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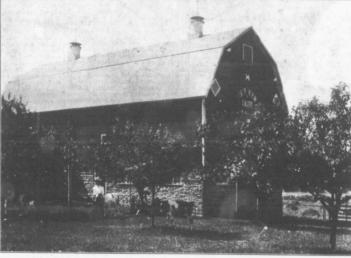
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RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 11

1912.



AN EVIDENCE OF THE MONEY-MAKING PROPERTIES OF PURE BRED DAIRY CATTLE.

AN EVIDENCE OF THE MONEY-MAKING PROPERTIES OF PURE BRED DAIRY CATTLE. The well built, attractive farm barn here illustrated, is evidence enough that A. R. Hanton, its owner, is making money from his herd of pure bred Holstein cattle on his Leeds Co., Ont., farm. Similar evidence as to the profit producing qualities of pure bred dairy stock may be found on hundreds of other farms scattered all over Canada. Such substantial testimony cannot be ignored. Farmers who always 'talked down' pure bred dairy stock are getting interested. Breeders tell us that the downand for pure bred cattle is unprecedented, and hundreds of animals are being sold to dairy farmers who never before had an animal of pure breeding in their possession. You can't keep a good thing down.

DEVOTED TO

BETTER FARMING AND SANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE

MPLEX elf-Balancing EPARATOR In Balance always

Makes Dairying Profitable Pays for the Farm Lasts Longer

Easiest to Run

Xcels All Others



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility Removing the body Housing exposes the gearing and

It is a mighty serious business for you to get anything but the best when it comes to getting a Cream Separator.

The possibilities of dissatisfaction are practically all done away with when you instal a "SIMPLEX."

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.

Write to us for full particulars about the "SIMPLEX" and our special terms to you to use the "SIMPLEX" and represent us locally in your district.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT. Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q. WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Mr. Sales Manager:

You like your travellers to go in the best of company, and rightly so. You have every reason to demand that your printed salesmen—you have every reason to demand that your printed salesmen—You are sure of good company in FARM AND DAIRY, since we absolutely refuse all patents, liquor, tobacco, electric belt, and all questionable advertising.

Because of our policy in this regard our people have the correct mental attitude toward our advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY. They have confidence in us and they will have confidence in you when you address them through FARM ANDDAIRY.



THE HAPPY SMILE OF THE ALFALFA GROWER IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND

The "Hired Help" Problem By "A Farmer."

have noticed remarks in Farm and Dairy referring to the causes of and Dairy referring to the causes of men leaving the farm for more con-genial employment. May I express my views as to why men leave the farm, some never to return? I do not infer that what I shall say fits in, in every case, but unfortunately my remarks apply in too many in-

stances.

The hired man rises early in summer and winter, and has to keep on the go all the time. Often he is not through till late in the evening, when he has finished his duttes he does not feel fit for an outling. If he did, he would hardly have time to do a pleasure jaunt justice. I know did, he would hardly have time to do a pleasure jaunt justice. I know many farmers who expect their man to do extra work in his short spare time. Contrast this with the man in the city or town. He has shorter hours, and is free to do whatever he likes in his free hours. likes in his free hours. The hired man is tied down to a special time each night for retiring, whereas his friend in the city is free, provided he turns up next morning

CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT COMPENSATION

In reality the country working man works seven days a week, 365 days a year. He obtains no regular days a year. He obtains no regular holidays, loses pay for all lost time, no allowance is made for sickness, and he receives no compensation for extra work. The city worker has an annual period of holidays and other holidays, including week-ends, and other privileges. The farmer's man noilays, including week-ends, and other privileges. The farmer's man has to work hard for what he pos-sesses, and obtains little comfort in

sesses, and obtains little comfort in comparison to the city worker. "It's all work and no play that makes Jack a dull boy." Our aver-age hired man has little time for recreation and amusement, and must not speak to any of his neighbors for

fear of suspicion. fear of suspicion.

Some bosses ought to be hog drovers for all the knowledge they possess of how to treat their help. Some sees of now to treat their neip. Some hired men scarcely have time to eat their meals, let alone digest them. As soon as they are through they are expected to be right on the job. Horses receive better treatment.

WHAT OF HIS FUTURE? WHAT OF HIS FUTURE!

Many trades and professions have pensions attached, but the man on the farm, after working faithfully and hard for years, has not anything to look forward to unless he has been of a most extraordinarily thrifty

If he is of a church-going disposi-tion he usually has to walk a few miles over indifferent roads, and has to hurry back to do chores before din-

Let employers treat and respect to do, their help as they would wish to be battle

done by, then the problem of retaining good men would be largely solved Many a hired man comes from a far better and more comfortable home than he enters. And he often gets the room least and and and and a least a second large way.

too well looked after.

If the help had a greater interest taken in them, including the comfort

taken in them, including the confect of the evening, they would not be as prone to wander off to seek other company, where they often hear re-marks which render them unsettled. I am not deploring farming, but the methods and system in which many conduct it. Farming, in spite of its disadvantages, is an ideal ce-cupation. It promotes health and vigor, elevates and makes cleaner and nobler citizens, and has many other advantages not obtainable in the city. But there is still room for the city. But there is still room for improvement

Horse Notes

C. W. Gurney, Brant Co., Ont.
Do not make the mistake of working your mares up to the last thing in the fall and then stopping sud-

in the fall and then stopping suddenly. A mare needs exercise, but
judicious exercise. Feed only nutritious food to enable her to raise a
good strong foal. A few roots work
in well in the feeding.

Lots of good fresh air is a thing
that every horse abould have. Horse
kept in close stables are very subject to distemper. A veterinarian, a
friend of mine, has told me that fresh
air in all horse stables would spoll his
business so far as distemper is concerned.

cerned.

I have found that invariably when a mare starts to milk two or three days early that the foal is weak.

I don't believe in letting my mares have too much green grass in the spring before the foal arrives.

If the average man could do as much work as he thinks he can, there would be little demand for labor-saving machinery.

Protein is the most expensive part of the feed of the dairy cow. Grow it on your own farm and save the feed bill. Alfalfa and red clover do the trick.

Do not soak the teats or udder with milk or water, so that drops fall into the pail; moisten with a damp cloth, for a moist surface does n bacteria to leave it readily. not permit

Lose spare time today, dilly-dally-ing, and it will be the same tomorrow and the next. Habits rule our lives. They grow fast. Indecision breeds indecision and delay. Time is lost complaining that you "haven't time." If there is a thing you want to do, begin it. Decision is half the hattle.

Issued Each We

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The Northumbe

HE depar farm of that sec the Farms Co. airy last yea father and son erd is of som ut as fast as ing in for the favored by th Clydesdale hors he farms wer udges in the c n the place w Mr. Stewart' shows a wide va thing from cla what irregular a disadvant broken up into Stewart's farm would have ompetition that MR. 8

Mr. Stewart corn ensilage to fill his large His rotat min, two year e year and p rops that were ime of our vis of the land and dan of marketin arm and retur there it belongs Mr. Stewart h ral years, and 12 big loads of other crop not was one acre of good for fall fee ave ever tried," of the farm is in pasture. Mr. the land that ca

The barns of M uite common ir There is a driver the basement of cows face out or by 46 feet. The may be completely at the other end. is drawn right th fields. An "L" storage of straw In the cow stab ws, standing tw The watering dev

Only \$1.00 a Year

Vol. XXXI.

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FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1912.

No as

SOME FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR SUCCESS ON A PRIZE-WINNING FARM

The Northumberland County Home of Jas. Stewart and Sons Described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

—Corn, Alfalfa and Pure Bred Stock the Money-makers—Points Noted That are

Worthy of Finulation

THE department of outstanding merit on the farm of Jas. Stewart and Sons, the farm that secured fifth place in Dist. No. 3 of the Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Diry last year, was the stock. The Stewarts, inher and sons, are stockmen born. Their dairy hed is of somewhat mixed breeding at present, is as fast as they can get there, they are going in for the pure bred variety. The breeds farored by the Stewarts are Holstein cattle, Cydesdial horses and Hampshire swine. When the farms were inspected last July by the polges in the competition, all of the young stuff as the place was pure bred.

Mr. Stewart's farm consists of 150 acres and shows a wide variation in soil, there being everything from clay to gravel. The farm is some-stat irregular in shape, which put Mr. Stewart is a disadvantage in arranging it. It was also backen up into too many small fields. Had Mr. Sewart's farm been better favored by Nature it would have secured a higher standing in the competition than it did.

MR. STEWART A GOOD MANAGER

Mr. Stewart is a great believer in the merits of orn ensilage as a feed for dairy cattle, and is fill is large asilo he had 15 acres planted in orn. His rotation is as follows: Corn, one year; pain, two years; clover, one year; mixed hay, as year and pasture, one year. The excellent rops that were growing on the farm at the time of our visit icar testimony to the quality of the land and the wisdom of Mr. Stewart's plan of marketing all of his raw products on the farm and returning the fertility to the land there it belongs.

Mr. Stewart has been growing alfalfa for several years, and just before our visit had taken it lig lig loads of alfalfa hay from 11 acres. Another crop not usually found on Ontario farms as one acre of pumpkins. "We find them as yed for full feeding to our cows as anything we have ever tried," said Mr. Stewart. Eight acres of the farm is in bush. There is no permanent pature. Mr. Stewart believes in keeping all the land that can be gotten under the plow in rotation.

The barns of Mr. Stewart's farm are of a plan wite common in that section of the country. There is a driveway right through the centro of the basement of the main barn, and horses and case face out on either side. This barn is 80 by 46 feet. The horse stable is at one end, and any be completely divided off from the cow stable at the other end. In cleaning the stables a sleed a drawn right through and then directly to the field. An "L" 30 by 50 feet is devoted to the storage of straw and implements.

In the cow stable is standing room for 26 milk cows, standing two in a stall and tied by chains. The watering device is a continuous trough.

This farm is blessed with an abundant supply of pure water. On an elevation at a distance from the buildings, a windmill pumps water from a well 52 feet deep into a coment cistorn sunk

Farms Competition Judges Selected

Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que, and Mr. E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont., will Judge the farms entered in the Provincial and Inter-Provincial Farms. Competition and Inter-Provincial Farms. Competition being conducted by Farm and Dairy this year. The Judging will commence on July Bith an object this issue of Farm and Dairy will have been judged. Prof. Barton is a well nave been judged. Prof. Barton is a well on the Judged Prof. Barton is a well on the prominent winners in the first Farms. Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, and is one of the best dairy farmers in Ontario.

The two provinces of Quebec and Ontario are both well represented in the farms competition. On the Ontario side of the competition are the following well known farmers:

W. A. Paterson, Agincourt. Ont. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. R. E. Cunn, Beaverton, Ont. S. A. Northoott, Taunton, Ont. Christopher Howson, Keene, Ont. Isaac Holland, Brownsville, Ont.

But if Ontario has her best entered in the competition, Queboe is equally well the represented. R. R. Ness, of Howlok, whose Ayrshires are known the world over, and whose farm was a first prize winner in the Queboe section of the Farms Competition, conducted by Farm and Dairy last years and the polymer of the province of the polymer of the polymer of the polymer of Alexander Younnie. The polymer of Alexander Younnie. The the polymer of Alexander Younnie, and of d. W. Logan, Howlow, Que, are also numbered among the best in Queboe province, and they are entered in the competition of this year. Another Medical Polymer of the Sun of the Year. Another of Year. Another o

Farm and Dairy readers will understand that there are two separate competitions that there are two separate competitions this year. The Onter farms will compete in a Provincial competition for first placing in their province of the Inter-Provincial competition at it is the provincial competition at it is the provincial competition at it is the provincial control of the provincial

Inter-Provincial monors.

And editor of Farm and Dalry will accompany the judges on their rounds, tak-ing notes of the farms and farming methods of the competitors and photographs and buildings. stock, etc. In the next few months illustrated articles will be published in Farm and Dairy describing the farms of the various competitors and telling just how these men have been able to make such a marked success of their business of

The results of the competitions will be announced in an early issue of Farm and Dairy. Watch for them.

in the ground. The fall from the bottom of the cistern to the buildings is sufficient to allow of running water in both house and barn.

Of the many points worthy of emulation on the Stewart farm, the point that will attract first attention is the dairy herd. Of the 23 cows milking at the time of our visit, the pick of the bunch were 10 pure bred Holsteins, seven of which were then running in Record of Performance test and giving every promise of making good. The herd bull was a pure bred Holstein of milky breeding. With lots of corn ensilage and an ever increasing acreage of alfalfa to feed to cows such as these the Stewarts seem to have gotten at the basis of profitable dairy farming.

During the summer months the milk from this herd of cows goes to the cheese factory. In winter, butter is made at home. The cream separator stands in a small room partitioned off from the cow stable. Even in the cheese factory season the Stewarts separate considerable milk, as they do not believe in atinting the calves for skimmilk, especially when all of their young stuff is pure bred as it now is.

GOOD MILK FOR THE FACTORY

A feature of Mr. Stewart's dairy management that will be appreciated by his cheese maker is the abundant supply of ice that is stored each winter for cooling the milk Saturday nights and on the hottest days of summer. The night's milk is water cooled every day, the cans being eat in a covered cement tank. A track and pulley arrangement enables the milk hauler to lift the heavy cans from the tank to the wagon without any great labor.

Of the horse kind the Stewarts have eleven head. Two of the mares are registered Clydesdales, and the three brood mares kept on the farm are of the heavy draft type that will produce market toppers. Mr. Stewart has also charge of a pure bred Clydesdale stallion, syndicate owned.

Forty bogs were counted, half of which were pure bred Hampshires. One of the sons is specializing in poultry. His stock consisted of 100 hens, 200 or 300 chickens and 40 to 50 young turkeys.

The Stewart home is a substantial house of cut stone, heated by a hot air furnace. A point worthy of notice is water on tap in the kitchen.

orthy of notice is water on tap in the kitcher DOESN'T BELIEVE IN GUESSING

A complete set of books is not kept by Mr. Stewart, but he does keep an account of everything that he luys or sells. He knows where the feed goes, and he keeps a daily record of the milk production of each cow in his herd. If the cows started to go back on him Mr. Stewart would soon find it out.

Mr. Stewart has one great big advantage in conducting his dairy farm. He has four stalwart sons, all of whom can now do as much work as any man, and all of whom believe in the superior money making qualities of pure bred stock, particularly pure bred dairy stock. With the start that has already been made along pure bred lines on this Northumberland county farm, there is a big opportunity for father and sons to develop the stock end of the business. They are situated in the Belleville Holstein district that is already known over the entire continent for its great Holstein herds, and there would be a ready market for stock of the right kind. And the Stewart boys are of the kind that know a good thing when they see it .- F. E. E.

Our Experience with Hay Caps

Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont. We have used hay caps for curing hay for some years and have found them very satisfac-If the coils are well put up it takes a

regular gale to take many of the caps off.

We follow the system of hay making common in Ontario of curing the hay before coiling with the greater portion of our crop. The actual time in which we perform various operations depends a lot on the weather. In good weather we can cut hay in the afternoon after three o'clock and coil the next afternoon. When the hay gets ripe at the last of the season it can be coiled the same day that it is cut

We find the caps especially desirable in curing alfalfa, as al-

falfa, to make the best of hay, must stand in the coils longer than ordinary clovers.

Our caps are cut from galvanized iron sheets, 32 gauge three feet square. They have a peak · of seven inches.

We Must Feed Alfalfa

John Whittaker, Elgin Co., Ont.

One of the big reasons why so many of us do not succeed with alfalfa is because we do not feed it. I can remember years ago when Crimson clover first became known that many of us believed that we had found something that would grow anywhere. All that we had to do was to put in the seed and the clover would immediately proceed to stock the land with nitrogen. We thought of it as a cure for all soils depleted of their fertility.

It did not take us long, however, to find out that Crimson clover was much like other plants: the first requirement was a fertile soil. Crimson clover is not now popular with us, but it seems that we will not learn by experience. Many of our farmers are still looking for some plant that will give them something for nothing. Onite a few farmers in this immediate neighborhood seem to think that alfalfa will meet this need.

FOOD FROM AIR AND SUBSOIL

Alfalfa with its nitrogen absorbing nodules and its great tap roots that penetrate the soil many feet is admirably fitted to gather the nitrogen from the air and potash and phosphoric acid from the subsoil and from these two sources to enrich the surface soil on which we grow our crops. I have found, however, on my own farm that alfalfa requires a better prepared seed bed and a richer soil than most crops if we would get maximum returns. Given a well prepared seed bed and a fair supply of fertility and alfalfa will continually enrich the soil and yield us abundant crops. But the plants must be fed when they are young.

