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VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 34

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 22

1912.



THERE IS A JOY IN REAPING THE REWARD OF WORK WELL DONE

Good farming involves more painstaking care, more manual labor and vastly more mental effort than does poor farming. Good farming calls for the exercise of the best ability that is in us. But the reward is sure. It comes just as certainly as the harvest. What a joy there is in harvesting a 60 bushel to the acre crop of oats, a four ton clover crop or a 20 ton corn crop! This joy comes only to the one who considers carefully the seed that he sows, the condition of the seed bed, the drainage of his land and the numerous other points that go to ensure good crops. The field of Banner Oats on a farm near Ottawa, here illustrated, is a result of such careful management and justifies the care and labor expended on it.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

A 'Simplex'

Large Capacity Cream Separator will

Save Your Time

during this busy season of harvest.

Because it is so light to turn, it will

Save Your Strength

The new "Simplex" is the only practical large capacity hand cream separator.

When at speed and skimming milk it requires no more power to turn the 1,000 lb. size "Simplex" than the ordinary 500 lb. hand separators of other makes.

"Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating"—we will let you try the "Simplex" free on your own farm.

The new large capacity "Simplex" cuts the labor of skimming more than in two, because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, and because it does the work in half the time.

The large capacity "Simplex" Cream Separators, like other "Simplex" machines are the very embodiment of simplicity.

"Simplex" Cream Separators are noted for ease of cleaning, remarkably clean skimming, ease of running, durability—they last a lifetime. Learn more about the "Simplex."

Write us for descriptive matter, giving the full information you want about this peer among Cream Separators.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy support can only 3/4 ft. from the floor.



PROSPERITY IS OFT EXPLAINED IN THIS WAY

An Enemy of Winter Wheat

L. Cascar, O. A. C., Guelph

Many of the farmers of Ontario are not aware that the Hessian fly has been attacking their wheat and causing much destruction. They have noticed numerous broken down straws in the fields when cutting the grain but have attributed them to other causes than the real one. In some fields this year 50 per cent of the crop has been destroyed by this, the worst insect enemy of wheat. Some of those who have suffered severely the last few years are thinking of dropping winter wheat out of their rotation until the Hessian fly ceases to be a menace. The life history of the insect and the best methods of control will therefore be of interest to farmers.

The adult fly resembles closely a mosquito, but is a little smaller and darker. It is seldom noticed in this stage, but has three other stages, viz., egg, maggot, and pupa or flax seed stage. At the date of writing, August 9th, the insect is in the pupal stage in the wheat fields. These pupae look very like flaxseeds and are to be found in the wheat stems near the ground. Remove the blade from the stem just above the first or second joint from the ground and these reddish brown pupae will be seen. Sometimes as many as 20 are clustered together on a single badly attacked stem. In a few weeks these pupae will change into the black mosquito-like adult, in fact some have already done so in my rearing cages. These flies live a few days and lay their eggs on the wheat plants that spring up in stubble fields or in early sown fields. Soon little legless maggots hatch from the eggs and feed on the young plants at the crown, frequently doing much damage and causing the wheat fields to look a sickly yellow color late in fall. Before winter most of the maggots are full grown and have changed to the flaxseed stage.

Next spring, about June, these transform into the adult flies. These now lay their eggs on the lower wheat leaves, and the maggots, on hatching, work usually just above either the leaf and the stem, causing the latter to become weak and bend over or not infrequently to break off. The feeding of the maggots deprives the head of its proper supply of food and thus injures the grain; in some cases a plant is so badly attacked that it is unable to head out at all.

MEANS OF CONTROL.

The best means of control is to prepare the seed bed with extra care so that it will be in excellent shape

when sown; to select good, large, plump, unspouted seed (small grains can be removed by the fanning-mill); and not to sow any wheat before September 5th. In the warmer parts of Ontario the 10th or 15th would be preferable. If the seed-bed is in proper condition this late sown grain should grow rapidly and produce good vigorous plants before winter. The better it grows, the less injury it is likely to receive from the fly. The object of late sowing is to wait until the flies have laid their eggs elsewhere or died before the new crop appears above ground. Plowing down or burning over wheat stubble as soon as the grain has been hauled in, or on the other hand running a cultivator or disc over the field to start the wheat growing and induce the flies to lay their eggs on these plants, and then plowing them all down in September to destroy the eggs or maggots; or sowing a strip or two of wheat in August in the field intended for wheat this year and letting this grow up for the flies to lay eggs in, and then plowing it under just before seeding the whole field—are each helpful methods of control wherever they can be applied, but the main remedies are those first mentioned. Late sowing is likely to be very effective this year because the showers we are getting in August will hasten the appearance of the flies more than dry weather would, and therefore they are likely to lay their eggs considerably earlier.

Several kinds of parasites are attacking the maggots, and pupae of the Hessian fly. Some have already emerged in my rearing cages, but it is not safe to depend upon them to keep it under control.

The farmer who makes the most money from his crops is surely the one who keeps good dairy cows and markets his raw produce at home.

Dairymen who are producing big records with their cows always depend strongly on the necessity of good feeding when the cow is dry.

Many 3,000-pound cows are such for the same reason that many are tramps. They never get a chance.

Now is the time to think of conserving moisture for the crop next year. If the stubble fields are dried as soon as the grain is cut and capillary is broken, it will be much more difficult for the tons of water stored in the ground by summer rains to evaporate. It will also be found that plowing can be done more easily, and at less expense to horse flesh.

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Each Week

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The Bang System
at Once an

B OVINE tuberculosis and its spread from the one to the other is in New York State U. S. Federal Cattle Bang system of control and it is satisfaction.

One of the editors Dairy recently joined Woodcrest Farm of Holstein breeders in the Bang system tuberculosis from the Woodcrest Farm's greatest herds in America, and on working out radiating tuberculosis of vital concern to breeders in America.

A PRACTICAL MEANS OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

It is many years ago that the Bang system is practiced on herds in various parts of the European continent. Literature on practical means of bovine tuberculosis control in probal cultural country. Agricultural press time to time disseminate about this and the United States officials have for some time tuberculosis from the District of Columbia herds and the of the States have taken up the matter tuberculosis from the. Possibly the most this great and important with the of the States, N. Y. The practical work

AN APPRECIATION

Credit Where Credit is Due:

"In regard to our own business, we might state that we find the dairymen of Ontario by far the best pay of any class of farmers that we deal with. They have got the money to pay for the equipment they buy and they order more freely than the farmers who are grain growing or raising beef, and in the counties where dairying is carried on, our percentage of



CASH SALES IS FIVE TIMES GREATER than in the other counties. If you care to make mention of this in Farm and Dairy, we will be pleased for you to do so, and we can verify what we state by figures.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont., per M. J. BEATTY."

Rush Copy to Talk to 17,000 of these cash paying dairy farmers in Farm and Dairy's Great Fifth Annual Exhibition Number next week. Last form closes Monday Morning, August 20th.

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Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

&
RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22, 1912.

No. 34

A GREAT HOLSTEIN HERD WHERE THE TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM IS SOLVED

The Bang System in Actual Practice—Absolutely Healthy Calves Raised from Tuberculous Cows by being Taken away from Their Mothers at Once and Fed upon Pasteurized Milk—Information of Great Practical Value Gleaned by an Editor of Farm and Dairy while on a Visit Recently to the Woodcrest Farm in New York State.

BOVINE tuberculosis has been robbed of its terrors and has been eradicated completely from the Woodcrest Farm, whereon is one of the most noted herds of Holstein cattle in New York State. The cattle are all under the U.S. Federal Government supervision. The Bang system of eradicating tuberculosis is practiced and it is proving a great success and satisfaction.

One of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently journeyed to the Woodcrest Farm to see this great herd of Holsteins, and to gather information at first hand about the Bang system of eradicating tuberculosis from cattle, since on the Woodcrest Farm is one of the greatest herds of cattle in America, and on this herd is being worked out this system of eradicating tuberculosis, which is of vital concern to every cattle breeder in America.

A PRACTICAL MEANS OF ERADICATING TUBERCULOSIS

It is many years since we first heard of the Bang system of eradicating tuberculosis. The system is practiced on a number of herds in various countries in continental Europe. Some government literature about this practical means of getting rid of bovine tuberculosis has been circulated in probably every agricultural country. Editors of the agricultural press have from time to time disseminated information about this great scheme, and the United States Government officials have been active for some time in eradicating tuberculosis from herds in some sections in their country. We understand that tuberculosis has practically been eradicated completely from the cattle in the District of Columbia. A few herds here and there scattered in various parts of the States have been under Federal supervision, and some States, notably Wisconsin, have taken up the matter themselves of eradicating tuberculosis from the cattle within their States. Possibly the most successful individual attempt at this great and important work has been in connection with the Woodcrest herd at Rifton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

The practical working out of the Bang system

is well described by Mr. J. W. Dimick, proprietor of the Woodcrest Farm. Speaking to an editor of Farm and Dairy in this connection, Mr. Dimick said: "Down at my Bontokoe Farm, I have a special establishment to take care of my reactors. Fifty-seven of my best cows are down there. Were I to have had those cattle slaughtered the State would have allowed me \$100

them absolutely healthy cows, and now, after two years, out of 140 calves that have come from there, not one has reacted to the tuberculin test; all have been declared absolutely healthy by the Federal Inspector.

