting farmers as a whole and permanently, help to drive people off the farm by leading them to sell their land and go where land may be obtained more cheaply. Further, would-be immi-

grants are prevented from settling on that land because of its high cost.

Champ Clark represents the State of Missouri. Many thousands of farmers have left that State for Canada in spite of the fact that there are thousands of acres of good farm land in the State of Missouri not under cultivation. Why then do they leave? Simply because the farmers who own this land, while unable to work it to advantage themselves, owing to shortage of labor and other causes, are holding it at values that are so high. It pays farmers' sons and others who would like to use this land to go somewhere else where land is less expensive. As yet Champ Clark does not see that were his state to take all taxes of improvements and place them on land values, these farmers, and others who are holding their land out of use and also out of reach of the average would-be purchaser, would be led to do something with that land, in fact to sell it at a price which would make it possible for others who would create and work it to advantage.

Were the State of Missouri to adopt such a measure of reform thousands of acres of the farm land of Missouri now held idle would quickly be brought into use, and much, if not all, of the tide of emigration from that State to Canada would be stayed. The fact also that those who obtained this land would not be taxed for putting up homes and farm buildings, erecting silos, building fences and digging under drains, would be an added inducement for its citizens to remain in that state. It is fortunate that forces are at work which are helping us to see the folly of a system of taxation which encourages the holding of land idle and discourages those who would improve their land by making improvements thereon.

There is something reassuring about water that is drawn cool and refreshing from the depths of the farm well.

### Unseen Danger

One who would never drink city water unless it had previously been sterilized, drinks from the old well on the farm with never a thought of danger. And yet samples of water forwarded to the Ontario Agricultural College for analysis continue to indicate a large number of well waters unfit for use. The same report comes from Ottawa, where water from many wells all over the country is tested each year. For the safeguarding of our own health and the health of those dependant on us, it behooves us farmers to make sure by bacteriological or chemical analysis that our well water is pure and fit for use.

The legislation that prohibits the importation into British Columbia of pure-bred cattle that have not successfully passed the tuberculin test, is having a beneficial effect outside of that province altogether. The fact that the market of a whole province is closed to pure-

### Cooperation First

The second Irish proposition is that in working out the three-fold reform (agricultural education, better business methods and improved social life) you must begin with the reorganization of the farmers' co-ops. This is a very good thing for two reasons. Experience shows that much of the money spent in teaching farmers how to produce more is now wasted, because from lack of organization, they have no control over the marketing of their product, and middle men continue to take away their profit and levy an enormous tax upon the consumer as well. It is also found that until rural folk have learned to come together in the business of their lives, and have found it to their mutual advantage to do so, it is not easy to get them to come together for the higher purposes of social and intellectual advancement. On the other hand, where cooperation is practiced and the consequent cooperative spirit is evoked you find the business organization being used to improve social conditions. In the terms of our text, you must begin with better farming, better business, better life, and you must begin with better business.—Sir Horace Plunkett before the Southern Commercial Commission.

Adopt stock unless guaranteed free from tuberculosis has led to a wider use of the tuberculin test in the stock breeding sections of Eastern Canada. It has opened the eyes of Eastern breeders to the prevalence and the means of tuberculosis. It has made them more careful in their purchases. The day is not far distant when the same legislation will be enforced in every province in Canada, if we may judge from the success of the British Columbia experiment.

The Dominion Government has appropriated \$10,000,000 for the improvement of agriculture. For this it deserves hearty commendation. In due time its supporters will see that the public is fully informed concerning its generosity. With much less discussion it gave \$15,000,000 to the companies represented by those millionaires, McKenzie & Mann. Why we hear as much about their generosity in this respect? Which expenditure was the most needed? Which will do the most good?

### Something Practical

(Hoard's Dairyman.)

Years ago Prof. I. P. Roberts, at the head of the Cornell College of Agriculture, with the aid of Professor Wing, took the college herd of non-pregnant dairy cows, averaging 3,000 pounds of milk per cow, and in a few years of good breeding and weeding out, brought them up to an average of 7,463 pounds with a butterfat yield of 302 pounds. It is this Professor Roberts did nothing more than the humblest farmer can do, and if he improves his herd he will have to do it.

All there was to it was holding steadily to the best registered blood in the sire that could be procured, good feeding, retaining the best and disposing of the poorest. There is no great secret about it. Any farmer, if he has the disposition, can do it. That is the difference in financial reward between doing business with cows that yield only 120 pounds of butterfat annually and a herd that averages 3,000 pounds. That difference might be the ambition of every farmer, and the resolve that he will travel the same road.

### Farm Crops Sells

T. G. Hayward, Sec'y. This is a busy time with having over some of the grain crop fast approach for cutting, he says the way to turn. He absorbed in getting housed.

I have been wondering how you get along where his takes for next season's crop he will be looking for future crop seed and his take again. This is your attention to be getting the man will sole side examination.

FIELD AD. If he had some he would at least every piece of grain that ripens quick. That is the part.

### AD. T.

xperimenting in your paper the question time come up. — Should I use sheep or, should I use There are ad Each gets away when that necessary is gotten into it.

If you find the human interest in your copy may be long, or the golden head of the Big, success agency continues follows:

"But if I were and one man got up and Gentlemen: Thank you for your and then sat down up and told me the for Smith I would ward the downfall and, worse than that house-rent and groceries higher, and I proved to me being trying to help me help Smith to be ely sure I would vot

"It is the difference sell this to you if and I've made this for you, and you know, the biggest world if you buy it Every business in its human interest, wouldn't endure.

It is this human want to get into copy whether it is it is long.

Then get your into a good live, and GUARANTEEING the class of p the money and w your goods.

You will always in mind when you in Farm and Dairy prosperous dairy faclusively through, — "The Paper Farm

Farm Crops Improved by Selection

T. G. Bygner, Seed Division, Ottawa. This is a busy time for farmers. With having over or nearly so, and some of the grain harvested and the rest fast approaching the condition for cutting, he doesn't know which way to turn. His whole thought is absorbed in getting his crops safely housed.

I have been wondering if it wouldn't pay him to take a little time to consider where his seed is to come from for next season's crop. If he is wise he will be looking ahead and planning for future crops. Too often the seed and of his plans only mature when his land is ready for seeding again. This is usually too late for attention to be given to even a good janning mill selection let alone a table examination of his seed.

FIELD SELECTION

If he had some well defined plan, he would at least observe that in every piece of grain, there is a part that ripens quite early and evenly. That is the part he should keep his

eye upon to furnish his seed supply for the next year. It shouldn't be considered a hard thing to haul this in and store it by itself. When threshing the seed may be kept in a bin by itself and early in the spring it could be well cleaned and graded. Is there anything in doing this?