My idea of the best way to prepare for alfalfa is to take a field that has had corn or roots on it the previous year and was heavily manured for those crops. I would plow that land in the fa!l, run it up into ridges, smooth it down with a spring tooth harrow in the spring and harrow thoroughly every 10 days up to the middle of July, and then seed without a nurse crop.

What have we gotten by this system of cultivation? We have a soil in ideal physical condition, one almost free from weeds and weed seeds, and, above all, one well supplied with moisture and available plant food.



A Much Advocated But Little Practised Method of Curing Hav

Curing hay in neat coils protected from the weather by caps of various kinds been successfully tried by thousands of farmers in various parts of America. has been successfully tried by thousands of farmers in various parts of amount and from time to time has been advocated by writers to the agricultural press. It is not often, however, that we see caps in actual use in Canada. The hay field there shown with metal caps in use is on the Elgin county, Ont., farm of E. Laid-

> From several years' experience with the crop, I can tell those farmers who are looking to alfalfa as a means of overcoming their bad farming methods that they will not find it. Only good farmers who feed their crops will make a success of alfalfa

To Clean the Clover Seed Crop

J. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa In the production of alfalfa seed the weeds to be especially watched are Ragweed, Ribgrass, Bladder Campion, Trefoil and Sweet Clover. Usually it is only the perennial weeds which contaminate the seed if the killed out and thin places of the field are taken care of with a scythe.

In alsike, the Docks are sometimes common. They should be pulled when in blossom after the ground has been softened with a rain, or they may be picked out when cutting the seed and burned. The campions, especially Night Flowering Catchfly or Sticky Cockle, when in blossom shoot up above the alsike, and if not too thick may be either pulled or the tops cut off with a sickle. It is necessary to hand pull Wild Mustard from alsike and spud out any Ox-Eye Daisy. Trefoil is hard to deal with in alsike.

In red clover most of the Wild Mustard disappears with the first cutting. The rest must be hand pulled. Docks should be cut or pulled if they appear after the crop is removed for hay and any other perennials must be dealt with in a similar way. Ribgrass and Campion seeds are altogether too common in red clover seed, as are also those of Ragweed and Foxtail. Sweet clover is becoming quite prevalent and may be most easily removed from the first crop by pulling or spudding after a rain.

Tillage of the soil is the basis of good farming. Do not be afraid to p'ow two or three times. Some of us think that we have done wonders when we skim the land over once.-D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

Hay the Most Valuable Crop

James Scott, Haldimand Co., Oat. "The wealth of Canada lies in her wheel

fields." How often we hear that expression, Ber it isn't true. On the market page of a recent issue of a Toronto daily paper I found a list of the principal farm crops of Canada, with estimates of their value. And right at the top was hay. Just plain Plebian hay! The value of the crop was up in the hundreds of millions I for get just where. I wonder how much we con add to that value if every bit of the hay harvest ed in Canada was cured as well as it should be?

I can give some suggestions that, if followed out by every one, would add millions to the vala of our principal crop. When I see a slow mor ing, slow thinking man, I can only make pretty fair guess at the kind of hay he will cun He will want to leave it out for days to bleach in the sun. He will think that a difference of three or four hours in tedding or coiling cannot make much difference to the quality of the product. But I find that it takes a pretty live person to make good hay.

BARLY OUT HAY THE BEST

The first big mistake that I see being committed on every hand is letting the grass stast too long. I would rather start cutting either timothy or clover too early than too late. Early cut hay has a sweetness and a palatability that is never found on hay that has been allowed to be come more or less woody.

I endeavor to cure the hay and get it into the barn just as fast as possible. For instance, I cut the hay in the morning after the der was off I would ted it just a couple of hours after I would ted it again in the afternoon and that night it would be run into windrows. Not morning I would ted the windrows a couple of times and then into the barn it would go.

DON'T LET THE LEAVES BURN My object in tedding so frequently is to prevent the leaves being burned by the sun. Sweet palatable hay can only be made when the natural sap of the grass dries out in the natural way by evaporation through the leaves. Scorching destroys the leaf structure and makes natural dry ing impossible. Tedding is cheap and easi done. It's the horses that do the work. If the cutting were finished quite late in the morning and the sun were hot I would not stop till after dinner to ted. Both man and horses can afford to go without dinner once in a while to get the hay cured properly.

I feed almost all of the hay that I grow on m farm. I sell a few tons each year. But whether for sale or for my own use, I am equally partie lar in curing it. Cattle like well cured hay ever better than grain. And when it comes to selling a satisfied customer is the best advertisement bring future sales.

We have used hydro electric power on our farm for lighting the house and barns and filling the silo. It proves entirely satisfactory. -Prouse, Oxford Co., Ont.

In Wright county, Iowa, the boys and girls above the fourth grade in 34 grade schools were asked what they intended to do. One hundred and fifty-seven of the 64 boys replied that the would have nothing to do with farming. On hundred and sixty-three of the 174 girls likewis voted against the farm. Three years later, during which time instruction had been given in agriculture. ture and home economics, the same question " asked of the pupils in the same schools. This time 162 of the 174 boys answered that they is tended to become farmers, and 161 of the 18 girls were planning on remaining on the farm-W. C. Palmer.

Explosives

Science is ery day. Tw ow in pract'es anld have bee he impractical varning facts arlier days. recessity for m nd reaching ou the soil more pr a larger profit. s one of these ars ago. Those who w

earlier times or for blowing s ere decidedly powder," which idapted for agr onderful influe and that was t able for any kin gered with stu nost impossibl se and to yiel beast. And it d ima: at loast it res the field b the explosive.

ANOTHER "Stumping P the farmer w nes, especially



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Both of these e explosive are nderstood, but shich it is of gre way that is not a asily understoo ountry where fr een found that een broken by a be much more hes profitable growt

The tree whos ively because the explosive is able t f plant food, its eate the soil at ction so that t ind is less liable ubstantially nou ots are limited he spade is natu rowth, and whi

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Science is solving problems for the farmer or day. Twenty years ago theories that are ago in practical use upon the majority of farms old have been considered the wildest fancy of impractical dreamer. Men are constantly arraing facts of which they little dreamed in the bottom of a furrantial facts of the majority of farms.

wold have been considered the wildest fancy of the impractical dreamer. Men are constantly barning facts of which they little dreamed in actier days. They are constantly finding the result for modifying their systems of farming and reaching out for those things that will make the soil more prolific and make their efforts yield alrage profit. Explosives as a factor in farming a one of these things that were undreamed of

Those who were considered the more foolhardy earlier times used gunpowder for blasting rock or for blowing stumps, but in the latter case they ere decidedly the exception. Today "stumping owder," which is the grade of explosives best dapted for agricultural purposes, has proved its conderful influence in putting before the farmer and that was then considered hopelessly unsuitable for any kind of farm work. Brush land, land ered with stumps and undergrowth that seemed most impossible, is now made to blossom like the se and to yield its quota of food for man and east. And it does all this in an incredibly short time; at least it seems that way when one comares the field before and after the application of the explosive.

ANOTHER BLESSING FROM STUMPING
"Stumping Powder" has also proved a blessing
to the farmer who finds his field littered with

s, especially the hard head and boulder that

them, this will be done only at a greater sacrifice to plant life and after much time has been wasted that might have been used for growth.

The same thing as just referred to is true of the smaller crops. Repeated plowing at approximately the same depth forms a sort of crust at the bottom of a furrow through which it is difficult for the plant roots to get down to the lower surface. This crust leaves practically the same amount of soil to feed succeeding crops. The vast storehouse that is down two or three feet lower is not drawn upon. In practical terms this crust is a sort of hard-pan. It forms a sort of division between the sub-soil and the upper surface. It makes the upper surface more susceptible to the influences of nature, that is, blowing of the soil and evaporation. The plant life is left to be nourished on that proportion of the soil that is most invaded by succeeding croppings. Now Stumping Powder comes in as the solution. In some sections farmers have gone through their fields and broken up this hard-pan by blasting the soil.

SECURING EETTER MELON CROPS

One man down in Georgia says that his water melons averaged 50 to 50 pounds each on land that had been dynamited by use of three-ounce charges in bore holes 30 to 36 inches deep spaced eight or 10 feet apart. In Kansas a similar plan is followed except that the holes are made about 1c feet apart each way, and from 50 to 60 pounds of dynamite are used to the acre. Charges are fired simultaneously by means of electricity. In some places the charges are put into the ground



These Buildings bear Testimony of the Progressiveness of their French Canadian Owner

The substantial buildings here illustrated are on the farm of M. Almo Default, Richelleu Co. Que. Mr. Default; farm secured a high standing in a farm securetilities conducted by the flowerment of quotes Protec. Notice the large use that is made of whitewash on the farm uniddings Whitewash is cleap and under solverieup plain buildings attractive.

s common in many sections of the country. With it we these are blown from the earth and broken so that they can easily be handled either for building purposes or simply to remove them from the land.

Both of these services which are rendered by the explosive are more or less apparent and easily understood, but there remains another way in shich it is of great service to the farmer. It is a say that is not so perfectly apparent nor yet so saily understood. In certain sections of the country where fruit is grown extensively it has been found that the tree planted in soil that had been broken by a blast of Stumping Powder will be much more bearty and much more sure to make profitable growth and a much safer investment.

HOW IT HELPS TREE GROWTH

The tree whose roots apread out more exteninly because the sub-soil has been broken by the stylosive is able to reach out for a greater supply of plant food, its little rootlets are able to perneate the soil at a greater distance in every divetion so that the tree gets a stronger root hold and is less liable to be blown over and is more substantially nourished. The other tree whose outs are limited to the hole that is dug with he spade is naturally more circumscribed in its growth, and while the rootlets will ultimately pread out and pierce the hard soil that encases about four feet apart each way. But the details are not of so much importance at this writing as is the theory we wish you to understand.

"Stumping Powder" as a means of breaking up the hard-pan is going to help develop a soil that is more thoroughly drouth resistant; it is going to make it possible to feed the crops on plant life that has long been buried and innecessible.

Finally, it must be borne in mind that explosives are not necessarily so awe-inspiring as many people think. It is a dangerous instrument, but so are many of the things that are in everyday use. If abused it is sure to produce wreckage, but why abuse it? The Stumping Powder that is made for uses of this kind can be easily and safely handled.

The three in combination—orchard, poultry and bees—would seem to constitute, in trained h-rds, a very lucrative form of "intensive farming"—a form which makes the realisation of a fair income from a few acres entirely possible. The "poultry," however, should not include ducks and goese. These fowls will occasionally snap up a bee; and the poison in its string is fatal to them. With chickens, bees are safe company.—C. R. Barns, Minn. Col. of Agriculture.

Pointers on Corn Cultivation Thos. Totten, Essex Co., Ont.

We start to cultivate our corn as soon as the row can be clearly seen, using a two-borse riding cultivator. This cultivator is easily operated, and cultivates the corn so well that we do not find it necessary to do any hand boeing. We use the thistle culters (first taking them to the black-smith shop and have them well sharpened) with the shield fastened firmly down with wire, as the earth cannot smother the small corn. We take the shields off when the corn is large enough. We cultivate every row twice, going in opposite directions. When this is done cross cultivation is not necessary except in wet seasons, when the weeds get a good start.

We continue with the thistle cutters until last week of cultivation with the two-horse cultivator. We then take off the thistle cutter, and put on small narrow shovels, leaving off the two inside ones, and cultivate between the rows to make a dust mulch. We continue cultivation with a one-horse strawberry cultivator, going crosswise, if necessary, late into the season.

Ideas on Water for Horses

A. Colbeck, Cumberland Co., N.S.

Cruelty is often practiced towards horses in not giving them a normal water supply. I well remember that when I was a boy my father was continually warning me against giving the horses too much water to drink. He seemed to think that a horse hadn't sense enough to stop when it had enough. And probably he was right when conditions under which horses then worked are considered. If we worked a horse for hours on a hot day and never offered it a drink of water and then turned it loose at the water tank it might be expected to drink more than was good for it. So would we under like circumstances.

I believe that every horse should have all the water it wants whenever it wants it. I have seen teamsters who would stop half a dozen times in a day to run to the house for a drink of water while the horses, which were working much harder than they, were left standing in the field. In not days we invariably unhitch the teams in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon and give them an opportunity to drink; and drink all they want too. Then, when they come in at noon and night, they do not gorge themselves with water.

Another point in watering that we observe is to always give the horses an opportunity to drink before feeding. We may be wrong, but we have an idea that if a horse is watered after feeding that much of the feed is washed out of the stomach, doing the horse little, if any, good.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Man's inhumanity to his horses in the matter of watering has caused many a dumb beast untold suffering. Give the horses all the water they want all the time.

Some men think it is a great thing to beat the other fellow's record. Did you ever stop to think that it was a whole lot bigger to break your own record? It means a man is continually growing. He might beat the other fellow a long way and still not be growing any.

In our western provinces the farmers are agitating for the Initiative and the Referendum. The Initiative gives the people power to introduce legislation themselves whenever the Government refuses to do so for them. The Referendum compels the Government to consult the people on any given measure that the people may demand. This is important legislation that we are likely to hear more about within the next few years—W. C. Good, Brantford, Ontario

Anything to Sell

equal to yours?

The small trader ca, connect with possible customers by placing a small advertisement in FARM AND DARKY. Our counter space in our classified columns at 2 costs a word. Make out your advertisement and send it to-day to Farms and Dairy. Peierboro. Our

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Poets, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want The Imperisl Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

GET A COPY OF CANADA'S INVITATION WALTZES. This is a beautiful Waltz, published by the Globe Music Co., 1.193 Broadway, New York. 15 cents per copy or 7 copies for one dollar. — Mr. Jos. or 7 copies for one dollar. - Mr. Jos Hickey, New Richmond Station, Quebec.

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Pedigree Stock Sales are my specialty.
lany years' successful experience out
rom Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify
te to get you satisfaction. Correspondnce solicited.—178 Carlaw Avenue, Tor-

FARM FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE

I am offering my 200 are farm for \$7,500 to
effect a quick sale. Ill health does not permit
of my continuing farming longer. The soil is
mostly a clay loam, 150 acres of which are under
there are two sects of farm buildings on the place.
Climate and soil are excellently adapted to
corn, clover, wheat, other grains and affalfa.
Farm and barly recently, a field on my farm
secured a high placing. We are just 3 miles
from the village of Kence, where are churches,
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mos KEENE, ONT.

WARTED 10,000 Readers of this paper to show Farm& Diary to their friends and neighbors. Steady work for a realliverepresentative in your locality. Liberal pay in cash.

FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO ONT.

FARM MANAGEMENT

To Fight Noxious Weeds

What is the right time of the year to cut Canada Thistle and all such noxious weeds. How can we get rid of them?—P. G., Essex Co., Ont.

The best way to get rid of Canada Thistle and all similar types of weeds regular short rotation of crops is a regular short rotation of crops with thorough cultivation. If a part of the farm is badly infested with Canada Thistle it would be well to lay that part out in three portions, lay that part out in three portions, and practice a rotation of two crops of early red clover the first year, fol-lowed by deep fall ploughing and he-crops with clean cultivation. The third year the cereal crop would be seeded, and by then the pests would be suppressed.

method of suppressing Another Canada Thistle is by plowing deep in the fall and cultivating the soil with a broad shared cultivator up to the end of June the following spring and then seeding to alfalfa without a nurse crop. Plowing immediately after harvest, giving the thistles an opportunity to germinate, and then cultivation constantly repeated until the land freezes in the fall, is also a convenient way to get rid of noxious weeds. As a temporary measure in standing grain it is well to go through the grain with a scythe and clip off the heads of the thistles before the seeds have achieved any degree of maturity.

Why Silage Spoils

I am planning to build a silo. I have been told that I must count on a large percentage spoiling apparently without percentage spoiling apparently without any reason. Is this so? Under what con-

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be re-ABSORBINE

Varicose Veins, Ulcers. 21.00 and 22.00 a bottle at dealers of delivered. Book with testimonials free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123 Lymans Bidg., Montreal, Ca.

How To Paint

You can make it worth a whole lot to yourself to know how to paint. Your buggy, your farm wagons, your farming tools, your barn, your outbuildings and your house, will stand the wear and tear of the weather and last much longer when you keep them properly painted. We have received a copy of a splendid book on painting. It comes right to the point and is so practical that we felt our people would like to have this book. We have therefore

our people would like to have this book. We have therefore made arrangements to handle it for you.

"Everybody's Paint Book" is the title of this work, which is written by a thoroughly practical painter. It is a complete guide to the art of outdoor and indoor painting. It is designed for the special use of those who wish to do their own painting. It gives practical lessons in plain painting, varnishing, polishing, stating, paper hanging, kalsomining,

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

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

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

FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

You can make it worth a whole lot to yourself to know how

Lennox Co., Ont

Silage spoils without never ge never spons without a and a cause that can be remeduse, cause, and a cause that can be remeu-ied. It spoils in two ways. One is in the nature of rotting, and silage that shows this type of spoiling has the appearance of rotted manure. the appearance of rotted manure. This kind of spoiling indicates that air has gained access to the silage. The other kind of spoiling often found is the formation of a white mould. This generally indicates that the silage was too dry and this loss could have been prevented by the addition of more water at the time of filling. If there is a layer of of filling. If there is a layer of spoiled silage around the outer edge it indicates that the walls of the silo are not airtight or that sufficient tramping was not done in filling.

