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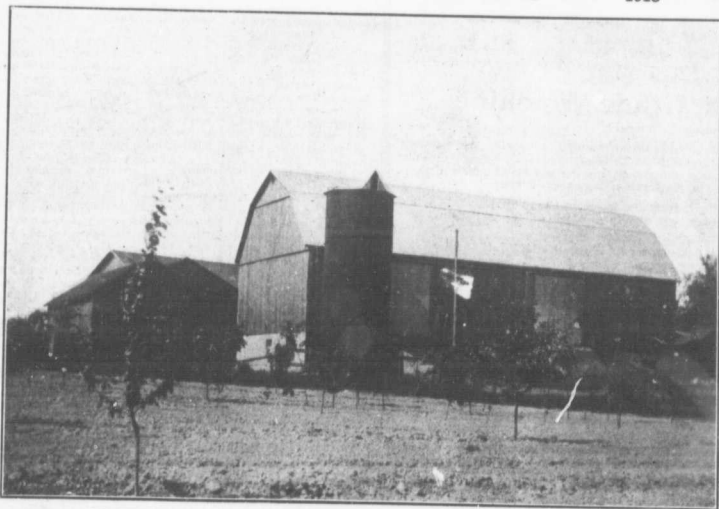
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 14

1913



ON THE FARM OF ONE OF CANADA'S WORTHY FARMER CITIZENS

Men who agitate for advanced legislative reforms are apt to be regarded as "cranks" by the community at large. Such a charge cannot be brought against our Canadian farmer citizens who are leaders in the fight for social justice, such as Hy. Glendinning and E. C. Drury, ex-Masters of the Dominion Grange, or W. C. Good, the present Master. The farm buildings seen herewith testify to the success of the latter as a practical farmer. The farmer's movement in Canada owes much of its strength and vitality to the practical common sense and broad outlook of such leaders as these.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Another "Simplex" Feature

Easy Access To Gearing

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

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

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

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

High Grade Machine

can be purchased at the prices.

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

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

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

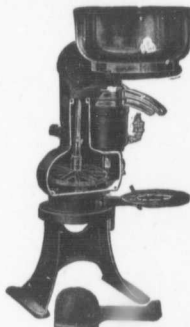
SEE our Exhibit of Milking Machines and Cream Separators at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



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



Give her a chance

A Cow's daily work is to produce milk. If she rests well and breathes pure air—if you make her comfortable—she does more and better work—she gives more and better milk. We had a book printed about this very thing. "The Proper Housing of Cows."

O.K. CANADIAN
STALLS AND
STANCHIONS

Every farmer interested in the profit end of the dairy business can have a free copy of this book by writing for it.

Canadian Pacific
Machinery Co. Limited,
GALT, ONT.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO

Rural Education Discussed in an Important Educational Gathering at Guelph—Public School Inspectors Meet for Conference—The Rural Schools of the Future.

THAT "the rural school is capable of immensely greater service in ministering to the intellectual, social and spiritual needs of the population," is the opinion of all who have given earnest attention to the question of the improvement of rural conditions, a question that is now receiving much of the thought and attention of the best minds of the country. This growing conviction that the country school and the country school teacher must play a larger part than they now take in the life of our rural communities has led to the employment of various means to that end.

The chief agency so far employed has been the Ontario Agricultural College, especially the Nature Study Department under the direction of Professor S. B. Crook. The means employed, in cooperation with the Department of Education, are chiefly three-fold. First, and probably most important is the training of teachers. For some years, groups of teachers of the Normal Schools, who completed their course at Easter, have had the privilege of taking, free, a 10 weeks' course at the O.A.C., finishing before the summer vacation. Besides this there has been given a summer course, of five weeks, during each of two successive summers. By this means a body of teachers is being gradually trained for teaching in the rural schools, some of the subjects that have a close relationship to country life.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES The District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture are in many cases devoting, with excellent effect, a part of their time to the encouragement of school gardens, home gardens, school fairs, and other means for promoting knowledge of and interest in things pertaining to the farm. By the employment of Field Agents for Agricultural Education, who have jurisdiction of districts of considerable area, help and encouragement are given to teachers who are attempting the work.

Realizing that while progress is being made, the movement is necessarily slow, and that the most important element of success is the formation of an enlightened public opinion, a conference of school inspectors was held at the Agricultural College during the last four days of the teachers' summer course in order that these officials might be fully informed as to what is being attempted, as well as being better acquainted with the benefits and possibilities of the work. Accordingly, they met at the O.A.C., Guelph, on Monday, the 4th of August, for a conference the Public and Separate School Inspectors of the Province. Practically all were concerned with the work of the rural schools were present.

The forenoon was devoted to a study of the different branches of agricultural industry and the afternoon to discussions on the various agencies that are being employed to bring the work of the rural schools more fully into touch with the life and activities of the country. On Tuesday forenoon the possibilities of crop improvement were dealt with under the direction of Professor Zavitz. Wednesday forenoon was devoted to animal industry and dairymanship with Professors Wade and Dean Leung. On Thursday attention was devoted to poultry, fruit growing and bee-keeping, under the guidance of Professors Graham, Crow and Pettit. A part of each morning was spent with the professor in viewing the department of the farm devoted to the par-

ticular subject under consideration for the forenoon. This was followed by lectures and discussion in the hall. These were of a decidedly practical character and well calculated to show the possibilities of the rural school and to suggest ways in which it can render more efficient service for the betterment of rural conditions.

The afternoon meetings were devoted to a consideration of the various agencies for the improvement of rural education. On Tuesday, county clubs, school fairs, potato contests, etc., were dealt with, showing how effective all these things have been made for the awakening of interest and promotion of better farming wherever undertaken with enthusiasm. Wednesday was devoted to reports from field agents, and a few minutes were given to the most interesting feature being the testimony that when agriculture has been taught in the schools both trustees and ratepayers are anxious for its improvement. It was the chief of teachers take place are willing to make sacrifices to secure those who have been trained for the work. Thursday p.m. was given to a consideration of the various agencies in the form of township boards and township trustees' associations.

EVENING SESSIONS

The evening meetings were a feature of the conference. On Monday night President Crookman spoke of rural problems in Ontario, and the relation of the Agricultural College thereto, in his characteristic lucid and forceful way.

The consolidation of rural schools was dealt with on Tuesday night in a masterful manner, by Mr. S. C. Monahan, of the United States Bureau of Education. In an illustrated address he reviewed the history of the movement in the Republic to the south. In some of the States the movement has gone almost as far as it is possible for it to go, the whole of the rural schools being consolidated with the exception of a few in impossible positions in outlying districts. In this respect Ontario is very far behind as practically nothing has been done here. After listening to the story of what the consolidated rural school and the township high school has accomplished for rural education in the States, the conviction is left that in that direction there is a large measure of the solution of the problem is greatly strengthened. When the people of our rural communities fully awake to the benefits of consolidation, and aside their prejudices, and will go in for cooperation in schools as well as in other things, a long step will have been taken toward the end in view.

THE SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE

The aim and purpose of the gathering cannot be better stated than in the following words from the leader announcing the meeting:

"Agriculture for rural schools do not mean merely an additional subject. It means a new purpose! It means a new method! It means a new school! It means education for the country life!"

"The Country School of the future will not be a new kind of school, however, simply because it has added a new subject to its list of studies. But in the teaching of this new subject it will find a new sense in the community, and a new meaning in education for country people."

"It will be the local experimental farm in a simple, but effective way, it will introduce new artists of farming."

(Continued on page 9.)

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Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

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Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1913

No. 33

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY FARM AT "DUNROBIN," No. 1 R. E. Gunn, Prop., Dunrobin Stock Farm, Ontario Co., Ont.

The First of a Series of Two Articles Descriptive of the Management of One of the Largest Dairy Farms in Ontario. These Principles of Successful Management May be Applied to the Smallest Dairy Farm.

THE title of this article might as well have been "The management of the whole farm at Dunrobin," for everything is made to serve the end of the dairy, as it is the business of the farm at present. I say at present, for when the dairy has built up soil fertility sufficiently it is the intention to go into some side lines that suggest the possibilities of good profits.

Dunrobin Stock Farm was started in 1836 on its present site by the great-grandfather of the present owner, who hewed the most of it out of the virgin forests that stood on the shores of Lake Simcoe. The father of the present owner left the farm to found Gunns, Limited, or rather the firm that has grown to be known by that name, in 1873. He always kept his connection with the old homestead and showing that interest in a practical way, added to the original 100 acres from time to time, till at one time he had 600 acres.

FARM CROPPED FOR 50 YEARS

This acreage has been slightly reduced, but the acreage now operated includes the old homesteads of three families and the land has been constantly under crop for 50 years at least. The land was good clay loam. The natural result following on continuous cropping is that to-day the soil is undergoing a treatment of rejuvenation in regard to fertility and weed filth.

The father of the present owner, the late Mr. Donald Gunn, of Toronto, started to operate the holdings personally in 1900. The system of farming followed was more fashioned to give pleasure than profit. In 1903 the present owner, who had lived in the city till 1900, came into the joint management fresh from the Ontario Agricultural College. The system in vogue was not changed until the commercial instincts of Mr. Donald Gunn would no longer permit him to lose money on fancy horses and pure bred Short-horns.

DAIRYING AT LAST SELECTED

To men, like many that can be mentioned, who have founded celebrated herds and who live practically with their charges. Short-horns may be made to pay handsomely. But for the present manager of Dunrobin there was nothing in it. A change was made in 1908, and a dairy herd established. Up till this time almost every kind of farming had been tried and discarded, but to-day, after a trial of over four years, the herd has been increased until to-day 100 cows give their milk to help keep the pot boiling.

The methods of operation employed have varied slightly as time has passed, but the fundamental idea of milking only cows that were giving a good return for the feed consumed has

been followed. Weighing the milk has been carefully attended to until now we have a herd that, though not phenomenal, still graduates from the 6,000 pound per cow class and enters the 7,000 pound class for aged females. As to the amount demanded from heifers, we are coming to the conclusion that a heifer of proper conformation may do so much better the second year than in the first that it if pays for its feed,



A Silo That is Giving Satisfaction

Mr. A. J. Emmett, Welland Co., Ont., constructed this concrete block silo 40 feet deep by 11 feet six inches in diameter for \$350. He writes: "I am feeding out of it now and the silage is grand."

care, insurance, and rent, we give it another trial, and then in the second year if it does not come mighty near the 5,000 pound mark we can be persuaded to part with it for a consideration.

HOME HERD STUFF PREFERRED

As we utilize the milking machines, and as heifers accommodate themselves more readily to that form of milking than do older cows, we strive to raise our own altogether. Following up this method we will be able each year to sell by public auction at least 25 or 30 cows that are getting on to eight years old. This will prevent us having to dispose of cows at a loss as usual.

As the herd is tested twice yearly for tuberculosis we do not fear any laws that may be enforced in this regard. Our herd now is clean, so with our satisfactory ventilation we can, I hope, keep it that way. Such being the case, we can at any time tender on a milk contract demanding milk from healthy cows. This fact alone means increased revenue from this branch of the farm.

ACCURATE MILK RECORDS

With the milking machines, special sheets were procured that have enabled the management to see how the different cows are coming along in regard to their strippings. Naturally some cows hold back more milk than others on the machines, so we put the weights of the milk procured from the machine in one column and that of the strippings are put in their special space, so with a minimum of detail the records are kept correct. In this way fluctuation caused by a cow's sickness or any other cause is instantly noted. The effects of the milking machines warrant their use in saving labor and permitting the cheap production of clean milk.

The herd, calves, hogs, and the cutting feed, grinding meal, washing cans, machines, etc., are looked after by five men. When there are some 30 men to wash and deliver to the station for one man, the others have enough to do to look after the hundred mark, etc., when we are milking around the hundred mark. The cattle are clipped every month through the winter, around the udders, hind quarters, and up over the back, neck, and head, with the \$8.50 Stewart horse clipper. It is a short job to run over the cows with the vacuum cleaner to groom them every day or two. This care more than pays for itself in the comfort of the animals. The cowbarns in the stable are kept swept down and the ceilings are gone over twice a year with whitewash applied with a sprayer.

THE VENTILATION

The barn is kept airy and fresh by shafts or air vents running up to the roof here and there, of a size that does the work, usually about two feet square. The doors of the barn, of which there are four pairs nine feet wide in the length of the building, 135 feet, are half open, the upper halves having frames in them on which is stretched thin cheesecloth as an added ventilation. Two winters ago, with a drop to 34 degrees below zero, we had practically no trouble with the cold. We have as many windows as the construction of the building will permit.

The milking is done each day regularly, commencing at 5.30 a.m., and then again at 3.45 p.m. The cows are fed just before milking time, and the hay and straw, or roughage, is all cut and fed mixed with the ensilage. The meal is fed on top of the ensilage and hay.

FEEDING PRACTICE

Rations are a thing that can not be definitely stated in such a way as to be profitable to the

(Continued on page 9)

Prince Edward Island Oats

J. A. Macdonald, Charlton Co., Ont.

Prince Edward Island is admittedly the greatest potato-growing country in the world. It is not so well known that it is also, for its area, the greatest oat-growing country in the world. Where in all the world could an annual crop of 7,000,000 bushels be grown by 15,000 farmers on an area of about 165 to 170 thousand acres?

One county on the Island averaged last year, a potato yield of 300 bushels an acre, or 65 bushels per head of the whole population. The oat yield was nearly 75 bushels for every man, woman and child on the Island or an average of about 465 bushels per operating farmer.

WEIGHT OF ISLAND OATS

But it is the quality of Prince Edward Island oats that counts. There was practically no oats grown last year that did not go the standard weight of 34 lbs. a measured bushel. But the standard is considered only a low average quality. Most of the oats go from 34 to 42 pounds per measured bushel. The black oat is the variety grown and is native to the country. The white oat is not grown to any appreciable extent.