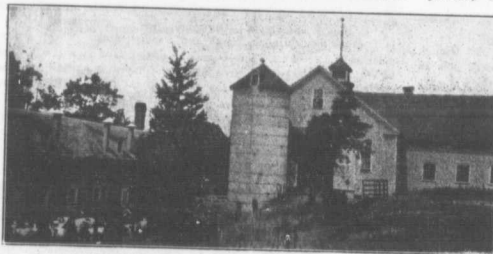
"To all appearances, those cattle down there, which have reacted to the tuberculin test, are perfectly healthy. The calves, as soon as they are born, are taken immediately away and brought up to my Woodcrest herd. We do not allow the cows to lick their offspring, or nose them about in any way. We clean them dry and then, if the weather be cold, roll them up in a blanket and bring them to our main herd and place them in the nursery. At six months of age these calves are tested with tuberculin, and at regular intervals of six months thereafter they are subsequently tested for tuberculosis.

PREVENTING SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION

"All of our milk is pasteurized. This prevents any spread of infection from the milk. Everything in connection with our reacting herd is completely equipped and there is no occasion whatever for even the attendants on that farm coming over to our tuberculin-free herd."

PERHAPS IT IS A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

After investigating the whole system thoroughly, including the reacting cows owned by Mr. Dimick, and the equipment he has for taking care of them, we arrived at the conclusion that possibly it was really a blessing that those cattle were tuberculous, and reacted to the test. These cattle are under the vigilant eye of the Federal Inspector. They cannot be sold, nor can they be taken away and disposed of other than for slaughter, and then only under inspection. These cattle constitute a great working herd, and since many of them are most valuable animals, and some of the best that Mr. Dimick has, and since from them can be raised absolutely healthy stock, they are an invaluable asset, which he cannot sell and which no one can buy, and yet they go on producing for him year after year the choicest of



Partial View of the Main Barns and Calf Barn at Woodcrest Farm



Mr. Dimick's Bontokoe Barn, Erected Especially to Take Care of His Reactors

A little over two years ago the Woodcrest Farm, at Rifton, Ulster Co., N. Y., placed their large herd of Holstein cattle under Federal supervision, to eradicate tuberculosis from the herd. This splendid barn and equipment was erected on a separate farm one article tells how Mr. Dimick, by means of the Bang system of eradicating tuberculosis, is enabled to raise absolutely healthy calves from reacting cows.

per head. They are worth on an average about twenty times that figure. Had they been slaughtered at this sacrifice they would have represented a tremendous loss, which, coming to me, probably would have meant that I should have required a guardian for the rest of my natural days.

AN ENCOURAGING TWO-YEAR RECORD

"As it is I have down there at Bontokoe a working herd of great value. I am able to raise from

healthy stock. It caused us to think of the goose that laid the golden egg, yet in this case she cannot be killed nor sold.

PASTEURIZED MILK PREVENTS CALVES SCOURING.
Mr. Dimick feels that he made a great discovery when he was obliged to pasteurize his milk. Since pasteurizing the milk his calves have grown and thrived like as they never did before. The calves feeding on pasteurized milk are never scoured. Speaking of this point Mr. Dimick said: "Tuberculosis or no, I would have all milk pasteurized for my calves. I don't believe there is a breeder who does not have more or less trouble with his calves scouring,—sometimes, of course, worse than others. There is none of this when the calves are fed on pasteurized milk, and they grow right along from the start, which is a big item in the life history of a high-producing dairy animal."

WHEN MR. DIMICK MADE HIS START AT WOODCREST

It was back in '94 when Mr. Dimick started in at Woodcrest. With him is associated Mr. A. S. Chase, Mr. Dimick's farm manager, who started at Woodcrest at the same time. Mr. Dimick's father had been slightly interested in Holsteins. He had a few good cows, but he never had the time and was not interested enough in them to milk them more than twice a day or feed them other than in the ordinary way. Some of these cows he had were obtained from one of his friends, a Mr. Robbins, who had imported some Holsteins from Holland. Some of these cattle formed the foundation on which Mr. Dimick has since built, with pronounced success.

Much of his success with Holsteins Mr. Dimick owes to one cow, Pietje 22nd, imported, now 13 years old. He bought her in 1904 at the Syracuse sale and for her paid \$1,200. This being the first large price ever given for Holsteins at a public sale, it was published everywhere. People thought that Mr. Dimick had gone quite crazy when he bought this cow. Now, however, anyone who would take the trouble to ascertain the facts would think quite otherwise. A large percentage of the stock at Woodcrest now traces back to this grand old cow. There is no estimating the value of a good individual, such as this cow was, and still is, and who can say of what value that cow has been, not only to Mr. Dimick, but to the Holstein world at large! An eleven-month-old son of this cow, at the recent Woodcrest sale, May 29, brought \$1,500.

A BIG SUCCESS AT OFFICIAL TEST WORK

The Woodcrest herd has for years been doing some really wonderful work in official testing. They have made at Woodcrest a goodly number of world's records.

Among noteworthy records recently made is that of Woodcrest Rifton Lassie, 116,421, age 2 years 1 month, milk 19,561 lbs., butter 908.32 lbs., this being a world's record. Another is Woodcrest Rachel, 116,418, age 2 years 3 months, milk 19,445 lbs., butter 861.85 lbs. This record is exceeded only by that of her sister, Woodcrest Rifton Lassie, the world's record heifer.

Any description we might give of Mr. Dimick's barns would prove less interesting than the views shown in connection with this article. The barns and stables are essentially modern in all respects and admirably suited for the purpose intended.

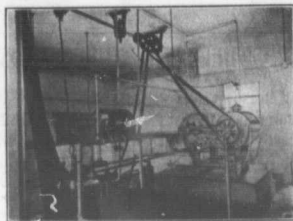
AN IDEA FOR GETTING THE BEST

At the Woodcrest Farm the idea is accepted that the best is none too good. Occasionally they send their best cows out, often long distances, to a heifer calf to be bred. We saw in the stables a noted calf out of the last daughter of their old Pietje 22nd cow, this heifer calf being out of Mr. Jno. Arfman's \$10,000 bull, the service fee of which is \$200. The day after we left Woodcrest Farm we met Mr. Chase on the train taking one of Pietje 22nd's daughters away

to Chester to breed to the great Pontiac Kordyke at a service fee of \$500. In a herd the size of Woodcrest it is a serious business to select sires that will properly "nick" and improve the blood already in the herd. By sending out a few of their best individuals in this way, Mr. Dimick and Mr. Chase hope to get something better, perhaps, than what they have, and be able to test it out in their herd in a small way before generally adopting and using it.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE FARM

Woodcrest Farm comprises all told upwards of 1,200 acres. The whole place is very picturesque.



A View of the Dairy at Woodcrest.

All of the milk is pasteurized at this farm in order that there may be no danger of spreading tuberculosis to the young stock. Mr. Dimick, the proprietor, claims he would pasteurize milk anyway for his calves, since they do so much better on pasteurized milk, and never scour.

It is quite mountainous, rough and wooded, and much of it is rocky. There is enough arable land on the place, however, to grow all of the hay and alfalfa required and corn for roughage. The corn here grown each year requires eight silos on the two places to hold it.

Not content with seven-day and 30-day records alone, Woodcrest Farm is going after the semi-official yearly records. Mr. Dimick expressed it



Interior View of a Modernly Equipped Calf Barn at Woodcrest

The breeders of valuable pure-bred cattle realize how important it is to care well for their calves. This calf barn at Woodcrest is very well equipped. Between the pens to the left of this illustration are rows of water pipes, by means of which a small hand coil heater in the building takes the chill off the atmosphere in very cold weather and allows of ventilation and gives the young calves every chance to thrive.

as his intention to give every cow in his herd a yearly test and record as soon as possible, since he realizes that a yearly record would add greatly to the value of his cattle and be that much better proof of their ability to produce milk and butter in large and profitable quantities.

A BIG HERD YOU OUGHT TO SEE

The Woodcrest herd comprises all told about 250 Holsteins. For some years the surplus has been sold in connection with the Syracuse annual consignment sales. This last year "Woodcrest," along with the Oakland Farms, have established an annual sale at the Woodcrest Farm. The last sale was held on May 29, at which event 96 head of Holsteins were catalogued and sold. The next sale will be held May 28, 1913, and should any of our readers interested in Holstein cattle and in

other things we have here mentioned, find it convenient before that date to go to Woodcrest to see their herd and their equipment, we would recommend May 28 next year as being a fine time to visit Woodcrest and gather the great wealth of ideas and information that can be gained from a trip of inspection to this great farm and herd.—C. C. N.

A Favorite Farm Implement

Jan. Hotsen, Oxford Co., Ont.