To Kill Ground Hogs

How can I get rid of ground hogs? The ground seems to be full of them around the fences of my fields.—J. W. S., Waterloo Co., Ont.

Carbon Bisulphide affords one the Carbon Bisupinde alrords one the best method of ridding fields of ground hogs. Close up all entrances to the home of the ground hog except to the home of the ground hog except one, and in this furrow pour a little Carbon Bisulphide; or the Carbon Bisulphide may be set into the re-maining hole in a flat dish, such as a saucer. Then plug up the en-trance. The Carbon Bisulphide will evaporate rapidly, and the vapor be-ing heavier than air, will pass down through the burrows and kill any hogs that may be therein.

As Carbon Bisulphide vaporizes

readily, it must be kept in a tightly corked bottle. It is also very in-flammable and should not be allowed to get near fire. The operator should take care not to inhale any of the vapor as it is deadly poison.

Another method that may be used in combating ground hogs, but which is more trouble and labor, and con-siderably more expensive, is to flood the holes with water and kill the ground hogs as they emerge.

Make the Roads Easy

By C. R. Barns.

The cheapest road, in the long run, is that over which the largest load can be transported with the smallest expenditure of power, whether horse or motor.

A road which is soft, whether from the nature of its top-dressing or from want of proper drainage, is always hard, expensive road to travel

No road, so far as the size of the load to be drawn over it is concerned, is any better than its worst spot. quarter of a mile of bog will make 20 miles of perfect road of no avail for load which cannot be drawn across the bog. A 15 per cent. grade on a quarter-mile stretch will make a long stretch of good road unavailable for a load that a team can easily haul on a level or up a five per cent. grade.

A curve around the base of a hill A curve around the base of a min is much easier to follow with a heavy load, and it can be negotiated in a good deal less time, than a curve over the top of a hill. Do not let a desire to follow the section-lines lead to the construction of a road grades so heavy as to levy a bog an-nual tax on the farmer in the way of horse-flesh, wear of vehicles and loss of time in carrying small loads to

O. A. C. Report for 1911

The Experimental work conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1911 is fully summed up in the 37th Annual Report, which has just come to hand. From the financial the statement we find that the total expenditure at the College in 1911.

silage spoil?-Subscriber, amounted to \$136,308.84. ue amounted to \$41,423.12, making net expenditure of \$94,885.72

Of particular interest to Farm as Of particular interest to Farm an Dairy readers will be the reports for the Animal Husbandry, Field Hus-bandry and Dairy Department. Prof Dean has conducted much value experimental work during the year, with which it would be well much valua Das cheese makers and creamery men acquaint themselves. Prof. Zavis report on his experimental work will crops is as usual interesting and in structive.

Of particular interest is the parison of the performance of three breeds represented in the da three breeds represented in the da herd. On May 1st, 1908, nine co representing three dairy breeds, A shires, Holsteins and Jerseys, a three of each breed, were selected an experiment to ascertain the production of milk, casein and butter i duction of milk, casein and butter in the milk of these cows for a sen of years. During the whole per of the test from May 1st to Nov. lie 1911 (less than three months in 1910 the three cows of each breed poduced milk, casein and milk fat follows:

Milk. Casein. Fat. Casein Milk. Casein. Fat. Casein Ayrshires 77,734 2,023.30 3,115.36 2,50 Holsteins 88,355 1,996.15 2,994.23 2,36 Jorseys 56,685 1,530.15 2,716.95 2,69 A copy of this report may be a tained on application to the Ontar Department of Agriculture, Torom

Laber

Have you read Thomas Carlyle's # Here is an extract, the meat of the kernel:

"For there is a perennial mi ness, even sacredness, in Work man perfects himself by work man perfects himself by works Foul jungles are cleared away fi. seed fields rise instead, and sis, cities. Blessed is he who has fou his work; let him ask no other lise edness. He has a work, a lifesp pose; he has found it, and will fall it! How, as a free-flowing chan dug and torn by noble force thou the sour and mud-swamp of one's istence, like an ever-deepening rethere it runs and flows; draining the sour festering water, gradua from the root of the remotest gra blade; making, instead of pestilent swamp, a green fruitful meadow wits clear-flowing stream."

Is this the way you feel about your ork? We hope so. work?

Pepular Atlantic Seashore Route

The Canadian Pacific has inaug ated fast train service with throuseleging cars between Montreal, Peland, Old Orchard Beach, Ken bunkport, Me., also between Montal and St. Andrew-by-the-Sea, affe ing every comfort to the most fat tidious traveller. Connections with these trains can be made by leaving Toronto at 9.00 a.m., and 10.00 pm from Union Depot and 10.00 pm from Union Depot and 10.00 pm daily from North Toronto. Full pu ticulars, tickets, reservations, etc., any C.P.R. ticket office.

New C.P.R. Train for Muskok District

Fast Limited Muskoka Express Canadian Pacific leaves Toronto 12 p.m., daily, except Sunday, carry oaches, making direct connection

Bala with steamers for all lake point Everyone should endeavor to w this delightful resort, especially the subject to hay fever, as the atmepheric conditions offer immunity from

this malady.
Full information from any CPA

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Muskok

A Prominent Dairyman Dead



The Late J. H. Single on

for Eastern Ontario. Another son Dairy Commissioner for New Zea-

Mr. Singleton was one of the largcheese manufacturers in Canada, he having owned as many as 20 fac-tories at one time. Mr. Singleton has always been an ardent worker the sentiments of thousands of dairy farmers who appreciate the good work of their late friend.

Cows Like Milking Machine

J. B. Carney, Morristown, Ind. We milked only about 20 or 24 cows We milked only atout 20 or 24 cows that first evening we had our milking machine. Picked out the ones that we thought would milk nicely. Some that milked hard and were of a very that milked narve the missed. aervous disposition were missed. Everything went all right, only one or Everything went all right, only one or two cows caring much for the ma-chines. Several objected to being milked on the wrong side but after a few milkings stood fine. Only two or three failed to give the most of their milk down. We expected those to hold up their milk for they were in the habit of doing that before. In the habit of doing that before. a few days we were milking nearly all of the cows in the barn. We were surprised many times. Some of the most nervous and excitable the most nervous and excitable cows stood the best and gave their milk quicker than many others.

weeks after starting the machines the when we bought a new cow. seemed to be very quiet and gentle, but when I had just got the cups fast, she began to kick and kicked about everything to pieces that could come apart. I found the rubber parts and teat cups scattered in all directions. After putting the parts together I put them on her again and stayed by her until she was milked. I with the dairy business is the feed. have the gentle touch.

A Prominent Dairyman Dead The dairy interests of Eastern On-that was missed at first. She always that was missed at first. She always milled so hard and tedious that no death of Mr. J. H. Singleton, Pres, one wanted to milk her. She would of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, who died at his home at Association, who died to the machine would milk her and his death was not altogether un. He is survived by a said with the survived by a surv Old Blackey was one of the cows

The Scale on the Farm

By Prof. W. C. Palmer.
The scale is just as important on
the farm as in the groot state. How
would the groor sneeds a far in selling sugar, should put in a far, in selling sugar, should put in the sug and
drop a few handfuls in the bug and
say, "I guess that's about it." The
farmer who guesses at how much he
farmer who guesses at how much he By Prof. W. C. Palmer farmer who guesses at how much is feeding his cows or hogs, who guesses at how much milk or gains he guesses at now much milk or gains ne is getting is doing just the same kind of business as the merchant who would guess instead of weigh.

of business as the merchant who would guess instead of weigh.

The cows and the pigs, etc., are the farmer's customers. They take his feed and roughage. Now the farmer needs to know what he gets in return in the way of pounds of milk, butter, the way of sets. Now successful business was the control of the fat, pork, etc. No successful busiwas ever built on guessing-farming is no exception.

A CHILD SHOWS THE WAY

This brings to mind a case. tories at one time. Mr. Singleton who was learning how to test milk has always been an ardent worker at school, tested his father's herd, for everything that he considered to He also weighed the milk from each in the best interest of the dairy cow morning and evening, and kept a se in the best interest of the dairy cow morning and evening, and sept a industry in Eastern Ontario, and by record of it. He also seging the his death dairymen generally have of the feed given the cows. After leat a warm friend. In extending a while the 14-year-old information our sympathy to the family of the pa that Brindle didn't give enough deceased. Farm and Dairy but voices butter fat to nay for her pa that Brindle didn't give enough butter fat to pay for her feed. Pa looked at him kind of funny. The idea his boy telling him that. Yet he did not attempt to contradict the boy. He knew the boy had been

boy. He knew the Loy nad been weighing and figuring. The boy also informed him that Spot was paying a splendid profit and Rosy was not paying for her feed and so on. What vas to be done?

The boy's information was taken and acted on. At the end of the year the herd had been reduced from 21 to 14 cows by selling the poorest and buying some more good ones. The 14 gave more profit than the 21. That was what a 14-year-old boy could do by weighing and keeping accounts. The time the boy spent in doing that weighing and figuring, only a few minutes a day, brought more profit weighing and nguring, only a lea-minutes a day, brought more profit than the day after day of work put in by this father. And these few minutes of work a day made it pos-sible for that farmer to increase his returns year after year.

A FEW WEIGHING NEEDS

If one is feeding pigs, the only way milk quieter than many others.

I might say that in placing the teat cups we didn't have any trouble the pigs from time to time and to amount to anything except with weight the feed. The horzes should be one cow. That was two or three weighted that their condition may be nines the more accurately known. The She load of grain or hay that goes to ntle, town should be weighed. But there is no need of enumerating further.

The scale is necessary on the farm-just as necessary as in the grocery store or the coal yard.

watches are until an was minuted. I with the dairy observes in the recovery the three clays and find no more trouble corn to erect a silo and then to erect with best part and afterwards that a second one for aummer use, we she had always the mental tide not second one ready for dry weather any har to mental to the corn to the control of the control

Get the Engine That is Easiest To Keep Running

SIMPLEST engines to op-erate — that's the reason most farmers choose and recor

Chapman & Stickney Gasoline Engines

No expert engineering knowledge needed to run them. no intricate parts that easily get out of order. If you want most service, write for our FREE books of "Engine Facts and Experiences."



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Educational features and countless exhibits of especial interest to dairy-men. New \$100,000 Machinery Hall,

men. New \$10,000 Machinery Hall, Cash prise increased 30 per cent, from \$80,000 federal grant, Cool carrying exhibits from distant places paid up to 100 miles of Ottawa by Exhibition Association. Reduced passenger rates from Sprovinces and 2 states. Fifty Midway Shows, ten Vaudeville Trouper, Horse Baces, Charlot Races, Department and many other attractions, but man and many other attractions, 100 miles from the Cool and many other attractions, 100 miles from the Cool and many other attractions.

Entries Close August 20th. Write for all particulars to

E. McMAHON, Manager 26 Sparks St.

WIRE FENCING BARGAINS

In order to move quickly, we will sell 100 rolls of No. 542 Wire Fencing, all No. 9 heavily galvanized 5 line wires, 42-high, spaced 6 12: 12-12, best quality steel wire, because of the state of the s IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO. 65 Queen St., MONTREAL, P. Q.

Rid Your Cattle of the Fly Pest

With the warm summer days come the yearly torture of domestic animals by flies, mosquitoes and other in the prevent this useless suffering by

COW COMFORT



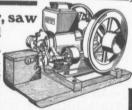
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Pump water, saw wood, grind grain, churn

and do many other laborsaving tasks with the Barrie Engine. Will pay for itself quickly by saving valuable time for you. Strong, rugged construction. So simple a lad can run it. Sure in action, economical in operation. Every farmer needs one. Write for booklet.

Agents Wanted



Barrie Engines Stationary or portable. 3 to 100 h. p., for gasoline, distillate, natural gas and producer gas. Make and break or jump spark

The Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Limited BARRIE, ONTARIO, CANADA

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada Machinery Agency Montreal; McCusker Imp. Co., Regina

GASOLINE ENGINES

14 to 50 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.

Brantford Winniped Calgary GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Only line reaching all Summer Resorts in Highlands of Onterio, including

MUSKOKA LAKES LAKE OF BAYS ALGONQUIN PARK MAGNETAWANRIVER FRENCH RIVER **TEMAGAMI KAWARTHA LAKES**

Full Summer Service now in effect above resorts. particulars and illustrated folders to any Grand Trunk Agent.

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Ask any Grand Trunk Agent for full nformation, or write

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

HORTICULTURE

Why a Cover Crop?

A cover crop in the orchard is valuable in two ways—as a cover to the

cover crop directly improphysical condition of the land by preventing hard soils from baking. holds rain and snow until the m ture has had time to soak into the

Economize

on Milk for Calves and Make More Money

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

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"The Stockman's Friend"

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CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no to pay-Feeding directions sent on appli-

cation.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.75, and we will send 100 lbs. to any station in Ontario We pay the freight.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA Cow-Ease-



Cattle and Horses nd allows cows to feed in peace, make

TRIAL OFFER



FACTS-NOT THEORY -ABOUT O.K.CANADIAN U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm at Otlawa—the hew barnat Silver Spring Dairy Farm, of Otlawa—the Hrindale Farm at Toronto—are equipped with O.K. Canadian U.Bar Patented Steel Stanchions—there are good

Ottom- are equip-prompharented silent standhome-ma-roper and the standhome are of one piece-ple. O. A. U-law Steel Standhome are of one piece-have no rivetory pints-therefore never ag and the standhome are standhome are standhome are the standhome are standhome are standhome are the standhome are standhome are standhome are standhome are standhome are standhome are Regulpment. Write for caladogue p



Cover crops improve the fertility of the soil by catching and holding plant food that would otherwise leach away by adding of humus and by appropriating free nitrogen if the crop be a leguminous one.

Cover crops by appropriating mois-ture and plant food in the fall of the year cause the wood of the trees to harden, to resist the cold of winter. Cover crops keep down weeds.

Cover crops from their rootlets Cover crops from their rootlets make use of unavailable plant food, and in the following spring on decomposition returns this food to the soil in an easily available form.

Cover crops add to the profitable life of the orchard. We should not

neglect them. The orchard should be seeded soon.

My Methods with Strawberries

John Beemer, Brant Co., Ont. Of all the small fruit that I have

grown, strawberries have proved most profitable. Last year, from one acre of strawberries. I sold \$700 worth of or strawberries, I sold \$700 worth or berries. The plants are set in rows 3 1-2 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. The first year the plants are not allowed to bear fruit, all of their energies being devoted their energies being devoted to pro-ducing runners until a good fruiting row has set about 18 inches wide. Then we cut the runners. The plants are given thorough cultivation, the weeks not being permitted to grow among the young plants. In the fall, after the ground be-comes frozen, the berries are nuuened

with straw or straw manure. following spring part of the mulch is raked off and left between the rows. As much mulch, however, as possible is worked down between the plants as conserves moisture and keeps the berries clean. If grass and weeds have gotten the start they are pulled out by the hand as early in the spring as possible before the berries will be injured by having dirt thrown over

The Williams and Parson's Beauty to the two varieties that I grow are the two varieties that I most extensively. The Williams prolific yielder and a good shipper It is the most profitable variety I have grown, although not of the very best quality. A variety that I am testing now, the Fendell, promises well. The terries are borne on strong stalks that hold them well up from This variety is the ground.

Staking and Pruning Tomatoes

James Young, Oxford Co., Ont. We do not grow tomatoes for marketing but we do like to have a few choice ones for our own use. couple of dozen plants we find will meet the needs of the average family nicely for ripe fruit to be eaten in s natural state and for canning. We grow the tall varieties, believ-

ing that they produce more fruthan the dwarf sorts. We drive fruit pole about four feet long into the plants to these poles with strips of cotton cloth as required. Tying in cotton cloth as required. Tying in this manner keeps the tomatoes clean this manner keeps the tomatoes cream 10, and repeat the spraying every in and away from the soil and also ex-days or two weeks until the tops are poses them more to the sunlight for frozen down. The first spraying reinjening than when they are allowed quires 28 gallons of solution an acre to straggle as they naturally would.

And the other sprayings 50 gallons.