Professor Zavitz says so, as a result of carefully watching his experiments. A number of farmers who have tried it, say so. What they say? They say that such seed has strong vitality, grows rapidly and pays well for the little trouble involved.

THE BEST METHOD OF ALL

It may be that some are really anxious to increase their yields through seed selection. To them I would say they can do it if they are willing to pay the price and are willing to pay the price. It is done by taking sufficient time to select 30 or 40 lbs. of grain in the straw from the choicest plants in the crop and sow this seed, after cleaning it well, the following spring on a breeding plot. Every year, if this method were followed, the best would be obtained from the best and the highest standard of seed obtained and maintained. It would save time in looking around for some seed grain to buy next spring that was thought to be better than your own.

See how it would work out in potatoes. Experiments go to prove that the best crops of potatoes come from using the largest and smoothest tubers for seed. Supposing a farmer when digging his potatoes would go over the crop and set aside some of the best tubers then for his seed stock. This could have been facilitated by staking out some of the most vigorous hills and digging them first for seed.

A number of progressive farmers are following out the plans laid down by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association with good results. Every farmer should make some effort in improving his seed from year to year, because it would spell larger crops, which would pay.

A Hollow Brick Silo

Jno. Wilson, Halton Co., Ont.

I built four cement silos and have been well satisfied with them. I was anxious to build another this year on a farm that was without one. I was unable to meet with any one to undertake the job, and noticing the ad. of the "Hollow Brick Silo" I wrote them for particulars and later visited their agency to inspect the materials used.

I was so convinced that their plans properly executed would give complete satisfaction that I gave an order and now that it is built am I more than pleased. Details have been studied out so that no convenience is lacking.

The expense in my case has been perhaps \$50 more than a cement silo would have cost, but I am exceptionally well supplied with sand and gravel on the farm, and in many cases the hollow brick silo would not cost more than cement.

As well as the silo all seem to express the one thought that it comes near the ideal—clean, strong, durable and airtight. I cannot hesitate to recommend it.

Did You Do It.—In a recent edition of our paper, subscribers' attention was called to the fact that many of them are getting their paper forwarded from some former address. Please send your present address, as well as your name, and, and greatly oblige.—Farm and Dairy.

Interest is an essential part of success. Did you ever see a good stockman who didn't like stock?

You need a New DE LAVAL Separator NOW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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FERNDALDE FARM, Auburndale, Mass. Auburndale, Mass., May 21, 1913

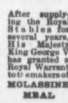
Molassine Co. Ltd. Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen—I want to tell you that the "MOLASSINE MEAL" that I bought and commenced to feed some two months ago has proved to be the best feed I have ever used. It certainly has proved wonderful results in our cows, calves and horses. Each one of our horses has gained more than fifty lbs. and it has given them the slickest coat they have ever worn. It certainly has put the bloom on the cows and calves. Our cows never kept up so well on their milk supply as they have this spring. "MOLASSINE MEAL" keeps their system in the pink of condition. Yours very truly, (Signed) Frank H. Pope, Manager

You can obtain the same results as stated above by regular feeding of "MOLASSINE MEAL" only.

MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA LIMITED

ST. JOHN, N.B. TORONTO



"The Paper Farmers Swear By"
" 'Tis the difference between: 'I'll sell this to you if you care for it,' and 'I've made this thing especially for you, and you are going to do yourself the biggest favor in the world if you buy it.'
Every business that endures has its human interest. If it hadn't it wouldn't endure.
It is this human interest that you want to get into your advertising copy whether it is short or whether it is long.
Then get your advertisements into a good live, clean, protected and GUARANTEED medium reaching the class of people who have the money and who have need of your goods.
You will always have these things in mind when your ads. are placed in Farm and Dairy reaching the prosperous dairy farmers almost exclusively through.—

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Capable of taking full charge of a large creamery after a few months' trial. Good yearly salary to a progressive, energetic young man. Reply with particulars. BOX 872 - FARM AND DAIRY

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Paying the per lb. butter fat this week. Have not paid last year. Rail shipments solicited. We supply cans, pay express, test each delivery, remit promptly. Finest equipped creamery and cold storage. References, Canadian Bank of Commerce. J. R. JACKSON - SIMCOE, ONT.

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## Cheese Department

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

### A New Zealand View

Canada's dairy exports are decreasing. New Zealand's exports of dairy produce are increasing. The following extract from "The New Zealand Dairyman" shows how our brethren on the other side of the world view the situation. Notice that they expect to get a good share of the Canadian home market:

"The figures published by the National Dairy Association exposing the export of cheese respectively from Canada and New Zealand are suggestive. By comparison with 'Our Lady of the Snows' we have but begun. Yet our exports have run into millions. What is more, in the cheese department our thousands are growing while those of Canada are dwindling. In 1904 the Canadian export of cheese to the Old Country was 98,000 tons, and to-day it is but 72,000. On the other hand, ours has grown from 13,000 in 1908, to 24,000 to-day—that is 1912, the last year of the published figures. Our export has nearly doubled, while theirs has gone down by about one-third."

"The reason is, of course, that the increasing population of Canada is making drafts on the export, making room for more of our product in the home markets. Butter, as we have repeatedly shown, is going from here in larger quantities from year to year, and it seems to be but a matter of time when the western Canadian market will be ours. It is understood at the same time that there is not enough butter and cheese to supply the British demand. The United States is also beginning to feel the task of feeding the increasing population."

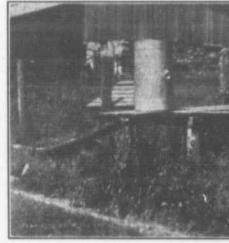
"Thus the talk of our growing products is met by talk of increasing demands and of diminishing supplies available from the old rival sources of supply. The growth of margarine is a headache; but why? Because the demand for butter is growing, and has become insatiable. Butter will

command the preference, and we who supply that article will never feel the pinch of the competition of the inferior article. Settlement is bound to grow, and dairy production will grow with it.

"Methods are bound to improve; for example, we will presently double the output of our herds by eliminating the 'robber cow,' and herd testing will do it. Herd improvement will, by pedigree selection, do it still more. In time to come—and that perhaps soon—the output will be trebled. This we may before the young men are much over middle age in the Dominion, by sending away ten millions of dairy produce. But it has become dairy more and more certain that the more we send away the more room there will be in the markets of the world for what we send. It is a comfortable assurance for the future."

### Calgary Dairy Awards

G. H. Barr, who placed the awards in the butter and cheese classes at the recent Calgary Exhibition, expressed the opinion that in quality



### No Wonder Cheese Somtimes Goes Bad!

Just ahead of the fact that conveyed an odder Form and Dairy past the milk stand was another. We noted how the dust from the road rolled in clouds over these open cuts, nicely washed and ready for the night milking. We didn't stop to calculate the amount of germs and dirt that settled in them. It did enable us to see, however, why cheese frequently goes bad—and through no fault of the maker.

