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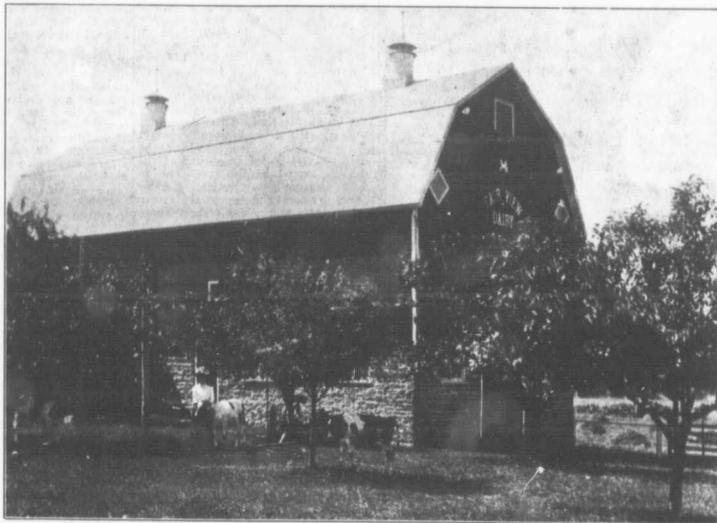
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 11

1912.



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

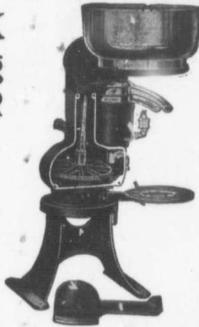
The well built, attractive farm barn here illustrated, is evidence enough that A. R. Hanton, its owner, is making money from his herd of pure bred Holstein cattle on his Leeds Co., Ont., farm. Similar evidence as to the profit producing qualities of pure bred dairy stock may be found on hundreds of other 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 demand 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
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

SIMPLEX

Self-Balancing SEPARATOR

In Balance always
Makes Dairying
Profitable
Pays for the Farm
Lasts Longer
Easiest to Run
Xcels All Others



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of Housing. Removing the body—Housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

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 install 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.

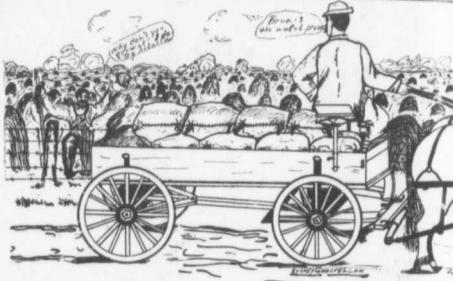
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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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—your advertisements—too, shall be in the best of company.

You are sure of good company in FARM AND DAIRY, since we absolutely refuse all patent medicine, 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 AND DAIRY.



THE HAPPY SMILE OF THE ALFALFA GROWER IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND

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

I have noticed remarks in Farm and Dairy referring to the causes of men leaving the farm for more congenial 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 instances.

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 duties he does not feel fit for an outing. If he did, he would hardly have time to do a pleasure jaunt just. I know many farmers who expect their spare 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. 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 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 has to work hard for what he possesses, and obtains little comfort in comparison to the city worker.

"It's all work and no play that makes Jack a dull boy." Our average hired man has little time for recreation and amusement, and must not speak to any of his neighbors for fear of suspicion.

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

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 nature.

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

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

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 wanted and not always too well looked after.

If the help had a greater interest taken in them, including the comfort of the evening, they would not be so prone to wander off to seek other company, where they often hear remarks 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 occupation. 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 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 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 should have. Horses 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 spoil his business so far as distemper is concerned.

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 not permit bacteria to leave it readily.

Lose spare time today, dilly-dallying, 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 time. If there is a thing you want to do, begin it. Decision is half the battle.

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Vol. XXXI.

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1912.

No. 28

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 Emulation

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 Dairy last year, was the stock. The Stewarts, father and sons, are stockmen born. Their dairy herd is of somewhat mixed breeding at present, but as fast as they can get there, they are going in for the pure bred variety. The breeds favored by the Stewarts are Holstein cattle, Clydesdale horses and Hampshire swine. When the farms were inspected last July by the judges in the competition, all of the young stuff on 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 somewhat irregular in shape, which put Mr. Stewart to a disadvantage in arranging it. It was also broken up into too many small fields. Had Mr. Stewart'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 corn ensilage as a feed for dairy cattle, and to fill his large silo he had 15 acres planted in corn. His rotation is as follows: Corn, one year; grain, two years; clover, one year; mixed hay, one year and pasture, one year. The excellent crops that were growing on the farm at the time of our visit bear 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 where it belongs.

Mr. Stewart has been growing alfalfa for several years, and just before our visit had taken 12 big loads of alfalfa hay from 11 acres. Another crop not usually found on Ontario farms was one acre of pumpkins. "We find them as good for fall 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 pasture. 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 quite common in that section of the country. There is a driveway right through the centre of the basement of the main barn, and horses and cows face out on either side. This barn is 80 by 46 feet. The horse stable is at one end, and may be completely divided off from the cow stable at the other end. In cleaning the stables a sled is 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 92 feet deep into a cement cistern sunk

Farms Competition Judges Selected

Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and Mr. E. Terril, Wooler, Ont., will judge the farms entered in the Provincial and Inter-Provincial Farms Competitions being conducted by Farm and Dairy this year. The judging will commence on July 8th, and before this issue of Farm and Dairy will have reached our subscribers many of the farms will have been judged. Prof. Barton is a well known authority on all matters pertaining to practical agriculture. Mr. Terril was one of 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.
- W. R. Richardson, Galedonia, Ont.
- R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, Ont.
- S. A. Northcott, Taunton, Ont.
- Christopher Howson, Keene, Ont.
- Issac Holland, Brownsville, Ont.