When the tomatoes are a fair size, say an inch and a half in diameter, say an inch and a half in diameter, our potatoes yielded at the rate to throw more energy into fruit production. When we wish the fruit to, neighbors were complete failures. duction. When we wish the fruit to neighbors were complete failures ripen up nicely we trim the leaves. With potatoes at 75 cents a bag it away from the tomatoes and give would not take many acres to pay much satisfaction out of our tomator bed as any other part of the garden. Som. My addres is, "Don't wait for and outside of the trimming and staking tomatoes are little trouble."

Summer Treatment for San Jose Scale

An extensive fruit grower finding some of his apple trees seriously fested with San Jose scale, to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Z Harrisburg, Pa., asking hat gist, Harrisourg, Fa., asking shat could be done during the summer sea-son to control this pest and prevent further injury to the trees. To this query Prof. Surface replied: "I should not recommend spraying

trees for the purpose of killing the full grown San Jose scale at any when they are in leaf for the rethat material strong enough to scale will also destroy the age. What I recommend at this time of year is that you make up a strong solution of lime-sulphur wash. or very strong soap solution, and apply it to all the old bark with a

"Do not put it on the leaves, fruit or this year's shoots; but the old bark of the small twigs as well as the or the small twigs as well as the trunk and branches can be coated with it, and this will kill the scale wherever it touches them. It will keep the tree in a sufficiently healthy condition so that you can carry through this season, and after leaves drop you should spray thoroughly with the boiled lime-sulphur wash. wash. If trees are tadly infested with San Jose scale at the present time, and not given some such treat-ment as this, they are liable to be destroyed before the dormant season comes when you can give them effect ive spraying.

On Spraying Potatoes John Cox, St. John Co., N. B.

Two years ago we had a record po-tato erop in New Brunswick. Farm-ers had gone into potatoes heavily. The season was favorable. We did not know what we would do with the crop once it was harvested. The ing the advisability of erecting wareuses at various points throughout the province to accommodate our re-

And then the blight came. looked like wealth to us was in the of a week or two completely wiped out Acres and acres of potatoes might be seen on all sides the tops black. And when they were dug the tubers were rotten.

We were among the small number

of farmers who escaped. We didn't wait for the blight to come and then try to fight it. We always spray whether the blight comes or not, and con-sequently it doesn't come to us. We onsider spraying potatoes for potate blight quite as important as spraying apples for black knot or any other fungus disease. We use the same mixture as the fruit growers—B deau solution of the formula 4-4-40

To make this mixture the copper sulphate is first dissolved in a bucket or two of water. Then the lime is Then the lime is slacked in a separate vessel. The two solutions are then mixed together, being poured into one barrel at the same time. We then strain into the spray tank and all is ready. first for late potato blight about July 15, and repeat the spraying every li

SOME of Fa

July II.

Free P Name E. Burns S Clarence Ge E. C. Wilte Jos. Goodri W. H. Luca Master Ren Miss Etta Ti C. L. John Geo. J. Gille C. L. Ander A. S. Foy, Peter Steck T. Strachan. Geo. Whale: Donald Snel Gordon Ellis Mrs. E. Cave: P. J. Smith Jos T Darks Fred Payne. Chas. Robert M. A. Stowe J. Hawthorne Jas. Stone. Merton Cars R. S. Mittin A. Ednie, No John Patter Cliff, J. John Fred M. Wo. L Johnston P. R. Johnst Chas. Barr, Harry Wheele Thos. Barron Chris. Jantzi Karl Woof, F Clarence R. N

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SOME WINNERS of Farm and Dairy Free Pure Bred Pigs

County Prov E. Burns Stansell, Norfolk, Ont. Clarence Gowdy, Brant, Ont. E. C. Wilton, Grey, Ont. Jos. Goodrich, Middlesex, Ont. W. H. Lucas, Jr., Lambton, Ont. Master Ben Rozell, Nipissing, Ont. Miss Etta Thorne, Peterboro, Ont. C. L. Johnston, Lincoln, Ont. Geo J Gillesnie Paterboro Ont C. L. Anderson, York, Ont. A. S. Foy, Oxford, Ont. Peter Steckly, Perth, Ont. T. Strachan, Wellington, Ont. Geo. Whaley, Oxford, Ont. Donald Snell, Oxford, Ont. Gordon Ellis, Brant, Out. Mrs. E. Caven, Dufferin, Ont. R. J. Smith, Lambton, Ont. Jas. T. Darke, Wentworth, Ont. Fred Payne, Lambton, Ont. Chas Roberts, Lambton Ont. M. A. Stowe, Brome, Que. J. Hawthorne, Renfrew, Ont. Jas. Stone, Lambton, Ont. Merton Carson, Durham, Que. R. S. Mittimore, Brome, Que A. Ednie, Northumberland, Ont. John Patterson, Muskoka, Ont. Cliff, J. Johnston, Durham, Que Fred. M. Weare, Durham, Que. L Johnston, Hastings, Ont. F. R. Johnston, Durham, Que-Chas. Barr, Bruce, Ont. Harry Wheeler, Peterboro, Ont. Thos. Barron, Essex, Ont. Chris. Jantzi, Perth, Ont. Karl Woof, Prince Edward, Ont. Clarence R. Nott, Elgin, Ont. G. A. McEwen, Norfolk, Ont.
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Getting Pigs Free Pure Bred Pigs from Farm and Dairy

"OUR PEOPLE" responded grandly to our big announcement of pure bred pigs given away, which we published in Farm and Dairy a few weeks ago.

The people whose names appear in the margin of this advertisement have each won a pure bred pig. Some of them have one, two, three, and as many as four pigs each, and were given these pure bred pigs free in return for getting new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Now you can have a pure bred pig too, just as well as these people.

Many Boys and Girls Win Our Pigs

Quite sumber of our best workers have been boys and girls under 15 so of age, who have won our pure bred pigs and are delighte th them. You can win one also. Spend a day or we evening now and win one of Farm and Darry's valuable pure bred pigs. These pure bred pies we give away are good ones. It we do us more harm than good to see anything the peat. Therefore my you win one of these pigs the us Farm and Dairy, you first see pig in every way and digital the pigs of the pigs of the pigs of the pigs in the regular way rous of these pigs in the regular way rous of these pigs in the regular way from the best

Remember you have your choice of a Tamworth, Yorkshire or Berkshire pig, either sac. One of these pure bred pigs, eligible for registration, will be given you free in return for only 9 new subscribers to farm and Dairy, each taken at only \$1.00 a year.

Try!

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This Pig won by a Girl
Miss Calle MoGregor, of Lambton Co., On .,
won this pig by getting new subseribers for
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warm and larly. She says, "Since this picture
shire pigs which are little beauties. They are
shire pigs which are little beauties. They are
nearly all marked just the same as she is, with
her learn't as it should. She is a very long pig."

Name County Prov. Geo. Mogg, Elgin, Ont. Geo. Mogg. Elgin, Ont.
Tyler Leeson, Elgin, Ont.
W. G. Karr, Labelle, Que.
Jos. Storms, Frontenac, Ont.
Wm. Hyland, Essex, Ont. Jos. Storms. Frontenac. Ont.
Wim. Hyland. Essex. Ont.
Job. Doberty. Peterboro. Ont.
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Robt, Young, Peal, Ont.
Geo. H. Knowles, Haastings, Ont.
Sool Brooks, Leeds, Ont.
Sool Brooks, Leeds, Ont.
Billis Sann, Linky, N. 8.
Ellis Sann, Linky, W. 8.
Ellis Sann, Linky, Olerary, Ont.
Blett Fergueno, Glengary, Ont. Fred Spell, Welland, Ont. Albert Ferguson, Glengarry, Ont. Samuel Johnston, Peterboro, Ont. Geo. Martin, Durham, Ont. John Myers, Leeds, Ont J. Thornton, Thun. B. & R.R.,Ont. H. Crews, Peterboro, Ont. Thos. Gray, Muskoka, Ont.

Jas. Douglas, Hastings, Ont. Some of these people won two, three and four pigs each.

What Others Can Do. You Can Do TRY AND WIN BETTER START NOW!

> COUPON Farm and Dairy Peterbore, Ont I want to join your force of

hustling subscrip-

tion getters and have

the chance to earn some of your fine pure bred pigs.

Please send me

subscription blanks and

...sample copies of Farm and Dairy to show my friends and neighbors.

Pigs are Real Mortgage-Lifters

They increase rapidly and always command activation. They increase rapidly and always command activation and activation activation and activation and activation activation and activation activation and activation activation activation and activation activ

May we count on you? Answer "yes" by clipping out the coupon and sending it to us tonight, and start or you to get at least nine new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy, and give us the pheasure of sending you one of our pure bred pigs.



You Can Win One



Will You Try For One?

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Victory

You will find it quite an easy matter to get your friends and neighbors to take Farm and Dairy. They will take Farm and Dairy if you ask them and show our paper to them, and tell them you are after one of our pure bred pigs.

If you would like to have some pure bred pigs of your very own you can in two evenings see enough friends and neighbors and get them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy, each for one year. Then you will have won the pure bred pig.

This Pig Won by a Girl



Now Who To







Clip Coupon Send Today

P. O. Address



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PARCELS POST

The request of the Dominion Postmasters' Association, that the weight of parcels that may be shipped by mail in Canada should be increased, and that the rate of postage charged thereon should be decreased, brings to mind the struggle that the farmers of the United States have been making for the parcels post in their country. For almost a score of years the farmers' organizations, their representatives in Congress and the agricultural press of that country have been fighting for a more liberal parcels post law that would give them relief from the extortionate demands of the express companies. And it is only within the last month or so that their demands have received recognition at Washington.

We in Canada may not be so greatly in need of a parcels post law as were the farmers of the United States. Our transportation companies may tective tariff.

not yet have us so tightly in their ! grip as the transportation companies in the United States had our brethren to the south of the line. But that is all the more reason why we should start to agitate now for the reduction in postal package rates.

If we let things run as they are until we have several more millions of a population as they did in the United States, we are giving our express companies an opportunity to become all the more firmly entrenched and to render all the more effective resistance to the just demands we may then make. Parcel post laws are now in successful operation in Great Britain. Germany, France and Japan. Why not in Canada?

The postmasters have made a valuable suggestion. Let us back them up.

WHY IT WAS DEFEATED

We would ask the attention of all Farm and Dairy readers who opposed Reciprocity from partisan or other reasons, to the following paragraph appearing in a recent issue of a weekly journal published in Toronto that was much opposed to Reciprocity and is supposed to have a kindly feeling for certain privileged interests:

"Now, what defeated the Govern-"ment (the Laurier Administration) "was this-The business man and "manufacturers felt that even if "reciprocity was a successand made "the farmers more prosperous this "very prosperity would in a few "years' time be used on them as a "bludgeon to force concessions for "the American manufacturers."

In other words, business men in our cities, realizing that Reciprocity would be a grand thing for us farmers, feared that later on they might be deprived of the privileges that they now enjoy through the protective tariff because of the advantages that Reciprocity would bring to the rural population. That is, the interests of over sixty-six per cent. of the people of Canada were sacrificed for the benefit of a few protected manufacturers.

But we farmers never heard an argument either in the anti-Recipro or from anti-Reciprocity in their addresses to the electricate. We were told that were Reciprocity adopted, our markets would be flooded with United States farm produce, that the cornfed hogs of the Middle West would take the place of our bacon hogs at Foronto and Montreal, that American eggs would swamp our markets, that our fruit industry would be ruined by the competition of United States fruit growers, and, above all, that we would be doing a disloyal thing in favouring freer trade with the United States. We were told that the inevitable result would be annex-

But now, several months after the election, an anti-Reciprocity paper has fold the truth. We were led to sacrific our own interests for the benefit of the privileged few of this country who were waxing fat at the expense of us farmers behind a pro-

We will not be deceived so easily again. The advantages of access to a market for our surplus farm produce in United States centres are now more evident than ever before. Our farm organizations will continue their fight for freer trade. And they will win, for "Right Must Prevail."

THE SOIL MULCH AGAIN

The conservation of a supply of soil moisture is the big argument for the maintenance of a soil mulch. But the soil mulch has another value as well. It will preserve the right physical condition of the soil.

We were recently talking with a young farmer who had made the very common mistake of rolling his grain fields as a finishing off operation. weeks. Then, with the advent of hot weather, the soil in that young farmer's grain fields baked hard and cracked. In an endeavour to save his crop he has been harrowing the fields to break up the crust and create a soil mulch

We fear that our young friend started too late to create that mulch. Had he started sooner with the harrow or weeder to preserve a mulch in his grain fields, and prevent a crust forming, the moisture that evaporated would have been held in the soil, the soil would have been kept in the best mechanical condition and baking would have been impossible.

The great majority of farmers appreciate the value of the soil mulch on the hoe crop. We will soon be striving for a soil mulch on all crops.

We farmers will find small cause for satisfaction in the recent tariff changes made by the Dominion Government. We were

What About pleased to see the the Farmer? tariff reduced down-

ward, but we would like to see a few reductions that would be of benefit to us. With the exception of the reduction on the duty on cement, all other reductions have been on raw materials used by our manufacturers. This will enable the manufacturers to secure their raw material more cheaply, and to produce their goods more cheaply. But as the tariff on the finished article remains the same the consumer - the farmer and working man - will not stand to benefit. We know that the selling price of the finished article is determined by the worse's proceedings that any "medithe amount of the protective tariff half only "medithe a added. Ine reciprocal duties that 20 was "good." There doesn't seem have been arranged with the British West Indies are open to the same objection. The duty on raw sugar, for than half had so far cleaned up as to be "good," and the "medium" had instance, has been reduced, but the fallen to 38.2 per cent. By the end duty on the refined sugar that we of a second year, eight out of every use remains at the old levels. These lower "good," and about one in lower "good," and about one in lower weeklent." At the end of the use remains at the other very large remains at the control of the arrangements will be lovely for the first quarter of the fourth year, one dairy in every eight was "excellent" about us consumers? Recent tariff — that is, capable of producing al-changes flavor too much of class solutely sanitary milk. The "poor" legislation. Farmers would like to see a reduction in the duties of some see a reduction in the duties of some lent' were "good."
of the things that we have to buy.

Agricultural implements for instance.
We don't like to be shown up, do we?
But isn't it good for us?

The ever increasing numbers of records of milk production of pure bred dairy cattle that we are pub-

lishing in Farm and Dairy is evidence en-Watch the Type ough that our breeders of pure bred stock ap-

preciate the importance of breeding for production. There is a danger that in our efforts to secure great milk yields we may forget that breeding for type is also essential to the best success. It is easier to breed for one thing than for two, and we notice that many breeders who have succeeded in making excellent milk records with their cows are neglecting the type. Several herds that we have seen that have a very high average production have cattle that are characteristic by drooping rumps and very irregular, if large, udders. On talking to these breeders about the importance of type we find that they have been almost altogether neglecting it in their efforts to breed animals that will make big records for milk and fat production. Big records are important. But in working for them let us not forget that good type also is important and essential to the best success of the breed.

The Law of the Sea

(Grain Growers' Guide) Through the gloom cast over the world by the loss of the Titanic every real man thrilled with pride at the heroism of those who went down. Magnificently they upheld the law o Those least able to save the sea. Those least able to save themselves were given first care i-that awful hour when Death hovered The strong did not triumple round. over the weak; it was not the "survival of the fittest," and neither wealth nor prestige claimed precedence. When face to face with the Almighty the nobler human instincts naturally triumphed. The weaker in the struggle for life were given first chance On land the weaker go to the wall

in the overpowering rush for wealth.

May the law of the land some day
become more like unto the law of
the sea!

In the Limelight

(Maritime Farmer)
At Geneva, New York, the authorities classified all dairies as "poor" where conditions were filthy; ium," which meant dirty, merel "good," which is Genevese for fair clean; and "excellent," where the where they were really clean and actually sanitary

This classification was made pub-lic, and milk was bought and sold at prices graded according to it. At the beginning more than a third of the dairies were "poor," more than and only one in 'medium There doesn't seem

hat shall it When I came am of old. I purchase I put up e may ask wh gilo. It blew cluded it im ing.

11, 1912.

Used His N

v W. Beach.

That silo has d and it has season I li cut from eln laths were nails and spa to an old at service this atly all right XX

Are you lookin new market? Such a market real rural ds amongst t on farms. This great ma st untouched sers who wil le to cultivate 1 good will of

Many of us in nich we were m, generally b of the farme recollection w him 15 or us can be expla formation regard to-day passes e gospel. ou are unwis er by your farm as a boy

You are unwis rmation on this ded. It will holiday season e farming sect nile radius of d look around rmation about io out into th

y there a week livery rig or an eed to get a farmers. Fir ey use or can b your product. ur self what the what is the be

This trip to th elop a new spi d we guarantee ire more new ese few weeks before in six Il come back w as and be enth g the possibilities ny have hereto ore for lack of p n than any othe A Paper Farme 112,

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Used His Neighbor's Silo

F. W. Beach, Dundas Co., Ont. What shall it profit a man to own airy farm and not have a silo on When I came to the age at which sat choose my life's work, like salm of old, I chose the country I purchased a farm six years I put up a second-hand silo ed I bought from a neighbor, may ask wy that neighbor sold silo. It blow down twice and he moded it impossible to keep it

That silo has done good service for hat sile has done good service for and it has never blown down, and it has never blown down, as gesson I lined it with 12-foot do the form of the see laths were bent around the intended of the same as often and securely nailed with 21-2 the same as often and securely nailed with 21-2 the same as often and securely nailed with 21-2 the same as often and securely same as often as a same as sith cement mortar. This treat-est to an old stave silo gave me at service this winter, and is ap-menty all right now. There is only one class of farmers

XXXVI

Are you looking for a larger or new market?