The exhibits would compare favorably with the best seen at the fairs of Eastern Canada. While most of the countries were from Alberta, Saskatchewan makers also proved themselves keen competitors in the butter classes, and in cheese. Geo. Empey, of Ontario, scored. The awards were as follows: Cheese, 2 factory (white or colored), 70 lbs. or over, make of current season—1, George, Empey, Newry, Ont.; 2, W. Hamilton, Olds.

Second factory, small, make of current season—1, George Empey; 2, W. Hamilton.

Sweepstakes, best cheese on exhibition—1, George Empey.

One package creamery butter, 1, J. A. Wylie, Birch Hills, Sask.; 2, P. Rasmussen, Shelbrook; 3, C. A. Metcalf, Tantallon, Sask.; 4, M. L. Campbell, Red Deer.

One package creamery butter, 60 lbs. in prints—1, W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta.; 2, J. A. Wylie, Birch Mills; 3, W. Hanson, Innisfail; 4, P. Pallesen, Calgary.

One package creamery, 14 lbs. solid pack—1, W. H. Jackson, Markerville; 2, Leo McDonald, Moosomin; 3, P. Pallesen, Calgary; 4, W. Hanson, Innisfail.

Sweepstakes—1, W. H. Jackson, Markerville.

Best average score of exhibition—1, J. A. Wylie, Birch Hills.

Farm dairy, 10 lbs. in prints—Mrs. Charles Cota, Langdon.

I received my pure bred Yorkshires for securing nine new yearly subscriptions for Farm and Dairy from Mr. Arthur H. Tutts, Tweed, Ont., and am well pleased with it. I think all farmers should read Farm and Dairy.—Stephen Hess, Waterloo Co., Ont.

## A Permanent Investment that Pays Big Dividends

(Continued from page 2)

of the silage ration. Could you want a more accurate test? Oh, no, the silage was not fed to better cows. The lots were alternated from time to time.

Let me apply these figures to my own dairy herd. The fact that I am in winter dairying may enable me to make a better showing for the silage than could most dairyings, but I believe more dairyings would be in winter dairying, did more have silage. My silo holds 100 tons. My 10 cows produce an average of 300 lbs. of milk a day in winter. Let us say that I am getting 10 per cent more milk than I would get were I feeding corn fodder. That figures out to 30 lbs. of milk a day or \$60 worth of milk in the stable feeding season.

My silo was built when both cement and labor were cheaper than they are now. It costs me about \$150. Adding the loss due to unclean stalks that due to the extra superiority of

WANT  
You have got to have good milk or you pay for winter milk. Get the best milk for your own milk. Make up your mind we are receiving.  
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The elimination of the drudgery of hand-milking will effect a great economy of labor in the dairy and on the farm.

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

Also a poultry house, 12 x 40 ft., good barn, ice house with refrigerator, and frame dwelling house with cement cellar under whole house. All fixtures in good locality. Rural mail, rural telephone, schoolhouse and blacksmith shop immediately opposite premises. 2 acres of yard and garden.

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

## Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to their making and to suggest subjects for discussion and letters to Creamery Department.

### Production of Good Cream

The dairy farmer who has provided himself with the requisites for the production of pure milk and who has intelligently directed his efforts to that end will have done the first step in the production of good cream. The second step is equally as important as the first and consists chiefly in the separation of the milk and in caring for the cream.

A sanitary milk house especially arranged for the handling of dairy products should be provided, to which the milk can be taken immediately after milking. This milk house or dairy should be equipped with a cream separator, a cream cooler, a cream storage tank, hot and cold water or facilities for furnishing these, and various utensils necessary for a well equipped dairy.

The separator as well as all other dairy utensils must be thoroughly cleaned each time it has been in use. All apparatus should be sterilized after each washing. This is best done by the use of steam but where this is not available use boiling water.

### COOLING THE CREAM

Immediately after separation the cream should be cooled to a temperature of 45 degrees F. if possible but if ice is not available fairly good results may be obtained if the cream is cooled with cold well water to the lowest temperature possible under such circumstances, which is generally to within two degrees of the water.

In the case of small dairies, a cream cooler is not absolutely necessary if other provisions for cooling the cream are obtained. Often good results are obtained by dividing the water tank divided into two compartments. The first compartment, or that division of the tank into which the well water first enters, is used for the storing of the cream and for the cooling. Arrangements should be made for the water to flow automatically through overflow pipes from the first to the second compartment and then finally to the drain.

On farms where water is pumped for the stock, the overflow from the cooling tank should be discharged into a tank or reservoir to which the stock has access, thus making the water serve two purposes, that of cooling the cream and supplying the animals. The depth of the water in the tank should be one inch less than the height of the cream containers.

When the dairy farmer has done all the work necessary for the production of good cream it would be folly on his part to defeat his own efforts by keeping the cream until it becomes old and stale. Cream is a perishable product; therefore, to obtain the best results it must be used while it is still fresh. No one can make first class butter out of old, stale cream even though he be ever so expert or has at his command the best equipped of creameries. Hence frequent deliveries of the cream must be made.

The dairy farmer should realize that much of the responsibility for the quality of our creamery butter rests upon him and that the losses on account of a poor product will finally, in most instances, fall upon him. It is therefore his immediate self-interest to produce a grade of cream from which first-class butter can be made.

A circular letter sent out by the United States Dairy Division.

## Creamery Picnics

Now is the time to arrange for the creamery picnic, which in many places has become a regular annual event. Its main value to a creamery and a community lies in its promotion of a spirit of cooperation and good fellowship, hence in arranging for an affair of this kind it is well to have the idea of a picnic in mind rather than a farmers' institute.

There should be speakers to discuss dairy and creamery subjects, but they should be few in number and their addresses brief, unless they happen to be exceptionally good and entertaining speakers. A picnic not a course of lectures, but an occasion for recreation, entertainment and pleasure. Hence, music, singing, basket dinner, games and the like are just as important as the speech-making.

As usual, speakers may be secured from the agricultural schools, the dairy and food departments, dairymen's associations and like agencies at a little or no expense, but it is necessary to decide in advance and arrange for speakers as early as possible, as the supply of the latter is limited and the demand great at this time of the year. Don't forget that it is a picnic and not merely a meeting if you are arranging for, and be sure that it is well advertised, by hand bills and in the local papers, throughout the community. Without advertising the attendance will be disappointing.