Which of my farm implements do I value most highly from the standpoint of convenience, labor-saving properties and so forth? This is a difficult question that I have been asked to answer by the editor of Farm and Dairy.

Some of our implements are a necessity, such as the plow, the harrow and the wagon. Some are almost a necessity as the cultivator, the disk and the gang plow. And if we look back a few years and then look at to-day, may I not say some of our implements are a luxury, as the binder, the hay tedder and the manure spreader. All these latter are very desirable, however, and once in our possession we do not see how we can get along without them. The first class we must have, the second we should have and the third we would like to have.

THE GOOD POINTS OF THE DISK

We would choose the disk harrow as the most desirable implement. It equals any other implement in preparation of fall plowed land for a seed bed in spring. In preparing our fall wheat ground, it is hard and lumpy, the disk will cut; these lumps and so give a better seed bed than could be secured with any other implement.

But the strong point with the disk is in soil plowing. No other tool will compare with it there in speed for preparing a fine seed bed. The cultivator, so commonly used, will turn up the soil and so is undesirable. If the land is a little stiff, the harrow is of little use, as it will not take hold. We sometimes turn over a sod field in midsummer for fall wheat. The disk is the most satisfactory implement to get a good seed bed in this case.

FOR THE HOE CROP

Our hoe crop the year is on sod. The intended for mangels was manured and plowed last fall and the disk at once set to work. We finished plowing it (May 15), and again got the disk at it before drilling. The corn land followed. A few times over with the disk makes a garden of it without any unsightly green spots dotting the field. The opening up of the land and the closing will have nearly disappeared, thereby leaving the field in a desirable condition.

Prof. Thos. Shaw, estimates that the farmer of North Dakota, a typical prairie country, loses yearly from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 because of weeds in their grain fields. What about Ontario?

Dr. Chas. E. North, of New York, who runs a thoroughly up-to-date plant for the distribution of retail milk at Homer, near Syracuse, N.Y., usually supplies farmers with sterilized hooded small opening milk pails, to ensure good milk.—Chas. F. Whitely, Ottawa, Ont.

Manitoulin Is

T. G. Baynor, A few days driving over with Mr. Meteorario Department this summer.

to spy out the land the small see secure some ivy members C. S. G. Asso We found the siderable red and timothy see been grown the some of it had shipped out with satisfaction to grower and buyer one small that the island adapted to produce largely new via, alkali. As parts of New O on the friable soils, alkali is a weed. Unlike reeds, it is a kind to have.

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BETTER
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WEED
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Neither perennial have very much of Bladder Campion Older Ontario, an reckoned with fro seed production of should be paid to a few Campion pl with the pest by di, and putting a Near an Indian vi the North-West's w quite luxuriant The farm labor island, as elsewhere are favorably loca

Manitoulin Island and some of its Prospects

T. G. Raynor, B. S. A., Seed Division, Ottawa
A few days recently were spent by the writer driving over Western Manitoulin in company with Mr. Metcalf, who is representing the Ontario Department of Agriculture on the island this summer. The chief object of the visit was to spy out the land as a source of seed supply, in the small seeds particularly, and incidentally to secure some prospective members for the C. S. G. Association.

We found that considerable red clover and timothy seed had been grown there, and some of it had been shipped out with much satisfaction to both grower and buyer.

The island is best adapted to produce has been largely neglected, via, alsike. As in most parts of New Ontario, the friable clay soils, alsike is almost a weed. Unlike most weeds, it is a good kind to have. The high price of grass and clover seed during the last two or three years has caused the island farmers, as elsewhere, to consider seed production where these plants do so well as they do on the north shore.

BETTER THAN IN OLD ONTARIO

While the prospects are not so bright for a good crop of clover seed this year as last, yet there is a larger proportion of good clover fields found on Manitoulin than prevailed in the older parts of the province, and a good deal of it will be saved for seed if the second growth promises well. As in Eastern Ontario, most of the farmers delay the cutting of their clover too long, not only to secure a good second crop, but for the best saved fodder as well. They have already a few bullers on the island, and some have even tried the thrashing machine with boxed-in cylinder for hulling.

WEEDS ON THE ISLAND

They have weeds in some parts of the island, both in variety and quantity. In many places there are only a few as yet that interfere with seed production. Ox-eye daisy is quite plentiful in many meadows. This, however, would matter little in red clover seed production. The daisy would interfere in the growing of timothy and alsike seed. There is quite a quantity of new land yet to be cleared in the friable clay districts which, if kept clean, would grow first-class alsike and timothy seed.

Neither perennial sow thistle or quack grass have very much of a hold on the island farms. Bladder Campion is spreading rapidly, as in Older Ontario, and is one of the weeds to be reckoned with from now on. It is a menace to seed production of any kind. More attention should be paid to it by farmers generally. When a few Campion plants appear it is easy to deal with the pest by digging it into the ground a little, and putting a handful of salt on the root. Near an Indian village, quite a large number of the North-West's worst weeds were observed growing quite luxuriantly.

The farm labor problem is a live one on the island, as elsewhere. Fortunately, farmers there are favorably located for keeping sheep, and

quite a number are kept by the farmers, so that the roadsides are very well looked after, and prevented from becoming a hot-bed for weed seed distribution.

Many Farm and Dairy readers may not be aware that more than half of the land area of the island is non-tilable. Much of it is in the nature of a lime stone outcrop. These outcrops occur here and there over the area, thus breaking it



The "Queen of Crops" Grows Well on Manitoulin Island

In an adjoining article Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Division, Ottawa, tells of some things of interest that he noted on a recent visit to Manitoulin Island. Mr. Raynor may be here seen, scythe in hand, in an alfalfa field in that district.

up into small settlements always connected by good roads. This rough land has pockets in it where the soil is quite deep and productive, and which would afford good pasturage for thousands of cattle and sheep during the summer time if only they could be cared for during the winter.

Many of the farmers are just recovering from what is known as grasshopper year, which occurred three years ago. Then they had to sacrifice much of their stock by selling them very cheaply to buyers who took advantage of their calamity to make gain for themselves.

Cattle and sheep are increasing rapidly in numbers now, and the quality is very good. Many more sheep could be kept with great profit to their owners, and will be kept more largely with the stimulus the Dominion Agricultural Department is now giving to this industry.

FRUIT PROSPECTS

Manitoulin has not proved as yet to be a successful orchard country. One farmer had spent over \$300 in fruit trees to realize that in another year there may not be one tree left to tell the tale. The hard winter just past, and the increasing leaf and twig blight which seems even to be attacking the hardy crab trees, are largely responsible for the present condition.

As if to add insult to injury, a man who claimed to be a practical trimmer and grafter succeeded better in earning the latter title as a faker than by making a success of his work. Trees were mutilated in trimming, and probably not a graft is alive, and even dead trees were trimmed and a charge made. Should this man ever turn up on the island again may a farmer stands ready to trim him to a finish. He made his \$10 a day and even more. The day for humbugging is not yet past.

FARM BUILDINGS

Like most of the farmers in some parts of Old Ontario, the island farmers have paid much more attention to the barn and outbuildings than to the dwelling-house, which in most cases is rather

unpretentious; not even well painted. The home is not even ornamented by the preserving of the original trees or the planting of shade or ornamental ones. The barns are large, well built, and seem to be adequate for the farmer's needs of housing, feeding and caring for his stock.

One farmer, a Mr. Hodgins, of Mindernova, who takes not a few prizes for the exhibits he makes at the National Exhibition, seems to be an exception to the general rule. Some years ago he got a vision of a walnut and butternut grove on his farm, which has become a reality since 1908, and which is now affording him and his friends great delight in cracking nuts during the long winter evenings. It makes a fine thrifty looking grove, and one of his neighbors who did his best to discourage him is now sorry that he hadn't similar faith in the island's possibilities and planted one himself.

AS A SUMMER RESORT

Every year the island is becoming better known as a place to take a holiday along some of its numerous fresh water lakes, teeming with fish, and where the nights are cool even when the days are hot. Now that Manitoulin will soon be reached by rail to Little Current, the island is bound to be heard from. The rich, friable, clay soils will grow the hay, grain and small seeds. Her lighter soils will grow the corn to fill the silos to be. At present there is only one silo, partly built, on the island. There are no chesee or butter factories in operation. Time will tell a different story.

Cheap Money for Farmers

W. Graham, Grey Co., Ont.

Why is it that we farmers have to pay six per cent, in some cases eight or 10 per cent for money, when the railway companies can put out its bonds and get all the money they need at four and one half per cent? The need for cheaper capital for the carrying on of our farm operations is making this question of more and more importance to us farmers. Of such importance has the question of cheap money become to the south of the line, that the United States Government has recently appointed a commission to visit Europe and investigate the method adopted by farmers there for getting cheap money on the cooperative plan.

I understand that in Europe farmers can get money just as cheaply as can railway companies. And why shouldn't they? Farms if not actually increasing in value seldom decrease in value and offer one of the steadiest and surest kinds of investment. In a railway investment there is all kinds of risk. The value of the companies bonds may go or down at the will of powerful competitors, through drastic legislation and through losses due to wrecks, strikes and so forth. Yet they get money cheaper than we do.