New Brunswick does not grow sufficient oats for its own consumption and buys largely of Western and Prince Edward Island oats. A report from New Brunswick to the Department of Trade and Commerce says:

STORING TESTIMONY FOR P. E. I. OATS

"Oats purchased in Prince Edward Island for seed have germinated well and are giving good satisfaction so far. Some who purchased western oats complain that they do not germinate, and in one case I know of fields that had to be sown this year a second time. White oats grown in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have a yellow cast of color in the hull, while the western oats complained of have a very white hull, and a nice plump appearance. Farmers in this section have been in the habit in former years of sowing any kind of oat that came to hand at seeding time; but after the experience of last year they should be more particular."

A HOME MARKET FOR OATS

They are starting a rolled oats mill at Charlottetown which will furnish a home market for much of the Prince Edward Island grown oats. The concern is a subsidiary branch of a big oatmeal milling company in Ireland. It will have a capacity of 350 barrels a day, and employ 75 men. Its product will be shipped direct to Ireland. This factory will mean a home market for a very large proportion of the seven million bush. oat crop, while direct communication with Ireland will mean the opening up of a large trade in other commodities and an intercourse which cannot fail to be mutually profitable.

The company agrees to erect a \$150,000 plant in the City of Charlottetown. That the province urgently needs such an industry, that it has special advantages for the support of it, and that there are especially desirable, that every effort should be made to secure it, are facts that will require no elucidation. With such a splendid quality of oats and so large a crop, the Island is especially suited to this industry. It is a wonder some of the big Ontario mills did not long ago establish oatmeal mills on the Island.

An Old Stable Remodeled

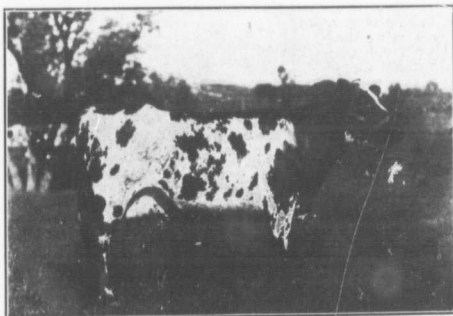
The story of how Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Waterloo Co., Ont., transformed an old, out-of-date stable into a modern, cement and steel fitted house for his cattle, and that without any great outlay, will appeal to many readers of Farm and Dairy who would like to have more up-to-date stables, but do not feel that they can yet afford the necessary expenditure. Mr. Hallman purchased the steel part of his equipment at a minimum

price through using a little ingenuity, and did all of the cement work without any outside expert assistance. An editor of Farm and Dairy who recently journeyed to Breslau to see Mr. Hallman's Holsteins, took note of his up-to-date stable and learned of how it was remodeled on an economical basis.

The old stable was the regulation kind, ill-lighted and poorly ventilated. The stanchions and partitions were of the cumbersome wooden variety. More light was Mr. Hallman's first object, and in working for light he went on the principle that one big window is better than two smaller ones. At either end of his stable, which is 80 feet long and 36 feet wide, he made provision for two very large windows, about eight feet wide. There are several other smaller windows and between them all, the stable is thoroughly well lighted. The heavy woodwork in the stable tended to exclude light, and accordingly Mr. Hallman decided to do away with wooden posts altogether and to depend entirely, in making the interior of his stable, on cement and steel.

MATERIALS ALL CHEAP

Cement was cheap that year, only \$1.05 a barrel, and Mr. Hallman used 76 barrels altogether in laying floors and making mangers and water bowls. The steel work too was gotten cheap. When in Toronto Mr. Hallman visited a dealer in old iron and bought a sufficient supply of one and one-half inch steel tubing to make the stanchion supports and the divisions between the cattle. The curved bar, which is the most up-to-date provision for separating individual cows in the row,



An Ayrshire Bossie That Holds a World's Record

We here introduce Elizabeth of Juneau, a three-year-old Ayrshire heifer owned by The Kansas State Agricultural College, that has just completed a world's record of 15,213 lbs. of milk and 385.9 lbs. of butter fat. In her best month she produced 1,594 lbs. of milk and 37.7 lbs. of fat. She did this on ordinary feeding.

still troubled him. He made arrangements with The Loudon Company of Guelph to bend the bars in the right design, and from them he purchased couplings and put the whole together himself. One could not tell the difference between Mr. Hallman's stanchions and those purchased ready made from the factory, and there is an immense difference in the cost. Instead of the 12-inch posts that were scattered through the stable to support the beams above, Mr. Hallman purchased four-inch iron pipes at eight cents a foot; also from the scrap heap. This steel construction makes the stable much lighter and more sanitary than where wooden construction is used.

The mangers and water bowls are made of concrete, the shape of the bowls being gotten by a home-made mold of lumber and roofing steel. Between each two cows is also a cement slab bowl.

The litter carrier facilitates the removal of manure from the stable, but for the carting of ensilage and roots to the cows, Mr. Hallman prefers a truck. It is more commodious than the

(Continued on page 7)

Weighing the Milk

By W. C. Palmer.

It is just as important for a farmer to weigh his milk as it is for the grocer to weigh what he buys and sells instead of going by guess.

A. W. Sweeton kept track of the time required to weigh the milk from a herd. He found that it took one-half minute to weigh the milk from a cow for one milking or a minute a day. About six hours a year.

Weighing the milk results in finding that some cows do not pay for the feed they eat to get anything about the work required in caring for them. Wouldn't it be worth six hours' labor a year to know this? It will save many times as much labor and harder labor than weighing the milk.

My Method of Rearing Calves

C. P. Blanchard, Colchester Co., N. S.

I allow the calf to remain with the mother for at least 48 hours after birth. Then I do not make any attempt at teaching it to drink for 24 hours. At the expiration of that time I give it say four or five pounds of the mother's milk.

If it does not drink readily, I place the finger of my left hand in the calf's mouth, holding the head up and with the other hand scoop up some of the milk from the bucket allowing it to run into the mouth while the fingers are still there. Then it will begin to suck the fingers. By degrees I introduce the head of the bucket and the calf will commence to drink. There will be

no failures at the first attempt if the calf is used gently.

For the first week I give about 10 lbs. of whole milk daily, gradually increasing the amount to say 15 lbs. at the end of the weeks. Then one may begin to use separated milk, which can be substituted for whole milk gradually until at the fifth week whole milk can be done away with entirely.

I throw a handful of cornmeal into the milk before feeding (although not too much until the calf becomes accustomed to it) by this time the calf should have access to a little ground oats if possible, and a bran in it.

The rest is easy, but it is better to underfeed than overfeed. Different calves will come different quantities, so I can give no hard and fast rule, except to say that separated milk should be fed to advantage up to the age of four or five months.

Early after harvest cultivation is one of the ways to destroy annuals and winter annuals, as False Flax, Corn Cockle and Wormseed. By thorough plowing the weeds and roots kept near the surface, and by a frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and have sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O.A.C. Guelph.

If a young man wishes to start farming with capital, the first thing that he should do is to get an education. The less money he has the more important the education becomes.—Prof. G. Warren, Cornell University.

Fig

J. G. C.

"Keep everlastingly of the farmer's net, which is the erroneous difference if the a certain stage mistake. The long as possible for the 'nubbi tubers.

The danger of the past. The war, if the warm, foggy open field that is attainable. The disease detected in this fore any application is not the eye.

GET BUSY AT

This is the time to buy. One spray this stage will get two to three object of spraying so much to destroy fungus when it come established potato plant, but to prevent the drying a hold, once the plant come thoroughly spraying is not use.

The prime object of spraying is to destroy germinating spores the thread-like pince (we might sprout) which sends out comes tact with the plants killed. This shows importance of getting bright as soon as possible in the field. The extent of it depends in a large way on the air is in at such times the every 10 days. If two weeks will be

PREPARE

We spray with two; five pounds gallons of water an of Paris green as found that it takes two barrels of spray then figure up your patch. We put a cask and slack it full, say 25 gallons. This solution will be pounds of lime.

When dipping open well. In the stock solution of the so many gallons of lime into the spray more, add the solution and Paris green. Having the lime and before hand, enables spraying operations. We use a spraying

Fighting Late Blight

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

"Keep everlastingly at it," should be the motto of the farmer who is fighting potato blight, or rot, which is the same thing. Some farmers hold the erroneous idea that it doesn't make much difference if the tops do die down after they reach a certain stage in their growth. This is a great mistake. The tops should be kept growing as long as possible so as to give every possible chance for the "nubbins" to develop into good sized tubers.

The danger of an attack of blight is not yet past. The warm nights of early August, especially if the weather is foggy, make ideal conditions for the growth of blight. In fact, on a warm, foggy evening, the odor from a potato field that is attacked by blight is quite perceptible. The disease can be detected in this way before any appearance of infection is noticeable to the eye.

GET BUSY AT ONCE

This is the time to get busy. One spraying at this stage will do more good than two later. The object of spraying is not so much to destroy the fungus when it has become established in the potato plant, but rather to prevent the disease getting a hold. In fact, once the plant has become thoroughly infested, spraying is not of much use.

The prime object of the spray is to destroy the germinating spore. When the thread-like protuberance (we might term it sprout) which the spore sends out comes in contact with the spray, it is killed. This shows the importance of getting after blight as soon as it is noticed in the field. The spray should be on the leaves before the spores have become disseminated. The extent of the damage done by late blight depends in a large measure on the weather. When the air is humid, blight develops rapidly. At such times the potato patch should be sprayed every 10 days. If the weather is drier, once in two weeks will be often enough.

PREPARING THE MIXTURE

We spray with the ordinary Bordeaux mixture; five pounds lime, four pounds bluestone, 40 gallons of water and a half pound or a little more of Paris green as a lunch for the bugs. We have found that it takes about a barrel and a half to two barrels of spray to cover an acre. We can then figure up how much we will need for our patch. We put the required amount of lime in a cask and slack it, and then fill the cask partly full, say 25 gallons. Then so many gallons of this solution will be the equivalent of so many pounds of lime.

When dipping out of this cask we stir the solution well. In the meantime, we have made a stock solution of the bluestone, so many pounds to so many gallons of water. We strain the milk of lime into the sprayer barrel, dilute to 25 gallons or more, add the required amount of bluestone solution and Paris green, and dilute to 40 gallons. Having the lime and bluestone solutions prepared before hand, enables us to perform the actual spraying operations much more quickly.

We use a spraying outfit that is both cheap and

effective. We mounted a barrel sprayer on an old express wagon, having a piece of half-inch gas pipe across the rear, with nozzles attached to do four rows at a time. This is an outfit that any farmer can have, and when blight is bad will pay for itself in one season.

Consideration of Pedigree

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

I would rather have an animal whose pedigree showed a long line of ancestors of uniform high excellence than one whose dam made a great record, but whose grand-dam was comparatively unknown. I would rather have a sow whose dam, grand-dam and great-grand-dam had been of high excellence than one whose dam was champion at Toronto exhibition but with no ancestors worth mentioning behind that. And so on through all classes of stock.

Summer Feed for Big Records

"Well, two of my cows have made 10,000 pounds of milk a piece in 14½ months and they are only four-year-olds at that."

Is it any wonder that Mr. Joseph O'Reiley, of Peterboro, is satisfied with his venture in pure-bred cattle? A short time ago a representative of Farm and Dairy was in conversation with Mr. O'Reiley, who was warm in his praises of the merits of pure-bred cattle. He has disposed of all his grades and now keeps nothing but pure-breds. Although his entire herd, young and old, numbers but 10 head, it is of the right stuff.

As to the two cows already mentioned, Mr. O'Reiley, naturally enough, feels proud of the work they are doing. "I don't see any reason why they shouldn't hit the 20,000 pound mark," said he. "Besides these two I have two heifers that are doing well, in fact I just have the four milking, and the four are now averaging 60 pounds a day."

Considering the burnt-up condition of pastures in general, we were anxious to know just how Mr. O'Reiley was able to get such results.

"I sowed several acres of soiling crops, peas and oats, this spring," was his reply to our query, "and as soon as the pasture commenced to get poor I saw to it that the cows didn't go hungry. Just at present, in addition to the peas and oats, I am feeding my two best cows 15 pounds meal of Pro-fat molasses daily (a mixture of brewers' grains and molasses). These cows are averaging 70 pounds daily, so I know it pays me."

"In fact," continued Mr. O'Reiley, "when the

tester was around not long ago, the cows were coming up in their milk so fast that he was afraid he wouldn't get a fair test; I had commenced feeding the brewers' grains just two days before he arrived. One of the cows went up to 90 pounds while he was with us. My other cows get less grain, seven or eight pounds."

Mr. O'Reiley is an alfalfa enthusiast. "When the peas and oats give out," said he, "I intend to feed green alfalfa until the corn is ready. A few days ago I gave the cows two or three feeds of alfalfa and the increase in the milk flow was quite noticeable. I consider it the best soiling crop we can get."

A "KINK" WORTH KNOWING

How to get the most out of damaged hay is another thing that Mr. O'Reiley knows something about. "Last summer," said he, "owing to the continuous wet weather, some of our alfalfa got pretty waddy before we were able to get it cut. During the winter the cows didn't seem to take to it very readily. I bought some cheap feed molasses and sprinkled some of it over the alfalfa at each feed; the cattle cleaned it right up."

By keeping cows of the right type, growing soiling crops and feeding grain to the heaviest milkers, Mr. O'Reiley has certainly solved the problem of supplementing short pastures. Good cows he considers the most important part of the combination. He is starting in a small way, but he is starting right.



A Triumph of Invention That Saves The Farmer Much Back Breaking Toil

Taken one year with another, potatoes will return a larger profit per acre than any other common farm crop. In Ontario, particularly, is there a great field for potato growing as so far Ontario farmers come far short of supplying their own home markets. The hard work in connection with the potato crop has been largely eliminated by such labor-saving machinery as the digger here illustrated.