A successful creamery picnic means a lot of work for those in charge, but as a stimulator of interest in dairying and the local creamery and a promoter of the right sort of feeling there is nothing to equal it. Managers and buttermakers who never have tried it should do so this year.—Dairy Record.

### "Good Rich Milk"

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

The critical comment of milk may give a snap verdict on the glass of "good rich milk" given him in the restaurant or at home, and may vaguely wonder what percent of fat the milk is supposed to contain. Certain standards of richness are fixed by various countries, and by municipalities, while some purchasing companies and dealers who set a standard below which the milk must not fall.

The knowledge of the average test of the herd, interesting as it is, is not as valuable to the progressive dairyman as a knowledge of what each cow's milk tests. Whether it is 2.9, 3.4, 4.5, or 5.6 per cent. of fat depends on various factors, and can only be ascertained after systematic sampling and testing. Such testing sometimes reveals curious facts. A pet cow whose "good rich milk" was reserved for table use was recently discarded by a farmer when cow-testing proved to his dismay that her milk was nearly the poorest in the herd.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every dairymen whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and patron when considering the by-product of skim-milk for feeding, and the loaded wagon for the cream-hauler. For two lots each of 10,000 pounds of normal milk may contain either 900 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheesemaking, while the other would be "good rich milk."

True the cows are now on clean pasture; but the necessity for precautions to maintain a clean milk supply are not less than in cold weather. For instance, all pastures, or brush-lands that are used in connection with the milk must be perfectly clean as bacteria multiply rapidly in a warm temperature.

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Mark the envelope Dept. B.

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subject was going to be rather unpleasant.

She came straight to the point with a bluntness that bespoke crucial preparation. "It's about money. There ought to be some understanding between us about what I can have to spend."

He removed his pipe slowly and stared at her. "What do you mean by an arrangement?" "I mean that I never have a single cent of my own to spend, Martin, and I need money; that's all."

His hand strayed toward his pocket, but her next words arrested it half way. "I don't mean that I want a dollar or five dollars right now. I want a regular allowance."

"An allowance! Why, we're livin' together. That sounds like divorce to me."

"It ain't though. It's just commonsense. If it was divorce I could make you give me an allowance, but because we're livin' together and I work like a slave from sun-up to dark, I can never have a cent to call my own."

His hand dropped back into his lap from over the arm of the chair. "Do you mean," he asked incredulously, "that

counts, and you'll have to do the same. I ain't any millinair, I don't know any man around here who turns over a pile of ready cash to his wife every month. You wantin' an airship next?"

There was a moment of tension between them. She knew that she had lost, from physical weariness; she had strength to carry on the argument and was helpless. The man knew that he had won, and was content. Presently he broke the tension with a change of subject. "I ain't been givin' very well at store lately, Lola," he said. "She mustn't no reply, and he went on, a note of injury in his tone. "Maybe it ain't of any interest to you to know it, but Jim Meadows has started up in the grocery business right across the street from— from our store."

"Yes, I know; I saw his sign day." "Well, there ain't room for no more, and you got a not very pretty good idea of his line of business and it ain't up to mine; no one near. But folks in a small place, Millercreek always want to try at things new, and Jim Meadows' store like fires to the fruit. They've got an idea, too, I don't need their trade mark, because I've got a farm of my own. That's how the wind blows."

The recital of his wrongs led him a sense of depression, which saw now, to his satisfaction, ended on the face of his wife.

Her nervous fingers had tipped home little delicacies from the farm almost to shreds. Nothing last as it lay in her lap, she gave it up and rose slowly. "Goes go in to bed," she announced abruptly. "Drivin' in the car and hit the baby all the way, makes me ache like it would break in two."

The days that followed saw Martin's pessimistic prophesying concerning his business. The proprietor piqued the village and the Millercreek housewife, grateful for any novelty that brought relief to the dull routine of lives, began to stray into the downtown grocery store and run the counts there.

It was when affairs were at a stage, that Martin, coming later than usual one night, found small round cake on the kitchen. "Brought you somethin' to me the store," he explained. On other occasions since his victory in allowance argument, he had had home little delicacies from the store as peace offerings.

Lola unrolled the brown paper, unfolded this one and disclosed small round cake, perfectly fresh. "Taste it," he urged. "You bakin' down to a science; see what you think of it."

She cut a thin slice and ate with the critical caution of a noisemaker. "It's good," was her verdict. "Who made it?"

"Such me." "An oddish came into the store this mornin' asked me if I'd let her see things she'd baked into the store to sell. I told her all the way town did it, but she own bakin' didn't think she'd have much sale, but she wanted to try, so I let her go ahead and I charge her anything."

The memory of his gift brought him an expansive feeling of patronage. "Guess she got money all right," he added.

Lola was toyed idly with the cake on her plate. "Did you buy 'em?" she asked. "You bet. There was three and they all sold by noon."

"Wonder who took 'em?"

(Continued next week)



ONE great, strong soul in every community would actually redeem the world.—Hubbard.

# The "Sunshine Special"

By REBECCA N. PORTER

(Firm and Home)

IT had been a hard day at the store, and Martin was tired as he drove slowly home in the sagging buckboard. The unrolled axles squeaked deafening protest at each revolution of the wheels, but he did not hear them. Nor did he feel any thrill of response to the sensuous, caressing air of twilight. He was thinking with animal satisfaction of the hot supper that awaited him.

As he turned into the dusty driveway he noticed a grey mare hitched to a backless, two-wheeled cart, at the barn door. "Somebody must have been to town," he muttered, as he drove up alongside. He unhitched the grey mare and his own horse, and ran the two rigs into the buggy shed, watching with alert eyes the movements of Henry, the hired man, who was milking in the barn lot. A brief parley with him over the day's work, and then he strode on toward the house, a square, whitewashed building with lean-to kitchen and recessed front porch. The walk leading to it was baked hard and white by successive summers of pitiless sun. The two flowering pomegranate bushes on either side of the steps were the only vestige of a garden. They were in full bloom now, but their gaudy, red-yellow blossoms seemed only another concentrated form of heat.

The man shoved open the screen door of the kitchen, hung his fopping hat on a hook near the mirror, and plunged his head into a basin of cold water. Then, while he dried it on the roller towel behind the door, he surveyed the table. It was set as usual, knives, forks, and spoons, with the glass sugar dish and hand-dressed vinegar jug in the centre, but supper had not been dished yet.

With a feeling of irritation he drew up his chair, and at the sound a woman came in hurriedly from the adjoining room. A child of six followed her, and through the half-open door came the querulous cry of a tired baby.

She glanced at the man with mingled apology and distress. "I'm afraid supper'll be a little late," she said. "I had to go to town this afternoon, and only just got back."