As I understand it, these big concerns get money cheaper than farmers because they get into the big money market where the money is loaned in one hundred thousand dollar blocks. It seems that the farmers of some countries of Europe by organizing themselves in credit associations are offering their security in the form of bonds. Thus they get into this big money market and get money at a lower rate of interest than do we farmers here in Canada, who must look up some small lender who is putting his money out in small lots at high interest. When the report of that United States commission on rural credit comes out it would be well for Farm and Dairy and other agricultural papers to make the results of the enquiry well known, in order that we may get some idea of how to go after cheap money. Even if we must sell bonds we have to get capital cheaply if we would compete with those in other lines of business.



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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

One Massey Harris Ensigne Cutter, with 40 ft. of elevator complete. Mounted on maple skids, is a very handy machine and has only been used a few times.

Either horse or engine driven. With four horses has filled a 25 ft. silo in 5 hours. Apply to E. R. TATE, LAKEFIELD, ONT.

THE BISSELL DISC HARROW. Will do a better day's work for you tested in the field alongside any other. We know the Bissell will outclass the others, but we will want you to see the Bissell at work. But first ask Dept. R. to mail you our Disc Harrow Catalog. T. E. Bissell Co. Ltd. Flora, Ont. 104

FARM MANAGEMENT

Reseeding Alfalfa

I have a piece of alfalfa clover. This is the second year I have cut it and there is one place where the alfalfa is very thin and I would rather not plow it. Would you advise me to sow some alfalfa seed this fall in the grass and manure it well?

World I got a catch-E. A. R. Missisquoi Co. Co. Quesne. I have had some experience along this line and have had no trouble in getting a catch. My method is to sow the seed, and then give another stroke of the harrow after sowing. I would rather use the harrow than the disk, as the latter would be apt to cover and smother some of the plants.

A Persistent Weed

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

A few years ago only occasional plants of bladder campion, bell weed, rattle weed, or in some places wrongly called white cockle, were found. Now this weed may be seen by the hundreds. It doesn't spread by the root either unless the crown is cut off and carried to some congenial place; then it will start a new colony. The trouble is that it is a heavy seed bearing plant, and the seeds easily spill out when it is ripe.

are white. This is why it is sometimes called white cockle, but white cockle is only a biennial, also a very persistent and noxious weed. Sheep especially abhor, are rather fond of the bladder campion, and will keep it eaten down and almost prevent it from going to seed.

The time to get rid of the bladder campion is to recognize the plant when it first appears, cut it below the ground and put a handful of salt on its roots to finish it. The plant may be easily recognized by comparing with the cuts in the different weed bulletins. When it becomes bad in a field, the most effectual way to get rid of it is to bare fallow the field.

Bladder campion easily becomes a weed seed impurity in all the small seeds. In purchasing them, look on this, on the seeds should be carefully examined. As the plant widens its constituency, which it has done chiefly through the commerce in small seeds and hay, more of its seed is likely to be distributed in that way.

Seasonable Notes

If there is a shortage of pasturage, it may be necessary to confine the cattle in the barnyard or barn for a while and carry green feed to them. If this is done, the pasture will be able to secure a start which will enable it to furnish plenty of feed later in the season. Among the crops which can be used profitably as green soiling crops are fall rye, oats and peas, millet, and corn.

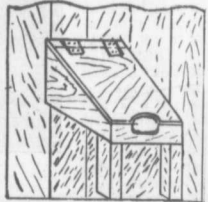
The weeds that are growing along the fences and out-of-way places will soon go to seed. If it is desired to make the place look tidy and neat, and keep the weeds from obtaining a more determined hold, they should be cut the earliest opportunity. A mower will undoubtedly cut nearly

all of them. A scythe will be found necessary only to cut the weeds under the fences and in the corners.

Rape sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre in the corn hay when the last plowing has been done, or even later, will often furnish a wealth of fall feed for sheep, swine and cattle other than milk cows. Such a plan is especially good if "hogging off" corn is considered. Lambs will eat the rape and not waste any of the corn and will produce meat at a minimum expense. It will be advisable to snap or husk the corn before any other animals are turned into the field.

Device for Salting Cows

J. no. G. Wilson, Lambton Co., Ont. I consider salt a most necessary part of the cow's ration. I find that one ounce of salt a day is about the amount used by a cow. Cows which are heavy producers will take three ounces a day. Salt may be supplied



A Salting Device

mixed with the regular feed. I prefer to feed it in a box as illustrated. My box is made from one inch lumber. It is 15 inches square, 12 inches at rear and six inches in front. The lid is half inch basswood, which will be easy for the cow to raise when she wishes to take salt. The lid falls back into position when she removes her head from under it; and thus keeps out the rain.

WHY SALTS IS NECESSARY

Why dairy cattle should have salt is one of the very important questions that many of us do not understand, and, therefore, neglect. All animals which consume large quantities of vegetable matter require salt.

Salt is required to expel the excess of potash from the animal body which is taken in with the vegetable food. Cows which do not get sufficient salt gradually change to a condition of low vitality indicated by a rough coat, which results in a final breakdown. If salt is supplied when in this condition, recovery is possible.

It is a nervous business when the mother cow hears every cry of her offspring. She won't give as much milk or as good milk.

We do not often find the farmer who can tell just what it costs to produce and market a crop. But when we do find him he is one of the best on top.

Have so many windows in the dairy stable that there is not a dark corner anywhere, and then to be sure of a good supply of pure air, try installing a system of ventilation.

The Quebec branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will hold their annual banquet on September 3rd at 7 p.m. in the director's dining-room at the Sherbrooke Exhibition. An invitation is extended to all Quebec Holstein breeders to be present to discuss matters relative to the interests of the breed. The price for the banquet is 50 cents.

The Cob

The horse included last week's number of Cob horses there was one exhibitor and Montrealer Stephen Watson, of St. John's, N.Y.

From first to last record breaker horse lovers throughout the United States. The heavy were rather a

From first to last record breaker horse lovers throughout the United States. The heavy were rather a

From first to last record breaker horse lovers throughout the United States. The heavy were rather a

It is a safe bet at the rate of sale from which and Dairy on the farm was recently in the background

pared with the tries in the championship horse went to B. burg, on his Chancellor. Mr. Baltimore, had stallion. Other of heavy horse Farm, Colours Millbrook; D. Hon. G. T. several others. The directors will pleased with tended their 19 evident that mand for autom horse lovers is a

Satisfactory

C. W. Thompson I have a wood Montreal firm. feet and sits on high, making it. It has given me I consider that properly mature worth as much as it would be in stocks.

I am satisfied raises say six feeds them on be can it would be almost full years of age. T value of two-year in this way and it is usual we'd \$15. The differ

An Invitation to Stock Breeders

The Molassine Co., Limited, of London, England, extends a hearty invitation to all Stock Breeders and Farmers to make their booth their headquarters and resting place when in Toronto during the Exhibition. The booth is situated in the Manufacturers' Annex Building, under the Grand Stand.

A hearty welcome will be accorded to all and any information required given on feeding stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, is open from August 24th until September 6th

THE GENUINE MOLASSINE MEAL

IS MADE IN ENGLAND

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Distributors for Canada, L. C. PRIME CO., Limited

St. John, N.B.

402 Board of Trade Building, Montreal



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The Cobourg Horse Show

The horse show at Cobourg, concluded last week, was the most successful show in its existence. The number of entries was about 600. In addition to the usual old exhibitors there was an unusual number of ex-exhibitors from Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

In addition Dr. Stephenson was on hand from Ogdensburg, N.Y., with a fine string of horses. Other prominent exhibitors were Hon. Clifford Sifton; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Emileclair Stables, Oakville; H. C. Cox, Ottawa; L. N. Bate, Ottawa; C. W. McLaren, Ottawa and Miss L. K. Wilks, of Galt, who is again exhibiting after several years' absence from the show.

From first to last the crowds were record breakers. Not only were horse lovers there in unprecedented numbers from Canadian points, but every boat brought big crowds from the United States side.

The heavy horse sections as usual were rather a small entry when com-

pared with the large number of entries in the lighter classes. The championship for the best draught horse went to Henry McLaren, of Cobourg, on his splendid mare, Lady Chancellor. Mrs. Geo. Cockburn, of Baltimore, had the championship stallion. Other prominent exhibitors of heavy horses were New Lodge Farm, Cobourg; Geo. Sanderson, Millbrook; D. H. Taylor, Centreton; Hon. G. T. Oliver, Cobourg and the directors with individual entries. The directors of the fair are all well pleased with the success that attended their 1912 exhibition. It is evident that with the increasing demand for automobiles the number of horse lovers is also on the increase.

Mr. Whitley's Report

Of chief interest to dairymen in the last annual report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner just to hand, is the report of Mr. C. F. Whitley on the work of cow testing associations and dairy record centers. From the immense amount of data that has been collected during the year, Mr. Whitley has drawn many lessons that cannot fail to impress dairy farmers with the importance of the work that he is conducting.