One reason for this preference of mine is that I fear "sports." "Sports" are hard to explain, but in animal breeding we frequently run across them. Who has not heard of cows with tested but unsuccessful ancestry, themselves making large records? What pig man is there who has not at times had an exceptionally fine individual in a litter that from its ancestry promised little? These are "sports" and "sports" do not reproduce their own high quality in an appreciable number of instances. How many of our world record cows, for instance, have daughters that do as well as they do?

Another reason why I would fear to breed from animals who themselves carry all the reputation of the strain, is that their offspring continually revert back to previous ancestors. If I knew that in a certain strain the animals had been of high average excellent, but nothing very exceptional, I would never have to fear reversion to inferior stock. With the "sport" it is different.

Another mistake commonly made is to go back too far for good ancestors. For instance, I recently attended a Shorthorn sale at which some very commonplace animals were sold. The auctioneer made much of the fact that about eight or 10 generations back their ancestors had been the best of Cruikshank stock. The buyers apparently believed that that old-time ancestry was worth a lot of money whereas the influence of a good animal as far back as six generations is practically nil.



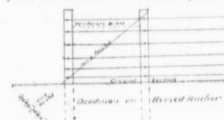
Two tons of automobile just to carry four persons? Ridiculous weight! Unwarranted expense! Of all cars, the Ford is the most economical—because it is lightest and has more power for its weight. All pleasure cars of the future will have present Ford lightness.

Think what these prices mean—for the car that as stood the test: Runabout \$600; Touring Car \$650; Town Car \$900—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.



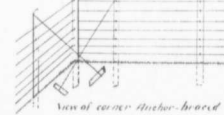
Deadman in Fence Building

J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.
The accompanying diagrams show how I get the wires leading to the "deadman" or anchor out of the way, and which plan allows for end-post, or the extreme corner-post, as



the case may be, free to stretch the fence around, and to staple to. It will be noticed that the wire is laid each side of the end-post and firmly twisted between it and the deadman and between the two posts.

The perspective drawing shows an end-post in one angle as a corner-post and another deadman to hold the other line of fence. The straining post is set six feet from the end-post. The fence between the two is not stretched so as not to move the latter. The



strain all comes on the post next the end or corner post to which the wire and deadman is attached. This method also permits the stretching of the fence from the end-post then fastening it to the straining post, a temporary wood trace being set indicated by the dotted line. Braces should be entirely done away with. They decay and cause trouble sooner or later.

Shropshires and Jerseys

"We have recently started into Shropshire sheep," remarked Mr. Gordon Duncan on the occasion of our last visit to The Don herd of Jerseys. "We have secured a ram from Campbell of Woodville and have at present 15 ewes, five of them registered and the rest grades."

"We find the sheep to be great scavengers and to return good money for all the time that it takes to look after them. Last spring I had my lambs sold before they were six weeks old and they brought \$6.50 alive."

"Is this the first time you have had sheep on the farm?" we asked. "No, father kept them years ago, but the dogs put an end to the business. We now have a yard with a high board fence around it in which the sheep are enclosed at night and the dogs cannot get in there, although there are quite frequently evidences that they have been around the fences looking for holes."

After inspecting the Jerseys on hand, we went out to look at the sheep and found them to be a fine lot. The Duncans are strong believers in the virtues of the pure bred animal and in a short time expect to have a good sized flock of pure bred sheep added to the revenue producers of the farm.

A Silo for Alberta

In the climate here (Alta.) too cold for a silo? How would a hole in the ground, do say seven or eight feet wide and 10 to 12 feet deep on high ground with no danger of water? I have no corn. How would green oats do and how should they be cut? Can roots or grass be used to make ensilage? Should the silo or hole have an air-tight cover with a weight on top?

Silos are in use and giving good satisfaction in climates as severe as at Alix, Alta.

In building one the chief object is to have it as air tight as possible. It is not necessary that all of it be above ground, though for convenience in working out the ensilage it is generally advised to go only five feet or six feet below the surface, to wall a and build above ground with staves or concrete.

In such a silo neither a top nor weight other than the tramping of time of filling is essential, but when the depth of ensilage is only 10 to 12 feet, covering and weighting as we describe would be advisable.

While green oats, roots, or grass may be ensiled it is not a practice to be recommended. The oats and grass, because of their hollow stems, do not readily pack and may, as a rule, be most profitably used in the form of hay. The roots if cut and mixed with corn make a very good silage, but it is not an easy matter to handle the two crops together, and the practice is therefore not likely to meet with favor.—O. C. White, Assistant Dominion Field Husbandman

Our Legal Adviser

A HIRED HELP QUERY.—I engaged my farm hand for the month of June for 10 months, with the option of hiring for another 12 months if I am satisfied. He admits that I am not satisfied, but I am not satisfied with him, as he has a son 24 years old, and there are two horses on the place. Is there a law to stop me getting my man and quitting?—In Double.

If you leave your employer after giving him one month's notice you would be entitled to receive from his wages up to the time of leaving.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.—I work for a farmer for \$25 a month. When I have worked three months and a day he draws my \$75, providing I ask three or four days before the due date, what would be the law?—W. L. M.

You are engaged at a monthly wage, and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary your salary is due to you at the end of each month. After working three months, the months' salary is due to you and should be handed to you upon request. If your employer refuses to do this you can recover same through the Division Court.

A LINE FENCE DISPUTE.—A sold a piece of land to B. The bargain, a work one, was that B was to keep up the fence between A and B. There was a fence when B got the land, but B tore it out and built another. B then sold to C. C also tore down the fence and replaced it with a new one. B then sold to D. D and A were already adjoining. B then sold to E. E and A were adjoining. D and A. They agreed to do the total line fence in two and each own half. D is now in the dividing state and gave A his choice of the halves. A chose the half in which was the fence originally between him and B. D claimed the fence because his half of the fence was original fence. B says any fence until it is given the original fence as part of it. Is A's fence in its poor condition now a going to do?—W. A. King's O. P. E. L.

The question is one which frequently arises and must be governed by the Fence Viewers Act in force in the particular province in which the question arises. If the land is under cultivation either party has a right to insist on the other erecting a fence of a suitable boundary fence. In any question arises as to the portion of the fence to be built by each of the quality, or style of fence, if the fence viewers appear, they can be called by the municipality, can be called in and they will deal with all matters in dispute. It would be the duty of the viewer to give reasonable consideration to the circumstances and suggest to the owner of the old line fence to decide accordingly. Neither owner has a right to claim any portion of the fence as his own property and refuse to carry out the directions of the fence viewers.

Ranked at the Very Top

DAVID Rankin was a big farmer and he knew his business. He owned the largest corn farm in the world, about 35,000 acres down in Missouri. He devoted his life to the pleasant study and practice of right farming, and he succeeded mightily, for he made \$4,000,000 in the business of farming. "This is what David Rankin said about the manure spreader: "It is the most efficient money-maker on the place."

It's a war prize to be ranked above all other farm machines, but it is in keeping with what all the agricultural world has been recognizing. Soils rebel when crop after crop is taken from them, without return of fertilizer. Witness the abandoned, worn-out farms of New England. Return every bit of manure to the soil by the spreader method. The I H C manure spreader will save you much disagreeable, hard labor, will spread evenly, and will make one ton of manure go as far as two tons spread by hand.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Deering and McCormick

are built to suit you, to do best work for the buyer in every case, to convince him that he has made the wisest purchase. Every detail in the construction has a purpose for which it was made after thorough tests and experiment. They have the maximum of strength and endurance, and their construction bristles with advantages.

You will find all styles and sizes in the I H C spreader line. They will cover the ground with a light or heavy coat, as you choose, but always evenly, up hill or down. There are high and low machines, with steel frames, endless or reverse aprons, but always giving best possible service. Tractive power is assured by position of the rear wheels well under the box, carrying nearly three-fourths of the load, and by wide rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs.

These and many other things will interest and convince you if you look the I H C spreader line over at the local agent's. There is one for your exact needs. Read the catalogues that the agent has for you.

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THERE IS for so little labor as to R. Norton, B. pert who is er Brand at Otter the woodland ad... just how may be achieved there are yet farmer, by the common sense, composition, duction of his

JUDGMENT. The first thing from the charr can be done by ing for firewood formed trees, whose presence, O. C. White, Assistant Dominion Field Husbandman

Before entitled to consider first wood is to be species-composed, which is mostly a small acreage, rapid growers, s, alm should be should make an one-half to one wood, too, will mand because of cause it coppice of its value in manufacture of stock and the wood ed. Maple repla although not a r, these yields a when it becomes Soft woods like pine grow much hardwoods, and



Good After Nothing makes a day's work as a run a water pipe pouring a shower carrying away the it run in from the

THE SCIENTIFIC FARMING OF THE WOOLLOT

THERE is no part of the farm which will give bigger returns for so little expenditure of time and labor as the woodlot.

The statement is made by Mr. B. R. Morton, B.Sc.F., the silvical expert who is engaged by the Forestry Branch at Ottawa to demonstrate to the woodlot owners of Eastern Canada just how these bigger returns may be achieved. But if it is not possible to obtain such expert advice, there are yet three ways in which the farmer, by the exercise of ordinary common sense, can vastly improve the composition, production and reproduction of his woodlot.

JUDGMENT IN CUTTING

The first thing necessary is to improve the character of the crop, which can be done by cutting down and using for firewood all diseased and deformed trees, as well as such species whose presence in the woodlot is not desirable. Only too frequently is the method of cutting exactly the reverse. The best trees are cut, often for purposes for which an inferior wood would serve, and the poorer species are left to seed-in the cut-over areas and to gradually crowd out the better varieties.

Before cutting, the farmer should consider first the use to which the wood is to be put, and second, the species-composition of the woodlot which is most desirable. Firewood probably yields the best returns for a small acreage, and for this purpose rapid-growers, such as poplar, ash and elm should be encouraged, which should make an annual growth of from one-half to one cord an acre. Basswood, too, will be an increasing demand because of its rapid growth, because it coppices readily and because of its value in small sizes for the manufacture of excelsior, cooperage stock and other small articles for which the wood is particularly adapted. Maple reproduces readily, and although not a rapid grower, it nevertheless yields a substantial revenue when it becomes large enough to tap. Soft woods like spruce, balsam and pine grow much more rapidly than hardwoods, and might be advantage-

THINKING THE WOODS

ously grown for fuel or pulpwood. When the most suitable species have been selected and the weed-trees removed, the woodlot must then be formed remaining trees are given a bare touch. An acre can only produce a given amount of wood each year, and the fewer trees there are to share this yearly increment, the yet fully utilize the crown space, the more rapid will be the growth of these trees.

The third requisite in the scientific farming of the woodlot, is that the cattle be kept out, especially after heavy cutting, when reproduction is most desired. Cattle are just as injurious to a young crop of tree-seedlings as they are to a young crop of grain. They may indeed eat the grass in the woodlot, but they would just as soon, if not sooner, eat the young and tender hardwood shoots, and the same can be said of sheep. Even coniferous seedlings are not immune so that extra caution in reproduction is only assured by fencing-off the cut-over areas. Dr. Fernald predicts that "There will be a time when the woodlot will sell the farm or will be a necessary part of the farm to make it valuable."

In the seasons when his other work slackens the farmer could very easily improve his woodlot in anticipation of this time of increased wood values.

Satisfied with Alfalfa

Alec McGregor, Peterboro Co., Ont. Alfalfa is gradually gaining a foothold in our county and we are all more than pleased with the crop, particularly those of us who are dairy farmers. We started in with the crop four years ago, seeding six acres that year. This year we will have eight acres to cut, and have an additional eight acres seeded this spring. With our 16 acres next year, we expect to have a crop of alfalfa that will be a money maker.

As our speciality is dairying, the dairy herd get the most of our alfalfa hay. For winter feed it is unequalled, they cannot get enough of it. One summer we fed alfalfa hay to our herd when the pastures were short, and they milked well on it. We seed with a nurse crop of oats.

An Old Stable Remodeled

(Continued from page 4) litter carrier, one can go anywhere with it and, in addition, to use Mr. Hallman's own words, "The man here can keep the feeding allies clean or they can't push the cart."

The attractive point about this stable is that there is no great expenditure involved in its construction and it is all made at home.

Water is carried from a cement tank in one corner of the stable to the individual water basins in front of the cows through an inch and a quarter pipe with a three-quarter inch branch to each bowl. The water is pumped by a windmill.

Another feature of the stable that Mr. Hallman considers most desirable, is the covered exercise lot for the cows in winter. Here the cows may enjoy themselves on a mud-free without the usual discomfort of cold and wind.

I received my pure-bred Yorkshire boar for securing nine new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy from Mr. Arthur H. Tufts, of Tweed, Ont., and most say he is a beautiful pig. Only one day's work won this fine premium for me.—P. F. Carley, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

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work for a... I engage... the options... I am... satisfied with... years old... the pieces... making my man... notice you... from his... of leaving... I work for a... When I have... I still have... ask three of... I think that... that would... I would run... of any ag... salary I... of each month... onths, this... to you an... request... to do this... through the...



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FOR SALE—Fifty tons Timothy and Light Mixed Hay, Well cured and inside—D. F. Armstrong, Malton, Ont.

POULTRY YARD

The Overfeeding Myth
By F. C. Brown.

It is surprising the number of people who continue to believe that the heavy layer can be overfed. We never hear any warning being given the dairy farmer not overfeed his herd of milkers. True, with both the egg type of bird and the deep-milking cow the feeding of highly concentrated food can be overdone, but food of the right description can never be fed in excess in either case.

In the old days, when birds were only capable of laying half the eggs now regarded as essential to profitable production, it was possible to make the birds overfat, and consequently unhealthy. It is very different with the type now favored—birds bred according to a pedigree of yielding capacity, and laying out a winter's product of the most highly concentrated material known in the animal kingdom day after day for probably over 200 days out of the 365. Obviously such birds must have the necessary material from which to manufacture their phenomenal product and at the same time maintain the bodily vigor necessary to enable them to do so, especially in cold weather, when any stinting in the food supply is fatal to production.