But if Ontario has her best entered in the competition, Quebec is equally well represented. R. R. Ness, of Howick, whose Ayrshires are known the world over, and whose farm was a first prize winner in the Quebec section of the Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy last year, has entered. His farm some years ago won the gold medal in a Government competition as the best farm in Quebec province. The farms of Alexander Yournie, Brysonville, Que., and of J. W. Logan, Howick, Que., are also numbered among the best in Quebec province, and they are entered in the competition of this year. Another gold medal farm is that of W. A. Oswald, "Hill Farm," Petit Bruis, Que.

Farm and Dairy readers will understand that there are two separate competitions this year. The Ontario farms will compete in a Provincial competition for first placing in their province. In the Inter-Provincial competition all of the farms in both Ontario and Quebec will compete for inter-provincial honors.

And editor of Farm and Dairy will accompany the judges on their rounds, taking notes of the farms and farming methods of the competitors and photographs of 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 farming.

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 stinting the calves for skim-milk, 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 set 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 hogs 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.

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 buys 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 satisfactory. 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 and coil 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 alfalfa, 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 cap 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 Crimison 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 Crimison clover was much like other plants: the first requirement was a fertile soil. Crimison 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. Quite 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 fall, 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 Hay

Curing hay in neat coils protected from the weather by caps of various kinds has been successfully tried, 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 here shown with metal caps in use is on the Elgin county, Ont., farm of E. Laidlaw and Sons.

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 are 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 alfalfa, 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. Theampions, especially Night Flowering Catchfly or Sticky Cocksle, when in blossom shoot up above the alfalfa, 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 alfalfa and spud out any Ox-Eye Daisy. Trefoil is hard to deal with in alfalfa.

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 plow 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, Holdimann Co., Ont.

"The wealth of Canada lies in her fields." How often we hear that expression, but 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 got just where I wonder how much we could add to that value if every bit of the hay harvested 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 value of our principal crop. When I see a slow moving, slow thinking man, I can only make a pretty fair guess at the kind of hay he will cure. 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 lively person to make good hay.

EARLY CUT HAY THE BEST

The first big mistake that I see being committed on every hand is letting the grass stand 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 become more or less wood.

I endeavor to cure the hay and get it into the barn just as fast as possible. For instance, if I cut the hay in the morning after the dew is off I would ted it just a couple of hours after. I would ted it again in the afternoon and the night it would be run into windrows. The morning I would ted the windrows a couple of times and then into the barn it would go.

DON'T LET THE LEAVES GO

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 drying impossible. Tedding is cheap and easy 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 horse 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 my farm. I sell a few tons each year. But whether for sale or for my own use, I am equally particular in curing it. Cattle like well cured hay even better than grain. And when it comes to selling, a satisfied customer is the best advertisement to bring future sales.

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

In Wright county, Iowa, the boys and girls above the fourth grade in 94 grade schools were asked what they intended to do. One hundred and fifty-seven of the 64 boys replied that they would have nothing to do with farming. One hundred and sixty-three of the 174 girls likewise voted against the farm. Three years later, during which time instruction had been given in agriculture and home economics, the same question was asked of the pupils in the same schools. This time 102 of the 174 boys answered that they intended to become farmers, and 161 of the 159 girls were planning on remaining on the farm.—W. C. Palmer.

Explosives

Science is a every day. In fact, now in practice would have been the impractical learning facts earlier days. necessity for more and reaching to the soil more a larger profit. is one of these years ago.

Those who were in earlier times were decidedly more "blowing steam powder," which adapted for agricultural influence and that was a able for any kind spered with stu almost impossible rose and to yield least. And it d time; at least it was the field by the explosive.

ANOTHER "Stumping P" to the farmer w comes, especially



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Explosives Valuable in Farm Work

Science is solving problems for the farmer every day. Twenty years ago theories that are now in practical use upon the majority of farms would have been considered the wildest fancy of the impractical dreamer. Men are constantly learning facts of which they little dreamed in earlier days. They are constantly finding the necessity for modifying their systems of farming and reaching out for those things that will make the soil more prolific and make their efforts yield a larger profit. Explosives as a factor in farming is one of these things that were undreamed of years ago.

Those who were considered the more foolhardy in earlier times used gunpowder for blasting rock or for blowing stumps, but in the latter case they were decidedly the exception. Today "stumping powder," which is the grade of explosives best adapted for agricultural purposes, has proved its wonderful influence in putting before the farmer land that was then considered hopelessly unsuitable for any kind of farm work. Brush land, land covered with stumps and undergrowth that seemed almost impossible, is now made to blossom like the rose and to yield its quota of food for man and beast. And it does all this in an incredibly short time; at least it seems that way when one compares 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 stones, 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 BETTER MELON CROPS

One man down in Georgia says that his water melons averaged 50 to 60 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 15 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

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-horse riding cultivator. This cultivator is easily operated, and cultivates the corn so well that we do not find it necessary to do any hand hoeing. We use the thistle cutters (first taking them to the blacksmith shop and have them well sharpened) with the shield fastened firmly down with wire, so 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 will 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 to. 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.



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

The substantial buildings here illustrated are on the farm of Mr. Aimé Defaut, Richelieu Co., Que. Mr. Defaut's farm secured a high standing in a farms competition conducted by the Government of Quebec. Producers otherwise plain buildings attractive.

common in many sections of the country. With the use 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 which it is of great service to the farmer. It is a way that is not so perfectly apparent nor yet so easily 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 hearty and much more sure to make a profitable growth and a much safer investment.

HOW IT HELPS TREE GROWTH

The tree whose roots spread out more extensively because the sub-soil has been broken by the explosive is able to reach out for a greater supply of plant food, its little rootlets are able to permeate the soil at a greater distance in every direction 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 roots are limited to the hole that is dug with the spade is naturally more circumscribed in its growth, and while the rootlets will ultimately spread 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 inaccessible.