During the year records were received from 1,255 members of cow testing associations, with a total of 12,442 cows. Milk record forms were in brisk demand all over the Dominion with a steady increase in the number of applicants for forms for

Abino, Ont., two cows aged eight and six, produce a total of 690 lbs. of fat; and five cows, aged five, three, two, eight and two produce a total of 670 lbs. of fat. Valuing feed at only \$28 a ton, the five cows there would be a total profit of only \$4 if the fat is reckoned at 25 cents a pound; allowing \$30 each to feed the two cows there is a total profit of \$80.75.

This means an average profit in one case of only 80 cents a cow, but in the other case an average profit of \$44.87 a cow. This comparing the two cows on the basis of net returns, one cow yields as much profit as 56 poor ones.

One of the noticeable points in Mr. Whitley's report is the fact that some herds in Eastern Ontario are making good records. Prescott, Lanark, Lansdowne, Central Smith and Norwood all have herds well over the 7,000 pound mark. A herd of 24 cows at Norwood has average production of 277 lbs. of fat.

Mr. Whitley's report may be secured on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. All dairymen who are interested in improving the production of their herds should study Mr. Whitley's report well and see therein what many are doing through cow testing to increase their incomes.

Fifty Thousand Men Required Farm Laborers' Excursions - This Year's Wheat Crop will be the Largest in the History of Canada.

The wheat crop of 1912 will be the greatest ever harvested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, thus requiring the farm laborers of the East to recruit and assist in harvesting the World's greatest bread basket.

The Governments of the respective Provinces state that fifty thousand men will be required for this year's harvest. These will have to be principally recruited from Ontario, and the prosperity of Canada depends on securing labor promptly. The Canadian Pacific, on which Company will fall practically the entire task of transporting the men to the West, is already making special arrangements for this year. Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will be run in special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours, and avoiding any change of cars or transfers. This will be a day shorter than any other route.

"Going Trip West," \$10.00 to Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg up to MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton.

"Return Trip East," \$18.00 from Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile from all points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg.

"Going Dates," August 20th - From all stations on all lines on and south of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including all stations on the C. P. R., Toronto to Windsor (inclusive) and Branch Lines including Guelph Sub-division from Guelph, South and from Brampton South.

August 28th - From Toronto, and all stations north of, but not including the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, and from Toronto east to, but not including Kingston, Sharbat Lake, Renfrew, and C. P. R. lines west of Renfrew.

August 29th - From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and east, Orillia and North Bay and Eastern Ontario.

August 30th - From Toronto and all stations west, in Ontario; North Bay and west, including C.P.R. stations, Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. For full particulars apply nearest C.P.R. Agent or write Mr. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

ABSORBENT STOPS From a Bone Spavin, Blue Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone of similar kind and will cure them. Does not blister or remove the hair and does not irritate the skin. One bottle will cure a horse, give a bottle to your neighbor. ABSORBENT, J.E. Instrument for manning, repairing, fitting, and setting of harness, saddles, bridles, collars, harness, and harnesses. Will sell you any harness or harnesses at dealers of delivery. If you write, it is a bottle of ABSORBENT, J.E. Instrument for manning, repairing, fitting, and setting of harness, saddles, bridles, collars, harness, and harnesses. W. T. YOUNG, P.O. Box 112, Lyons Hill, Montreal, Ca

WANTED A Man at once, good milk milk, used to dairy cattle. Terms and conditions to be desired. Write Wm. Gilbert, Milburn, Alta.

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO. Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc. Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need you. Write for weekly market letter. 57 Front St. E., Toronto Established 1891

AGENTS We will pay you well to handle in your district for new sub. original and practical journals. FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Edward Charles Ryott AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR. Pedigree Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years' successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont. Quality me to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. - 118 Carleton Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE I am offering my 200 acre farm for \$7,500 to effect a quick sale. All health does not permit of my continuing to manage the farm. It is mostly a clay loam, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. This was originally two farms and there are two sets of barns and outhouses. Climate and soil are excellently adapted to corn, clover and alfalfa. In an alfalfa growing contest conducted by the Village of Keene, where are churches, schools and railway connections. At \$7.50 this is the best; map, I know of. If not sold, will rent to suitable party. Non-owners need apply J. C. TAYLOR - KEENE, ONT.

\$\$\$\$\$\$ More dollars are made annually out of poultry for the money invested than out of any other class of farm stock. Yet because of indifferent breeding and mongrel stock poultry does not pay as well as it is possible to make it. We want our people to have the best in Poultry. Therefore we have arranged to give you your choice of a pair of pure breeds in any standard variety - FREE

All we ask is that you get us four new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, each subscription to be new and taken at only \$1 a year. We will send you a pure bred male bird in return for only 2 new subscriptions.

This is one of our means of advertising and we must send out more subscribers to give you Say you have one of your boys or girls take a little time every week, send us a few friends and neighbors - or see that you get them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy and give you your choice of breeds of poultry, and we will send you and thus start you right in pure bred poultry.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO

A Thousand Bushel Crop of Fall Wheat

It is a safe estimate that the fall wheat crop here illustrated, will thresh out at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre with an immense yield of straw. The said dairy on the farm of Mr. Oliver Buck, near Peterboro, Ont. This 100-acre farm was recently purchased by Mr. Buck for \$12,000. The buildings may be seen in the background.

taking daily weights. The importance of considering the production of each individual cow rather than the production of the whole herd, is a point that is emphasized from beginning to end of this report.

In a herd at Avonbank, Ont., for instance, the varying profit per cow is plainly brought out. The total amount of four cows in this herd yielded 16,601 lbs. of milk and 624 lbs. of butter fat. The yield of two cows amounted to 17,610 lbs. of milk and 641 lbs. of butter fat. These two cows, therefore, are twice as valuable producers as the four, but that is not all. If the cost of feed be put at \$35 a cow and the milk valued at \$1 a cwt., the four cows return a net profit of \$26.61, whereas the two cows return a profit of \$106.10. Thus, one cow is as profitable as four.

ONE COW AS PROFITABLE AS 40 In another herd at Bertie, Ont., five cows averaged 134 lbs. of fat in the year. In a herd close by, four cows averaged 308 lbs. of fat. With fat at 25 cents a pound and feed at \$30 a cow, one cow would make as much profit as 40.

A still more convincing example of the value of keeping individual records is instanced by Mr. Whitley from a herd at Star, Ont., where a two-year-old produced 2,090 lbs. of milk and 87.6 lbs. of fat in the year, while another two-year-old in the same herd, fed and cared for in exactly the same manner, produced 8,136 lbs. of milk and 248 lbs. of fat. In two adjoining herds at Point

Satisfactory Silo Experience C. W. Thompson, Hastings Co., Ont. I have a wooden silo made by a Montreal firm. The tub is 14 by 23 feet and sits on a cement wash 6 feet high, making the silo 20 feet high. It has given me entire satisfaction. I consider that a feed of corn properly matured for silage is worth as much more when put in a silo as it would be if left in the fields in stocks. I am satisfied that if a farmer raises say six calves each year and feeds them on ensilage each winter he can grow them so that they will be almost full sized cows at two years of age. The difference in the value of two-year-old heifers raised in this way and those raised in the old or usual way would be at least \$15. The difference in the value of

Avoid All Risk

when picking apples and fruit by using one of our Trussed Single Straight or Extension Ladders.

You Save Half the Work of moving from place to place with our ladders. They are abundantly strong (two guarantee each ladder to carry five men), yet they are light, weighing only half what old-style ladders do. The wire truss solves the problem.

Made of clear Georgia Pine. Rounds of Book Elm.

12-Foot Extension Ladder. Price, \$6.00.

Our catalogue shows actual photographs and explains all about our wide range of ladders which will make your work easier and safer. Write for it.

THE Stratford Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Stratford, Ont.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ten lots, 10 lb. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.
G. J. CLIFF, Manager Toronto, Ont.

Extra Money

You can earn money in leisure hours, or when you go to town in the blacksmith shop, to the mill, to the chow factory, or elsewhere, by speaking to your friends and neighbors about Farm and Dairy and getting them to subscribe. We pay a liberal cash commission for each new subscriber you get for us. It'll pay you to get busy on the proposition first time you are out.

THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO.
Peterborough, Ont.

My Ideal of a Silo

"A Friend of the Cow," Dundas Co., Ont. My purpose building another silo this fall in addition to the one I now have that will surpass anything in the silo line for cheapness, durability, efficiency. It will be built much like a frame house except that it shall be multilateral. After making our foundation of concrete in a circular form the size we may desire, we will anchor the silos to the concrete foundation with bolts previously put in the cement. These silos can be made out of any sound two inch material say four feet long and hollowed out to fit the circle of our silo on the inside and flush with the foundation.

We will then erect our 2 by 4 studs, using any alternate lengths, placing them two feet apart centre to centre. Sheet up this frame on the inside with lath sheeting that is manufactured and patented by The M. F. Beach Co., Winchester, Ont. This lath sheeting is matched lumber with dovetail grooves sawn in on the surface every 1/4 inches, giving it the appearance of a lathed wall. We continue up our studding until we reach the desired height, and also the sheeting.