GOOD FEEDERS THE SUCCESSFUL ONES

In the hundreds of visits I pay to utility poultry plants during the year I invariably find that it is only where the food is supplied with an unsurpassed hand that the egg-yield is satisfactory, whereas where any attempt is made to calculate the allowance for food on the cost of the egg yield are generally disappointing. Only the other day I visited a man who had 320 fowls, and who was not only feeding them on the special ounce a bird at the evening meal sometimes was pre-empted, but was not so careful as he might have been as to the time when he fed them. His egg yield was actually less for the month than that of the 25 birds of a neighbor who heeded in giving his fowls all they could eat.

Of course, it is not everybody who follows the latter principle who gets the eggs he should. It may be that the food broadcast, but if he fails to keep the birds provided with fresh water and grit his returns will still be disappointing. Again, he may not have the right class of birds. The man who stints his fowls cannot have that true regard for animals which a man must possess to make a success of handling any class of livestock.

Hand-in-hand with spare feeding is generally found a neglect of other many details strict attention to which is essential in managing poultry to advantage. The houses are unclean, and vermin is abundant—the blood-sucking insects making greater drain on the animal system than the heaviest laying—the yards are foul, and water, grit, and green stuff are seldom in constant supply. He who stints his fowls would be better employed at some other occupation.

Anent Marketing Eggs

The Ohio Experiment Station recently published the results of an investigation that they have been conducting into the poultry industry of that state. As might be expected a weak point in the business was the marketing. There are few of the things that L. H. Goddard who conducted the investigations has to say about the marketing end:

"But the most serious objection to the present system of marketing eggs is that the price paid for them, being to a great extent a reflex of the demand,

is directly influenced by the low quality of the offering. The consumer who gets a poor quantity of eggs from his grocer usually buys something else the next time he goes marketing and so lessens the demand and decreases the price. Thus the producer suffers for even next egg, stale or dirty egg that he has to market, and he likewise suffers for the mould and odor imparted by the loose methods of the general merchant. He suffers for the careless handling of the transportation company's eggs in cases unprotected from the sun on a railway platform or in hot freight cars, which are little less than hives incubators, deteriorating rapidly. He suffers for the mis-branding of the eggs in the hands of the retailer. He, more than anyone else, is interested in a more simple and more direct method of handling the product.

A STEP UP ADVANCE

"A system that will secure the eggs from the producer on a candled, i.e., on a graded basis, so that he will receive a first-class price for a first-class product, and that will insure the producer on freshness and cleanliness, would be most helpful. This, coupled with transportation under carefully guarded shipping conditions, would be most handling by the retailers, most put in putting into the hands of the consumer a clean, wholesome, nutritious food product at a price much less than that now paid for a very inferior article and at the same time would increase the profits to the producer.

"When eggs can be delivered by the producer direct to the consumer, it is an ideal way of marketing the product and should be followed more extensively than it is; however, only a comparatively insignificant number can be handled in this way. The suburban and city lot poultryman should certainly stimulate such a trade. Indeed, it is only by so doing that he can successfully compete with the large producer under such conditions.

"Marketing through the creamery has much to commend it and has been tried with some success."

HORTICULTURE

Apple Dealers in Western Canada

The success of apple growing as an industry depends to a great extent on the securing of a good market. It is no uncommon occurrence almost everywhere for great quantities of apples to lie about under the trees to rot or to be blown away to such an extent that it is accessible. While the fruit is this going to waste there are thousands of households, more especially in the Prairie Provinces, that are longing for fruit of a sort that can be stored and drawn upon during the winter months.

The difficulty of the one class is to reach buyers for the fruit and of the other to find a market at moderate price. To bridge the gulf that separates these two classes, and thereby do both an invaluable service, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner has issued a list of wholesale and retail apple dealers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and sections of New Ontario whose addresses were available. These, which number about 275 dealers and firms, with a few exceptions, are said to be in a position to buy at least one carload of fruit. This information is given in Circular No. 8 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

An honest pack means satisfied customers.

The Hires

A. J. Smith

There has been a discussion of late about hiring some expert and also exp management of

None of the usual business farmer who intends to be hired by ten by "Ex-acted" that a hired man concerned has his labor to a going concern as an illustration of a county of Victoria.

One farmer in his neighbor has been badly in the farmer who he would like him out for a man in a very man wa indur farmer and wou

That what in concern. But that following the second farmer has brought up in a good way by the Day School super have known that ill to his neighbor have put any ten man's way.

I can recall where a farmer driving along the noticed hired neighbor field with the hired man preferred than he was proper to the man accept selling his labor. But were that following the Golden rule would be neighbor to do u

We read in the it profit a man in world and lose thing it would be a man to profess to the Golden Ru

be a Christian an Commandment who shall love his neighbor is anything that is

Let every Ch farmer that wanted her one thing about Golden Rule," and to interfere with it

let us look up says: "Whereof brother to offend while the world st my brother to offer to that our hired interfere while the neighbor. I am sure an illusion as to w ent meant by a "G we understand it as applied to a fr thing to do date- ruge, where pure and where the hire tion to learn smel

can learn on the propriety of such help ever than a neighbor even if same wages. And "rob" his neighbor

Quack Grass

By Andrew

Where a field is to be cut it should be cut in the hay or grain crop liberally early in August of the grass must Within a few days t

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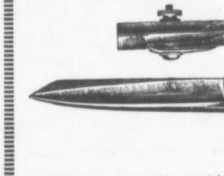
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THE CANADIAN GATE CO. Ltd. 29 Morris St., GUELPH, Ont.

Are You Going to Get Mother a Pair of Farm and Dairy Premium Shears?

Just think how much it will please her to have a pair of these shears. And just think, you can get them FREE; they won't cost you a single cent. They are a prize we are going to give you.

Don't you think mother would be pleased to have these shears, which her little boy or girl has won as a prize? I do. I think she would just love to have them.



They are of splendid material, always ready to cut anything and everything. They are well and strongly put together, and set with an adjustable screw, that can be loosened or tightened according to the work to be done.

Don't Miss This Opportunity

Now that the young people are having holidays, they should all make the very best use of their time. Get out and do a little canvassing and do some hunting. You will win your premium and a good experience for you. Send only ONE new subscription to Farm and Dairy and we send you a pair of shears. Isn't that easy, one subscription? Can't you get one of your neighbors to subscribe? Let him have your paper for a couple of weeks. Then ask him for his subscription. You are sure to get it. Please mother by getting one subscription to

Farm and Dairy

Peterboro

The Hired Help Situation

A. J. Smith, Victoria Co., Ont.

There has been considerable discussion of late in Farm and Dairy about the hired help problem, giving some experiences of hired men, and also expressing ideas on the management of farm help.

None of these discussions have struck me so forcibly as that of the farmer who interferes with his neighbor's hired help. In the article written by "Ex-Hired Man," it is stated that a hired man likes to be with a going concern and that the man who has his labor to sell likes to sell it to a going concern. Let me give you an illustration of this in our own county of Victoria:

One farmer had a hired man and his neighbor had not. This neighbor was badly in need of help, and asked the farmer who had the hired man if he would allow his man to help him out for a few days. The result was in a very short time the hired man was induced to leave the first farmer and work for the second.

That is what I understand by a going concern. But was it right? Was that following the Golden Rule? The second farmer had lots of money, was brought up in a good home and with good surroundings. He was a Sunday School superintendent and should have known that "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor," and should not have put any temptation in the hired man's way.

I can recall another instance of where a farmer and his son were driving along the road one day and noticed a hired man working in a nearby field with a team of horses. The son went into the field and offered the man more money for his labor than he was getting from his present employer with the result that the man accepted his offer. He was selling his labor to a going concern. But were that farmer and his son following the Golden Rule, "Do unto your neighbor as you would like your neighbor to do unto you?"

We read in the Bible, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" I think it would be more profitable for a man to profess nothing and live up to the Golden Rule than to profess to be a Christian and not live up to the Commandment which says: "Thou shalt covet thy neighbor's man-servant nor his maid-servant, nor anything that is thy neighbors."

Let every Christian and every farmer that wants hired men remember one thing above all others, "The Golden Rule," and if we are tempted to interfere with our neighbor's help let us look up 1 Cor. 8: 13 where it says: "Wherefore if I make my brother offend I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Let us apply that to our hired help and we will not interfere while the world standeth.

Nore: A. J. Smith is laboring under an illusion as to what our correspondent meant by a "going concern." As we understand it a "going concern" is applied to a farm means one on which up-to-date methods are in vogue, where pure bred stock are kept and where the hired man is in a position to learn something that he could not learn on the average farm. The proprietor of such a farm will get more labor than his less progressive neighbor even if he pays only the same wages. And he will not have to "rob" his neighbor either.—Editor.

Quick Grass Eradication

By Andrew Boss.

Where a field is badly infested with quick grass it should be plowed from five to eight inches deep as soon as the hay or grain crop is removed, preferably early in August. All portions of the grass must be turned under. Within a few days the plow should be

followed by a disk harrow with the disks set straight the first time over to avoid turning any of the seed. The diskings should be repeated once or twice a week for six or eight weeks and occasionally after that until freezing weather.

The following spring cultivation should begin early, and be practiced every week or 10 days until the middle of May, when the field may be planted to silage or fodder corn. Thorough cultivation of the corn should complete the eradication under favorable climatic conditions.

Short crop rotations are useful in keeping quick grass under control and when arranged so as to provide an opportunity to attack the quick grass at the right time, they will permit eradication of the weed without losing the use of the land.

The Management of the Dairy Farm at Dunrobin

(Continued from page 3)

average farmer, for we have no definite hard and fast rule. Each individual cow must be watched and treated according to her tastes to get the best results from her.

We have now about 70 acres of alfalfa all doing well. It is our increase this acreage to 100 or 120 acres, so that we will have abundance of alfalfa hay, and this, along with corn, will cut our concentrate cost to a front of them all the time and are turned out every day (unless exceptionally so) as to get a little limbering up.

In using the stanchion ties, I find that unless the cows are allowed a little freedom every day there is a tendency to develop big knees. Where we are putting in new stabling I am using the cement only the front half up to the stanchion for clay to be well tamped in wet. We have a few rows in our stable done this way, and find it a most excellent arrangement.

Agricultural Education

(Continued from page 2)

crops and test methods of cultivation through the children's school-farm; it will be the local beauty spot with neat fences, well kept buildings, lawns and flower beds; it will be the local playground, not only for the children but for the grown-ups; it will be the local centre for social gatherings; its library will serve everyone with books, magazines, bulletins and reports that concern themselves with the farm work in home and field as well as with literary matters.

"It will give our boys and girls in the country an education for life."—Richard Lees, Inspector of Schools for Ontario County.

The executive in charge of the new National Live Stock Exhibition, Toronto, have prevailed upon Mr. A. P. Westervelt to act as manager. The latter has tendered his resignation to Hon. J. S. Duff, as Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Westervelt's management of the Guelph Winter Fair is well and favorably known. He will enter upon his new duties at once and commence for the opening fair in November.

Hot weather still remains with us, so do not fail to provide fresh water, shade and green food.

We find Farm and Dairy very interesting and hope that other readers find it the same.—Miss M. Wigfield, Jacques Cartier Co., Que.

To Our Advertisers

The Results from Your Exhibit at

Toronto Industrial

are not measured by the number of people who merely saw it

But

by the number who saw your goods and were interested—interested enough to want them, and in short, by the number who now need your goods and with whom you "got in touch."

Arrange to have "Our People"—The Dairy men meet at your exhibit on the grounds. Let them know in advance what you will have of interest to them and where you will be located.

Aug. 28 is the date of our special Exhibition Number

Have you reserved space in it? Do it Now. You will thus secure good position and better service.

Advertising Rates on application to

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

ORDER AT ONCE

You'll soon be fertilizing your soil for fall wheat. While we can promise prompt shipment of Harab Fertilizers, we cannot be held responsible for railroad delays that might occur in transit. To make sure of having

Harab FERTILIZERS

on hand when you need them urgently, place your order at once. We recommend Harab No. 6 for the best results with your fall wheat. If you haven't a copy of our Fertilizer Guide Book write for a copy to-day. It tells about the other 19 Harab Fertilizers.

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

\$10.00 TO WINNEPEG

VIA CHICAGO AND DULUTH

Plus half-cent per mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond Macleod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg. RETURRING AUG. 18—From all stations east of Kingston in Ontario. AUG. 22—From all stations Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel inclusive, via Stratford, and South Terminal in Ontario. AUG. 25—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford, all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto. SEPT. 1—From all stations Toronto and East, and East of Orillia and Scotia Jet. SEPT. 1—From all stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and West thereof in Ontario. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Full particulars at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. HORNING, D.P.A., G.T.R.Y., Toronto, Ont.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

AUGUST 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19

Low Round Trip Rates to

NEW LONDON, CONN.

PORTLAND, ME.

OLD ORCHARD, ME.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

MURRAY BAY, QUE.

CACON, QUE.

St. JOHN, N.B.

HALIFAX, N.S.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

SYDNEY, N.S.

Proportionate Low Rates to Other Points

Return Limit, September 4th, 1913.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Each Tuesday until October 23th

Inclusive

WINNEPEG AND RETURN ... \$35.00

EDMONTON AND RETURN ... \$43.00

Low rates to other points. Return

limit, two months. Pullman Tourist

sleepers leave Toronto 11.35 p.m. on

above dates, running through to WIN-

NEPEG via Chicago, St. Paul and

Duluth without change. Tickets are

also on sale via Sarnia and Northern

Navigaton Company.

Full Particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent.

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 British Columbia, Eastern Ontario, Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Eastern Ontario, and the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$100 a year. First British, \$120. Great Britain, all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Non-resident circulation of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for 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. All cheques add 20 cents for exchange for 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.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY
Chicago Office—206 W. Madison
New York Office—226 5th Avenue

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,150 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we do not accept any unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you or one of our many thousands of subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state the nature of your advertisement in Farm and Dairy.