An impatient exclamation rose to his lips, but he gulped it down and spread the village newspaper out before him. The child climbed into a high chair beside him and began to whine for "petit." He reached into his pocket mechanically and drew forth a stick of cheap candy with red lines running round it.

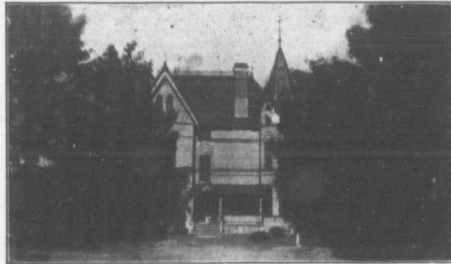
When at last he and the hired man had been served, and his hunger was somewhat appeased, he glanced at his wife who was still hovering above the stifling range.

"What did you have to go to town for to-day, Lola?"

She answered without looking at him. "My machine broke down and I had to get a new band for it and some needles."

"Anything else?" "Yes, I bought a pair of shoes for Mollie, too. They were havin' a big sale of children's footwear at Parker's."

He nodded. His irritation was slowly vanishing, but he told himself that he would be glad when Mollie



A Home that Proved too Pretentious for the Farm

The building of a farm home calls for nice judgment. We all like a nice home, but it is not well to make it a burden. This home, once owned in connection with Annandale Farm, Oxford Co., Ont., has since been sold without the farm as a tenant, depending on the return of the farm alone, could not afford to keep it up.

was old enough to go to town on it. It upset things around the house when Lola was away all afternoon.

When the meal was over, he strolled out to the porch to smoke, watching lazily as Henry oiled his bicycle and started out upon his weekly courting trip. He tilted his chair far back and braced his feet upon the railing of the porch and suddenly felt at peace with the world. The ranch was in good condition, and the store doing well, even though a competitor had loomed upon the field. "I guess I'll put a new coat of paint on the barn next month; it's gettin' to look tough."

Inside he heard her his wife clattering the supper dishes, and he remembered vaguely that she had eaten nothing; she had spells that way. For a while he smoked in silence, only half conscious of the process of undressing and quieting the two children, which was going on just inside the door. They were still after a time, and then Lola opened the door and came out cautiously. She sank down on the step near him, drawing her pink calico wrapper closer about her and fanning herself languidly with a palm leaf fan which advertised "Parker's Reduction Sale" on the back.

Suddenly the swaying motion ceased, and she faced her husband abruptly. "Martin, I want to talk to you about somethin'." "The man stiffened slightly in his chair. Instinctively he felt that the

you want ready cash all the time?"

"He gave a short laugh. 'What's eatin' you, Lola? Guess you got a stroke, ain't you?'"

She had laid down the palm-leaf fan and was tracing its converging lines with a long, black pin. "When I was teachin' Cross Creek School," she went on in the same ominous, unhurried tone, "I got a regular salary, and I spent for whatever I pleased, and accounted to nobody. I gave it up when I married, but I didn't give up wearin' clothes, usin' postage stamps, and some other things. I need money every month, and I want it."

The slow determination in her manner roused in the man a proprietary mood. "Don't I let you buy whatever you need at Parker's?" he reminded her. "So long as you get the duds you want, what difference does it make to you whether you pay cash for 'em or charge 'em to me?" "I can't get everything I want at Parker's. Sometimes I could do a lot better somewhere else by payin' cash."

He did not reply, and after a moment's silence she went on: "You will find it really cheaper in the end, Martin, you'll only let me try it that way."

He caught the pleading note in her last words and knew that it was his opportunity for gaining again in the upper hand. "I guess not, Lola," he decided with an air of finality. "My customers at the store all run ac-

### The Upward Look

#### Taming the Tongue

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man and able also to bridle the whole body. — James 3:2.

Although the tongue is a very small member of the body it is a very powerful one. James tells us that the snakes, beasts and serpents can be controlled by man, but "the tongue can so man tame." It can be controlled, however, by the help of God.

It is one of the easiest and to most of us the most natural thing in the world to allow unkind words to pass the guarded doors of our lips. And when we do speak the unkind words we never know how far they may travel, or what a different meaning may be taken from them as they pass from one mouth to another, so that we had first given. It has been said that we should guard our tongues as carefully as though we carried a loaded revolver in our hand. Of course the trouble lies deeper down than our lips. We must try to control the unkind and angry feelings that appear in our hearts.

But it is not just when we are angry that we must be on guard. Is it not surprising how we delight in repeating some unkind remark we have heard about some one,—quite

likely it is about a friend and although we do not intend to injure the reputation of others or hurt them in any way, yet we thoughtlessly do so? If we would only try as hard to find excuses for the faults of others as we do for ourselves, how different and better the world would be. And what a vast amount of good we could do if

with God all things are possible. And while we may consider this one of the greatest difficulties in our lives, if we do not strive to improve we will deteriorate. If we will but call God to our aide, we will by degrees learn to control this little member which boasteth great things.

Speak kindly, for our days are all too few

**CHARACTER** is made up of small duties faithfully performed, of self-denials, of self-sacrifices, of kindly acts of love and duty. The backbone of character is laid at home; and whether the constitutional tendencies be good or bad, home influences will, as a rule, fan them into activity. Kindness begets kindness, and truth and trust will bear a rich harvest of truth and trust. There are many acts of kindness which teach us more about a man's character than many vague phrases.—Smiles.

instead of looking for the faults of others we would seek for the best that is in them and pass on some kindly remarks that might do much to help them along in life.

Like most things, this one of allowing our unkind member to remain uncurbed, is a habit. Every time we say something unkind it is that much easier for us to do so when opportunity offers again. Likewise, every time we refrain from such action we have climbed one rung higher on the ladder of victory.

While we are told that we cannot of ourselves tame our tongues, yet

For angry strife;  
There is deep meaning if we only know  
In our brief life.  
No nobler mission can be ours, if we  
Or if amidst the rush of tears we see  
Wipe one away.

Speak kindly, gracious words, God sent,  
God given,  
Are never lost;  
They come all fragrant with the breath of  
Heaven.

Yet nothing coot,  
Kind words are like kind acts—they steal  
along  
Life's hidden springs;  
Then, in the darkest storm, some little  
song  
The sad heart sings.—R. M. M.

### Fly Catechism

Where is the fly born? In manure and filth.

Where does the fly live? In all kinds of filth and he carries filth on his feet and wings.

Where does the fly go when he leaves the manure pile and the spittoon? He goes into the kitchen, the dining room, and the store.

What does the fly do there? He walks on the bread, fruit, and vegetables; he wipes his feet on the butter and he bathes in the milk.

Does the fly visit patients sick with consumption, typhoid fever, and cholera infantum? He does, and he may call on you next, carrying the infection of those diseases.