After we have reached the desired height, and having previously secured sufficient elm, say 800 feet cut 3/4 by four inches, for hoops, we nail this elm to the studding in the form of a hoop, on top of this nail another hoop breaking joints. These sets of hoops should be placed quite close together at the bottom of a hoophole and gradually widen the space as we go up. We will next plaster the inside with cement. If we wish to beautify this structure we can cover it with corrugated iron.

I think that warm drink in the winter feed for hogs will prevent rheumatism.—J. Buckin, Grey Co., Ont.

POULTRY YARD

The Best Farmer's House

"We are anticipating building a poultry house this summer and would like you to tell us just what kind of a house you would recommend for the farmer with 100 hens.

This inquiry from Mr. Wm. Inglow, Perth Co., Ont., is just one of many similar requests that have come to hand recently. Farm and Dairy has already published the illustration given herewith of a model poultry house for the farm, but as it is still the latest thing in farm poultry houses we offer no apology for publishing this illustration again.

The feature of this house that will most commend it is simplicity and cheapness of construction. Any farmer who is at all handy with tools could put up this house himself in a couple of days. Any kind of rough lumber may be used. The sides,



The Latest and Best Thing in a Farmer's Poultry House

The house here illustrated is on the farm of Mr. J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont. It is of the same type as is used at the Ontario Agricultural College and by successful poultrymen everywhere. A fuller description of this type of house is given in the article adjoining.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

back and roof should be wind proof to prevent draughts in the house.

The front is raised above the year round. A good construction for the walls is two ply of rough lumber with building or tar paper in between. The roof should be shingled or covered with cheap prepared roofing. The nest boxes and roosts are at the back. The floor is of clay and should be kept well littered.

The idea of the wide open front house in this cold climate of ours will not appeal to many poultry men. But the success with which this house is being used all over Ontario utterly disproves the idea that hens will not lay in a cold house. Houses of this type are giving good satisfaction as far north as Ottawa. At Guelph they have proved more satisfactory than any other type of house used. It is dryness, not heat, that is necessary for the wellbeing of the poultry flock.

A house of this type for 100 hens should be 20 feet square, three feet above the eaves at front and four and a half feet behind, and seven or eight feet at the ridge.

Poultry Pointers

Sell the large, fat hens that are not laying.

If the cat is stealing your chickens rid of the cat.

Keep a lookout for lice. Hot water breeds them rapidly. Do not let them get the start of you.

Remove the males from the breeding yards as soon as the season is

over. Keep the best for another season.

Before storing the incubators give them a thorough cleaning. Empty the oil from the lamps and remove the old wicks.

Milk (skimmed, sweet or sour) is one of the best foods for growing chicks. It will pay one better to feed it to the poultry than to pigs. Feed plenty of it.

If you do not have plenty of room to keep the breeding males separate put them together on a hot day and let them "tear it out." In a short time the boss of the flock will be discovered and the "Ace" will be ended.

Feeding and Housing Geese

Grass forms a very important item in the diet of geese of all ages, and when they have access to good meadow or pasture land they can prey well support themselves. This fact should be borne in mind, since it is necessary to feed geese as cheaply as possible, the price of the finished

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See Our Exhibit AT THE FAIRS

You are cordially invited to visit our Exhibit at the Fall Fairs, and to make a thorough inspection of the

Standard

cream separator, and learn why it has earned the title of the "World's Greatest Separator."

See also, the "RENFREW STANDARD" Gasoline engine, which we are now placing on the market. This is the most improved, most economical and most reasonably-priced engine now being offered to Canadian Farmers. The "RENFREW STANDARD" engine starts without cranking. Its speed is controlled by a fly-ball governor and it consumes less fuel per horse-power developed than other engines. Sold in ALL sizes with magneto or battery equipment.

Toronto, Aug. 24 to Sept. 9.

Quebec, Aug. 24 to Sept. 3.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 31 to Sept. 7.

London, Sept. 6 to 14.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 4 to 7

Renfrew, Sept. 18 to 20.

Halifax, Sept. 10 to 15.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 2 to 7.

Ottawa, Sept. 5 to 15.

We are looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you at our exhibit.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

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HORTICULTURE

The Box Package for Apples

The box package for apples should be more widely used by eastern apple growers. The best way to develop a market for produce of any kind is to give the consumer what he wants. There is no use trying to force an undesirable article on the market, no matter how good it may be.

Barreled apples on many markets are an undesirable article. The ordinary householder in the city has no good place to keep apples. A barrel of apples is not only cumbersome and in the way, but it is more than the city consumer cares to purchase at one time. The bushel box fits in here and supplies a long-felt want. Many city people, who now buy very few apples, would become larger consumers if they could get first class fruit done up in a convenient package.

Eastern orchardists would do well to study the methods followed by British Columbia fruit packers in the use of the box package for fancy fruit. Only first class fruit should be packed in boxes. For such fruit, neatly packed, there is a ready market.

Ten Acres of Strawberries

Would it be profitable to plant 10 acres of strawberries this fall? What would it cost to set out this acreage? Would I get a crop this year?—Subscriber.

Strawberry plants are usually priced at from \$2 to \$3 a thousand. Plants set in September would yield only a small crop next year unless they were set very close together. The usual planting distance for spring setting is to put rows three and a half or four feet apart, plants one and a half to two feet apart in the row. I do not think it would be commercially profitable to set 10 acres of plants in September.—J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Corporation and Cooperation

By W. C. Palmer, Agri. Editor
Corporation is the method of modern business organization. By this means several people put their money together so as to gain the advantage that comes from a larger amount of capital. The building equipment and running of a railroad, for instance, requires more money than one man has; so many people put in their money—in some cases thousands of people. The building and equipping of a factory usually requires more money than one man starting it possesses. By others putting in their money the factory is made possible. In one sense the corporation is a cooperative affair. It is many people working together with their money for the good of each other.

The corporation does not lend itself so well to the organization of farm business. But the underlying principles of the corporation, that is cooperation, is admirably adapted to farm affairs. In this case it will not be only money that is put into the cooperative affair but it will be the producing of farm products, marketing farm products, social life, credit, goodwill, education.

FARM COOPERATION

In the producing of farm products, there are two ways of cooperating—cooperation in the growing of some one crop, as potatoes, producing of the one variety working towards a high standard of quality so as to make the locality known for that one particular kind and quality of potato. In stock raising, grow one kind of stock and that of a high quality so as to make the locality known for this.

The other way of cooperating in growing the crop is the cooperative ownership of machinery that is expensive and not much used, as silage cutters, potato diggers, tractors, tractor engines, aires, etc.

Where there is cooperation in production it will not be difficult to bring about cooperation in marketing such products as potatoes and butter and in buying such things as machinery, binder twine and coal.

COOPERATION IN SOCIAL LIFE

This cooperation in education is being worked out through the consolidated school. This is being further developed through Farmers' Clubs, where farmers exchange their experiences and observations. The social life and religion need to be closely united. The church should be the leader in the social life. The denominations should come together and agree on one church and make that a strong one instead of having several weak ones.

Farmers could well cooperate in the establishing of credit associations or at least in borrowing money. If farmers had an organization, and this would stand in for loans, there is no reason why money could not be secured at cheaper rates than is now the rule.

Cooperation will do for the farmer what corporation has done for business. The marvelous development of modern industry and business could never have come except as a result of the corporation which enabled people to work together, or if you please, to cooperate—likewise a rapid development will come in farming when proper use is made of cooperation. Each one working by himself will not get far, either in business or in farming.

Our Legal Adviser

LINE FENCE DISPUTE.—My neighbor says he has a piece of fence to put up through the bush. I forbid him to put up any barb wire, save one strand, or as many as he may choose on top of smooth wire. He goes ahead and puts up four or five strands of barb wire as a line fence. Can I make him take it off?—J. S.

There is no general law against the use of barbed wire in a line fence, but the use of it is subject to regulation in two ways: (a) The Municipal Council may by-law determine the extent to which it may be used for the above purpose, and (b) subject to any by-law regulation, it has been the custom of the municipality. The Fence Viewers may be called upon to determine whether the fence built by the neighbor is a suitable one under the circumstances. If they find that if any dispute arises between neighbors regarding the portion of the fence to be erected by each neighbor, or the quality, height, etc., either party has a right to call in the Fence Viewers to determine the question in dispute.

RIGHT TO BERRIES.—A leased a farm on a one-year contract. He set out a strawberry patch that will not fruit till next year. In the meantime his lease has expired and he will not be permitted to renew. Has A any claim on the strawberries?—W. T.

A has no right to make any claim for compensation for loss in respect of his strawberry patch. It is somewhat of a hardship to him, under the circumstances, to lose the enjoyment of the land, but he knew what his bargain was. He should have stipulated for compensation when entering into the lease.

I do not believe in using much fertilizer in young orchards. The young trees will get all they need for a good growth by good cultivation.—W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Potato Machines

Now that the potato harvesting season is approaching, there will be a demand for potato diggers. In determining the machine to be purchased, many perplexing problems will arise.