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE SINGLE TAX

There is much misconception about the Single Tax, even among people who should know better. Because most of the cities in British Columbia and Alberta are now raising their revenue by a tax on land values only, it is said that they have the Single Tax. That is incorrect. The people in these provinces are still paying provincial taxes in various other ways as well as their share of the heavy customs taxes that apply from one end of Canada to the other.

Under the Single Tax all taxes, municipal, provincial and national, would be raised by a tax on land values. There would be no customs taxes. Trade would be free. It would still be possible to put a tax on those things that we do not want, such as a tax on dogs, to keep down their number, or on liquor, to restrict its sale, but in the main the revenue of the country would be raised by a

single tax on land values. None of us may live to see the Single Tax in full effect in Canada. It has many more arguments in its favor than the average man has any conception of, and the principle it involves is making rapid headway, especially in western Canada. As the great farmers' organizations of Canada, after studying it carefully, have endorsed it heartily, most of us will do well to pay more attention to it hereafter than we have in the past, as it is steadily attracting an increasing share of public attention.

EXHIBITION ATTRACTIONS

Directors of the average fall exhibition have difficulties of their own to contend with in the matter of obtaining attractions that will please the public without exceeding an expense limit within the reach of their societies. The competition of other local fairs adds to their trials.

We never know how strong we are until we are tempted. This may explain why it is that so many estimable men who are directors of agricultural societies give at least their tacit and in many cases their open approval to their societies engaging attractions or permitting sideshows on their grounds that should never be admitted within the gates of a properly conducted agricultural exhibition. Of late years a common sight at many exhibitions has been sideshows of girls who give dances in front of the tents in an effort to entice the public to enter and there part with their money. We venture to say that not a director of an agricultural society in Ontario would approve of his daughter or sister taking part in such a performance. Yet the fact remains that the girls who do are the daughters and sisters of other men and women. Why should our agricultural societies, therefore, encourage them to do that which any man with average moral instincts does not wish in his heart approve of? It is to be hoped, therefore, that at this year's exhibitions, side shows and undesirable attractions of this character will be barred. The responsibility for their being at exhibitions will rest on the shoulders of the directors in every instance.

What has been said of side shows of the mentioned character, applies with equal force to games of chance of all kinds, which, while prohibited by law, are still allowed by many exhibitions in the hope that their presence will not be detected by the provincial police. The directors of many agricultural exhibitions need a higher sense of their moral responsibility in matters of this kind.

PARCEL POST TROUBLES

United States Postmaster-General Burleson announced recently that on August 15th rates on parcels carried under the new parcel post regulations will be reduced and the size of parcels accepted for mailing increased from eleven to twenty pounds. No sooner had this announcement been made than trouble began to brew. A big delegation of railroad representatives swooped down on Washington

to lodge their complaints. They were followed by representatives of the other interests that have been opposing parcel post legislation in the United States for the past forty years. It looks at present as if the United States are to have another fight before they can secure a parcel post measure that will be fully satisfactory to the people.

We cite this instance to show how strenuously capitalists will oppose any measure that threatens to cut into their profits, no matter how beneficial that measure may be to the people at large. We in Canada can afford to take this instance to heart. A parcel post measure has been promised for the next session of Parliament. Just whether or not that measure will be a useful one will depend on how vigorously producers and consumers press their claims. Of one thing we may be sure. The railroad companies, the express companies and the Retail Merchants Association will wage a most vigorous fight against any and every useful proposal that the government may make. Those of us who will benefit from parcels post can exert a much greater influence than any aggregation of capitalists if we will. All that is necessary is for each of us to write a letter to our member at Ottawa expressing our views on the subject.

COMMUNITY BREEDING

Have you heard of the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' Association? This association is composed of several hundred farmers in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. It was formed a few years ago by a few dairy farmers with pure bred and grade Guernsey herds who saw that through cooperation they could do more to improve their herds and market their surplus stock than would be possible when each man worked individually. The association has grown in numbers and in influence from the start. So marked has been the improvement in Waukesha county Guernsey stock, due to the use of community owned sires, that to-day buyers go to Waukesha from all parts of the United States and buy Guernseys by the car load.

Perhaps the best testimony we can offer to the success of this cooperative association of breeders, is the extent to which it has been imitated throughout the whole state of Wisconsin. On January 1st, 1910, the latest date for which we have authentic figures, there were no less than 31 community breeders' associations in Wisconsin, some of them doing a business running well over \$100,000 a year in pure bred cattle alone.

We in Canada are making a start in community effort among breeders. Most of the cooperative associations so formed, however, have been simply sales organizations. Here and there these organizations are also working for the improvement of the stock of their members. The greatest field for community effort, however, the improvement of the grade or scrub stock of the country, has as yet hardly been touched.

Here is a great opportunity for dairy farmers who are filled with am-

\$40 to \$62,500

A MOUNTED policeman, in 1902 bought two lots in Saskatchewan. He sold the first lot for \$40 to the Yukon, and on returning ten years later sold the property, still owned for \$67,200. The increased value of \$2,480 was created by the people of Saskatchewan, but under our laws it belonged to the policeman who, though he had no doubt some of the best real estate in the north, had done nothing to increase the value of land in the Saskatchewan city. At the same time land values amounting to many millions of dollars were collected by the increase of population in cities, towns, villages and prairie settlements throughout Canada, and it all goes into private pockets. The taxation of land values would place this immense fund, created by the public at large, into the public treasury. It would be for education, public improvements, fire and police protection and all other functions of government. Would this not be a better means of raising money than the taxing of the people, food, clothing and homes of the food—Grain Growers' Guide.

to improve their herds, he have little capital with which to do. Why not imitate our brethren to the south of the line and do cooperatively what we cannot do individually? A few public spirited dairymen here and there could establish in every county in rural Ontario an organization such as was established by those Guernsey breeders in Waukesha, Wis., many years ago. What a grand thing these organizations would be for the dairy industry! How beneficial would be their results to each cooperating dairy farmer!

Did you read that little article "Prevent Silage Spoiling," in Farm and Dairy recently? Did you not

remember the last paragraph in which Mr. Fred Your Ideas, says: "As we get many useful hints in reading Farm and Dairy, we thought of our experience might be of use to others." Mr. Frew had discovered good point that he knew would be of interest to every man who owns a silo. He wished to pass the news around and accordingly he wrote to Farm and Dairy in order that our thousands of subscribers might benefit from his discovery. Similarly hundreds of Farm and Dairy readers, who are sure, have splendid ideas that they have discovered from their own practical experience, which they gladly tell their neighbors, and which their neighbors gladly receive. Why not pass your ideas on to thousands of your brother farmers by writing a short letter to Farm and Dairy about your discovery as did Mr. Frew. "Our folks would appreciate it."

Educating the Farmer

Farmers' Sun.

It is idle to hope that the lot of the farmer will be improved or that his exodus from the land will be stopped by the mere issue of a paper. The trouble is not lack of education among the farmers, but lack of economic interest. Make farming a profitable as well as a pleasurable and display a special skill as well as a love for the fertile soil. For that reason we should have advised the application of the whole sum to the creation of new opportunities for profit, like vegetable and fruit markets and correction of the tree-

The larger farm's share should be devoted to agriculture for at Guelph.

Pedigree
W. F. Stephens

The time to when it is done is better than when it is done at all. A few are down against loss at auctioning an inferior brood animal dealing with business they have held a part of the pedigree is deposited in a delivery of information.

This can be either a buyer or a seller is perfectly fair since with bank are always will

Permanent
The follow this the farm of J. W.

service for the patrons.
As a rule the money or writes full amount of the and the seller pay pedigree as soon after a year or wakes up to the "done." Sometimes the progress of these mice to supply people himself exposed only of disgraced for damages. It is easily have been the case of a little carrying.

The time of every person who a pure bred animal mind the warning opening sentence pay for a pedigree lived.

As Other

A. P. F., I. Oh, was some was to be considered. This quotation fits as I sat in the trip to Toronto had boarded the train who were appearing in and took possession of my just from my from that floated had evidently been in the country a their trip. "I can't see,"

The larger part of \$195,000, Ontario's share of the recent federal grant for agricultural education is to be devoted to summer courses in agriculture for teachers and inspectors at Guelph.

Pedigrees and Pay

J. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta

The time to pay for a pedigree is when it is delivered. While most breeders are honorable, many are profiting, some are negligent and a few are downright dishonest.

In order to protect themselves against loss at the hands of the procrastinating and negligent, buyers of pure bred animals will do well when dealing with breeders of whose honesty they have no knowledge, to withhold a part of the purchase money till the pedigree is supplied or at least to deposit it in a bank to be paid upon delivery of proper certificate of registration.

This can be done without exposing either buyer or seller to any risk and is a perfectly fair to both. My experience with bank managers is that they are always willing to perform this

service for the protection of their patrons.

As a rule the buyer pays over his money or writes his cheque for the full amount at the time of purchasing and the seller promises to forward a pedigree as soon as possible; then, after a year or more of waiting, he wakes up to the fact that he has been "done."

Sometimes he has sold the progeny of these animals with a promise to supply pedigrees, and he finds himself exposed to the danger, not only of disgrace, but also of an action for damages. Now all of this could easily have been avoided by the exercise of a little caution at the time of buying.

The time of year is at hand when every person who contemplates buying a pure bred animal should keep in mind the warning contained in our opening sentence, that the time to pay for a pedigree is when it is delivered.

"I can't see," said one, "why Blank

at the matter a little differently. While my intimate friends and neighbors might judge me by their knowledge of my character, what about strangers? They would judge me entirely by outward appearances. How are they to know that I take any pride in my occupation if my personal appearance does not seem to show it? What do you think?

"Well, I'll admit that, but then that's no excuse for a man to drive down to the train to meet his friends, wearing a suit of clothes that didn't look as though it had been pressed since the day it was made."

The conversation soon turned into other channels and I did not overhear much more regarding the impression Mr. Blank's appearance had made on his friends. I had overheard enough, however, to set me thinking. I have always prided myself on being a farmer and believe farming to be the most honorable occupation a man can have. I used to throw out my chest and say to myself, "It isn't what a man wears, it's what he is, that counts."

But when I overheard the comments of Mr. Blank's friends I began to look

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Permanent Construction is Better Than an Insurance Policy

This hollow tile site and the round frame barn were built at the same time on the farm of J. W. Morgan, Illinois. The tornado, that demolished the barn had no effect on the site.

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DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATORS

"DOG DAYS" THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE

This was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as **right now.**

The "dog days" are at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator, which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.

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

This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitation.

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, or drop us a line and we will have him look you up.



DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Keep The Boy On The Farm

By making home interesting for him. Give him his own interests, and see the change.

Get Him Started Breeding Pure Bred Stock

It not only pays, but has kept thousands of boys at home interested and happy.

Two Of The Many Who Were Satisfied

July 16, 1913

Farm and Dairy
Peterboro

Received my pig O. K. It is a dandy, and I am much pleased with it, and it is much larger than I expected.

Thanking you very much for it, I remain as ever,
W. O. LINT

P.S. Will send photo of it later on.



July 17, 1913

Farm and Dairy
Peterboro

I received my pig and I am very pleased with it. I do not see how you can give so good a premium for so small an amount of work. I am indeed pleased with it and think she is a dandy. What price do you charge for a male of the same breed. Please let me know and oblige.

Yours etc.
ROBT. NEEDHAM

A Premium Pig
This is the picture of one of the many prize pigs Farm and Dairy has given away within the last year. It is a Duroc, splendid for Bacon and for which there is always a good market.

Notice the interest displayed by the boys whose letters appear above! Will they be likely to leave the Farm? Are they more interested in the City than the Country?

FATHER—MOTHER

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Creamery Department

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

Hot Weather Suggestions

By Chas. E. Lee

1. All milk and cream producers should cool the product as soon as possible after it has been produced, keeping it in a cool, clean place until it is delivered. Do not put warm, fresh cream with older cream until it has been cooled down, and stir at least twice a day.
2. When the cream is collected by haulers, the wagon containing the cans should be covered, or a wet blanket (kept wet) placed over the cans. The danger of overheated cream is greater when the patrons' individual cans are collected in places of using the 20 or 30-gallon jacketed cream cans, because of a greater surface being exposed in proportion to the amount of cream handled.
3. In localities where the cream

haulers are on the road eight to 12 hours, it might be well to provide in order that about 20 patrons may be placed in each can just before the cream is poured into it.

4. All cream should be strained into the receiving vat or ripener, in order that any churned fat or particles of curd may be removed.

5. When the acidity of the cream has reached .4 per cent, cool it on to a temperature of 46 degrees and hold for at least two hours before churning. If the cream is held one night after cooling and the temperature has increased above 52 degrees, it must be re-cooled before churning. Always cool cream sufficiently low to allow for increase in temperature during the holding period.

6. The granular butter should not be over-churned. Excessive churning or working of butter has a tendency to injure the grain and its heat resistance.

7. During the summer months the butter should not be softened by means of the wash water. A temperature of 54 degrees should not be exceeded.

8. The salt should not be stored in a room that is too warm. It is a good plan to weigh in the needed salt when the cream has been cooled and placed in the refrigerator until required. The temperature of the salt can be reduced by mixing it with an equal volume of ice water.

9. The butter should not be one worked because it destroys the gran Churnings of uniform size, handle alike as to the size of the gran and temperature, can be worked a definite number of revolutions. If the butter is in the granular state when the salt is added and then allowed to stand for 15 minutes before working, less working is necessary to uniformly distribute the salt. If the butter is massed before the salt is added.

10. The butter must be firm before it is shipped and it should not be placed on the depot platform a great while before it is loaded into a refrigerator car. As an illustration one instance that came under the writer's observation, may be cited: A shipment of butter was placed in a freight house, located only ten blocks from the creamery, between 11 and 11 a.m. on a hot day recently. The freight train had not arrived at 4 p.m., and the temperature of the room exceeded 90 degrees. The butter maker remarked that he had served on several occasions that the butter had softened while on the depot platform waiting for a delayed freight to such an extent that the tubs were handled in being loaded, butter would be forced out between the tub and the cover.