What diseases does the fly carry? Typhoid fever, consumption, diarrheal diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and, in fact, any communicable disease.

How can the fly be prevented? By destroying all the filth about your premises; screen the privy vault, cover the manure bin, burn all waste matter, destroy your garbage, screen your house.

Either man must kill the fly or the fly will kill man. Prevent the fly.



Should a cake be burnt on the outside scrape off carefully and brush over with beaten white of egg and dust with icing or any fine sugar. Put back in oven for five minutes when all sign of burn will have disappeared.



**Note the Color of your flour—  
Add the Bread it makes for you.  
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.  
Because it is not bleached, don't you see.  
Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.  
A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.  
And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow.  
And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is creamy.  
Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."  
The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.  
And your bread is most appetizing, unusually attractive in appearance.  
Looks good.  
And is good.  
Bake this purest unbleached flour.**

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

**Free from Grease and Scum used**

**Old Dutch Cleanser**

**GET THIS CATALOGUE**

SAVE MONEY

**The Best Ever**

issued. Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing, Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Camping Outfits, all Summer and Winter Sports. We want

**Every Man**

who Hunts, Fishes, or plays any Outdoor Game to get our large free Catalogue. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock, prompt shipment.

You need money to get this Catalogue to-day.

**T. W. Boyd & Son,**  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal

**SUGAR AS YOU LIKE IT**

**FINE Grain Sugar**

To have every grain alike, size of dots to left, each one choice extra granulated white pure cane sugar, get the St. Lawrence in bags, with red tag—100 lbs., 25 lbs., 10 lb.

**MEDIUM Grain**

In the bags of St. Lawrence "Medium Grain"—blue tags—every grain is choicest granulated sugar, about size of a teard pearl, every one pure cane sugar.

**COARSE Grain**

Many people prefer the coarser grain. The St. Lawrence Green Tag assures every grain a distinct crystal, each about the size of a small diamond, and almost as bright, but quickly melted into pure sweetness.

Your grocer's wholesaler has the exact style you want—grain, quality and quantity all guaranteed by

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

**St. Lawrence Sugar**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

ONLY LINE REACHING ALL SUMMER RESORTS IN HIGHLANDS OF OTTAWA

Including  
Muskoka Lakes  
Magallowan River  
Lake of the 1000  
Georgian Bay  
Algonquin Park  
Full Summer Service now in effect for all of these resorts. For full particulars and illustrated folders to any Grand Trunk Agent.

**HOMESEEEKERS' EXCURSIONS**  
Each Tuesday night, 25 inclusive.  
**WINNEPEG AND RETURN** ..... \$36.00  
**EDMONTON AND RETURN** ..... \$43.00

Low Rates to other points. Return limit 1 month. Fullerton Tourist Sleepers leave Toronto July 15, on above dates running through to WINNEPEG, via Chicago and St. Paul with change. Tickets are also on sale via Sarona and Ontario Navigation Company.

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

Tickets now on sale at all Grand Trunk Ticket offices.

**Capable Old Country Domestics**

Midsummer party arriving about August 3rd. Autumn sales begin about September 2nd, and weekly after. Order tickets for autumn sales. Apply

**The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto**

**SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS**

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years of age may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta, if the applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agent for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homesteaded entry (including the time required to earn homesteaded patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years on the fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. CORY,**  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**The Echo of the North**

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario has with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

**H. A. MACDONELL,**  
Director of Colonization,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ontario

**What One Institute is Doing**  
Mrs. Harry Stanton, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

I would like to tell the readers of Farm and Dairy something about the work that our Women's Institute is doing and of the benefit that it has proved to be, not only to myself, but to many of my neighbors as well.

About two years ago, when I first became a member of the Women's Institute, I did not seem to have the interest in the work that I now take. The longer I have been associated with this organization the more interested have I become.

Socially our Institute has been a great success and benefit in bringing together the women of the neighborhood once a month who heretofore did not meet perhaps more than once a year. It has thus created a friendlier

**REMEMBER that you yourself are the actual cause of everything that is or that transpires in your own life; and that the power and efficiency of that cause can be increased perpetually.—Larson.**

feeling amongst the women in the community and has enabled many to become better acquainted, for it is possible to live in the same neighborhood and not really become acquainted.

**BROADER OUTLOOK**

I think too that the organizing of a Women's Institute has helped to broaden our minds on some things we perhaps thought little about before in regard to our homes. For instance, in the way of taking more time for reading and eliminating from our work some things that were not really necessary and by securing more labor saving devices to lighten the necessary work. Then too, by attending the meetings of the Institute we become educated along the line of taking more thought in regard to the cooking and preparation of food to ensure the better development of the bodies and minds of those in our homes. We are also led to consider the problem of the high cost of living and to substitute in the place of meats, which are very expensive, such foods as would be equally nutritious, but not so high in price.

We have also helped financially the welfare of our nearest town, Picton, and this year we propose aiding the Social and Moral Reform Association.

We have prepared a program for the year, one for each month and also the names of two ladies who are responsible for each particular programme. We also invite other institutes to visit us and we in turn are invited to return these visits. The visiting Institute always furnishes the programme and we have found this helpful as the Institutes are enabled to interchange ideas.

In selecting our topics for discussion and subjects for written papers, we select those that we think will inspire a love for "Home and Country," which is our Institute motto.

When one becomes interested in Women's Institute work they do not feel like giving it up.

If a little salt is sprinkled in the frying pan before putting the fat in, the stove will not be splashed with the grease.

Fruit jars should be sweet and clean before they are put away. Put a pinch of soda in the jar when you give it its final rinsing. This will destroy all old flavors.

**The Sewing Room**

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children give ages for address. Give home measure for waists and all orders to the Pattern Department.

**BOY'S SAILOR SUIT, 75c**

The big mill 34 pronounced favor for the younger boys with straight trousers, shirt, collar, cuffs, and draw on in middie size and can be worn with or without a shirt. The yoke is made applied over the blouse foundation and a button fastener on occasion requires.

For the 3 year old suit, 60 cm. 2 1/2 yards of material, 27, 3/4 yard 2 1/2 yards 4 1/2 inches wide with 7/8 yard 2 1/2 yards 4 1/2 inches wide for shield or 3/4 yard for the collar only.

This pattern is in size for boys but can be made in size for girls.

**FANCY YOKES BLOUSE, 75c**

This blouse is made of chiffon over a muslin bodice and is arranged on the lining but, if you like it, you may want, the lace and muslin bodice made from one of our chine, voile, muslinette or cambray. This is so soft and pretty. The yoke that extends over the sleeves is

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**BOY'S BLOUSE, 75c**

This is a pattern for a boy's blouse. It is made of a light material and has a simple design. The pattern is in size for boys but can be made in size for girls.