Such a market exists amongst real rural class, in other rds amongst the people who e on farms.

This great market is as vet ost untouched by national adrisers who will find it profite to cultivate the acquaintance good will of this real rural

Many of us in the cities, even rugh we were born on the m, generally base our concepof the farmer of to-day on recollection of him as we ew him 15 or 20 years ago. us can be explained much misermation regarding the farmer to-day passes current as genne gospel.

You are unwise to judge the ner by your recollections of farm as a boy 25 or 30 years

You are unwise to take your ormation on this subject second nded. It will pay you during s holiday season to go out into ne farming section beyond the nile radius of the large cities, d look around and gather full mation about real farmers of

o out into the country and there a week or two. Hire y there a week or two. livery rig or an automobile and ceed to get acquainted with al farmers. Find out whether ey use or can be persuaded to r self what the farmer reads d what is the best way to reach

This trip to the country will velop a new spirit within you, d we guarantee you will acire more new information in ese few weeks than you ever Il come back with some new s and be enthusiastic regardg the possibilities of the market ny have heretofore neglected, ore for lack of proper informan than any other reason.

A Paper Farmers Swear By"

who can afford to do without a silo and that is the farmer who raises earless cornstalks. This kind of en silage is not very valuable as a milk or flesh producer. It does, however, aid in the assimilation of the coarser aid in the assimilation of the coarser fodder, such as chaff, straw and hay. One of the great benefits of the sile as the increased number of cows that can be carried on the farm, especially if you have sufficient ensilage for summer feeding.

From experience I would say to my brother farmers, "If you want the largest crop, the best feed and the cheapest milk producer put in a piece of corn, take good care of it and put it in a silo. Don't kick be-cause you have to hire an outfit at \$6 or \$7\$ a day and a half a dozen men to heln put away wor. \$6 or \$7 a day and a half a dozen men to help put away your crop. But figure up the tons and tons of feed you will have and the value of it, and see with all of this extra expense if you have not the cheapest and best food you ever raised.

"Then next winter you just watch the other fellow on the other side of the line fence tugging away at the stooks of corn and you will feel a something within you expressing thanks for the good spirit which prompted you to put up a silo."

Watering Horses at Night

Watering Horses at Night
In an inspection of ever 150 of the
leading livery and baarding stables
in Boston and vicinity by representatives of the Work-Horse Parade Association, particular attention was
paid to the matter of watering horses
at night. In pub.shing the results
of this investigation a bulletin states
that all authorities agree, and experience teaches, that city horses
should be watered between eight
p.m. and midmant; but it was found
that less than half of the stables
visited give their horses water after
seven p.m. seven p.m.

"A horse comes in hungry, and he wants his supper so much that he will drink but little, and he ought not to drink but little, and he ought not to drink deeply at that time, even if he wanted to," was the way a stableman put it. "Then he eats a quantity of dry, heating food. He shouldn't have water right after eating; but if he doesn't get a good drink two or three hours later he wil. go through the night thirsty, and the heating food will burn out his inside for the lack of the water that is needed to give the nourishment of the fod a channed to do the good it ought to be doing."

FOR ALL THE YEAR

FOR ALL THE YEAR

This night-watering is not only common humanity in hot weather, but it is almost equally valuable in winter. For appetite comes with the bracing effect of cold weather, and horses eat more than they do in summer. Consequently, if this extra food is to do its part in giving the horse power to resist the cold and the strain of winter work, water must be given at the time when it will do the most good. most good.

The effect of this night-watering on The effect of this night-watering on the blood and general circulation is far-reaching. The thirst that follows the digestion of a meal is the call of nature for the water that is needed to help the good of the food to get into the flesh and blood of the animal; and equally important is the part played by the water in sending the water water. part played by the water in sending the waste matter out of the body with the least possible wear and tear on the organs that perform this indis-pensable duty. A horse that remains thirsty all night cannot be expected to last so long as one that is watered at the proper time. A distinguished veterinary surgeon recently remark-ed: "Going too long without water causes more coile in horses than any-thing else does."—E. R.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCHITIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Besides their great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save a great deal of time and labor.

This great saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season, and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.

As compared with any kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery is simply overwhelming.

As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent AT ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED 173 William St. MONTREAL. 14 Princess St., WINNIPEG

Every Boy Wants

Spending money of his own. Now that the holidays are here we are prepared to give every live boy who sees this advertisement an opportunity to make his own spending money.

Any bright boy over 12 years of age can get a number of his father's friends and neighbors to become new subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY, and can earn as much money as his parents are willing for him to have, and take time to earn, by getting new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY. And besides the training secured and the money earned, he will be doing a real good turn to those friends and neighbors induced to take FARM AND DAIRY weekly.

Tell your boy to write us and find out all about the plan, and what other boys are doing in getting new subscribers for FARM AND DAIRY. The training your boy will get in selling new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY will be of great value to him all the days of his natural life. And better still, we will reward him amply, either with cash or with liberal premiums, which he may select from the list we offer.

Write tonight for our special holiday offer for your boy.

FARM AND DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.



Are Sweeping the Silo Field

Orders and inquiries are coming in faster than ever before.

Canadian dairymen are coming to realize the advantages of the Silo and to appreciate just how much better the Ideal Green Feed Silo is than any other make.

Here are some of the points of superiority which make these Silos so popular:

Material: Canadian Spruce especially selected for our own use

All lumber is saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and reduces the tendency of the staves to swell or shrink and adds two to three times to the life of the

Hooped with heavy round iron hoops every 30 inches apart.

Only malleable iron lugs are used. All doors on the Ideal Green Feed

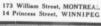
Silos are self-sealing. Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are

always air tight. The roof is self-supporting; built

thout rafters. Dormer window facilitates filling Silo clear to the top. All sizes fur-

Write for Our New Silo Catalogue To-day De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN DOMINION





Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f.o.b. Torento Torento Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. J. CLIFF. Manager Teronto, Ont

DRILLING MACHINES

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to said questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Maker's Department. Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on selections on the contribution of the contrib

Cool! Cool! Cool!

Dr. Connell, Frontenac Co., Ont. Bacteria require for growth food, noisture and moderate warmth. and water are present in abundance in milk. The milk, as it leaves the animal's body, is at the most favoranimal's body, is at the most favor-able or suitable temperature for bac-terial growth. Most types of milk bacteria continue to grow moderately well down to 70 degrees. Below this growth slackens off till at 55 de-grees there is almost no growth for first 24 hours, and at 45 degrees from the degree of the degree of the degree to the degree of the degree of the degree terial development. Very little bac-terial development. terial development ordinarily occurs in milk kept over night (12 hours) when it has been quickly cooled to 65 degrees F., and well protected from dust and dirt.

The point to be especially emphaized is that even if we start with but ew bacteria in milk, these bacteria, f milk is warm, rapidly increase in umbers, and soon numbers, and soon outnumber the pacteria in milk not so clean in the first place, but which has been kept first place, but which has been kept cool. Indeed, uncooled morning milk may, within five or six hours, show more bacteria than the milk of the night before cooled and kept at 65

degrees F.
There is an advantage in rapidly cooling milk, because then the bac-teria do not start developing. If milk is only gradually cooled development or growth starts and the bac-teria accommodate themselves to the gradual fall of temperature and do not development, though of course growth is slowed.

Whelesaler's Opinion of Whey Butter

At a convention of the Eastern On-G. G. Publow was asked whether whey butter is sold as whey butter or tario G. G. is creamery butter, and what effect t has on the market for creamery butter. In reply he read the followbutter. In reply he read the follow-ing letter, written by a large Cana-dian wholesale dealer in creamery, dairy and whey butter. It is now some time since this letter was writ-ten, but the facts brought out in it are as applicable now as then. "As large handlers of creamery and dairy butter in this district, we de-

"As large nanders of creamery and dairy butter in this district, we de-sire to place before you our ideas in reference to the effect of whey butter on the general market; also with reference to the effect on creamery butter in particular.
"For the last three years we have

handled considerable whey butter made in this locality. The quality in some instances has been fair, but handled considerable in some instances has been fair, but the great majority has been poor. In fact we have handled a good deal of it that was made in the factories that could not be called butter. At precould not be caused butter. At pre-sent we have in our warehouse three or four packages of this butter that was made in August which we would be willing to sell to-day at five cents pound

LEGISLATION NEEDED

The keeping quality of whey but-The keeping quality of whey but-ter when not properly made is very bad. We think something should be done at once to place the butter on the market on its own merils. If the matter is not attended to by the pro-per authorities, the result will be set. Over 18 clases and styles, for drilling ious to our creamery butter trade. A sther deep or shallow wells is any tited great many people are selling it for soll or rock. Meanated on wheels or so creamery butter. It is gathered in size. With engines or heres powers, the country, shipped to the cities, and so an operate them each any more and sold there as a rule for creamery makeley WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y. butter. It is easy to imagine the

Recesses consequences effect of it on our creamery butter The surest way to obviate the dif-ficulty is to compel all cheese factories who manufacture whey butter brand their goods as whey butter. brain their goods as whey busel. In this way the creamery men would be protected. The consuming public would also have the necessary protection, should any of this butter find its

way to the English markets. II sould as creamery butter the effect produced there would be serious. As a rule our butter on the English market has been good for the past three or four years. No doubt the demand for Canadian butter will imdemand for Canadian butter will im-prove on the foreign markets, if the quality is right. We trust the gov-ernment will take this matter in hand and pass such a strict law that no one will care to handle these goods, except on their merits

The Best Investment

"From the patron's point of view From the patrons point of view I consider that the money invested in the cool curing room is one of the best investments that can be made," best investments that can be made, said Mr. J. J. Hogan, a cheese maker of Peterboro Co., Ont., in conversa-tion with an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "Some years ago I weighed four cheese as soon as they weighed four cheese as soon as they were made, and owing to an oversight they were left in an ordinary curing room for three weeks. When weighed again the four cheese had shrunk 12 pounds. In this curing room I had always put ice in large boxes, and had it hanging in bags from the ceiling. It was what we would call a good ordinary room. From the experience which I have had since putting in my curing room, I am convinced that would have saved 10 of these would have saved 10 of these appounds at least had I had as good a room then as I have now. Put a room then as I have now. Put a moist article in a dry room and it is bound to lose weight. In a cool cur-ing room we can keep down the temperature and the atmosphere does not perature and the atmosphere does not become unduly dry. In our room we have held cheese a week and lost only one-quarter of a pound. After the first week the loss would not be nearly so great

LIMITED SUPPLY RESTRICTS PRICES

"The greatest hindrance that I see to the further establishment of cool curing rooms is that there are not at present enough cool cured cheese offered to command an advanced price. If theese were sold on its merits, procneese were sold on its merits, pro-perly equipped curing rooms would soon be a necessity. With the aver-age patron one-sixteenth of a cent advance in price looks far bigger than the saving in shrinking, which may amount to several times that much."

When asked as to the benefits which accrued to the ma'er from the establishment of a curing room in a privately-owned factory, Mr. Hogan admitted that the lirect money returns were hardly sufficient to pay for the extra investment. The big end of the increased profits will go to the patrons. "With keen competition, however," said Mr Hogan, "the fact that I have a cool curing room in my factory while my neighbors have not gives me an advantage in securing milk. I also believe that it is an inmilk. I also believe that it is an in-centive to patrons to take better care of their milk, even as I take better care of the cheese. The saving in shrinkage also, although it is not much, helps to pay the interest on the investment."

The cheese maker is to blame for taking bad milk at the factory, and the patrons are to blame for not raising Cain with him when he does.—
Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow,
Kingston, Ont.

Our system of factory inspection is excellent. Instruction is given in such a way that it stays with you.—
B. A. Roddick, Northumberland Co.,

Have City Conveniences

REPLACE the pestilent, draugh-ty, dangerous and offensive out-of-doors closet with an in-doors closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flush-ing system. Have city conveni-ences in your home. Safeguard by installing a

"Tweed" Closet Sanitary and Odorless

"Tweed "Closets can be install room, cellar, or any other converdeors, merely requiring to be coping for ventilation with a coping for ventilation with a coping for ventilation with a weed "Liquid Chemical, used with Tweed Closets is both a dehave been sold in Canada. Send price list.

STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LIMITE Tweed, Ont.



"LONDON Cement Drain Tile Maci Makes all sizes of

here to stay. crete Machi ada.

Protection or Free Trade

Protection or Free Trade

Why are all the great farmer' a fanitations of Canada and the Insie facility of the control of the c

Apply Book Department, Farm a Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Everlasting



Clay Steel Gates

EVERLASTING in the sense that the will last a life time and longer. Abs-tely rigid. Wont bend, sag. break, bles own, burn or rot. Sent for 60 days free that every gate fully guaranteed.

Send for illustrated price Canadian Gate Co., Ltd. Guelph, Ont

***** (reamery Butter makers ask questions of the butter making subjects for distant to Orean

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To Get Pat

Jas. Ke e had a mee we had a free est two years se. We paid much a ticket much a ticket patron to ies and en

gram, whiel out too. st and good ns than an talk about heard and often ask m have another We always find posted dairy

er to please gorant one. will 1 delivering good to produce go anywhere any of my p our convention Now so ur to our stat

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Better These are th

y you shot Dairy Salt. If you make be butter you s

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DAIR

asproved its qu ty in thousand undreds of cor Successful cr ed and are s Dairy Salt-bec the best results

Are YOU usi

WANTED

11, 1912.

orless

E CO., LIMITE

weed, Out

Large Profits

Trade

ng

DON Tile Machin

creamery Department

Better makers are invited to send
stributions to this department, to
ast questions on matters relating
to better making and to suggest
subjects for discussion. Address
inters to Creamery Department. *************** loset

To Get Patrons Interested

Jas. Keachie, Iowa

We had a meeting for our patrons out two years ago in the winter
We paid one of the churches ticket to serve an oyster We sent out invitations to ery patron to come and bring their lies and enjoy the dinner and ram, which lasted from 10.50 to 3.30 p.m. It certainly got ant too. It created more in-

delivering good cream and also system that to produce it when they would katchewan.



Better Butter And Better Prices

These are the two big reasons why you should use Windsor Dairy Salt.

If you make your living out of the butter you sell, then anything that will make the butter better will make more money for you.

WINDSOR

has proved its quality and superiority in thousands of dairies and in hundreds of contests.

some way, for, as I just said, it is the some way, for, as I just said, it is the ignorant patron that is the careless one. It is up to us buttermakers to educate them somehow. The dairy papers, the creamery picnics and the conventions are the best sources we have through which they may receive this information.

Is it Fair?

John Bryson, Ontario Co., Ont. I notice in Farm and Dairy of June 13 that dairymen out in Saskatchewan have adopted cream grading, and that in the future the farmer who won't take care of his cream will have him-self to pay for his carelessness. He will not be able to sponge on his careful neighbor, as he now does in Ontario

to 330 p.m. It certainly got so and good feeling among our sens than anything we ever did, the best of the best even when the best of the delivered by the potted got passed in the best of the delivered by the potted got passed in the best of the delivered by the potted darryman. It is always ser to please him than it is the ser to please him than it is the when I among the ser to please him than it is the ser to please the will learn the importance delivering good cream and also to produce it when they would system that they are adopting in Sastem produce it when they would system that they are adopting in Sastem produce it when they would system that they are adopting in Sastem produce it when they would state they would state they would state they are adopting in Sastem produce it when they would state they are adopting in Sastem produce it when they would state they are adopting in Sastem that they are adopting the same that they are adopting the same that they are adopting the same they are adopting the same that they are adopting the same t

tatchewan.

To produce it when they would be a paralysher else. I never could say of my patrons to go to any lear conventions until after this sing. Now some of them go every ar to our state convention.

We must educate our patrons in the stable and lets his cream stand exposed to all kinds of bad odors until of the house and set in the cellar into the house and set in the cellar into the house and set in the cellar paraly in the stable and lets his cream stand exposed to all kinds of bad odors until the stable and lets his cream stand exposed to moulds and the odor of decaying vegetables. His neighbor may apparate in a cleanly dairy house, cool the milk in ice tanks and deliver it in separate in a cleanly dairy nouse, cool the milk in ice tanks and deliver it in the very best of condition. And when pay day comes they both get the same price per pound of butter fat. Is it

Brand It

G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instr., E. Ont.