11. When the butter is hauled from the creamery to the railroad station, the tubs should be covered with a wet blanket (kept wet). If the distance exceeds six to eight miles, most butters prefer to make the trip early in the morning; this is detrimental to the butter when the refrigerator car is not due at the station until 4 1/2 p.m.

12. While the butter tubs are standing on the depot platform they should be covered with blankets or other wise protected from the sun and heat.

13. The butter industry of the country is of sufficient importance to warrant the building of refrigeration important shipping points where butter cans be placed until the arrival of the refrigerator car, and it is hoped this much needed improved method of handling perishable freight will be inaugurated in the near future.

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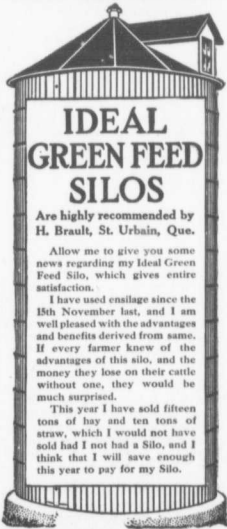
It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics that even if a dairyman or stock raiser had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead.

There is absolutely no question about the advantage of erecting a silo. It insures for the dairyman a larger milk flow in the winter or during dry weather and takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

If you are considering the silo question, a little investigation must convince you that the **IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO** will give you the best service and keep your silage in the best condition.

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H. Brault, St. Urbain, Que.

Allow me to give you some new information regarding my Ideal Green Feed Silo, which gives entire satisfaction.

I have used ensilage since the 15th November last, and I am well pleased with the advantages and benefits derived from same. If every farmer knew of the advantages of this silo, and the money they lose on their cattle without one, they would be much surprised.

This year I have sold fifteen tons of hay and ten tons of straw, which would not have sold if I had not a Silo, and I think that I will save enough this year to pay for my Silo.

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VANCOUVER

We wonder if the good ones in any of our dairy herds do not get injured as being asked to take care of the losses made by the poor ones standing next them.

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August 14, 1913.

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Cheese Department

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

Notes from Prince Edward County

J. E. Whattam, Dairy Instructor, P. E. Co., Ont.

For the last two years there seems to have been a steady reduction in the number of cows kept in my syndicate. In making inquiries among the patrons, the chief cause for this condition given by them is the difficulty of securing hired help. In many cases regular hired help is kept and all the milking has to be done by one or two persons, and the result has been a reduction in the number of cows.

I visited 264 patrons during the season of 1912 for the purpose of improving the milk supply. In the majority of cases I found the trouble coming from three causes as follows:—Lack of proper cooling of the milk or just plain dirt. These two things are at the bottom of most of our troubles, both on the farms and in the factories. If the patron is sensible about these things, his milk will not come to the factory in a condition to make first class cheese. If the maker is not careful to see that his factory and utensils are kept in a sanitary condition, troubles are sure to arise from these sources. All utensils should be thoroughly washed and disinfected each time they are used. If we are anxious to make a success of our business we should have this one point constantly before us—that cleanliness is next to Godliness, especially in the dairy business.

I would like to say a few words about the manner in which the cultures are kept. It seems to be a habit of a good many makers to deacidify their strong acid on their starters. This is a bad mistake, and many cultures have been spoiled in this way. I would advise to seed the cultures lighter and do it as soon as the milk is cool enough. One will get decidedly better results from a starter showing from 60 to 70 on the acid test than from one showing from 80 to 100, and the starter will keep in good condition much longer.

There is one branch of the business that always done as well as it should be. I refer to the pasteurizing of the whey. In some cases the managers of the factories seem to think that the maker should do this work a little or nothing. This is a mistake. This work is worth doing as it should be done. In a good many cases the whey is not heated to the proper temperature and in others so much whey was carried over from day that the benefits of the pasteurizing was completely destroyed. If this work is properly done it is a source of benefit and profit to both the maker and patron, but if loosely done, it is a damage to both. The average amount of acid on the pasteurized whey of last season was .50 of one per cent. The lowest was .21 and the highest .75.

A number of patrons have equipped themselves for taking proper care of their milk by building ice houses in connection with their milk stands, or by digging wells into which they pour their milk at night. I don't think we are getting any better milk from factories than what is cared for in this latter way.

continues throughout the district. About 50 or 60 new ones were built last season. A peculiar thing about silo building is that it seems to go on in certain sections. When one silo is built in a neighborhood it is not long before a number go up.

Gassy Milk and Curd

Every cheesemaker of experience and individuality has his own pet scheme of handling gassy milk or curd, and rare it is to find two methods that are in every detail. If the fault is discovered early enough in the course of manufacture it can usually be overcome (though often only at some sacrifice of yield) and a fairly close boring cheese produced, which even if not of the highest grade will often squeeze through without rejection by buyers.

But there are any number of batches of milk containing the gas-producing organism which are not handled properly to "kill" the holes, and after a hot soot such as we experienced during the latter part of June and heavily supplied with cheese either pin-hole or very open. It is a serious defect in the eyes of many buyers, though less serious to some than to others; in an extreme event a pin-hole cheese suffers in value.

A CHOICE OF EVILS

We noticed after the recent hot spell that a good many cheese came to this market free from gas, but evidently overcooked or otherwise spoiled in the process of making, and it looked as if some makers in their desire to overcome hot-weather defects had gone to such extremes that the curd was about as bad as the disease. To fight gas without serious results to the body of the cheese is a delicate operation and the trouble of it is that no two ways of gassy milk can be worked up in just the same way to secure best results. The maker cannot follow cut and dried rules, and experience is here a material asset.

It is generally a safe plan, when the gas gets in, to discover early, to run plenty of acid in the curd before dipping, and if the maker is using a pure culture starter in his milk he is more likely to win the fight against gas than the man who is not. In the case of a "boater" the remainder of part of the whey early is frequently practiced.

AFTER DIPPING

After dipping the course of treatment depends largely on the condition of the curd. A well-firmed dry curd will stand high piling, but a soft curd will not stand much if any and in the latter case dependence must be placed on the treatment after milking. Early in the morning wait between milking and salting and frequent stirrings of the curd are then the usual order, but harsh treatment after milking reduces the yield materially and hurts the texture, so that the maker must exercise the greatest caution.

When gas organisms do not develop in the cheese until they are on the curing run, the maker has less chance of avoiding a cut in price. Puncturing the rind to let the gas out will help some, and then if cheese are pressed again and placed in a cold room the outside appearance will be more favorable, but the interior will still speak for itself.—N. Y. Produce review.

Last year complaints from the Old Country were quite common regarding the short weights of some of our cheese. Investigation has shown that this was not due to the dishonesty of the makers, but to the use of poor scales. Numerous cases of them tested were found giving false weight. See that your scales are weighing true.—G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro Co., Ont.

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WHEN a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is worth a pound of preaching.—Bulwer.

Mr. Tompkins' Opportunity

By EBEN E. REXFORD
Farm and Home.

THE entire Tompkins family had gathered on the "front stoop." Something unusual was about to take place. Mrs. Tompkins was setting forth on a visit to Sister Mandy, who lived "down in Pennsylvania." This visit had been hanging fire for years. Mrs. Tompkins had talked about making it as regularly as fall came, ever since the youngest of the family could remember, but she never got any farther than that. It was the general opinion in Milltown that the long-talked-of, long-deferred visit would never be made. But this fall she had announced that she "was really going this time," and much to the surprise of the Tompkinses, she had made all necessary preparations for going, and this morning she was actually about to start out on her trip.

They had confidently expected that she would change her mind at the last moment, but in this they were to be disappointed. It seemed, in her own case, packed with the various articles that would be necessary during her stay at Sister Mandy's, was standing on the steps, and she arrayed in her new black alpaca, and the hat that had been "made over" from last year's one, and looked "just as good as new," as she declared, was waiting for Mr. Tompkins to drive around to take her to the train.

"Now, girls, you be careful and not let the settin' room get all dirt from one end to the other while I'm gone," she said. "It'll be just like me the men folks to want to set around there, as soon's I'm out o' sight, but don't you let 'em do it. Your father would smoke there if he had his way about it. But don't you hear to it! I'd know if he did, as soon's I got back, for you can't get the tobacco smell out of a room, so I couldn't smell it six months afterwards."

"I don't know just when I'll be back. I've kind o' set my mind on stayin' a month, if it's agreeable all 'round, for it ain't no ways likely I'll ever go again, an' it costs so much, I don't feel's if I'd be pettin' the worth o' my money if I didn't stay quite a spell. But there ain't nothin' certain about it. I might take it into my head to come back in less'n a week. But you take care o' the house just as I do when I'm to home."

"I'd like to know if you're goin' to talk so long you'll get left," sang out Mr. Tompkins, who had driven around to the gate shortly after she had begun her parting advice to the girls. "We ain't got any too much time to catch the train."

Mrs. Tompkins responded that she was ready and had been waiting for him for "quite a spell." Then she climbed into the wagon and settled herself in the seat.

"Now, girls, you mind what I told you about the settin' room," she called back, as she drove off dejectedly.

"You needn't fret about my missin' up the settin' room," said Mr. Tompkins gruffly; I'd a good deal rather set in the barn, any day." "I'd rather you would," said Mrs. Tompkins. "That is, if you're goin' to smoke, an' scratch the varnish off'n the floor with your old shoes, an' get the soft cushions soiled by layin' 'em on 'em. You men folks ain't no idee how much work you make 'round the house."



"Just on the Side" at a Farmers' Institute Picnic

This illustration is from a photo snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy at the annual picnic of the Patuxent County Farmers' Institute. This picnic was held on the farm of Mr. T. Graham, of Smith Township.

Mr. Tompkins did not think it worth while to make a reply to this last remark of his wife's, and the remainder of the trip was made in silence. But he was thinking seriously all the time. Fortunately—for him—his wife did not know what he was thinking about. If she had—!

After he had out his horse in the barn, on his return from the village, the girls noticed that he went around to the north side of the house and stood there for a time evidently taking observations. He looked at the building. Then he paced off a few feet at right angles to it, and took more observations.

"I wonder what he is going to do?" said Mary.

"It looks as if he might be thinking of putting on an addition," responded Susan. "You don't suppose mother put such an idea in his head, do you?"

"No, I don't," answered Mary, very positively. "If she'd planned anything of that kind, she'd be here to see to it herself!" That afternoon Mr. Tompkins "hitched up" and drove to the village and came back with the local carpenter.

The two men looked the north side of the house over, and Mr. Tompkins drew a rough sketch on a piece of board, and explained it to the carpenter who sat down and made some mathematical calculations, which were submitted to the other.

"That's what it will cost you," said the carpenter.

"All right—go ahead," said Mr. Tompkins, after looking at the figures over. "I'll have some of the lumber on hand brought an' early to-morrow mornin', an' we'll go right to it, an' I'll hustle it about to beat the band. You see, I'm afraid stormy weather might set in before it was done," and Mr. Tompkins looked at Silas Pendergrass with a queer sort of a grin in his face, and then he winked at him mysteriously. The carpenter looked at Mr. Tompkins with a puzzled way for a moment, then a look of comprehension stole slowly over his countenance, and he grinned.

"What under the sun have you and the carpenter been putting your heads together about?" asked Marv of her father, when Mr. Pendergrass had taken his departure.

Mr. Tompkins took the girls into his confidence. "I'm goin' to do somethin' that mebbe you'll think is ruther rash," he said; "but I'm goin' to do it all the same. I've been turned out o' house an' home, as you might say. You know as much about that as I do, so there ain't no use in talkin' about it. But I've made up my mind to make me a place of my own, that I can't be drove out of. I'm goin' to build me a room on the north side o' the house a good, big one, an' my own. I reckon your mother would say I was foolish, or childish,

"I s'pose you'll want one above here," said the carpenter, indicating a place in the wall where the new room joined the old house.

"No-see-ee," answered Mr. Tompkins, very decidedly. "There would be any door of that kind in this town, you see. Sile," he confidedly observed, "I don't want to make it too handy for—folks in the other part o' the house. If there was a door between I wouldn't feel like openin' it. I would say so as I would if it wasn't any. That is," explained Mr. Tompkins, "I wouldn't feel quite so much by myself, you know."

"Yes, I see," answered the carpenter, with a grin that told that he fully appreciated the humor of the situation. "Your idee's suthin' like line fence between property—the side's mine, that side's yours."

"That's the idee, exactly," said Mr. Tompkins.

So it came about that the "new room," as the girls had got into the habit of calling it, was provided with no communication whatever with the rest of the house, save by way of the porch.

Work was rushed on the addition, because Mr. Tompkins felt that he would be any moment called away two weeks from the beginning of the room was nearly ready for occupancy.

The old loft over the woodshed was ransacked and a structure that had long been discarded was brought to light and again restored to usefulness in furnishing the comfort room. Grandmother Tompkins' old wooden rocker was given position on the side of the fireplace Mr. Tompkins had insisted in having built, and grandfather's clock that had done so most a century of duty in the family had a corner to sit in, where, after a little cleaning and oiling by one of the boys it went to ticking off its own more as briskly as if it had renewed its youth. On the other side was a lounge that had done some good service and bade fair to grow any more, because it had been used in the days when things were made "on honor." The girls re-covered with cowslip that Grandmother Tompkins had woven in her childhood, and this made it not only attractive piece of furniture, but converted it into an article of solid comfort. Mr. Tompkins declared, "It's like a willow or two for the sake of 'but don't you dare to tie it up any o' your fancy soft-cushions'."

"When everything was in place the owner of the room looked about in new possessions with pride and satisfaction.

"It's just what I've always wanted," he said, rubbing his hands together delightedly. "Just what I've always wanted. This fall we'll gettin' ruther chilly. Build a boys, an' we'll have a house as in!"