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 hands, a very lucrative form of "intensive farming"—a form which makes the realization of a fair income from a few acres entirely possible. The "poultry," however, should not include ducks and geese. These fowls will occasionally snap up a bee; and the poison in its sting is fatal to them. With chickens, bees are safe company.—C. R. Barns, Minn. Col. of Agriculture.

A Prominent Dairyman Dead

The dairy interests of Eastern Ontario have suffered a heavy loss in the death of Mr. J. H. Singleton, President of the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association, who died at his home at Smith's Falls, Ont., on July 3rd. Mr. Singleton has been ill for some months and his death was not altogether unexpected. He is survived by a widow, five sons and two daughters. One of his sons, J. F. Singleton, is assistant to the Chief Dairy Instruct-

Old Blackey was one of the cows that was missed at first. She always milked so hard and tedious that no one wanted to milk her. She would have been sold long before if she hadn't been such a good cow. I did not think the machine would milk her and thought now she would like to go, but she is still in the herd. The machine milks her out nicely, takes a little longer than on an easy milking cow, but Old Blackey has a better standing than she used to have and nobody jaws her any more.—Indiana Farmer.

The Scale on the Farm

By Prof. W. C. Palmer

The scale is just as important on the farm as it is the grocery store. How would the grocer succeed who, in selling sugar, should put in a few scoopsfuls and say, "I guess that's about right," or in selling nails, should drop a few handfuls in the bag and say, "I guess that's about it." The farmer who guesses at how much he is feeding his cows or hogs, who guesses at how much milk or gains he is getting is doing just the same kind 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 that he gets in return the way of pounds of milk, butter fat, pork, etc. No successful business was ever built on guessing—farming is no exception.

A CHILD SHOWS THE WAY

This brings to mind a case. A boy was learning how to test milk at school. He took his father's herd. He also weighed the milk from each cow morning and evening, and kept a record of it. He also kept a record of the feed given the cows. After a while the boy told his father that he thought 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 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 was 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 than the day after day of work put in by his father. And these few minutes of work a day made it possible for that farmer to increase his returns year after year.

IF ONE FEEDS PIGS

If one is feeding pigs, the only way to know what is going on is to weigh the pigs from time to time and to weigh the feed. The horses should be weighed that their condition may be known more accurately. The load of grain or hay that goes to 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.

The weakest point in connection with the dairy business is the feed. If we could get every farmer to grow corn to feed his stock, instead of a second one for summer use, we would be ready for dry weather any season.—D. Dershysire, Leeds Co., Ont.

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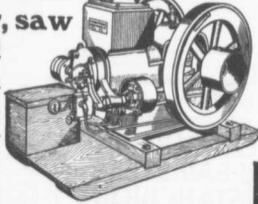
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The Late J. H. Single on

or for Eastern Ontario. Another son is Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand.

Mr. Singleton was one of the largest cheese manufacturers in Canada, he having owned as many as 20 factories at one time. Mr. Singleton has always been an ardent worker for everything that he considered to be in the best interest of the dairy industry in Eastern Ontario, and by his death dairymen generally have lost a warm friend. In extending our sympathy to the family of the deceased, Farm and Dairy but voices the sentiments of thousands of dairy farmers who appreciate the good work of their late friend.

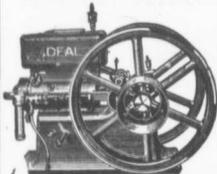
Cows Like Milking Machine

J. B. Carney, Morris-town, Ind. We milked only about 20 or 24 cows that first evening we had our milking machine. Picked out the ones that milked hard and were of a very nervous disposition were missed. Everything went all right, only one or two cows caring much for the machines. 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 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 cows stood the best and gave their milk quicker than many others.

I might say that in placing the teat cups we didn't have any trouble to amount to anything except with one cow. That was two or three weeks after starting the machines when we bought a new cow. She 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 about 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 watched her very closely for two or three days and had no more trouble with her. I learned afterwards that she had always been milked by a woman and I suppose that I did not have the gentle touch.

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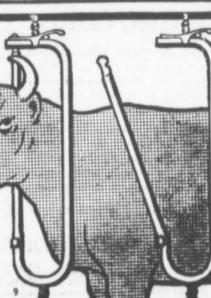
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land. It dries the soil in the spring
making tillage possible and may
serve as a protection against frost.

Cover crops improve the fertility
of the soil by catching and holding
plant food that would otherwise leach
away by draining off runoffs 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 soil of the trees to
harden, to resist the cold of winter.

Cover crops keep down weeds.
Cover crops from their rootlets
make use of unavailable plant food,
and in the following spring on de-
composition 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 Bremer, Brant Co., Ont.

Of all the small fruit that I have
grown, strawberries have proved most
profitable. Last year I raised 100
bushels of strawberries. I sold \$700 worth
of 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, and 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
weeds not being permitted to grow
among the young plants.

In the fall, after the ground be-
comes frozen, the berries are munched
with straw or straw manure. The
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
it becomes moist and keeps the ber-
ries 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
them.

The Williams and Parson's Beauty
are the two varieties that I grow
most extensively. The Williams is a
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 berries are borne on strong
stalks that hold them well up from
the ground. This variety is self
sterile.

Staking and Pruning Tomatoes

James Young, Ouzon Co., Ont.

We do not grow tomatoes for mar-
keting but we do like to have a few
choice ones for our own use. A
couple of dozen plants we find will
clean the seeds of the normal family
nicely for ripe fruit to be eaten in
its natural state and for canning.

We grow the tall varieties, believing
that they produce more fruit
than the dwarf sorts. We drive a
pole about four feet long into the
ground beside each plant and tie the
plants to these poles with strips of
cotton cloth as required. Tying in
this manner keeps the tomatoes clean
and away from the soil and also ex-
poses them more to the sunlight for
ripening than when they are allowed
to straggle as they naturally would.