E. Ont.

It is possible to make reasonably good whey butter, but my experience is that it is not good keeping butter. It is worth more the day it is made than at any other time. It is only fair to the creamery man that it should be branded as whey butter. There is no kick against making it, but it should be sold for what it is worth. Let the people know what they are getting. they are getting.

they are getting.

The unfortunate part of this work is that many men who are making whey Lutter have had no previous experience in making butter. There is also an attempt being made to make cheese and butter with the same help. Both lines are neglected. At least two-thirds of the men who were making whey butter this year had their cheese or butter under The

Uniformity in Dairy Production

Successful creamery men have sed and are still using Windsor Diry Salt—because it gives them the best results always.

Are YOU using it?

TID

Experienced man to take the theory. Apply the to the control of the contr

GOVERNMENT EXPERT

Chooses SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators for His Three Farms



Like other shrewd farmers, Mr. Anson Groh, widely known agricultural lectures employed by the Government, knows the money to be made in dairying. He has succeeded because he knows profit is of far greater importance than first cost. Mr. Grob is seen sitting in this picture, with his family and assistants, before his country home. Like others making most money from dairying, Mr. Groh selected the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Groh says:

"Preston, Ontario, May 28, 1912.—Some years ago we selected the Sharples Tubular. After a few years' use we found it necessary to get another separator for another farm and selected a few. S. After several years' service of these two machines, we would not think of introducing any thing also on our third farm, recently purchased. ANSON GROU."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of Mr. Groh and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, casy cleaning, and all the profits.



Got quick attention The Sharples Separator Co. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man

The may or may not be of good

It is the same with our cheese. Uniformity in quality can be obtained only by having the same facilities for making in all factories. Some factories have cool curing rooms; others have not. As a result, cheese has to be made by different methods to meet the different conditions. With proper cool curing rooms in all factories, a uniform product could be produced that would create the demand and bring the price. It is the same with our cheese

Wash Every Time

M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.
I would advise that the separator
be washed every time it is used. If
used the second time without being washed the bacteria which have been growing in the machine seed the fresh milk. One may strain particles of dirt out of the milk, but the bac-

What would we think of a woman who did not wash her dishes more than once a day? It would be just as reasonable to leave the dishes without washing as the separator. Human food comes in contact with the separator just as closely as with the

The patron expects the creamery man to wash his churn every time it is used, but he often neglects to finest. If the making of whey butter is it is used, but he often neglects to to be continued the creamery business must be protected. Creamery day. I cannot understand why he men are justified in asking that whey butter be branded as whey butter. with the separator as is done with his wife's dishes.

The separator is too often kept in

WANTED AT ONCE

FIRST CLASS CHEESE MAKED Must apply in person and have good recommends as to ability and character.

Maker will have a chance to buy this factory, which is one of the best in Eastern Ontario. Apply to

MARSHAL RATHWELL, NAVAN, ONT.

WANTED-CREAM Highest Toronto prices paid for Oream delivered at any Express Office.

PAY ALL CHARGES

ME PAY ALL OHARGES
FURNISH CANS
PAY ACCOUNTS FORTNIGHTLY
Write for particulars.

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd., Terento

"Baker" Wind Engines

Are built for hard, steady work, and keep at it year in and year out



It is the reputation which "BAKEP Wind Engines have fairly won and steadily hold ever since their first appearance on the market, to years ago, that should be considered. They are and easy running, "BAKEP Wind Engines are so designed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. The wheel is half on a hab yeviced on a long has a large number of small sails which develop the fall gover of the wind and enable them to pump in an and self-regulating device, and all the working parts are covered with a cast sheld; protecting same from rea and sides. The above is only a few the many lead. Let the H.-A. Co. agent give you complete information, or write direct for booker. Self-valued to the control of the control of

The Heller-Aller Company WINDSOR, ONTARIO

nearer, Martha was lon-ever for a word from him.

Martha stayed at home. When they were gone, and she sat alone in the quiet house, a great restlessness seized her. She tried to read and then to sew, but her mind, in spite of her,

would go back to happier days. It was not often that Martha allowed

the future and saw it stretching away

before her, barren and grey, it seemed

She finished making the pudding for the Christmas dinner, and put the last coat of icing on the Christmas cake, and then forced herself to dress another doll for one of the neighbour's

heart with new tenderness She finished making the pudding

had yet come.

lonelier



15 is not truly patient, who is willing to suffer only so much as he thinks good, and from whom he pleases,-Thomas a Kempis.

The Second Chance (Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

OW can anyone be blue to-night, with everything so beau-tiful and full of promise?" Martha cried.

Martha cried.
"There are other things—bes:de these," he said gloomily.
Martha sank back at his words, for she knew of whom he was thinking. Then a sudden rage seized her, and she turned and faced him with a new light burning in her eyes.

'You must forget her!" she cried. "You must forget her!" she cred.
"You must! She cares nothing for you. She never loved you, or she would not have treated you so badly. She soon let you go when she got what she thought was a better chance. Why do you go on loving her?" She seized his arm and shook him. "It's seized his arm and shook him. "It's foolish, it's weak—why do you do it? I wouldn't waste a thought on any who cares nothing for me—it
—it isn't——'' She stopped one who cares r abruptly, and the colour surged into her pale face.

"Oh, Arthur, forgive me for speaking so." All the anger had gone from her voice. "I cannot been to see you so unhappy. Try to forget her. The world is wide and beautiful."

world is wide and beautiful."
It the western sky a band of crimstr. circled the horizon.
"Martha," Arthur said gently, "you
are one of the truest friends a fellow
ever had, and I know you think I am
foolish and sentimental, but I am just
a little bit upset to-day. I saw her
were on, the train going to Winniper,
and I saw them at the station. She's were on the train going to white and I saw them at the station. She's lovelier than ever. This sounds foolish to you, I know, Martha, but that's because you don't know. I hope you because you don't know, will never know."

Martha turned away hastily. "All this," he continued, waving his hand toward the evening sky and the quiet landscape, "all this reminds me of her. You know, Martha, when you look at the sun for a while you can see suns everywhere you look; that's the way it is with me."

The colour was fading from the sky; only the faintest trace of rosepink tinged the grey clouds.

pink tinged the grey closure of think I shall go home to Eng-"I think I shall go home to long silence. "I shall go home for a while, and then, perhaps—pshaw! I don't silence. "I shall go home for a while, and then, perhaps—pshaw! I don't know what I shall do." In the failing light he could not see the pallor of Martha's face, neither did he notice that she shivered as if with cold.

The sunset glory had all gone from

the clouds; there was nothing left now but the ashes.

be blue to-thing so beau-of promise?" down the road to his own house, Mr. Donald shook his head sadly, mur-muring to himself: "Lord, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he

room she sat before the mirror as she had done that other night two years before, and looked sadly at her face reflected there. She recalled his words: "She is lovelier than ever" this was what had won and held his love. Oh, this cruel, unjust world, where the woman without beauty has to go lonely, hungry, unmated—it was not fair; she stretched out her arms in an agony of longing.
"Thursa cares nothing for him, and I would gladly die to save him

children. Sometimes the tears dim-med her eyes, but she wiped them away bravely.

as born blind?"

When Martha went up to her own



A Country Home Characteristic of Old Quebec

The type of farm house here illustrated is a common one in the French sections of Quebee province. There is an old world air about this place that is also characteristic of that province. The head of this home, Mr. L. A. Bouchard, Stotville, Que, is a well known French Canadian farmer.

she whispered hoarsely threw it from her; she took down her hair and brushed it almost savagely; then she went to the open window, and, leaning on the casement, listen-ed to the rustling of the wheat. It

no longer sang to her of peace and plenty, but inexorable, merciless as the grave itself, it spoke to her of plenty, but inexorable, merciless as the grave itself, it spoke to her of heartbreak and hopes that never come true. true.

In September Arthur went to England. land. After he had gone, Martha went about her work with the same quiet cheerfulness. She had always been a kindhearted neighbour, but now she seemed to delight in deeds of mercy. She still studied with the now but the ashes.
"I am sorry you are going," Mar"I' am sorry you are going," Martha said steadily, "We will miss you."
The schoolmaster, who daily admired the
bravery with which she hid her hearthear that was making a fight,
by the kitchen window, noticed Martha's white face when she came into
She would study—she would fit herthe house guessed the cause. Looking after Arthur as he walked rapidly

Suddenly a loud knock sounded on She tore off her collar roughly and the door. Martha sprang up in some the door. Mattha sprain up in some confusion, and hastily tried to hide the traces of her tears, but before she was ready to open the door it opened from without and Arthur stood smiling before her.

"Oh, Arthur!" she cried, her face

"Well, I have, too," he laughed; "letters are not much good anyway. I knew you were here, for I met the others on the road," he continued, as he hung his overcoat on its old nail he hung his overcost on its out may behind the door, "and so I hurried along, for I have a great many things to lell you. No," in answer to her question, "I have not had supper— I couldn't wait. I wanted to see you. Use made a hir discovery."

and was stirring up the fire.

Surely, there was some place where for me until I tell you and I found a woman would not be disqualified because she was not beautiful

She turned around and faced him her heart beating faster at the eag Arthur had written regularly to her. Looking ahead, she dreaded the time when he would cease to write, though ess in his voice.
"Martha, dear," he

she tried to prepare for it by telling herself over and over again that it do without you—that's I made. I have been I made. I have been for this broad prairie as been lonely-lo for this broad prairie and sou. I Old Country seemed to stifle me everything is so little and crosd and bunched up, and odder a foggy—it seemed to smother me, longed to hear the white of prai-chickens and see the wild ducks d Arthur's last letter came in Novem-ber, and now with Christmas coming nearer, Martha was loneller than ever for a word from him. The week before Christmas she looked for his letter every day. Christmas Eye letter every day. Christmas Eve came, a beautiful moonlight, spark-ling night, with the merry jingle of ping in the river; I longed to the sleighs creaking over the roads; and so I've come home sleighbells, in the air, but no letter this—and you, Martha. He car nearer and held out his are Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and Bud had driven in to Millford to attend the con-You're the girl for me. cert given by the Sunday School, but Martha stayed at home. When they

"You're the girl for me."

Martha drew away from him, in thur, are you sure?" she cried. In haps it's just the country you're love with. Are you sure it isn't, the joy of getting back to it all can't be me—I am only a plain co try girl, not pretty, not educated. clever, not-

He interrupted her in a herself to indulge in self-pity; but to-night, as she looked squarely into made further speech not only im sible but quite unnecessary. hard to keep back the tears. It was not like Martha to give way to her emotions; perhaps it was the Christmas feel in the air that gripped her

"Martha, I tell you it is you makes me love this country. We I thought of the sunlit prairie it your dear eyes that made it glorie Your voice is sweeter than the manner. dowlark's song at sunrise. You the soul of this country for mestand for it all. You are the shine, the birdsong, the bracing the broad outlook, the miles of gold wheat. Now, tell me, dear, for shaven't told me yet, are you glad see me back?"

"But what would your mother say Martha asked, evading the questie "Arthur, think of the people

He opened his pocketbook and a out a leather case. Springing: "I lid, he handed it to her, saying: "I mother knows all about you, and sends you this."

Martha took out the beautiful ne lace of pearls and read the tend little note, inside the case. Her en filled with happy tears, and looka up into Arthur's smiling face, a last doubt vanished.

A few hours later, when the clock on the wall slowly struck the midnight hour, telling them another Christmas morning had they listened to it, hand in without a spoken word, but in the mas bells that were ringing are the world.

THE END. . . .

Japanese, China, India, and pos Japanese, China, India, and possilks are freshened by washing warm soapsuds, rinsing quickly, a drying in the shade, roll in a sewhen not perfectly dry, and then is on the wrong side.

. . . A good washing fluid for bi woollens consists of two quarts warm soapsuds with a teaspoonful Souse the goods mixture, rinse in very blue water, of and while damp iron on the wa side with a moderate iron.

. . . A Floor Mop .- An excellent f mop may be made from old stock in this manner: Slash them in st inch wide forming Stitch several thicknesses of thi o tell you. No," in answer to her legislating the legislating the legislating to the legislating the legislating the legislating up the fire. "'Don't bother getting any suppert dust and given a beautiful polish. RACCCO The Chri

July 1

"And Je tain man to Jericho and woun leaving hi certain pr saw him side."—St "For if bly a man

ly apparel poor man "And ye weareth th to him, Sit or sit her are becom But if ye commit sir law as trai

Christ, by the cor Him gladly rulers of th opportunity strained, b multitude against the Christ de people aga justice of Matthew 2 their spirit whited sept 13-33.) He justice in

and man. This prea of men. throughout ple became force and n John 6:15.) To-day the

the large ci are millions who never i many churc of the warn ed in our te neglect chur many of or What is wr Christians, ror as the time of Ch the form of Christ's The Soci

They denou tianity as a crites. The the masses what profes ing to impressay they do tice. They the most par That many at the expen

make the r poorer. The who have a means of the seats in ma liberally to contend that and clergy a to their plau reasons for turn their b poor. In pr point out th those cities all kinds are 1, 1912.

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MONTREAL

"And Jesus answering said, A cer-tain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead, "And by chance there came down a certain priest that way: and when he saw him he passed by on the other side."—St. Luke 10:300, 31,

"For if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment;

poor man in vile raiment;

"And ye have respect to him that
weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, Sit thou here in a good place:
and say to the poor, Stand thou there,
or sit here under my footstool; Are
ye not then partial in yourselves, and
are become judges of evil thoughts?
But if ye have severet. But if ye have respect to persons ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors." — James 2:3;

law as transgressors. — James 2:0;
4:9.
Christ, while on earth, was loved
by the common people. They heard
lim gladly. (St. Mark 12:37.) The
rulers of the people frequently sought
opportunity to kill Him, but were restrained, because they feared that the
multitude would rise up in rebellion
against them. (St. Matthew 14:5.)
Christ defended and sided with the
people against the oppression and injustice of the ruling classes. (St.
Matthew 23: 3, 4.) He denounced
their spiritual leaders as hypocrites,
fools, blind guides, serpents, vipers,
whited sepulchres. (St. Matthew 23:
18-38.) He opposed oppression and in18-38.) He opposed oppression and in18-38.) He opposed oppression and infools, blind guides, serpents, vipers, whited sepulchres. (St. Matthew 23: 13-33.) He opposed oppression and in-justice in all forms and demanded justice and brotherhood between man

and man.

This preaching reached the hearts of men. They flocked to Christ to hear Him. His fame spread abroad throughout the land. Finally the people became anxious to take Him by force and make Him their king. (St. Laka 6.18.) John 6:15.1

force and make Him their king. (St. John 6:16.)
To-day the common people are urning their backs on the church. In the large cities of this continent there are millions—yes millions—of people who never go to church. Class distinctions are so sharply drawn in many churches it is doubtful, in spite of the warning to Christians contained in our text, if the poor people who neglect church would feel at home in many of our churches if they did. What is wrong? Have we, who are Christians, fallen into the same errors as the spiritual leaders in the reason of the control of the same errors. The socialists say that we are? They denounce our professed Christianity as a sham and us as hypocrites. They point to the poverty of the masses of the people, and ask what professing Christians are doing to improve their condition? They say they do not want charity but justice. They claim that poverty, for the most part, is caused by injustice.

tice. They claim that poverty, for the most part, is caused by injustice. That many of our laws favor the rich That many of our laws favor the rich at the expense of the poor; that they make the rich richer and the poor poorer. They point out that the men who have enriched themselves by means of these laws occupy the chief seats in many churches; they give liberally to the church funds. They confend that too often our ministers. iberally to the church funds. They contend that too often our ministers and clergy and church officers listen to their plausible explanations of the reasons for existing conditions and turn their backs to the cry of the poor. In proof of these claims they point out that churches abound in those cities where slum conditions of all kinds are the worst. Christians, all kinds are the worst. Christians, it is a habit, not a n insist on regularity.

The Upward Look missions. They pray that God's will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven, but they do little or nothing to search out and remove the influences that create poverty or to denote the injustice and hypocrisy of the rich in their own ranks.

These are serious charges. Among

These are serious charges. Among These are serious charges. Charles many Christians there is a growing conviction that they are true to a conviction that they are true to much larger extent than we realize.