Soon a fire was blazing brightly in the hearth, and every nook and corner of the room bristled with cheerful glow. Mr. Tompkins blew his pipe from the jar of tobacco he had installed on the mantel, and lit it with a coal from the fire on the hearth. Then he sat down in the rocker to enjoy the fruits of his labors, while the boys and girls looked on and shared in his enjoyment. It was ready the house had the true feeling about it, Mary said, as though about the parlor in the other part of the house, with its sepia gloom and chill.

There was a step on the porch, then, and the next day everyone unanimously and Mrs. Tompkins on the threshold.

The boys and girls looked forward to their father with alms' faces. They anticipated a new arrival. But Mr. Tompkins, though surprised at his wife's unexpected

(Continued on page 15)

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The Upward Look

What Would Jesus Do ?

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love.—Rom. 12:10.

Jesus did not formulate innumerable laws and rules to govern every word and action of His followers. He left rule making to the Pharisees. He taught great fundamental principles of right living and right thinking that went right to the heart of things. His disciples to-day find those principles an excellent guide in their every difficulty. Fundamental principles are universal in their application. A man whose life is patterned on the teachings of Jesus is not apt to go wrong even if his particular difficulty has no exact parallel in the life of his Master to tell him what Jesus would do.

One of the great problems of the world to-day is war. Economically it is a curse; tax burdens in many countries are driving many people into pitiable poverty. Morally it is a curse. Anyone who has ever lived in a garrison town knows the evil moral effects of barrack life on the soldiers themselves. Even the military ideals of a people have a wide-reaching influence for moral degeneracy. Murder, divinely prohibited, becomes to a military people something glorious and worthy of a place of honor in national annals—when committed in approved form on the

field of battle. Even in times of peace the armament burden is a crushing one. And now we in Canada are debating the advisability of making great preparations for war.

What would Jesus do there? He in the world to-day? There were wars in His day, great world-embracing wars. He knew that there would be great wars in the centuries to follow. And yet Jesus said little about wars. He did not direct that His followers should vote this way or

PARENTS and friends of young men going to Toronto will be glad to know that members of the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association are undertaking unselfishly to look after strangers in Toronto, getting them in touch with employment, good rooming and boarding houses, proper companions, etc. Friends of young men going to Toronto are asked to notify the Secretary of this community work, Mr. E. T. Trimble, of the Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto.

that. How then are we to know? By getting back to the great fundamentals of the Master's teaching. He re-echoed and reinforced by His love the old commandment, "Love thy neighbors as thyself." As pointed out last week, our neighbors are all humanity. If we love our neighbors will we spend millions preparing for their destruction? Do you think that the Man who spoke the "Parable of the Good Samaritan" would advise such a course?—I. H. N.

Mr. Tompkins' Opportunity

(Continued from page 14)

penance, did not seem badly scared by it.

"I'd just like to know what this means?" said Mrs. Tompkins, in a tone that expressed amazement and indignation. "I'd—like—to—know," said Mr. Tompkins briskly, "and you shall. It means that I have built me a place of my own, since there didn't seem to be any other I could feel as if I had a right to. Ain't it pleasant, Marthy? Set down by the fire an' warm yourself. You took us by s'prise. Wa'n't expectin' you quite yet. If you'd sent word you was comin' we'd have met you at the deepo. We're havin' a little informal house-warmin', you see. Jest got straightened 'round, you know. Here,—take this ol' rockin' chair. Looks nat'ral, don't it? An' it's jest as comfortable as it looks. It ain't one o' the kind that has to be wrappin' up in calico to keep it from getting soiled. Lean right back in it, Marthy, an' take it easy!"

"Something in Mr. Tompkins' tone and manner gave his wife to understand that here she had no authority, and that it would be useless to find fault with what he had done. Her husband had at last asserted his personality, and the fact was sufficient to convince her that within certain limits he was no longer in subjection. She did some very rapid thinking as she sat there staring into the fire, and the result of it was that she

decided that the wisest thing to do was to accept the new order of things with the best grace possible.

"It is quite a pleasant room," she said weakly, "or will be when I get through with it."

"Marthy, said Mr. Tompkins, firmly, "we might as well come to an understandin' about this room first as last. I'm proprietor of it. There ain't any partnership business about it. That part o' the house"—jerking his thumb over his shoulder towards the old building—"is the States, so to speak. This is Canada. That"—pointing to the wall without a door—"is my high tariff wall o' protection, as you might say, an' there needn't be any talk about annexation. 'T won't work. I don't believe in it."

Mrs. Tompkins knew, beyond all manner of doubt, that she was on foreign territory. Her system of government would not apply here. All she had to look forward to was a sort of reciprocity measure, which time might develop.

"Well, I hope you'll take as much comfort in it as you seem to think you will," she said frigidly.

"I shall," declared Mr. Tompkins very positively.

And he has.

A gentleman was out of patience by some blunder of his new groom.

"Look here," he cried in his anger.

"I won't have things done in this way! Do you think I'm a fool?"

"Shure, sorr," said the groom. "Oi can't say, sorr. Oi only came here yesterday."

Come again, Pie Time, and often. For wholesome, digestible "eats" —give us PIE.

At its very best wrapped in a FIVE ROSES crust.

Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.

Great for Pie Crust — top and bottom.

And Puff Paste and Difficult Things.

Close-grained — melting — even textured.

Flaky, too, and crinkly — crisp yet tender.

Put into your bake things the rare nutlike sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.

All soppy with the rich red juice of the cherry — or lemon pie — or apple — or healthy custard — meat, may be, or mince —

Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.


See the hungry wedges fade behind busy milk teeth.

At Pie Time

Use FIVE ROSES.



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

SUGAR AS YOU LIKE IT

FINE Grain Sugar

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

MEDIUM Grain

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

COARSE Grain

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

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

St. Lawrence Sugar Refiners Limited, Montreal.



This Artistic Bungalow \$985

When you build a home put style into it. By the modern Sovereign plan you can do it for less money than an old-fashioned house would cost.

It's worth more to live in a house you're proud of—it's worth more in enjoyment and satisfaction. And the house is worth more too if you ever want to sell it.

Sovereign Ready-Cut Homes are cleverly designed and the plans cost you nothing. They should not be confused with portable or sectional houses.

We sell you the material for a pretty home, the parts ready to put together, the lumber, frames, moldings, finished and cut to fit. We supply everything complete for a warm, substantial home. Glass, paint, hardware, shingles, nails. Everything but the masonry. That means saving the time and the waste of cutting up lumber, finishing and fitting it "on the ground."

It is the steel sky-scraper idea applied to home building.

SOVEREIGN... Read-i-cut

Not Portable... HOMES

Range in size from two rooms to nine rooms. Prices from \$190 to \$1750.

Build on your own and your home will cost you less than if built in the old way.

Let us show you how beautiful these houses look. Our new Catalogue gives photos and floor plans and tells exactly what each home will cost. Send for a free copy of this book today.

Sovereign Construction Co., Limited 1314 C.P.R. Building, Toronto

ETAL AND WOOD

Cleaned Quickly Thoroughly and Economically with

White Birch Cleanser

MANY USES AND FULL DIRECTIONS ON LARGE SIFTER—CAN 10¢



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$1.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption site for a minimum of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$2000.

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

CHALLENGE COLLARS

Ask your dealer for information of Water-tight Collars ever made. Ask them to show you no other. All stores or direct from THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd., 66 FRANKLIN AVENUE, TORONTO.

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

The Call of the North

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

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

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

Don't-ology

When your "don'ts" are being listed For the days of summer heat, Don't forget the tempo twisted That you're liable to need. As you dodge the microbes working In the things you eat and drink, Don't forget the dangers lurking In the things you chance to think.

The sun that blazes torrid May develop, you will find, Speeches, small but very horrid, In the superheated air. So, when trying the prevention Of a state of health infern, Don't neglect to give attention To the active trouble germ.

Canning Vegetables

Miss Mary L. Bull.

Sweet corn, beans, peas, and asparagus should be canned for winter use while the garden furnishes a bountiful supply. Select and prepare them as for drying. Put them in jars that have been sterilized in boiling water, then add water until the jars overflow, put the rubbers in place and screw the lids down loosely.

Set the jars in a steamer over cold water, bring it to the boiling point, and cook for an hour, then set the covers as tightly as possible, let the jars stand until the next day and again put them in cold water, bring them to a boil, and let them cook for an hour. Repeat the process on the third day, keeping the covers tight after they are first tightened.

If it is not convenient to use a steamer, set the jars in water on a false bottom so that the water may pass under them and keep them from breaking.

The Handy Double-Boiler

Alice M. Ashton.

I use my double-boiler more and more, and wonder how so many cooks manage without one.

It is such a help when cooking preparations that otherwise need constant attention. Not only is it tire-some to stand over a hot stove while custard or dressing is cooking, but it consumes time that is often needed for other purposes. That was how I began using mine for other things than the oatmeal for which it was purchased.

I wished to make cocoa for lunch, but it seemed as if I must be out of the kitchen for 10 or 15 minutes it would require to make it, and every cook knows that cooking of such things that can ordinarily be "left to itself." Why not try the double-boiler, it certainly could not scorch or boil over in that I prepared the ingredients, put the cover on tightly, and when I returned after an end of 20 minutes, found it ready to be served. Everyone pronounced it of extra fine flavor.

The meat relish a dish of lima beans or lentils for supper on a cold night; this used to mean frequent trips to a somewhat distant kitchen during the afternoon to see that they were not boiling dry. Now, they go into the double-boiler and no further attention is required, except to keep up the fire if wood is being used.

Custards for cake or pie fillings and dressings for salads are cooked without stirring and no further attention from the stove. I beat it for a minute with an egg-beater and the mixture never fails in being perfectly smooth.—Indian Farmer.

When cleaning knives an excellent method is to mix a little common baking soda with the scouring brick and one will find that the knives clean much easier.

The Sewing Room

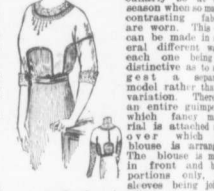
Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children give age; for adults give waist measure for waists and waist size for skirts. Give name and address to the Pattern Department.



size the skirt will require 3/4 yard of material 27 or 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes from 28 to 32 inches waist measure.

FANCY BLOUSE, 3598

The blouse that is worn over a gump is especially fashionable and is especially attractive. It is especially so this season when so many contrasting fabrics are used.



This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure.

TWO OR THREE-PIECE SKIRT FOR GIRL'S DRESS, 3599

No frock is prettier for young girls than this one made in any of the fabrics. This season, we have introduced a crepe de chine as well as many materials to suit the needs of the special fabric.



HOUSE JACKET, 3595

Everything that is belted is fashionable this year. This house jacket is of the height of style, for the woman who likes to open the belt, she will appreciate the rolling edge to the open belt.



This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure.

Rural Prob

How are we to solve the problem of our rural population becoming a part of Canada in the future? The answer is not over 35 per cent. We have countless acres of agricultural land. Yet we are losing our young people. Such is the condition that called Prof. Reynolds of the University of Toronto, "Country Chesham." For the increase of rural depopulation of Ontario every year is an important factor in the province. The transportation cost of produce to a market that is far from the producer is leaving Ontario cities and the world. It is not that they work, because they work, because they have after they leave their young people out of the range of their distance and have to make a long haul, those that leave. Then why do they leave?

CONTRIBUTOR

Prof. Reynolds mentioned some of the reasons for the "adverse conditions," said the cause of the problem rather than the variation. There is a change. The leisure and pastimes have, and are satisfied. Many families have left their families of in too many of our women are using their grandmother's supply and labor-saving is no wonder our employment.

"I once asked a girl to let the farmer's wife, when I was the farm summer picking stones, and she said, 'Work on the farm is too monotonous for me.'"

EDUCATION AND

"What has our country done to interest the farm boys?" Prof. Reynolds. But right here is the work of our agricultural education. Our educators are doing very much to include subjects more pertinent to agriculture. The operating with the children and the agricultural education.

"This new work of our Agricultural and rural depopulation is not over 35 per cent. We have countless acres of agricultural land. Yet we are losing our young people. Such is the condition that called Prof. Reynolds of the University of Toronto, 'Country Chesham.' For the increase of rural depopulation of Ontario every year is an important factor in the province. The transportation cost of produce to a market that is far from the producer is leaving Ontario cities and the world. It is not that they work, because they work, because they have after they leave their young people out of the range of their distance and have to make a long haul, those that leave. Then why do they leave?"

THE RURAL PROBLEM

Do you say, 'The work with the education is not so. I have with the College for

Rural Problems Discussed

How are we to check the depopulation of our rural districts? This is ever becoming a more serious problem. Today 46 per cent. of the population of Canada is in the cities. Ten years ago the proportion of city population was not over 35 per cent. of the whole. We have countless acres of good agricultural land. Yet our city slums are becoming more and more congested. Such is the condition of Canadian society that called forth an address by Prof. Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College, before the Lanark County (Cheesemakers') Club, recently. "One of the main reasons," said he, "for the increased cost of living is rural depopulation. The rural population of Ontario is actually decreasing every year. Our cities and towns are drawing their foodstuffs from outside the province. This means that heavy transportation charges must be added to the cost of production. With access to a market that can absorb all our surplus, it is not surprising that the young men leaving Ontario farms for the cities and the western prairies? It is not that they are afraid of hard work because they often work harder than they leave the farm than when they were on it. Although some of our young people have viewed the advantages of other occupations from a distance and have acted unwisely in making a change, yet the majority of those that leave the farm do well. Then why do they leave?"

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Professor Reynolds did not completely answer his own question. He merely mentioned some factors that contribute in part to rural depopulation. "The adverse conditions of life in the home," said the professor, "are often the cause of the young people wishing to change. They see the opportunities for leisure and pastime that their city cousins have, and they become dissatisfied. Many farmers work too long hours and thus deprive themselves and their families of necessary leisure. In too many of our country homes the women are using the same methods their grandmothers used. They have so such conveniences as home water supply and labor-saving equipment. It is no wonder our girls prefer city employment. "I once asked a railroad employee who left the farm, 'Well,' he replied, 'when I was a little chap on the farm summer was a nightmare of picking stones, and in winter it was chores.' Work on the farm as managed by some of our farmers, is made far too monotonous for the young people.