When the tomatoes are a fair size,
say an inch or a half in diameter,
we start to prune them in order
to throw more energy into fruit pro-
duction. When we wish the fruit to
ripen up nicely we trim the leaves
away from the tomatoes and give
them the sun every chance. We get as
much satisfaction out of our tomato
as any other part of the garden,
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 in-
fested with San Jose scale, wrote
to H. A. Proctor, H. A. Proctor, Agri-
cult, Harrisburg, Pa., asking that
could be done during the summer sea-
son to control this pest and prevent
further injury to the trees. To this
query Proctor replied as follows:

"I should not recommend spraying
trees for the purpose of killing the
full grown San Jose scale at any time
when they are in leaf for the reason
that material strong enough to kill
the scale will also destroy the
foliage. What I recommend at this
time of year is that you make up a
strong solution of lime-sulphur wash,
or very strong soft solution, and ap-
ply it to all the old bark with a
brush.

"Do not put it on the leaves, fruit,
or on this year's shoots; but the old bark
of the small trees, 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 you can carry it
through this season, and after the
leaves drop you should spray thor-
oughly with the boiled lime-sulphur
wash. If trees are badly infested
with San Jose scale, and you do not
want, 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 effec-
tive spraying."

On Spraying Potatoes

John Cox, St. John Co., N. B.

Two years ago we had a record po-
tato crop in New Brunswick. Farmers
had gone into potatoes heavily,
the season being so good that we
did not know what we would do with
the crop once it was harvested. The
Provincial Government was con-
sidering the advisability of erecting ware-
houses at various points throughout
the province to accommodate our re-
cord crop.

And then the blight came. What
looked like wealth to us was in the
space of a week or so completely
ruined out. Acres and acres of pota-
toes might be seen on all sides with
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 whe-
ther the blight comes or not, and con-
sequently it doesn't come to us.
We consider spraying potatoes for potato
blight quite as important as spraying
apples for black knot or any other
fungus disease. We use the same
mixture as the fruit growers—Borde-
aux, and we mix it together.

To make this mixture the copper
sulphate is first dissolved in a bucket
or two of water. Then the lime is
slacked in a separate vessel. The two
solutions are then stirred together,
being poured into one barrel at the
same time. We then strain into the
spray tank and all is ready. We spray
first for late potato blight about July
15, and repeat the spraying every 10
days or two weeks until the tops are
frozen down. The first spraying re-
quires 28 gallons of solution an acre
and the other sprayings 50 gallons.

And does it pay? Two years ago
our potatoes yielded at the rate of
250 bushels of marketable potatoes an
acre. The potatoes of most of our
neighbors were complete failures.
With potatoes at 75 cents a bag it
was a good thing to have an acre to
sell for a complete spraying about
all the trouble of spraying that sea-
son. My advice is, "Don't wait for
the blight. Be ready for it and then
it will never come."

SOME

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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.

Wishing
Will
Never
Get
You
Very
Far!
Trying
Brings
the
Victory



Many Boys and Girls Win Our Pigs

Quite a number of our best workers have been boys and girls under 15 years of age, who have won our pure bred pigs and are delighted with them. You can win one also. Spend a day or two of your evenings now and win one of Farm and Dairy's valuable pure bred pigs.

These pure bred pigs we give away are good ones. It would do us more harm than good to send anything but the best. Therefore when you win one of these pigs through Farm and Dairy, you have a first class pig in every way and eligible for registration. It would cost you from \$8 to \$10 to buy one of these pigs in the regular way from the best breeders.

You will find it quite an easy matter to get your friends and neighbors to take Farm and Dairy. They will take Farm paper 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 get 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

Miss Callie McGregor, of Lambton Co., Ont., won this pig by getting new subscribers for Farm and Dairy. She says, "Since this picture was taken she has had eight pure bred Berkshire pigs which are little beauties. They are nearly all marked just the same as she is, with her length as it should. She is a very long pig."

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

Try!
Start
Out
Soon
for
Nine
New
Farm
and
Dairy
Subs.

Remember you have your choice of a Tamworth, Yorkshire or Berkshire pig, 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.

Say you start out this evening, see your friends and neighbors, and again enough new subscribers and have won a pure bred pig. Say you try again, and get two pigs! With their increase you will shortly be well stocked, and will be in an excellent position to make money, and if need be, help raise the mortgage.

You will be doing your friends and neighbors a good turn, since Farm and Dairy will help them to make more money and get more interest out of their farm work. You are also helping yourself, and doing us a good turn, since the more subscribers we have the better we can make Farm and Dairy.



Pigs are Real Mortgage-Lifters

They increase rapidly, and pay command a cash sale. Pure broods, when registered, are much more valuable than ordinary pigs, and sell much better and for more money. You can now win one, two or more of Farm and Dairy's pure bred pigs. Spend one or two evenings now and get us enough new subscribers to get what pure bred pigs you want.