There are several kinds of diggers that have proved successful. Many of these diggers have a sacker, though the sacker has not been successful generally. It requires an extra man and two extra horses, which is much more expensive. There is an attachment that drops the potatoes in piles containing about one and a half bushels that is a success. If the ground is clean and the potatoes are ripe, a potato scoop can be used in scooping the tubers into a basket. If the potatoes are green the skin will be rubbed off.

There is no digger that has a sorter which will grade the potatoes as they are dug. The only successful way of sorting potatoes is by screening them in the warehouse, a method by which many potatoes are lost every day. A digger with high wheels is superior to one with low wheels as they have a better lift when the machine is driven over wet or soft ground. Low wheels are liable to load up and clog.

One of the DAIRY FARMS in Finest Ontario

100 Acres, mostly all clay and well drained. Has fine stone house that cost \$3,500, with new hot air furnace and phone.

Good barn, 100 by 40. Good cow stable for 25 head of cattle. Litter carrier and feed carrier. Stanchions to the cows and water troughs and tank on loft. Good root cellar, brick; and silo to hold 150 tons and pig house. Good dairy building cost \$280, with windmill and cement floor, also drive shed and ice house. This farm has always been run as a dairy farm and if the renter wishes to buy the dairy business he can, and run it on the farm. We have gasoline engine and everything needed in an up-to-date dairy.

The farm is two miles from town, with good roads. This is a snap, and the man that wants it must speak quick, as I am going west next month to look after other property.

For further particulars write

J. C. MOIR Echo Farm Dairy

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200 ACRE FARM, two miles from the City of Peterborough.

Well watered, good buildings. Suitable for dairying. Apply

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YOUR STOCK NEED HARAB ANIMAL FOODS

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(PROTEIN 60%, FAT 8%, PHOSPHATE 13%)

(FOR FEEDING HOGS)

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The original sugar food, manufactured from the very best materials, put up in the very best and most available form.

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FOR YOUNG STOCK

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not subscribers, is 15,000 to 16,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they are dealing with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to select only our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully, and if we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are untrustworthy, we will discontinue their advertisements immediately. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Quoting must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of our guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

ANENT CONSIGNMENT SALES

If we may judge from the number of auction sales of pure bred dairy cattle that have been conducted in Ontario during the last few months, it would seem that this method of disposing of surplus stock is growing in favor with our breeders. Prices received at these sales have generally been satisfactory to the consignors, and we look for an increasing number of such auction sales in years to come.

There have been mistakes made in connection with some of these sales, particularly in the class of animals entered, that it would be well for breeders to correct if they intend to continue selling their stock in this manner. At several of the sales which we attended we noticed too many three-tatted cows and in many sales an altogether too large proportion of aged cows and bulls. It may be claimed that cows that have

lost a quarter are just as good for breeding purposes and almost as good for milk as cows with normal udders. But they don't look well at a sale. If the breeders must dispose of them, let them dispose of them privately. Many of the bulls offered have been inferior animals; and, anyway, a sale isn't a good place to dispose of a bull.

In order to guard against the entry of inferior animals in their sale, Mr. M. H. Haley has suggested that the Oxford District Holstein breeders appoint an inspector to go around and inspect all of the entries for their sale and cancel the entries of inferior animals. The general adoption by sale associations of Mr. Haley's suggestion would tend to put the consignment sale on a more permanent and satisfactory basis.

ABOUT TENANCY

A frequent subject of discussion during the "Rural Life Week" at Ames, Iowa, recently, was the various systems of tenant farming. It was pointed out by several speakers who have a wide acquaintance with farm conditions that on rented farms are found few improvements such as buildings, orchards or good fences. In the state of Iowa, statistics show that the percentage of cattle on rented farms is much lower than on freehold farms in proportion to area. This must mean continual depletion of soil fertility. In the state of California, where twenty-one per cent. of the farmers are tenants, only two per cent. of the oranges and four per cent. of the lemons are grown on these tenant farms. Tenants do not make permanent improvements such as setting out orange or lemon groves.

Here in Canada, the evils of tenant farming are not so evident. We have more free land and the man who would in the older states of the United States rent a farm here in Canada takes up land of his own. But in the older provinces, particularly in Ontario, the percentage of farms in the hands of tenants is continually increasing, and we can already see the evils that come with such a system of farming. Already in the rural sections of Ontario it is a common thing to hear the expression, "That farm has been in the hands of tenants too long to be any good."

And yet depleted soil fertility and lack of permanent improvements do not always accompany tenant farming. In the older countries of Europe, some of the richest farming districts are farmed entirely by tenants, and have been for the last 100 years. The difference comes in the length of the lease. The average farm owner here in Ontario does not want to lease his farm for more than a year at a time. Two or three years in most sections is the outside limit. The owner wishes to be free to sell his farm should opportunity offer. Did we adopt the long time lease of the old country, ten, fifteen, twenty or more years, leased farms would be just as good as those farmed by the owners as a tenant would then be able to get the full benefit of his improvements. By a system of long leases we in Canada

could avoid the evils of tenant farming that are causing such anxious discussion in the country to the south of us.

A FEARFUL EXPENDITURE

Elsewhere in Farm and Dairy this week we give an extract from a sermon by the Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, of the Unitarian Church, Toronto, in which is pointed out the fearful burden that is imposed on the people of European countries by the army and navy budgets. Let us consider what these expenditures mean.

To most of us \$1,000 in a lump looks like quite a sum of money. We are so used to dealing in small figures that we really cannot comprehend what \$1,000,000 will really do. If we did we would be more active in our opposition to any proposals that involve the spending of many millions of dollars in battleships and armament.

What would one million dollars do? Here are a few things: It would buy and equip 100 farms at \$10,000 each. It would pay the wages of 3,333 hired men for one year at \$300 each; this would be enough to solve the labor difficulties of all the farmers of an average county. It would enable 10,000 farmers to purchase a pure bred sire for their herd.

And yet one million dollars is a comparatively small sum in military expenditures. It takes ten of these millions to build a Dreadnought that will be out-of-date and useless in a few years.

Are we in Canada going to be drawn into this maelstrom of militarism that is one of the greatest curses of older countries? Are we going to permit our hard-earned dollars to be wasted on engines of destruction that have no economic value whatever?

These are questions that we farmers in Canada must answer in the very near future. Let us proclaim in no uncertain manner our desire for peace and for economic development rather than for military development, with the consequent waste and misery that it involves.

BACK TO THE LAND

The "back to the land" idea is as popular with city journalists as it ever was. In almost every magazine that you pick up nowadays you will find a "back to the land" editorial, or, in the reading columns, a glowing description of the success of some city man who went "back to the land." Even the agricultural papers are following suit and advocating that city men who are dissatisfied with city life, try farming.

On a train running into Toronto a few days ago, an editor of Farm and Dairy got into conversation with a one-time "back to the land" enthusiast. This man had gotten the fever from articles read in various city papers and had invested in a small farm a few miles out of Toronto. "I didn't know," said he, in speaking of his venture, "that it took brains to farm, but I do now. It takes lots of them. Those ten scholars that gave me the country fever never said anything about the wide

and varied knowledge that a farmer must have who would make his business a success. I've got the 'back to the city' fever now, and I'll get there just as soon as I can sell that farm. It's a little too late in life for me to start to study up the profession of agriculture."

This was not the first man that we have met who considered he had been "stung" by "back to the land" literature. A man born and bred in the city may go to the country, take up a farm and make a success of it. But the chances are against him.

Farm and Dairy would not like to discourage would-be farmers. But if a man is not making a success of himself in the city, he is not apt to do so in the country. The successful business man who would like to undertake farming would do well to work with some successful farmer for a year or two before he transfers all his capital from the city to the farm. Two years of hard work on a farm would dispel all the illusions created by the glowing sketches of the city journalist and show farming to him in its true light. If our city friend still has the country fever after a couple of years of farm work, we would say to him, "go ahead and make a success of it."

It takes brains to farm. It takes a wide and varied knowledge. Let the city man who would be a farmer remember this.

THE NEW SPIRIT

"Hayseeds," "Country Blocks," "Rubes," and other similar expressions, once so commonly used by city people in referring to their country brethren, are now seldom heard among the intelligent classes of our cities and towns. They are more apt to speak of "Mr. Brown of Brownville, the gentleman who supplies us with butter." They realize that farming is not a dullard's occupation and that the farmer from whom they obtain their produce is equally worthy of respectful recognition with the city merchant or professional man.

And whence comes this new viewpoint on the part of our city friends? It is due practically altogether to the new viewpoint which we ourselves have adopted. We are realizing that our occupation of farming is one of the most necessary, and most ennobling of occupations. This new sense of the dignity of our calling has, communicated itself from us to our city brethren. The pride which we take in our business determines the measure of respect that we receive from the men with whom we do business. It is we ourselves who determine the attitude of others to us. Let us all be country optimists. Let us show in our bearing that we recognize the dignity of our calling.