EDUCATION AND DEPOPULATION

"What has our educational system done to interest the young people in the farm?" very pertinent asked Prof. Reynolds. "Very little as yet. But right here is where the advancement in rural education is going to be. Our educators are awakening to the fact that our school course must include subjects more closely related to agriculture. The teachers are co-operating with the parents in interesting the children in farm life. The young men get a desire for further agricultural education. "This now introduces us to the work of our Agricultural College. We would readily suppose that scores of well-trained men would be returning to our farms every year. But is this the actual fact as we find it? Of the 130 students who each year enter our College, not more than one-third take up practical farming in Ontario. Another third go in for the professional side of agriculture and the remainder leave the province or drift into other occupations.

DO YOU WANT OPPORTUNITY ELSEWHERE? Do you say, there is something wrong with the educational system? It is not so. I have been connected with the College for 20 years and I

know what it will do. The man who enters our College has his outlook on life broadened. What happens? His eyes are opened to the opportunities for men of brain and energy in other lines of life. Our graduates have proved themselves fit for high positions in life. There is but one logical conclusion at which we can arrive. Farming in Ontario is not as profitable relatively as other occupations. If this were not so, more men would be farming. There is no industrial occupation in the world requiring a more varied and extensive knowledge than does farming. The brain power and energy required in up-to-date farming would make a man rich in other lines.

"We must grapple with this problem and face the truth as we find it. The great problem of the day is the study of the economic and social conditions which are militating against the progress of farming."

"I have faith that these questions will be solved," concluded the speaker. "A year ago I bought a farm in the hope that some day one of my four boys will operate it. And here we have much food for thought."

A Veteran's Feeding Methods

"My object is to grow what I feed and feed what I grow," said Mr. A. C. Hallman, the veteran Holstein breeder of Breslau, Ont., when discussing the feeding problem with an editor of Farm and Dairy.

"This does not mean, however, that I do not buy any feed," Mr. Hallman hastened to add. "Of course I have to buy occasionally. I grow 20 acres of wheat each year, which affords me lots of straw. I sell the grain and with the proceeds buy mill feed. In this way I claim that I raise on the farm all that I feed. Our wheat crop has run as high as 40 bushels to the acre."

"What feeds do you buy particularly?" we asked.

"Oil clove and cotton seed, but not much of the latter when other feeds are reasonable in price," answered Mr. Hallman. "When feeding lots of roots or beet pulp I like to feed cotton seed as it has a binding effect and the cows are not so loose. I find that well matured corn ensilage is also binding, and for this reason I like to feed a few roots along with it. "Ensilage has a large place on our farm," said Mr. Hallman later on as we talked of the silo. "I was one of the first men in our county to erect a silo, and erected the first round concrete silo in the township. It is 14 3/8 feet. I am planning now to erect another silo for summer feeding."

"You haven't mentioned bran in your list of feeding stuffs," we remarked.

"Didn't I? Well I should have. No man should attempt to keep cows without it. Cattle can fill up on bran and it doesn't hurt them a little. It also tends to destroy the digestive organs. We never feed oats alone. We also grow a little barley and peas for feeding."

"I used to soil catch the winter round and a small farm when land was scarce and stock was high. We found this method laborious, but we did not have the silo then. With the summer silo I believe this would be the ideal system of dairying."

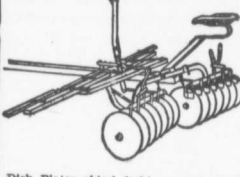
Here are a couple of Mr. Hallman's closing remarks that are worth attention.

"I can grow more feed from an acre of corn than from an acre of any other crop."

"If a man wants to make money out of dairying he should go at it as a business. Don't keep a few cows and regard them as a nuisance."

The hog-orchard combination is a good one.

The "Bissell" has the capacity



Because of its capacity, time after time the "Bissell" Disk Harrow has done DOUBLE THE WORK in field competition against all competitors, under the same conditions.

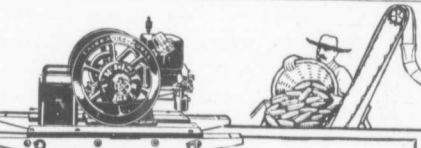
The special shape of the "Bissell" plates cause them to enter the ground naturally and TURN THE SOIL EASILY. Steel scraper blades meet the movable disk irons—the only Harrow that has this feature.

Anti-friction balls (40) are used in the bearings, on every "Bissell" Disk. The steel is placed back on the Harrow so that the weight of the driver when riding balances over the frame and REMOVES NECK WEIGHT. The hitch is well back, MAKING LIGHT DRAUGHT.

Search the Continent over and you will not find a Harrow with such cutting capacity, easy draught and correct proportions as the "Bissell." A postcard to Dept. R will bring you a free catalogue.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

N.B.—This year, the "Bissell" Exhibit of Disk Harrows and Steel Land Rollers will be grouped with the Jno. Deere Plow Co. Farm Machinery, at the Toronto Exhibition. Friends of the Bissell Company will remember the Location.



4-h.p. horizontal engine, skidded. Suitable for light work such as grinding, shelling, shearing, running the separator, churn, etc.

35 cents for repairs

"The 4 h.p. Jack of all Trades engine bought of you 3 years ago is still giving good satisfaction. So far I have had to pay only 35 cents for repairs."—A. Cameron Hay, Dufferin, Ont.

The initial cost of

Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines

(Will run on cheap fuels)

may be a little greater than some engines you know of, but when the expense of upkeep is added to the purchase price—this constitutes the real cost—a Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engine is the most inexpensive you can buy.

Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines are constructed for farm use. They are built to bear the brunt of many labors. Easy to operate, simply and durably made, reliable at all times. Any size from 1 to 200 h.p. Equipped with Bosch magnets. Will run on gasoline, kerosene or low grade distillate, the cost of the last being less than one-fourth that of gasoline.



The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited Montreal

Say "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy" when you write Advertisers. Then you get full benefit of our absolute Guarantee.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

SINGERS CO., P. E. I. CARDIGAN, Aug. 4.—We are having fine weather...

QUEENS CO., P. E. I.

RAY VILLAGE, Aug. 3.—Haying has now been going on...

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

WATERLOO, Aug. 6.—It is very dry as we have had no rain...

WINTWORTH ONT.

FREELING, July 31.—The winners in the West-Port Competition...

OXFORD CO. ONT.

WOODBROOK, Aug. 5.—The cows are having very dry hot weather...

MIDDLESEX CO.

LAMBETH, Aug. 6.—We are in the midst of harvest...

SHIRE BREEDERS WILL MEET.

The Shire District Breeders' Club will hold their annual meeting...

THE SIRE IS HALF THE HERD

Your future success depends upon the sire you use. Therefore you cannot afford to miss the opportunity...

KING LYONS HENGERVELD, 11,816

As the result of a good combination of 30-b. breeding for generations back, King Lyons Hengerveld...

THE SIRE IS HALF THE HERD

Your future success depends upon the sire you use. Therefore you cannot afford to miss the opportunity...

THE SIRE IS HALF THE HERD

Your future success depends upon the sire you use. Therefore you cannot afford to miss the opportunity...

THE SIRE IS HALF THE HERD

Your future success depends upon the sire you use. Therefore you cannot afford to miss the opportunity...

AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The following is the program of arrangement of days at the National Dairy Show...

Friday, October 24—Grange Day. Saturday, October 25—Women's Club Day...

Monday, October 28—Jersey Day. Tuesday, October 29—Jersey Day...

Wednesday, October 29—Guernsey Day. Thursday, October 30—Holstein Day...

Friday, October 31—Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association Day.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN LOANS

There are many young farmers who would like to get into Holsteins...

After considering the suggestion carefully, it is the opinion that the association plan might be...

Advisability of Surplus Questioned

In a sense a large surplus indicates prosperity in an industry...

THE ONLY ONE

place in Canada where you can buy a Bull Calf...

Lynedale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 1 months old...

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

3 Young Bulls, ready for service, at bargain prices...

Campeltown Holsteins

Herd headed by the great young bull, Kormydske Veeman Pontiac...

O. A. C. STOCK FOR SALE

Four Holstein Bull Calves out of deep milking cows...

FAIRVIEW HERD

Offers Sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, ready for service in the near future...

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs...

Forest Ridge Pontiacs

HERD "KING SEGIS PIETERTJE" SIRE "MODERNE KING MAY FAYNE"

The dams of these two sires average over 32 lbs. butter in 7 days...

Present offering of two young bulls nearly fit for service...

L. H. LIPSIT, Prop. Stratfordville, Elgin Co., Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

2 Bulls, rising 2 yrs., grand sire King Pontiac Korndyke...

W. M. HIGGINSON, INKERMAR, ONT.

Ourvilla Holstein Herd

Bulls of servicable age all sold. If you want them from here...

RIVERVIEW HERD

9 Young Bulls, from 6 to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker...

THE ONLY ONE

place in Canada where you can buy a Bull Calf...

Lynedale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 1 months old...

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

3 Young Bulls, ready for service, at bargain prices...

Campeltown Holsteins

Herd headed by the great young bull, Kormydske Veeman Pontiac...

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FAIRVIEW HERD

Offers Sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, ready for service in the near future...

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs...

Hamilton House DAIRY FARM

We have sold the bull calf, Pontiac Korndyke...

Bull Ready for Service

whose dam's sire is full brother in blood to Lord of the Pontiacs...

D. B. TRACY, COBURG, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hengerveld...

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONINGEN

Combines in the closest degree the best of both bloods...

King Segis Pontiac King of the Pontiacs...

LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

He not only has the choicest breeding, but is also a superb individual...

J. ALEX WALLACE - SIMCOE, ONT.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America In the place to buy Holsteins of quality...

The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock...

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Herd headed by the great young bull, Kormydske Veeman Pontiac...

O. A. C. STOCK FOR SALE

Four Holstein Bull Calves out of deep milking cows...

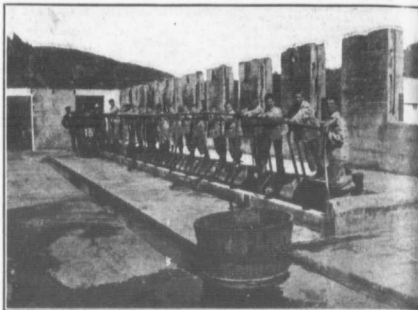
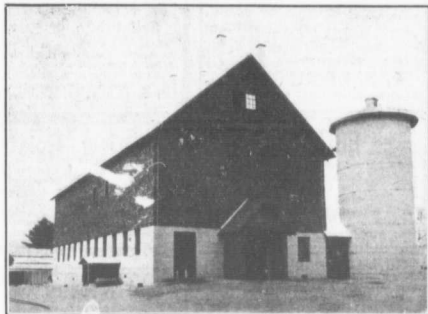
FAIRVIEW HERD

Offers Sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, ready for service in the near future...

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs...

Burned to the Ground AGAIN



BT Steel Stalls Uninjured

Two years ago a barn was built on the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawville, P.Q., and fitted with 30 BT Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

In April, 1912, it burned to the ground, leaving only the cement floors, walls, and BT Steel Stalls.

Mr. Matthews, Principal of the School, wrote us: "I am very glad

I put in your Steel Stalls. One Dollar makes them as good as ever after the fire."

The barn was rebuilt and the same Steel Stalls used again.

We wrote for photos of the barn in July of this year, and received the letter, copy of which appears below:

This letter and the photos tell the story better than words. They prove beyond question that the BT Steel Stalls are fireproof.

BT Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Pens, etc.

Burned to the ground a second time, and again the BT Steel Stalls come through uninjured. One Dollar, to cover the cost of a few springs, makes them as good as new after the second fire.

And these same stalls, after passing through two fires, are being used again in the new barn.

READ THE PROOF BELOW:

The Boys' Farm and Training School

14th July 12

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Dear Beatty Bros.,
Fergus Ont.

Dear Sirs,

I am having prints made as you desire of the photographs of the Barn before and after the fire. I might add that the Barn has again been destroyed by fire and we are in precisely the same position as we were last year. The contractor with the permission of the Directors is going to use the same stanchions again - they have seen through fire twice yet are as good now, except for a few replacements as when we put them in first. Will you please supply us with the Springs etc. all as ordered last year? I am adding to the pictures one showing the stanchions as they are now after their second fire.

Yours faithfully

L. Matthews
Principal

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1912

BT Steel Stalls will make your stable practically indestructible. Nothing to burn, nothing to break, nothing to rot. No repairs. Your stable will look just as good after a lifetime service as when first put in.

Then BT Stalls are so easy to install.

They come ready to set up, from our factory. Two large bolts to tighten on each stall, and the job is ready for the cement.

You can put up 20 BT Steel Stalls in two hours without help. The saving in time and trouble, or in carpenters' board and wages, goes a long way towards paying for the whole equipment.

BT Steel Stalls have many other special advantages you should know about. For instance there is a Patented Alignment Device on each stall to line up every long and short cow evenly over the gutter, so no manure gets on the cattle stand.

Write to-day for Illustrated Stall Book, that tells all the facts. Get this book, whether you are building or remodeling, or only making a few changes in your barn. It is free, and you'll be interested in the facts and figures

Mail the Coupon, now, before you turn this page.

Beatty Bros. Limited
683 Hill Street, FERGUS, Ont.

FREE COUPON

BEATTY BROS., Ltd.
683 Hill St., FERGUS, ONT.

Barn Plan Service FREE

When you write, send us a pencil sketch of the floor plan of your barn, and we'll make you a plan for building or remodeling free.

We have made a special study of Dairy Barns for years, and believe we can give you valuable advice about the most economical layout for your barn.

Also, we'll send you free, our book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

Write us today.

Please send me your book on fireproof cow stalls also your book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

Are you building or remodeling?.....

For how many cows?.....

When will you start?.....

Need a Litter Carrier?.....

Name

P.O.

Prov.