- Name County Prov.
Geo. Mogg, Elgin, Ont.
Geo. Jesson, Elgin, Ont.
W. G. Karr, Labelle, Que.
Jos. Storma, Frontenac, Ont.
Wm. Hyland, Essex, Ont.
Jno. Dobarty, Peterboro, Ont.
Geo. T. Town, Oxford, Ont.
R. H. Chester, Waterloo, Ont.
D. H. Scott, Halton, Ont.
H. H. Scott, Bruce, Que.
Ed. McCrum, Shefford, Que.
Geo. Waxter, Vlet & Hal, Ont.
D. C. McGregor, Lambton, Ont.
Stanley Campbell, Oxford, Ont.
W. Scott, Prince Edward, Ont.
Robt. Snelly, Nor'berland, Ont.
Geo. C. Cavers, Compton, Que.
Jas. Knox, Nor'berland, Ont.
T. B. Rider, Stanstead, Que.
John Fox, Middlesex, Ont.
G. W. Moore, Elgin, Ont.
J. T. Donag, Peel, Ont.
E. L. Grant, Richmond, Que.
C. S. Garney, Charlotte, N. B.
Wm. Penner, Grey, Ont.
Geo. T. Thompson, Bruce, Ont.
Jno. Manson, Compton, Que.
W. L. Sweet, Essex, Ont.
A. L. Goodhart, Missisquoi, Que.
Wm. Hill, Haldimand, Ont.
D. A. Ashworth, Middlesex, Ont.
C. V. Robbina, Lincoln, Ont.
Fred Snelly, Welland, Ont.
Arthur Jefferson, York, Ont.
Jas. Ward, Vlet & Hal, Ont.
Alex. Johnston, Brant, Ont.
Roy Woolay, Lambton, Ont.
P. H. Richards, York, Ont.
Christie Briggs, Lanark, Ont.
Robt. Young, Peel, Ont.
Geo. H. Knowles, Hastings, Ont.
Nash Brooks, Leeds, Ont.
E. A. Magee, Kings, N. B.
Ellis Saan, Lincoln, Ont.
Albert Ferguson, Glengarry, Ont.
Samuel Johnston, Peterboro, Ont.
Geo. Martin, Durham, Ont.
John Myers, Leeds, Ont.
J. Thorsen, Thun B. & R.R., Ont.
E. G. Grew, 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 Peterboro, Ont.

I want to join your force of hustling subscription 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.

Name

P. O. Address



You Can Win One Too



Will You Try For One?



Plan Now Who To See



Only Need Nine To Win



Clip Coupon Send It Today

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company Limited.

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

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year**, advance in advance. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except Canada, Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription costs a club of two new subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS**—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. **WE INVITE** you to contribute to any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not on the list in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 17,000. All subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances that any of our advertisers are unreliable in the rights they claim. We will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you must include in all letters to advertisers the name of a new advertisement in Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any satisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

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, therefore 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

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 Government (the Laurier Administration) was this—The business man and manufacturers felt that even if reciprocity was a successful 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 in favor of either in the anti-Reciprocity circles or from anti-Reciprocity circles in their addresses to the electorate. We were told that were Reciprocity adopted, our markets would be flooded with United States farm produce, that the corned hogs of the Middle West would take the place of our bacon hogs at Toronto 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 free trade with the United States. We were told that the inevitable result would be annexation.

But now, several months after the rejection, an anti-Reciprocity paper has told the truth. We were led to sacrifice 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 protective tariff.

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 of operation. Rain fell continuously for three 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 **Farmer's** tariff reduced downward, 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 world's price with the amount of the protective tariff added. The reciprocal duties that have been arranged with the British West Indies are open to the same objection. The duty on raw sugar, for instance, has been reduced, but the duty on the refined sugar that we use remains at the old levels. These arrangements will be lovely for the millionaire sugar refiner, but how about us consumers? Recent tariff changes favor too much of class legislation. Farmers would like to see a reduction in the duties of some of the things that we have to buy. Agricultural implements for instance.

The ever increasing numbers of records of milk production of pure bred dairy cattle that we are publishing in Farm and Dairy is evidence enough that our breeders of pure bred stock appreciate 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.

Watch

The Type

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 of the sea. Those "lost able to save themselves were given first care in that awful hour when Death hovered round. The strong did not triumph over the weak; it was not the "survival of the fittest," and neither wealth nor privilege claimed precedence. When faced to face with 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 Lighthouse

(Maritime Farmer)

At Geneva, New York, the authorities classified all dairies as "poor" where conditions were filthy; "medium," which meant dirty, merely "good," which is Genevaese for "fairly clean"; and "excellent," where they were really clean and actually sanitary.

This classification was made public, 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 half only "medium," and only one in 20 was "good." There doesn't seem to have been any "excellent." At the end of a year of this publicity, more than half had so far cleaned up as to be "good," and the "medium" had fallen to 28.2 per cent. By the end of a second year, eight out of every 10 were "good," and about one in 10 "excellent." At the end of the first quarter of the fourth year, one dairy in every eight was "excellent"—that is, capable of producing absolutely sanitary milk. The "poor" and "medium" had all been wiped out, and all which were not "excellent" were "good."

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

Used His

P. W. Beach,
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A Paper Farmer

Used His Neighbor's Silo

F. W. Beach, Dundas Co., Ont.
 What shall it profit a man to own a dairy farm and not have a silo on it? When I came to the age at which most choose my life's work, like a man of old, I chose the country. I purchased a farm six years ago. I put up a second-hand silo which I bought from a neighbor. I may as well say that neighbor sold it to me. It blew down twice and it would be impossible to keep it standing.

This silo has done good service for me and it has never blown down. Last season I lined it with 12-foot cut from elm 1-2 to 1-4 inches. The laths were bent around the inside and securely nailed with 2-2 inch nails and spaced the same as ordinary lath. After lathing I plastered with cement mortar. This treatment to an old stave silo gave me just service this winter, and is apparently 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 the real rural class, in other words amongst the people who live on farms.

This great market is as yet almost untouched by national advertisers who will find it profitable to cultivate the acquaintance and good will of this real rural class.

Many of us in the cities, even though we were born on the farm, generally base our conception of the farmer of to-day on our recollection of him as we knew him 15 or 20 years ago. This can be explained much more fully by information regarding the farmer of to-day passes current as general gospel.

If you are unwise to judge the farmer by your recollections of the farm as a boy 25 or 30 years ago.

If you are unwise to take your information on this subject second hand. It will pay you during the holiday season to go out into the farming section beyond the immediate radius of the large cities, and look around and gather full information about real farmers of today.

Go out into the country and see for yourself a week or two. Hire a delivery rig or an automobile and proceed to get acquainted with real farmers. Find out whether they use or can be persuaded to use your product. Find out for yourself what the farmer reads and what is the best way to reach him.