The problem that is thus being created is the great question that con-fronts Christians to-day. This is a fronts Christians to-day. This is a testing time of our religious convic-tions. Will we be able to stand the test? We believe that we will. But the task that lies before us is going to test our faith and our wisdom and our love as they have not been tested for centuries. Like the people of Israel we must prepare to gird up our loins and enter into the promised. our loins and enter into the promised our ioins and enter into the promised land that lies before us, trusting in God to give us the victory over the difficulties and dangers that confront difficulties and dangers that contront us. It may be that our greatest ene-mies will be those in our own ranks, but that must not deter us. Christ's spirit of love is stronger to-day in the hearts of men than it has ever been When once we clearly see before. When once we clearly see our duty we believe that there will be a mighty awakening in the hearts of Christian people everywhere, and that a new and great demonstration of God's power to reform and rekenerate men will be given.—I. H. N.

... To Reduce Summer Work

Mrs. E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co.,

"If men must work they must eat." Quite true. But it strikes me that in their desire to eat many men have mercy on neither their women folks nor themselves.

The summer season is a busy one or the men. We have no chance to The summer season is a ousy to for the men. We have no chance to forget it for they are always telling us so. It is a busier time for us women. With preparing extra meals looking after the chickens and making butter, to say nothing about the summer visitors—aunts, cousins, brothers and sisters from the city—we certainly have our hands full. Any orothers and sisters from the city—we certainly have our hands full. Anything that will reduce our labor should receive first attention. We could get along alright if it were not

could get along alright if it were not for the enting.

In deciding what they must have to eat, men follow tradition. For instance, there is a common fallacy to which all men subscribe that they must have three hot meals a day and a lunch before bed time in warm weather.

weather. ARE HOT MEALS NECESSARY

ARE HOT MEALS NECESSARY
There could not be a more mistaken
idea. Meat three times a day not
only adds much to the burdens of the
housewife but it is positively unhealthy. We have changed our orhealthy. housewife health. We have changed our or-healthy. We have changed our or-der of living at Idyllcrest Farm. We have one hot meal a day and the men have one hot meal a day and the men are healthier and can do more work are healthier and can do more work with less effort than under the old system that my mother followed.

For instance, in the morning, in-For instance, in the morning, instead of warming up potatoes and frying ham as we used to, we find that eggs, brown bread and fruit are more easily prepared and healthier. At non fruit takes the place of the hot steaming pudding that always meant a lot of work in the old days. At the evening meal we sometimes have cold meat, but more often it is

Another point in which we insist is regular meal hours. In many farm regular meal hours. In many farm homes around here the men seem to think because it is a busy season they can come in to meals whenever they like, and, of course, they expect to find everything just as tasty as if the came at the regular hour. This is a habit, not a necessity. Let us justed to regularity.



CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

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

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

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th

For Prize Lists and all information write

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED,

MONTREAL

J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager -TORONTO



has proved a great convenience to all users of the

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

This year we are selling The New Perfection Broiler The New Perfection Toaster The New Perfection Griddle

each designed specially for use on the New Perfection Stove.

With these appliances and the New Perfection glass door steel reen, the New Perfection is just as complete and efficient a stove as regular coal range. Certainly, it is much cleaner and cheaper, Many people use the New Perfection all the year round.

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Sold Over 850.000 Acres in Five Years

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

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

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450,000 acres to choose from PRICES LOW Terms most generous and helpful

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Our crop payment plan requires no payment on land bought un-til the purchaser sells his first crop. He can use all his capital for cultivation and improve ments.

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market letter

57 Front St. E., Toronto

STHANPEZ



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Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and textured to the correct finish and texture of the best linen. If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write us enclosing money, 25c. for collars, 50°, pe. prii for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book. THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA

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

SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM. The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays will call at Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30

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

Dominion Day SINGLE FARE Between all stations in Ganada, Port Arthur and East. Good Going June 28, 23, 39, July I. Return Limit, July 3. (Minimum Rate of 35c.)

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

June 25, July 9 and 23, and every Second Tuesday until Sept. 17

WINNIPEG and RETURN -\$34.00 EDMONTON and RETURN -\$42.00 Proportionate rates to other points. Return limit 60 days.

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

Winnipeg Exhibition, July 10th to 20th, 1912

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

Mistaken Economy

By Hilda Richmond

The young matron who lets her clothes run down, down, down until she must stay at home from all so-cial and religious and family gatherings is not only injuring herself but her family as well. She must think herself very virtuous as well walls called the clock; but she is really only foolish. Every country woman should take advantage of the social joys that come her way for her health and happiness demand some recreation and she can not be at ease unless she is tidily And what is more, she will find her husband praising the women who do husband praising the women who do keep themselves up, and finding fault with her appearance when she is do-ing it all to save money. Many a woman in bitterness of spirit has found that her husband and children are ashamed of her, when her every sacrifice was from a mistaken sense of duty to them.—Ex.

... The Tarnal Tater Bug

By Solon I. Goode.

may prate about the troubles of the farmer on the farm, Of the things that fret and worry most and do the greatest harm.

most and do the greatest narm.

Is it when the pigs get in the clover,
or crows get in the corn,
Or when the old cow tears the fences
down with her curly crumpled
hown?

Not on your life, you darling boy, you can bet it's none of these; even when the frost steals in and nips the buds upon the trees.
'tis when the "spuds" are coming on, with promise of great

yield,
And the tarnal old potato bugs swoop
down upon the field.
They come in mighty phalanx now,
these bold minions of a night.

Like a devastating army con wild, destructive blight. comes in its

Why, boll-weevil are not in it, and the cut-worms take back seats, the cut-worms take back seats, en you see that old potato bug and watch the way he eats. sneaks around to watch the ground till the sprouts come

peeping through, then he climbs down to the roots where he can hide from view,

where he can hide from view,
Till he has eaten every sprout, and
then, as silently as dew,
He comes gliding from his hidden
cave with smile and "how-dedo?"

His whole family all come with himthe "old woman," girls and boys They're quiet folks, they never sing, nor they never make a noise. But my! you bet they're workers. though, with their tiny little

If the prize was up for eating they would win the world's applause. Their shiny backs remind you of the mandolin so sweet,

But when you see them masticate, there's no music in your feet. Why, the farmer often bites his tongue, and wants to be a clam, As he wishes bugs engulfed within the depths of Yuba Dam.

. . .

iaws.

Look around your kitchen and see if there isn't some way in which may be made more convenient. Often small conveniences, that cost nothing but brain work will save many steps. Make your head save your heels. Time thus saved can be given to reading.

Should the knob come off the lid

Should the knob come off the lid of a pan or kettle, a screw should be slipped through the hole with the head to the inside of the lid, and a cork screwed on to the protruding end. This will make a knob that will not get hot, and that can be easily removed when dirty.

************ The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cente each, Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give measure for watats, and wats measure for water. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.



The simple blo finished with a collar is a charm one. It gives dainty and even dressy effect, yet means very or the labor for ing and is perfectly well adapted to well adapted to simple materials. This one is finished with hemmed edges at the fronts and

has just tucks encoming fullness the medium size will be need of material 27, 2 3-8 yards 36

es wide with 5-8 yard 27 for collar and cuffs This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, nd 42 inch bust.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS, 7440



Such a simple one-piece dress as this one makes the prettiest a most practical possible for warm wea-ther wear. Sleeves and body portion are cut in one, in kimono style, so that there is almost no labor for the making of the dress, and the knickerbockers simple ones, drawn up by means of elastic at the knees and closed at the sides.

the sides.
For a child of four years of age will be required 11-2 yards of inches wide for the dress with 1 yard 2 for the trimming; for the kinickerbockers of the standard 27, 73 yard 30 or 44 lines of the standard 27, 73 yard 30 or 44 lin be needed 1 3-4 r 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

THREE-PIECE SKIRT IN TUNIC STYLE.



The simulated tunic The simulated tune makes an important feature of present styles. This one is among the latest. There are only three pieces in the upper or tunic portion and two in the founda , so that there very few seams making is an tion. a.re easy matter.

For the upper per-ion of the skirt will be needed 3 5-8 yards of material 27, 2 3-6

of material 27, 234
yards 36 or 44 inches
wide and for the
foundation 1 yard 27, 34 yard 36 or 44
inches wide; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1-8 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

GIRL'S GYMNASIUM SUIT, 7446



Such an exercise suit as this one is and attract ive and can be made available for other uses as well as for the original one. It is excellen for camping ass makes a most satis and factory costume for romping upon the

For a girl 10 years of age will be re-quired 514 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 3-4 inches wid yards 44

inches wide for col ar and cuffs of contrasting material.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls 5.

0 and 12 years of age.

***** OUR F

July 11,

PRINCE CARDIGAN fine growing heat. Grass fine. Prospec nips are abor-coming fine. also are good around alrea

HA CHAPMAN, ginning to e clover, both Timothy hay crop in most completed, as paring land f voted to buc usual this ye rented any of it became to are making a holding out f. WATERLOO.

tood the seve stood the severage is now cutting has a is of it is n Some of the well. Owing t hoed crops a are selling at FERGUS, Ju ther has cau spring sown more especiall

their mangels,

time, having rearly planted

is going to be

the clover. (88.25 .- W ELORA, July een peculiar. looking fairly been necessar; sown on land ed. Roots in for the same good time, fine turnips are t shipping point patches are in which looked a shows quite a would seem to hay next wint

BRITI NEW WE: MATSQUI, J. ery, with alte growth is bein well. Clover is ance is require mand for dai: Local stores ar butter. It look nity to mak dairy butter a ducts being use former are now the same.—H. F

DAIRYING

Ernest T. Lov cultural depar Washington Co appointed Dair, Edmonton, Alt The appointmen of Health, the beginning July Mr. Love, wh bachelor of scie in the employ monton about quarters in the partment. His quarters in the partment. His dairies in the c to Edmonton v stalling a large of the property tiating, being purposes, he de business at thi eeees

***** R. 7450

y little he mak-perfectly pted to naterials finished ed edges nts and

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

RING'S CO, P. E. I.

CARDIGAN, June 24.—We are having few growing weather: plenty of rain and leat. Grass and grain crops are doing fee. Prospects for fruit are good. Tur-sigs are about all in. Early potatoes are coming fine. Prospects for potate bugs also are good, as there are lots of them ground already—H. P.

ONTARIO

Show a considerable of the considerable of the

fig: buckwheat, Soc; seggs, 190; butter, 20c;;
boys, 852.—V. The season so far hatbeen peculiar, partaking too much of exremes to be ideal. Crops in general are
remes to be ideal. Crops in general are
sown on land not thoroughly underdrainsown on land not thoroughly underdrainde Roots in some parts are very late
for the same reason, but where sown in
god itme, fine fields of both mangels and
turips are the result. This being a
shipping point for turning, some early
shich looked so promise The hay crop,
shich looked so promise the coday,
and would seem to indicate "high prices" for
hay next winer. Prices of all produce
are extremely high—G. W.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B.C.
MATSQUI, June 22.—Weather is showery, with alternate warm days. Great
growth is being made. All crops promise
self. Clover is fit to cut. Eternal vigilace is required to keep weeds down. Delace is the product of the product of the lace
life in the product of the lace
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the same.—H. F. P.

DAIRYING AROUND EDMONTON
Ernest F. Love, a graduate of the agristate of the agrimaterial decrement of the State of
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"Dairying is a profitable investment in as Edmonton district," Mr. Love said,

business.

'The district surrounding Edmonton, now a metropolitan city of more than 40,000, has room for thousands of cows to supply the present demands, to say nothing of the increasing need of experienced growers to supply pork and poultry products, for which there is always a ready oash market at good figures."

FARM AT A BARGAIN

Elsewhere in Farm and Dairy this week is advertised for sale the 200 acre farm of John Taylor, Keene, Out. This farm comprises 200 acres, 150 of which are discounted to the comprise of a cres, 150 of which are discounted to the comprise of the compression of the

the farm is excellently adapted to dairying.

This was originally two farms, and
there are two sets of farm buildings.

The buildings are somewhat out of rethem into all excending will be them into
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should consider Mr. Taylor's proposition.

BARY RREEDERS AND LEGISLATION

Speaking of legislation, President Wood
at the recent annual meeting of the Holstein-Priesian Association of America,
stein-Priesian Association of America,
shall be both aggressive and propressive
dairy interests, bearing in mind to the
dairy interests are prothe other one you seriously injure
the other one you are banded to
mastry, however indifferent it may be
but that their or its interests are promost Illure one you are banded to
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masures relative to aggression the DAIRY BREEDERS AND LEGISLATION

OUR FARMERS' CLUB if run only as a side-line in connection with mixed farming. The normal arrange of the normal state of the state of t

Do You Want Him?

Last week in this space in Farm and Dairy I offered for sale a richly-bred Holstein Bull Calf out of a cow that had milked as high as 90 lbs. of milk in 24 hours.

This week I offer another calf, male, almost all white.

He is by my great herd bull, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. The dam of this second calf is a heifer that has made 11 lbs. of butter at one year eight months.

This calf also is fit to win as a Junior calf at Toronto Canadian National Exhibition this fall.

Look up my ad in Farm and Dairy last week, and note the blookcapab of the sire of this call. Prince Hengerveld of the blook of the blook of the six and individual. You will see that he give how grand he is as an individual. You will see that he give he had not been and the straight, long and open, and yet evenly balanced. He has that well marked masculinity, which makes him a very that well marked masculinity, which makes him a very him to be supported by the six of th

Write at once if you want this bull calf, or better, come and see him. Manor Farm is only a short ride from North Toronto on electric cars. I have upwards of 100 Holsteins to show you and will price any of them, females

THE MANOR FARM

Gordon S. Gooderham Bedford Park, Ont.

Farmers Have Little Time For Reading in Summer. They are too busy

They should "bother with" only the best books and the periodicals that will give them an impartial and in a brief interesting form only

that will give them an imparture are in a second with the news of real value. THE PUBLIC derivatives this faithfully and brilliantly, and in-cidentally, in its editorials and special articles, it gives the reader a knowledge of the why and wherefore of rates, taxes and tariffs, which are of vital interest to the progressive intelligent farmer.

Send to-day \$1.50 for 52 issues and a FREE copy of "The Land Question" by Henry George THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Building Chicago, Ill.

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\$25,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

Special Railway Rates for Visitors and Exhibitors commencing September 6th

Write the Secretary for all information

W. J. REID. President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary

HOLSTFINS

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Present offering, Bull Calves dams; also a few females.

W. P. RELL. ROITTANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT Ottown Ball Phone

HOLSTEINS

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

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect

T. H. RUSSELL Geneva, Ohio

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

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

> WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Hermes (5442) A Daughter of Festiac Hermes (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 15th, 1959. Large, straight and nicely marked. In call to a good son of Count Hengerveld Fayne DeKol (7377). Also a number of young bulls. One halto a number of young bulls. One nearly ready for service, whose grand siree are Johanna Rue 4th Lad (1168) and Tidy Abbakerk's Mercena Posch (4391). Prices low.

COLLVER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT Penwick Station, T.M.R.

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLATEINS-Winners-in the ring and
t the pail. Gold Medal berd at Ottawa at the pail. Gold means.

Pair

They combine Conformation and Pro-

duction
Rull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.
RR. L. de L. HARWOOD. D. BODEN.
Prop. Man.

VETERAN FARM HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

To make room for journs bettere coming on. I am offering time most registered cows in flow of milk and most of thembred again to the great sire, Tidy Abbekerk Mercent Postch 7nd.

A post-card will bring you particulars.

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Segis Pictertie for ale, from tested dams. Priced right con-idering qualities, and the first con-idering qualities, and the first con-line of the first con-line of the first con-write us for what you want or better ome and see them. Anything we own is or sails. L. H. LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.

Holsteins For Sale HOISTEIRS FOT SAIE
JEWEI MECHTHILDE OF WILLOW
RINKS, NO. 17,556 H. F. H. B., born April I.
1. 1986 Vor Juges of Wale hefer. showing
milking over 60 lbs. milk per day, without
silage or root. Her milk tests over 4 per
milking over 60 lbs. milk per day, without
silage or root. Her milk tests over 4 per
con of the greet Johanns of Rue 4th Ind.
Her dam. Mundells of Willowbanks (1970)
has won several prime in the show ring
Also, a large eventum-article helfer oat.
Also, a large eventum-article helfer oat. on account of her true Holstein type.
Also, a large evenly-marked helfer call trom above mentioned deferment of the help of th

Welland, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, July 8.—The usual summer lull is becoming apparent. Prices show a tendency to weaken in most lines

There is a feeling here that an elevator needed. It should be Government con is needed. It should be Government con-trolled and equipped to weigh and mix grain. At present our grain is shipped to American ports and there weighed. Many shortages are reported, causing heavy loss. An elevator at this point would benefit the farmers in that they would benefit the farmers in that they could store their grain and sell at will. The City Stock Yard may soon be a thing of the past. Two of the largest abattors are buying at the Western cattle market exclusively. As the Western Stock Yards are privately owned, cessation of operations at the City Stock Yard will tend to introduce trust methods into the meat trade.