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**OUR FARM**

Correspondence

**QUEEN RICHMOND**

DANVILLE, July 27. The berry crop is not so good as last two weeks. G. S. The berry crop is not so good as last two weeks. G. S.

**ONTARIO**

HALLIBURTON, July 27. The berry crop is not so good as last two weeks. G. S.

**KINROSS**

July 27. The berry crop is not so good as last two weeks. G. S.

**MITCHELL**

July 27. The berry crop is not so good as last two weeks. G. S.

**HASTINGS**

CHAPMAN, July 27. The berry crop is not so good as last two weeks. G. S.

**More than**

Another proof that Dairy Day premium is worth the price. I received in stock of pure-bred Jersey cows and calves. I will send you the full particulars for Farm and Dairy Day premium. I feel that this is the best time to secure a cow or calf. J. W. Small, Ont.

**MIDDLESEX**

BELMONT, July 26. The berry crop is not so good as last two weeks. G. S.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

OUR FARMERS' CLUB (Correspondence invited) RICHMOND, N. C. DANVILLE, July 21.—Haying is in full swing but the crop is not as good as last year...

HALIBURTON CO., ONT. KINROSS, July 15.—The dry rot was not entirely continued; only two hours rain fell on the 10th...

PERU CO., ONT. MITCHELL, July 21.—We have once more completed hay harvest with only half a crop...

HASTINGS CO., ONT. CHAPMAN, July 23.—The weather continues to be hot and continues to work with the milk drop decreasing in the yield...

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT. HEMONT, July 16.—Haying is about one-half finished. The crop is about one-half finished...

THE FARMER The farmer is in the strong glare of the sun and counsel at the present time should be sure...

greatest value consideration for any farm and the weeks' close in dairying at the Ontario Dairy Show in Chicago...

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN PRIZES AWARDED FROM JULY 15 TO JULY 23, 1913 Full Age Class

1. Royallon Petunia No. 13566; 3y. Im. 254. lbs. 282.3 the milk; 20.13 lbs. fat; 17 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer, Ont.

Junior Four Year Class 1. Belle Model Johnson No. 14225; 4y. 5m. 6d. 270.7 lbs. milk; 25.63 lbs. fat; 20.04 lbs. butter. A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

Senior Two Year Class 1. Segis Burko 15094; 2y. 6m. 14d. 354.4 lbs. milk; 21.20 lbs. fat; 17.5 lbs. butter. J. M. Joyce, Barre, Ont.

1. Homestead Susie Colantha 14273; 2y. 5m. 2d. 346 lbs. milk; 31.63 lbs. fat; 14.54 lbs. butter. J. M. Joyce, Barre, Ont.

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HOLSTEINS HOLSTEIN BULLS 3 Bulls, 2 years, grandsons of Pontiac Korydyk, and 5 spring 1 yr. olds from other sires...

Ourvilla Holstein Herd Bull of serviceable age all sold. If you want them from here we would advise you to buy young 1000 two calves left...

RIVERVIEW HERD 1 Young Bull, from 3 to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker, whose sire 3 nearest officially tested dams...

THE ONLY ONE place in Canada where you can buy a Bull sired by Rag Apple Korydyk...

Lyndale Holsteins We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from official record dams and sires...

OXFORD DISTRICT The Holland of North America In the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 31st, 1914.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTH Head headed by Sir Korydyk Boom, one of the best sires of Pontiac Korydyk...

O. A. C. STOCK FOR SALE Four Holstein Bull Calves out of deep milking cows ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, O.A. COLLEGE, GUELPH

FAIRVIEW FARMS HEAD Offers Sons of PONTIAC KORYDYK, ready for service in the near future or younger, sons and daughter of SIR JOHANNAS COLANTHA...

HOLSTEINS Lakeview Holsteins Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hogswald Payne De Kol or from his daughters...

BULL CALF KING FRANCY CANARY—born May 20th, 1913, of excellent type—straight as an arrow—mostly white. His dam and sire's dam average 20.3 lbs. butterfat daily.

Price \$100 Write immediately for he will not likely stay long. J. ALEX WALLACE Lynn River Stock Farm, Simcoe, Ont

Lyndale Holsteins All the Essential Information regarding The Dairy Cow In placed in a compact and usable form in a new book Dairy Cattle and Milk Production

Over 340 pages presenting material in such a way that it will assist the practical farmer to select properly for his dairy cows and to manage them economically.

Prof. E. K. Eckles, the author of this book, is a noted dairy authority, together with the practical experience, for over 15 years he has had the charge of a large dairy...

Price, \$1.75 postpaid. ROOPE DEPT. FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO



**THE DISINFECTING OF THE DAIRY STABLE**

"Milk Shipper," York Co., Ont.

FARMERS are getting a new conception of their duty to humanity. I can well remember the time when any one who had temerity to suggest "clean up" to a farmer would be met with some remark about folks minding their own business. We who are engaged in producing milk for the city now recognize that the city man, with children whose health and perhaps life depends upon a clean wholesome supply of milk, is vitally interested in how the milk is produced. We now know that he is minding his own business" when he asks us to take proper precautions in the producing of milk. Farmers are realizing this and are taking active measures to curb disease for the good of humanity. There are few stables around Toronto that are not now disinfected periodically. I believe, however, that there is a loss of much energy through using wrong methods. We will give a few ideas on the various methods of disinfecting, and of methods that we have seen recommended by high authorities.

The first point in disinfecting any stable is to clean it thoroughly. Spashing a strong disinfectant over cowbats and piles of manure is not going to rid the stable of disease germs. We first sweep down the walls and ceilings and then thoroughly clean the mangos, feedways and floors. Where there is hay or straw lying on open rafters, which constitutes the ceiling in many stables, it should be removed and burnt every year. Where there are earth floors in a stable (these are found most frequently in the calf pens) the earth should be taken up and removed to the fields being replaced by fresh.

**TWO METHODS OF DISINFECTING**

After we have cleaned out thoroughly there are two methods of procedure. First there is the ordinary method of disinfecting that we practice in our own stable as a precaution; as far as we know there is no disease in our stable or stable. Secondly there is the more stringent disinfectant that must follow the detection of any disease such as abortion, tuberculosis, lockjaw, anthrax, etc.

In the first case our standby is freshly made lime wash applied with a spray pump. To this lime wash we add a small proportion of zincalum or one pound of chloride of lime to three gallons of wash. I would emphasize that old lime wash, which most farmers keep from one stable cleaning to another, is absolutely no good as a disinfectant. It is only the new, live, vital wash that will do the work. I would also like to advise strongly the use of the spray pump. The spray pump drives the wash into every crevice and corner where the brush would never reach. A couple of us can whitewash our whole stable, which is 100 by 40 feet in one day, covering everything from the ceiling to the floor.