This trip to the country will develop a new spirit within you, and we guarantee you will acquire more new information in a few weeks than you ever did before in six months. You will come back with some new ideas and be enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of the market which have heretofore neglected, here for lack of proper information 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 ensilage is not very valuable as a milk or flesh producer. It does, however, aid in the assimilation of the coarser fodder, such as chaff, straw, and hay. One of the great benefits of the silo is 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 because you have to hire an outfit at \$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 stalks 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

In an inspection of over 150 of the leading livery and boarding 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 publishing 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 midnight; but it was found that less than half of the stables visited give their horses water after 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 deeply at that time, even if he wanted to, for the way a stableman would 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 will 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 food a chance to do the good it ought to be doing."

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.

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 waste matter out of the body with the least possible wear and tear on the organs that perform this indispensable 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 remarked: "Going too long without water causes more colic in horses than any, thing else does."—E. R.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCH TIME 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 settling 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.

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

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

(Author of "Sowing Seeds in Dany")

(Continued from last week)

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

"There are other things—beside these," he said gloomily. "Martha sulk 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't forget her!" she cried. "You must't! 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 foolish, it's weak—why do you do it? I wouldn't waste a thought on any one who cares nothing for me—it isn't—it isn't—" She stopped 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 not to see you so unhappy. Try to forget her. The world is wide and beautiful."

In the western sky a band of crimson 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 last night—she and her husband were on the train going to Winnipeg, 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 know I hope you 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 rose-pink tinged the grey clouds.

"I think I shall go home to England," Arthur said, after a long silence. "I shall go home for a while, and then, perhaps—pshaw! I don't know what I shall do. In the falling 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.

"I am sorry you are going," Martha said steadily. "We will miss you." The schoolmaster, who was sitting by the kitchen window, noticed Martha's white face when she came into the house guessed the cause. Looking after Arthur as he walked rapidly

down the road to his own house, Mr. Donald shook his head sadly, murmuring to himself: "Lord, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?"

When Martha went up to her own 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, unloved—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



A Country Home Characteristic of Old Quebec

The type of farm house here illustrated is a common one in the French sections of Quebec 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, Stoville, Que., is a well known French Canadian farmer.

pain!" she whispered hoarsely.

She tore off her collar roughly and threw it from her; she took down her hair and brushed it almost savagely; and, leaning on the open window, she listened to the rustling of the heat. It no longer sang to her of peace and plenty, but inexorable, merciless as the grave itself, it spoke to her of heartbreak and hopes that never come true.

In September Arthur went to England. 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 schoolmaster, who daily admired the bravery with which she hid her heartache. Martha was making a fight, a brave fight with an unjust world. She would study—she would fight herself yet for some position in life when her parents no longer needed her.

Surely, there was some place where a woman would not be disqualified because she was not beautiful.

Arthur had written regularly to her. Looking ahead, she dreaded the time when he would cease to write, though she tried to prepare for it by telling herself over and over again that it must surely come.

Arthur's last letter came in November, and now with Christmas coming nearer, Martha was lonelier than ever for a word from him. The week before Christmas she looked for his letter every day. Christmas Eve came, a beautiful moonlight, sparkling night, with the merry jingle of sleighbells in the air, but no letter had yet come.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and Bud had driven in to Millford to attend the concert given by the Sunday School, but 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 herself to indulge in self-pity; but to-night, as she looked squarely into the future and saw it stretching away before her, barren and grey, it seemed 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 heart with new tenderness.

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 children. Sometimes the tears dimmed her eyes, but she wiped them away bravely.

for me until I tell you what I found out."

She turned around and faced him, her heart beating faster at the eagerness in his voice.

"Martha, dear," he said, "I cannot do without you—that's the discovery I made. I have been lonely—lonely for this broad prairie country. The Old Country seemed to stifle me, everything is so little and crowded and bunched up, and so dark and so foggy—it seems to smother me. I longed to hear the whirr of the chickens and see the wild ducks dippling in the river; I longed to hear the sleighs creaking over the frost. This—and you, Martha. He came nearer and held out his arms.

"You're the girl for me!" Martha drew away from him. "Arthur, are you sure?" she asked. "Perhaps it's just the country you're in love with. Are you sure it will be the joy of getting back to it all? It can't be me—I am only a plain, ordinary girl, not pretty, not educated, not clever, not witty."

He interrupted her in a way that made further speech not only impossible but quite unnecessary. "Martha, I tell you it is you that makes me love this country. I thought of the sunsets, airmen, and your dear eyes that were dimming. Your voice is sweeter than the most dowdow's song at sunrise. You are the soul of the country for me—stand for it all. You are the sun to shine, the bird-song, the bracing air, the broad outlook, the miles of golden wheat. Now, tell me, dear, for heaven's sake, have I told me yet, are you glad to see me back?"

"But what would your mother say?" Martha asked, evading the question.

"Arthur, think of the people at home."

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

Martha took out the beautiful necklace of pearls and read the tender note, inside the case. Her eyes were filled with happy tears, and she looked up into Arthur's smiling face, and the last doubt vanished.

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

THE END.

Japanese, China, India, and poultices are freshened by washing with warm soapsuds, rinsing quickly, and drying in the shade, roll in a sheet, and do not dry, and then roll on the wrong side of iron.

A good washing fluid for linens consists of two quarts of warm soapsuds with a teaspoonful of borax. Souse the goods in this mixture, rinse in very blue water, and rub with a moderate iron.

A Floor Mop.—An excellent mop may be made from old stockings in this manner: Slash them in strips an inch wide, forming a fringe. Cut several thicknesses of this a strip of cloth three inches wide by 10 inches long. Machine stitching is best. Saturate this with a good blue, nature still and fasten in a mop stick. By using this daily on bare wood floors, they are kept free from dust and given a beautiful polish.

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The Upward Look

Christianity Under Test

No. II.