WHEAT

WHEAT
Trading is quiet European buyers are still holding off. They think the price is too high and believe the market will weaken. Flour is also high in sympathy with wheat. Kansas wheat is now comhets. Prices must lower before much trading will be done on foreign account. Quotations: No. 1 Northern, \$1.14; No. 2, \$1.11; No. 3, \$1.07; feed wheat, 66e; Ontario wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.06 in car lots outnida COADSE GRAINS

GOARSE GRAINS
Market is very quiet. Quotations: Oats.
C.W. No. 1. extra feed. 40c; No. 1 feed.
48c; No. 3, 48c; Ontario No. 2, 48c to 49c,
car, country points; 51c to 52c, track, Toear, country points; Sic to 58c, track, To-ronto; No. 3, te less; barley, malting, Sic to 58c; feed. 55c to 75c; corn, 79 13c to 58c; peas, Si2 to 815c; buckheat, No. 2, 815c; rye, No. 2, 85c. At Montreel grain is quiet. Corn, 86c; oate, U.W. No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 48c; estra No. 1 feed. 59 12c; barley, C.W. feed, 64 12c to 65c; malting, \$1.05 to \$1.07.

MILL STUFFS

Manitoba bran, \$22; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$22; shorts, \$25. At Montreal bran is quoted \$21; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$27. HIDES AND WOOL

Hides are inactive. Canada is pring about one-tenth the quantity of ing about one-tenth the quantity of wool
which she is thought expable of doing.
The export trade which at one time prevailed with the United States has all
been lost. Receipts are small. Prices at lost. Receipts are small. Pri-try points are: Hides, cured, 12; green, \$1050 to \$11; lamb to \$12; green, \$19.50 to \$11; lamb skins, \$6 to \$60; horse hidden, \$No. 1, \$45.50 to \$47.51; horse hair, \$50 to \$70; calf skins, \$10 to \$170; absauling \$10, \$10.50; \$

HAY AND STRAW

HAV AND NIKAW
The market has experienced a heavy
slump, caused by farmers delivering unexpected angolies. New har, will cause a
further deeline Onotations: No. 1, \$18:
NO. 2, \$11 to \$12; clover, \$15, \$10.
\$10.00. Retail: Timothy, \$19 to \$21; inferior, \$17 to \$19; clover and mixed, \$15
to \$19; straw bundled, \$15 to \$17; rye
straw, \$18 to \$19. to \$18; straw | s'raw, \$18 to \$19.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg supply is falling off. The demand is only average owing to the un-reliability of egg quality in hot weather. Deviers are paving 22c to 23c, new laid. fresh. 21c to 22c, case ots. Retail: Ndt. fresh. 21c to 32c. At Montreal dealers are

fresh, 21c to 22c, case tots. Retail: New laid 28c to 39c. At Montreal dealers are paving 18s in the country. Wholesale quutations for dressed poutry: Chickens, 17c to 18c: fowl, 12c to 4c ducks, 12c to 14c; grees. 13c to 15c; turkers, 25c to 25c. Retail: Spring chickens, 45c to 56c; chickens, 17c to 25c; fowl. to 20c; geese, 16c to 18c; ducks, 19c 22c; hens, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 15c to POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes have weakened owing to creased supplies of new potatoes from Virginia Ontario potatoes in car Virginia. Ontario potatoes in car lots, track, Toronto, \$150; out of store, \$155: Delawares, \$1.65, car lots; out of store, \$1.75; English and Irish potatoes, \$1.30 out of store and \$1.30, car lots; new Vir-ginia potatoes, \$2.75 to \$4 a barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE Butter remains firm. Prices of cheese have not reduced. A large export busi-

ness has been done. Prices: Dairy prints, 22c to 25c; creamery prints, 25c to 27c. inferior, 19c to 29c. On the Farmers Market dairy butter sells from 26c to 25c. Cheese quotations: Twins, old, 18c to 18:12c; large, old, 17 3-6c to 18c; twins, w, 14 3-6c to 15c; large, new, 14 1-2c to

LIVE STOCK

Chirp STOCK.

Owing to the desertion of the City Cattle Market by several large buyers and the poor quality offered, listlessness has prevailed. The offerings exceed the demand. Good beasts are easier; common stuff lower. An average of guotations would be about as follows: Butcher cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.55; med. to good. \$8.25 to \$7.50; butcher cow, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.5 com. to good, \$2 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, \$4 to \$8.0; export, eartle, \$6 to \$8; centurers, \$5.30 to \$5.5; centurers, \$5.30 to \$5.5; centurers, \$1.37 to \$8.

\$6: canners, \$1.75 to \$3. Milch cows are somewhat firmer than Milch cows are somewhat firmer than last week, being \$80 to \$80 for choice and \$30 to \$45 for com. to med.; spring-ers. \$40 to \$70; calves, \$4 to \$8. Receipts of small stuff are heavy. Spring lambs, \$7 to \$8.30; light ewes, \$7 to \$8.30; light ewes, \$450; heavy, \$5.50 to \$4; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.30.

Hogs scored a still further decline, ing \$7.55 f.o.b.

At Montreal there is a marked decline. ed a still further decline, be

At Montreal there is a marked decline. Choice steers, 87.50, with bulk of trading in good stuff at \$6 to \$7; com. to inferior down to \$8.50 to \$4; choice butchers' cows, \$5 to \$5.50; lower grades, \$3 to \$4. Market for small stuff weak. Sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; lambe, \$4 to \$5; calree, \$5 to \$8.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday, July 6.—There is no change of note in the market for live models and a limited number of flaties, heavy delivery, and prices paid ranged from 8:90 to 89 a cut. for selected lots, weighed off cars. Dressed logs are also steady, with prices unchanged. Presh killed abstort stock is quoted at \$12:25 to \$8.25 a cut.

HOLSTEINS Ourvilla Holstein Herd

Present offering—Bull Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Colastia our great be

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS FLGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST .

SPRING BROOK Tamworth.

Tamworth.

Your lace open
tunity to get a "Brigheast Canary" buil Size,
four manners, dans. average energy buil Size,
four manners, dans. average energy buil Size,
four manners, dans. average energy buil
and the second of the seco

A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co., Breslay, On-

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS Bull Calves, eired by Dutchland Col-antha Sir Mons, and out of heifers stree by Count Hengerveld Fayne DeRol.

E. F. OSLED

BRONTE ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS ELMDALE DAIRY MOLETINE FOR Sale: 4 Yearling Bulls, also Calves, out of Becord of Marit dams, out of Becord of Marit dams, and the sale of the sale of

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 300 head in few hours time. The place to buy if year want one or a car load. Drep a card when you are coming to

Clark's Station, C. P. R.

GORDON H. MANHARD - - MANHARD, ONT. Brockville, G. T. P.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

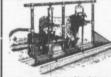
Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No eard accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or \$6 insertions during twelve months.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE-Write John W. Todd. Corinth, Ont., R. F. D. No. 1. YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either Choice young boars, fit for service. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ontario. HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd, Boar herd headers, Sows, three months and under, Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

Crosshill, Ont.
CLYDESDALES, imp. Stallions and Filies. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal.
J. A. J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Inverne, Minn. IT S. A.

HOLSTEINS—Young stock for eale. Sired by Imperial Pauline DeKol, whose is nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter in 7 days.—R. W. Walker, Utlos. Ont. HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—All ages, also S.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willow-dale, Ontario.

dale, Ontario.
CLVBESDALES-Home of Acme. (Imp.)
Holsteins-Home of King Fayne Setts
Clothilde nearest 7 dams 27 lbs. butter
ner week, and Broken Welsh PoniesR M Holthy, G.T.R. & P.O., Manchester Ont Myrtic OPR



The Superior the only stanchion that you can adjust to tie from your smallest calf to your largest export steer.

Stable Your Cattle the Superior Way

doing you will give them the greatest ntage in producing the maximum of ighest priced product. the nighest priced product.

With SUPERIOR equipment you will have the greatest possible Sanitation. Comfert.

Convenience and Durability in stable construction for very little expense. If building or remodeling, write for our free book, before you decide on your equipment Drop us a card to-day. AGENTS WANTED

The Superior Barn Equipment Co. FERGUS, CANADA

de 11. 1912. HOLS

INDALE Bull Ca \$2000

VERVI Bull Calves 1 D BY KING 5 nearest da LBS. BUTTER in 30 days fr ing. at except

SALLEY, LA EHTS We win you stone to this pract

URE BREE Pure Bred ng, bright and 2 EAGER, Heck ONDALE FAI

Yorkshire and C. HARDY SERVICE NO PONTIAC A King of the Pos Artis-31.7 lbs. h lbs. butter in 360 CE HENGERV stje Eind's Wo incess Henger ster in 7 days; LORNE LOGAN. M

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Extra Pav Work

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HOLSTEINS

INDALE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the

\$2000 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada LYN. ONT

VERVIEW HERD s Bill Calves from 2 to 10 mos. old, in Br KING ISEBELLE WALKER, I Jacrest dams and sister average. IEE BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 115.87 in 30 days from dame of likewise days, at exceptionally low figures, to

SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, OUR We will pay you well to hustle in your district for new sub-cost to this practical journal. ARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

HIRE BRED HOLSTEINS Pure Bred Selected Holsteins.
g, bright and all look alike.
g EAGER, Heckston, Gren. Co., Ont.

ONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS Yorkshire and florned Dorsets C. HARDY - Proprietor

SERVICE BULLS: SERVICE BULLS;

3 PONTIAG ARTIS CANADA,—Sire
ling of the Fontiano; dam, Fontiano
lind—II libs. Futter in 7 days, 1,077

a butter in 866 days.

EST HENGERVELD PIETJE,—Sira,
little End's Woodorsad Lad; dam,
ricoss Hengerveld DeKol. 25.64 lbs.

citer in 7 days; highest record daughricos Hengerveld DeKol. 7 mm Priseling stock, and all ages, for asia,
lings all correspondence to: ondence to

LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Out.

Extra Pay for Workers!

We have a special opportunity for a person in your locality

......

A person who can during the next month or six weeks devote some time to

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Montreal, Saturday, July 5.—The market for cheese this week opened with an easier feeling, and prices slowly but secondly declined until 12 586 was paid at paid to the second price of the second price of the second was as the second when the second was as a feen that prices were forced uwas as been that prices were forced uwas as the second to the second until the second un

CHEESE MARKETS

Campbellford, Ont., July 2.—1,000 offered; 425 at 125-8c; 500 at 129-16c; balance unsold.

ed; 425 at 125-8e; 590 at 129-16e; balance insolds. July 2-1,090 effects. 270 sold at 121-16e; balance at 137. Hered 270 sold at 125-8e; balance at 121-16e. Woodstock, July 3-2,30 offerings boarded. Flavelle bought 1,300 at 125-8e. Cooke balance at 121-16e. Woodstock, July 3-600 boarded. All sold on board at 115-8e. Woodstock, July 3-600 boarded. All sold on board at 115-8e. Woodstock, July 3-600 boarded. All sold on board at 125-16e. Balance at 121-16e. Montreal, Friday, July 5-The Cooperative Society of Quebec Cheese Makers sold fines butter at 33-8e; No. 1, value, and 125-16e; 18-8e; 18-

ATTRACTIONS AT OTTAWA FAIR

month or six weeks devote some time to seeing friends and neighbors about taking Fam AMD DAIRY.

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

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

Imminimized the person of the

IS A HIGH TEST DESIRABLE?
Chas. W. Wood, Pres., Holstein Association

The Holstein-Priesian could are producted for character which are responsible for her succes. The time will never come when a cove can produce \$5,000 pounds of milk per annum, testing 6 per cent, nor dairyman will seek to change materially the present characteristics of the Holstein-Priesian cow, and far as the constituent parts of her product are constituent parts of her product and constituent parts of her product are constituent parts of her product and the present characteristics of the Holstein-Priesian cow is given in the priesian cow is given in the priesian cow is given in the priesian cow is a great blessing to the world and her success has been brought about by the fact that the natural product of the breed is all the natural product of the breed is all the natural product of the breed in this understand world are coming will go considerably below; the general average has isolerably below; the general average has insert been changed. I think it never will be and never ought to be, and medit this understand the world are coming to the purpose for which it is intended. For whole consumption, milk with a 3 per cent will be and never ought to be, and medit this understand the world are coming to the purpose for which it is intended. For whole consumption, milk with a 3 per cent fall that that with a 4 botter and healther than that with a 4 botter and healther than that with a 4 botter and healther than that with a 1 botter and healther than that our cows are high testers, which is equivalent to saying that we have the product of t

and not be forever prating about percentages.

MR. HOGATE GOES TO EUROPE
Mr. J. B. Hogate, the well known horse
importer, left on Tuesday, 2nd July, on
horse for the too Europe, to purchase
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A commercial traveller at a railway restaurant in one of our southern towns included, in his order for breakfast, two boiled eggs. The old darkey who served him brought three.

"Uncle," said the travelling man, "why in the world did you bring me three boiled eggs? I only ordered two." "Yes, sir, said the old darkey, bowing and smiling. "I know you did order two, and smiling." I know you did order two, and smiling the smile that you, sir."—Harper's Weekly.

A certain young man who prided him-self on a brusqueness that he mistook for at a studio supper.
"So you're the chap," he said on being introduced, "that makes mud heads." "Not all of them," the sculptor replied quietly—Youth's Companion.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young buils and built caives, all from R.O.P. cows, for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tanglewyld in the lot. Address

the lot. Address .
WOODDISSE BROS., Tanglewyld Farm,
ROTHSAY, ONJARIO

MISCELLANEOUS Registered Tamworths



Merton Lodge is offering Tanworths, either sex, from six weeks to four months old. The true bacon typ, having great bone and length to pay express charges

W. W. GEORGE, . CRAMPTON, ONT.

HOLSTEINS



Overstocked---Will Sell Cheap

Just now we are overstocked and we offer to sell cheap some Holstein Calves of the best breeding.

We also offer Clydesdales, 3 four-year-old stallions, 18 mares and a few filles—all excellent individuals of popular breed-

all excelent ing.

Also Hackneys, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, and two mares, 3 years old, and one mare, 4 years old.

We will be pleased to answer your enquiry as to breating, description and price.

ALLION STOCK FARM W. P. Allison Chesterville, Ont.

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Canadian improvements in concrete, planned to make work safe, simple and easy on any farm. Regular price \$1. It's the only book with designs for the Canadian climate. It has many pictures and easy directions. Get your copy now under our offer below. It will make you a skilled builder of fireproof. clean, strong buildings and fixtures at low cost.

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VERY page in Ro Book shows you s useful farm impro ment which you can mak concrete at about one-fifth money cost of wood. Thiskn ledge is worth big money toas wood is getting costly scarce. Cement improveme are clean and strong, lightning, and vermin proof. They need repairs. You make them with w little work and at low cost, un the careful plans in this book. Or the book to-day under our offer o free \$5 improvement with it. Getve copy at once. The edition is limit See offer below.

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6 10-ft. Posts 12 Hen Nexts 4 Door Sills 3 Chimney Caps 1 Horse Block

40-ft. 6x6 Drain 1 Hog Trough 6 Clothes Poles 2 Hitching Posts 1 Flight Steps

ET Rogers Book to learn about the moneymaking farm fixtures of every kind in Portland Cement that you can add month by month on your property, doing your work at little cash outlay. Remember that cement concrete is everlasting

and needs no repairs. Everything from a fireproof barn

and we mail with the book an order for \$1 worth of Rogers Cement on the nearest Rogers dealer. This cement makes up a \$5.00 improvement such as a While this offer is open you get the Rogers Book free, add several dollars' value to your farm, and learn how to use Portland Cement. This offer is limited. Act at once without delay. Send now.

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in the Rogers Book. It is a big education to ment. Rogers Book has easy and full know how to use concrete. This book makes directions. Remember we may have to withit easy. You should have it without delay. draw our offer without notice. Send now.

EVER before in Canadian farming has a Portland Cement farm book been made for Canada, to make really frost-proof construction for our climate. Rogers Book is entirely new matter throughout. limited edition ought to get

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Hog House Hen House Shelter Wall Dairy Bldg. Granary Floors, Etc. Walks Cistern Chimney Caps Fireplace Cellar Steps Verandah Porch Hot Bed Milk Vat Ice Box Drains Fences Gate Posts Manure Pit Summer Kitch

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destroys concrete Tanks Fireproof Barn Cow Stalls

Once You Get

the Rogers Book,

these Improve-ments in Your Spare Time at Low Cost. They defy time, frost and fire, at

lower cost than wood or brick.

The more con-crete used, the less repairs to

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Cement makes upabout \$5 value

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Mangers Feed Heaters Corn Cribs Root House Feeding Floor Barn Bridge Well Cover Watering Troug

Horse Stalls