Occasionally, in spite of our precautions, disease will get into the stable. We have no experience in disinfecting in a case like this we will have to draw on an authority for information. Dr. A. S. Alexander, one of the best known veterinarians in the United States, gives the following ideas on fighting disease in the stable:

**GOOD DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS**

"A 1:1000 solution of bichlorid of mercury is a strong and effective disinfectant for ordinary purposes. It is made by dissolving one part of bichlorid of mercury in 1,000 parts, by weight, of water. A 1:500 solution, however, is twice as strong and should be used as a second application to kill the spores. Bichlorid of mercury solution is colorless, extremely poisonous, irritating and must be care-

fully handled. It is somewhat unsuitable for use on iron or other metal fixtures on account of its corroding effect.

Other efficient disinfecting solutions are made as follows: Formaldehyde solution, six ounces of formalin to one gallon of water; sulphate of copper, four ounces to the gallon; a five-per-cent solution of standard carbolic acid, lysol or commercial caustic soda. These solutions are best used hot and should be applied by means of a spraying apparatus, so that every portion of the inside of the stall, stable or building is thoroughly saturated. This means that the disinfecting solution should penetrate into every crack, cranny and crevice. Also use the disinfecting solution to scrub out all feed-bins, feed-tracks, mangera and water-troughs.

**BURN WATER-TIGHT**

"It is a mistake to believe that the burning of small quantities of sulphur in a stable will kill disease germs. The commercial sulphur candle produces suffocating gas, but is quite ineffective for the destruction of disease germs. Sulphur fumes are most useful for the destruction of animal parasites, such as lice, fleas or ticks. To get the desired effect of the gas, the stable must be shut up perfectly tight, and before the gas is generated everything within the stable must be made wet with steam. When used as a disinfectant and for the destruction of parasites it will be necessary to burn five pounds of sulphur for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the stable, and the stable should be kept tightly closed for at least 24 hours. As a sanitary measure in connection with perfect disinfection of premises, animals which have died from the disease prevalent should be absolutely destroyed by fire. Burial is not a safe disposal.

"Virulent diseases of animals are commonly spread from shallow graves or from carcasses thrown into rivers."

**Average Yields**

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

A common question around the factory receiving platform is "How are the cows doing?" That a volume of thought that suggests! If they are doing well it is because of good feed and careful attention; or may it be despite the feed and care they deserve, but do not get? Leaving aside the questions of weather, breed, heredity and persistency of flow of milk, is it possible to account for the difference in the average yield in yield that are to be found? For instance, the dairy division at Ottawa found in one locality 100 cows that gave 3,000 lbs. of fat last month, but 100 cows close by in the same county gave only 2,500 lbs. of fat. Another lot of 100 cows in a near by county gave only 2,200 lbs.

In the ordinary factory patron's herd kept up to the pitch of creditable performance, or is it just joggling along in the old rut of "average" yields? Suppose the patron ascertains that his herd is doing "about as well as his neighbor's, does it not seem a great pity that his ambition should end there?

Average cows can do vastly better if their owners train them and train them right for better results. If each lot of 100 cows that the Dominion gave an additional 500 pounds of fat a month, would that not make a startling difference in the amount of the patron's cheques? Cow testing has helped many a commercial farmer to a far larger banking business, because it shows that scores of cows and average herds can be made to produce far more than they do at present. Make each cow pay a good profit.

**HOLSTEINS**

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins**

2 Young Bulls, ready for service, at bargain prices for quick sale. Brod right. Good individuals. Also a few Heffner Myrtle, C.P.L., and Manchester, C.P.L. Stations. "Mail Phone." R. W. WALKER - UTICA P.O., ONT.



Purebred Registered **HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
The Greatest Dairy Breed  
See our FREE ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE  
Holstein Friesian Assn., Box 148, Buxton, Ont.

**Forest Ridge Holsteins**

**HERD** | "KING SEGIS PIETERJAE"  
| "FINNERIE KIM MAY FAYNE"

The dams of these two sires average over 22½ lbs. butter in 7 days.  
Get your next young bull from my herd. Best by test.  
Present: offering a few young bulls nearly fit for service, sired by S. F. and a few choice young cows bred to them.  
Farm 10 rods from station.

**L. H. LIPST, Prop.**  
Stratfordville - Elgin Co., Ont.



**CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS**  
The little metal ear markers you will want in the spring. Send now large circular and sample, send name and address, Bowmanville, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS**

**FOR SALE**

Reg. Clyde Pilly, 2 years. Holstein Bull. Calif. mos.; sire, Rag Apple Kordyko 5th; dam, R. of F. 15,200 lbs. of milk at 2 yrs. More white than black. Young heifer bred to Rag Apple Kordyko 5th, whose dam has A.R.O. sisters and 1 daughter, 20.57 lbs. fat, 52 lbs. milk in 7 days at 2 yrs.  
C. R. DYKE, UNIONVILLE, EAST YORK, Ont.

**Campbelltown Holsteins**

Herd headed by the great young bull, Kordyko Veeman Pontiac. Come and look our herd over. We can please you.

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

**Hamilton House**

**DAIRY FARM**

We have for the bull calf, Pontiac Keges; sire, Bir Doran Segis Pontiac; dam, Lulu Koga, to Mr. Robt. J. Maloy, Oxford Mills, Ont.

We now offer

**Bull Ready for Service**

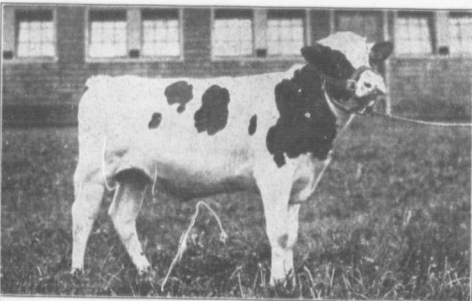
whose dams sire is full brother in blood to King of the Pontiacs. Price reasonable. Write or come to see him.  
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Records of 100 of nearest dams of this bull average for the 10.32 lbs. butter in 7 days; records of his six nearest dams average 31 lbs.; records of dams and veils of the Pontiacs, my great herd sire, you know he is a brother to the days, her milk testing 6.02% butter fat, and the being one of 13 cows, sisters to "Prince," that have broken records.

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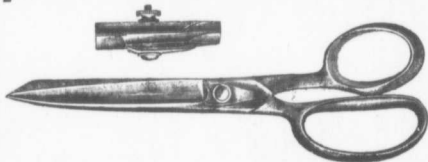
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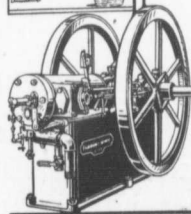
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