"And Jesus answering said, A certain 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 10:30, 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;

"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 to yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts? But if ye have respect to persons ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors."—James 2:3, 4, 5.

Christ, while on earth, was loved by the common people. They heard Him 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: 13-33.) He opposed oppression and injustice 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. John 6:15.)

To-day the common people are turning 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 error as the spiritual leaders in the time of Christ? Are we observing the form while neglecting the spirit of Christ's teachings?

The Socialists say that we are? They denounce our professed Christianity as sham and 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. 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 contend that too often our ministers and clergy and church officers listen to the 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 the large cities where slum conditions of all kinds are the worst. Christians, they contend, ease their consciences

by giving charity and establishing missions. They pray that God will do what 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 denounce the injustice and hypocrisy of the rich in their own ranks.

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

The problem that is thus being created is the great question that confronts Christians to-day. This is a testing time of our religious convictions. 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 land that lies before us, trusting in God to give us the victory over the difficulties and dangers that we confront us. It may be that our greatest enemies will be those in our own ranks, but that must not deter us. Christ's spirit of love is stronger test in the hearts of men than it has ever been before. When once we clearly see our duty we believe that there will be a mighty awakening in the hearts of a Christian people everywhere, and that a new and great demonstration of God's power to reform and regenerate men will be given.—I. H. N.

To Reduce Summer Work

Mrs. E. F. Eaton, Colchester, N. S.

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

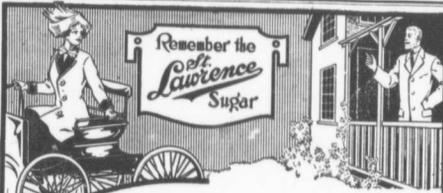
The summer season is a busy one for the men. We have no chance to forget it for they are always telling us so. It is a busier time for us women. With preparing extra meals looking after the chickens and making butter, to say nothing about the summer visitors—uncles, cousins, brothers and sisters from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

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.

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 lae housewife but it is positively unhealthy. We have changed our order of living at Idylrest Farm. We have one hot meal a day and the men are healthier and can do more work with less effort than under the old system of my mother's day.

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 noon 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. Let me often if it is canned fish, brown bread and fruit.

Another point in which we insist is 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, a necessity. Let us insist on regularity.



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Try it—test it—see for yourself—that "St. Lawrence Granulated" is as choice a sugar as money can buy. Get a 100 pound bag—or even a 20 pound bag—and compare "St. Lawrence" with any other high-grade granulated sugar.

Note the pure white color of "St. Lawrence"—its uniform grain—its diamond-like sparkle—its matchless sweetness. These are the signs of quality.

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

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EDMONTON, ALTA. Ask for pamphlet
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Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Scotch, English and Irish.
Party arrives about Aug.
5th, Sept. 2nd and weekly
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Our constantly growing trade demands
large supplies of choice farm products.
We need you. Write for weekly
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Established 1899

Mistaken Economy

By Hilda Richmond

The young woman who lets her
clothes run down, down, down until
she must stay at home from all so-
cial and religious and family gather-
ings is not only injuring herself but
her family as well. She may think
herself very virtuous, but she saves the
price of a new dress or hat or cloak;
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 dressed.
And that is more, she will find her
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. — E. E.

The Tarnal Tater Bug

By Tolson I. Goode.

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

Not on your life, you darling boy,
You can bet it's none of these;
Not even when the frost steals in and
nips the buds upon the trees.
But 'tis when the "souds" are com-
ing on, with promise of great
yield,

And the tarnal old potato bugs swoop
over the field.
They come in mighty phalanx now,
these bold minions of a night,
Like a devastating army comes in its
wild, destructive blight.

Why, hell-weevil are not in it, and
the cut-worms take back seats.
When you see that old potato bug
and watch the way he eats.

He sneaks around to watch the
ground till the sprouts come
peeping through.

And then he climbs down to the roots
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-do-
do?"

His whole family all come with him—
the "old woman," girls and boys;
They're the quiet folk, they never sing,
nor they never make a noise.

But my! you bet they're workers,
though, with their tiny little
jaws,

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.

Look around your kitchen and see
if there isn't some way in which it
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
of a pan or kettle, the 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 cents each. Order by
number and size. If for children,
give age for adults, give bust
measure for waists, and waist mea-
sure for skirts. Address all orders
to the Pattern Department.

BLOUSE WITH ROUND COLLAR

The simple blouse
finished with a big
solid collar, is the
one. It is charming
and even a
dainty and elegant
dressy effect, yet it
means very little
labor for the mak-
ing and is perfectly
well adapted to
simple materials.
This one is finished
with a large collar
cut at the front,
and has just tickle
enough to make be-
coming fullness.

For the medium
size will be needed
3 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 30, 2
yards 4 inches wide with 5-8 yard 36, 2
collar and cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40
and 42 inch bust.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS

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

For a child of four
years of age will be
required 1 1/2 yards of
material 27, 1 1/2 yards
27, 7/8 yard 27, 7/8
36 or 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 tun-
ics are an important
feature of the present
styles. This one is
among the latest.
There are three pieces in the upper
tunic portion and two
in the foundation, so that
there are very few seams
and making is an
easy matter.

For the upper por-
tion of the skirt will
be needed 5 1/2 yards
of material 27, 5 1/2
yards 36 or 44 inches
wide and for the
lower skirt 2 1/2 yards
27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44
inches wide; the width of the skirt at the
lower edge is 14 yards.

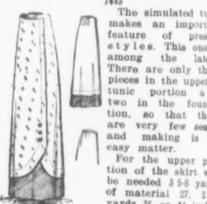
This pattern is cut in pieces for a 22, 24,
26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

GIRL'S GYMNASIUM SUIT, 746

Such an exercise
suit as this one is
smart and attractive
and can be
made available for
other uses as well
as for the original
one. It is excellent
for camping and
makes a most useful
factory costume for
rumping upon the
beach.

For a girl 10 years
of age will be re-
quired 14 1/2 yards of
material 27 inch
wide, 3 1/4 yards 36
inches wide, 3 1/4
yards 44 inches
wide, 6 yards of
bias, 3 1/4 yard of 2
inches wide material for
collar and cuffs of contrasting material.

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



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Stop all laundry troubles. "Chal-
lenge" Collars can be cleaned with a
rub from a wet cloth—smart and
dressy always. The correct dull
finish and texture of the best linen.
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write us enclosing money. 25c for collars,
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logs, \$5.25—...
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looking fairl...
been necessary...
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for the same...
good time, fine...
tunes are the...
shipping point...
patches are in...
the ground...
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has not winter...
are extremely...
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NEW WEST...
MAYFIELD, J...
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area is require...
Local stores...
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HOLSTEINS

LAKEVIEW DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance dams; also a few females.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT. Ottawa Bell 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 U.S.A.

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 Colanaha Gladi, for sale; 150 head in herd. Come and see them or write. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N.Y.

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Herms (542) and out of Imported Dam, Born April 15th, 1909. Large, straight and nicely marked. In calf to a good son of Count Hengerveld Farns Dam (797). Also a number of young bulls. One nearly ready for service. Grand sire is Johanna Sue 4th Lad (1108) and Tilly Abbecker's Mercedes Fash (491). Prices low. COLVER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT. Fenwick Station, T.R.B.

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS—Winters in the ring and at the stall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair. They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale. DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, D. BODIN, Prop. Man.

VETERAN FARM HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

To make room for young heifers coming on, I am offering nine good registered cows in flow from the best of my herd again to the great sire, Tidy Abbecker Mercedes Fash 7nd. A post-card will bring you particulars. HENRY A. LESTER, BURFORD, ONT.

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Segis Pieterte for sale, from tested dams. Priced right considering quality. Also a few Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want, or better come and see them. Anything we own is for sale. L. H. LIPSITT, STAFFORDVILLE, ONT. Elgin Co.

Holsteins For Sale

JEWEL, MECHTHILD OF WILLOW BANKS, No. 1254 H. P. H. B., born April 12, 1909. Very large sturdy heifer, grand half black, freshened May 1, 1912. Now milking over 40 lbs. milk per week, without silage or roots. Her milk tests over 4 percent butter fat. Her sire is a producing son of the great Johanna of the 4th Lad. Her dam, Mundella of Willowbanks (9270). Has won several prizes in the show ring in account of her true Holstein type. Also, a large evenly-marked heifer calf, from above mentioned sire and dam. Lakerville, son of Hengerveld's Farns DeKolt (No. 797), whose sire has 5 dams averaging over 20 lbs. butter per week and 130 lbs. for thirds day. For price and particulars apply to DR. E. L. GALT, per week and Box #574 Welland, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

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

There is a feeling here that an elevator is needed. It should be government controlled and equipped to weigh and mix grain. At present our grain is shipped to America and there we are causing heavy loss. An elevator at this point would benefit the farmers in that they could store their grain and sell as they wish.

The City Stock Yard may soon be a thing of the past. Two of the largest contractors are buying at the Western city 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

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, not competing with Canadian in European markets. Prices must lower before much trading can be done. The following account: Quotations: No. 1 Northern, 114c to No. 3, 111c; No. 3, 110c; feed wheat, 66c; Ontario wheat, 110c to 116c in our lots out-side. COARSE GRAINS: Market is very quiet. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 1, extra feed, 40c; No. 1, feed, 38c; No. 3, 40c; Ontario No. 2, 40c to 46c; corn, country product, 110c to 112c; Toronto; No. 1, 3c less; barley, malting, 87c to 88c; feed, 65c to 75c; corn, 71c to 73c; peas, \$1.25 to \$1.35; buckwheat, No. 2, 81c; rye, No. 2, 85c.

At Montreal grain is quiet. Corn, 85c; oats, C.W. No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 40c; extra No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 35c. Spring lambs, 7c to 8c; 50 lb. ewes, 64.15c to 65c; mutton, 11.05 to 11.07c.

MILL STUFFS

Manitoba bran, 82c; shorts, 82c; Ontario bran, 82c; shorts, 82c; middlings, 82c. In quoted 82c; shorts, 82c; middlings, 82c.

HIDES AND WOOL

Hides are inactive. Canada is producing about one-third the quantity of wool which she used to produce. The export trade which at one time prevailed with the United States has all been lost. Receipts are small. Prices at 100 lbs. net: No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c; No. 4, 8c; No. 5, 7c; No. 6, 6c; No. 7, 5c; No. 8, 4c; No. 9, 3c; No. 10, 2c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c; No. 41, 1c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; No. 75, 1c; No. 76, 1c; No. 77, 1c; No. 78, 1c; No. 79, 1c; No. 80, 1c; No. 81, 1c; No. 82, 1c; 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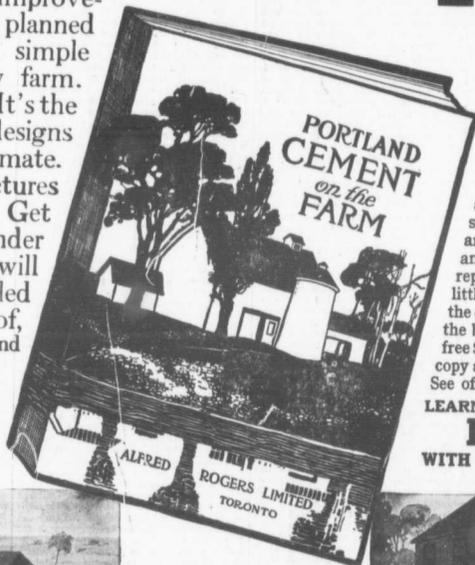


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