What War Costs

Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, Toronto, Ont. It almost takes one's breath away to learn for the first time the proportion of their national income which modern nations are spending on armaments. Take the United States as an example. During the 30 years from 1879 to 1909, 71.5 per cent. of the nation's income, almost three dollars out of every four of revenue, was

spent on the defense of the country. For the last five years, the amount of our expenditures for war has increased to the point where it is now 82.83 per cent. of our national income.

Careful statistics created from bluebooks of the world's annual production of \$2,833,502,000, at this the annual national debt, the colossal amount of past military expenditures, must be paid. Humanity can be clothed and sheltered, and milk and other necessities obtained on a few pennies' worth of money. It is difficult to imagine any national armament that drains on the people who pay it.

The buying power and their wives since we were born. The Ontario farmer subscribes for a few cents buying postage, four-called men!

Now don't get the truth we've overheard. Prince Edward automobiles.

Of course, it is there since the day that farmers said that there's a big thing sold there in Canada.

And over a year ago by an agent in Northumberland had sold in the mobiles to local. Yes, we'll add 100, are dairy are the people about, since we almost exclusive Dairy.

City people, buying automobile percentage of them many of their auto afford their automobiles.

These Dairy other hand, we farms, each have acres.

Their annual each on the average we represent in 16,000 of these lows—buying 1 \$30,000,000.00 Oh, yes! they autos!

And bear in pie all eat and have their and the best people. They buy free pay cash! Our us so.

You can progress next this progress. It's our business then through Farm "A Paper Farm"

gent on the destructive agencies of war, for the interest paid on the debts contracted for warlike purposes, and in pensions to the victims of war—the army of surviving economic inefficients created by war.

Careful statisticians have estimated from bluebooks of Governments, that the world's annual armament bill is \$2,835,355,000, and, when we add to this the annual interest charge on national debts, contracted because of past military expenditures, we get the colossal total of \$5,400,000,000 that must be paid every year before humanity can begin to buy houses and clothes and boots, and bread and butter, and milk and meat, and the other necessities of life. Such figures exhaust one's power to realize their numerical dimensions, but it is not difficult to imagine that the world's annual armament bill must be a fearful drain on the resources of the people who pay the bills.

XLII

The buying power of farmers and their wives has soared greatly since we were boys.

The Ontario farmer who subscribes for a farm paper represents buying power equal to at least four of your average, intelligent, so-called well-to-do city men!

Now don't get mad! This is but the truth we're stating!

Why over 100 farmers in Prince Edward Co., Ont., use automobiles.

Of course it is a little different there since these people are mostly Dairy farmers. But then it is said that there are more automobiles being sold in Hastings county than in any other rural section in Canada.

And over a year ago we were told by an agent in a little village in Northumberland county that he had sold in the season 18 automobiles to local farmers alone.

Yes, we'll admit that these, too, are dairy farmers;—these are the people we know most about, since we represent them almost exclusively in Farm and Dairy.

City people, to be sure, are buying automobiles,—a small percentage of them, however, and many of these you know cannot afford their autos!

These Dairy farmers, on the other hand, we know to have farms, each averaging about 150 acres.

Their annual incomes exceed each on the average \$2,000, and we represent in Farm and Dairy 16,000 of these prosperous fellows—buying power exceeding \$30,000,000.00 annually!

Oh, yes! they can afford their autos!

And bear in mind these people all eat and clothe themselves, and have their families to feed and clothe and educate, just like the best people you know.

They buy freely, and nobly. They pay cash! Our advertisers tell us so.

You can progress by getting next this progressive buying class. It's our business to take you to them through Farm and Dairy,—**"A Paper Farmers Swear By"**

Is such an expenditure necessary?

If the peace propagandists have provided anything, it is the utter folly, from the point of view of strength and safety, of the modern rivalry in armaments. Britain is not one whit safer from Germany or France from Britain to-day than they were 30 years ago, for when Germany builds one battleship, Britain builds two, so they remain at the same relative strength as before. If France and Germany had not increased their standing armies by a single man in the last 42 years, each would have been as safe from the other as it is now, and yet in that time France has increased her national debt by \$3,000,000,000, mostly for military purposes, and Germany has increased her debt proportionately.

What course of action should the perception of the truth of the uselessness of the modern rivalry in armaments lead to? First, a campaign of education to show the people that they are being led to death because the mind of the nation and military classes is still obsessed by a great delusion; and secondly, an extension and perfecting of the International Court of Arbitration. The substitution of law for war in the great family of nations is the next great step in social evolution, and when that step is taken, one great cause for the increased cost of living will be removed and the danger of racial degeneration checked for ever.

The Clover Seed Harvest

Anyone who has a good field of clover will obtain a profit by cutting it for seed if he is certain that the heads are well filled. An ordinary crop of clover will yield from one to two bushels of seed, and it is not uncommon to obtain four or five bushels an acre. Figured at about \$13 a bushel it can be seen that a tidy profit may be obtained, even when a very common crop has been harvested. It will pay the farmer to look over his second growth of clover early in this fall before he decides to use it for anything else and see how well the heads are filling.

A crop of clover seed may be harvested in several ways. Some persons use a common grain binder with a flax dump attachment, which leaves the clover in gawels. Others use a self-rake reaper. Where only a small crop is to be cut, it may be advisable to use a common mower and roll the swath out of the way before making the next row. If a team is permitted to walk on the clover, especially if it is dry when cut, many of the heads will be knocked off and the seed will be lost.

WHEN USING THE MOWER

Another method of cutting clover for seed is to use a mower with a clover dump attachment. This attachment consists of several long fingers turned in the form of a mould-board on a plow. These fingers roll the swath out of the way, so that a team can pass along the next time without trampling on the clover. It is often advantageous to cut clover for seed when it is drier, with dew or light rain. If it is very wet, it tangles up and becomes hard to handle, but when it is moist the scattering of seed is avoided.

It is advisable to hull the clover seed as soon as the straw is thoroughly dry. If it is found impossible to do this, the clover may be stacked. If it is stacked outside, the stack must be covered with canvas, boards, or slough hay, as it will not shed water. If a huller cannot be secured, much of the seed can be threshed out with a threshing machine equipped with a sharp cylinder and concave teeth. It is practically impossible to secure all the seed, however, unless a huller is employed.

You are invited to visit the exhibit of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

AT THE
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO
AUG. 24--SEPT. 9

The De Laval Cream Separator has been the greatest factor in the advancement of modern dairying, and every cow owner visiting the Fair should see the latest De Laval machines.

The De Laval separators were first 34 years ago, and have been kept far in the lead ever since. Improved year by year they are better now than ever before.

Users of De Laval machines will be especially welcome, and will be interested in the changes and improvements that have been made in the up-to-date machines.

Users of other makes of separators, of which a large number are replaced by the De Laval every year, will be equally welcome, and may compare the construction, sanitation and ease of running of their machines with the De Laval.

Those who have yet to buy a separator will have opportunity to learn all about one and what the De Laval would do and save for them, as it is already doing for its 1,500,000 users.

There will be De Laval representatives in attendance glad to discuss and explain anything of separator interest to either old or new friends. Be sure to look up the De Laval booth.

Every cow owner will be welcome

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

When You Buy Holsteins



REMEMBER! - - -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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.

Economy of the Separator
J. E. Waggoner, I.H.C. Service Bureau

Well kept accounts would enable us to determine the most satisfactory way of utilizing our dairy products. Experimentations have shown that the cream separator reduces the loss of butter fat per cow to one-eighth that of the deep setting; one-twenty-first of the shallow pan, and one-thirty-third of the water dilution methods of cream separation. This shows that with the ordinary farmer who is milking 10 average cows, figuring butter at the market price, will save more than the price of a separator in a single season. It not only is economical from the standpoint of obtaining more of the butter fat from the milk and other methods of cream separation, but makes it possible to utilize the milk before it has undergone the action of detrimental bacteria, to which it is very susceptible.

Every farmer knows that milk as it comes fresh from the separator is the most wholesome condition for feeding young pigs and young calves.

The average cream separator will remove practically all of the butter fat from the milk. Many tests show that the loss is often as low as .02 of one per cent. Perhaps you will say that the fat left in the milk is not lost, because it is utilized by the calves and pigs to which it is fed. We agree with you in this perfectly, but let us look at it from a financial and economical standpoint. The butter fat if sold on the market will bring at least 25 cents a pound. In comparison with this, the fat required for growing animals may be supplied in the form of corn and other grains at a cost of at least one-tenth the value of the butter fat, and at the same time this feed will supply other elements which are necessary for the growing animal.

The Value of Rich Cream
M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.
We creamery men should endeavor to have our patrons deliver cream with a higher test than is now the general rule in Ontario. When rich cream is delivered the patron and creamery man have less to care for; the yield of butter is

larger; the patron has more skim milk to use on the farm; it costs less to haul it to the creamery; in fact, everything is in favor of richer cream.

Farmers are realizing more than ever the value of skim milk for feeding in general that is the reason. The richer the cream the more skim milk the patron will have for use at home.

Initiative in the Maker

A good buttermaker makes a great deal more about the creamery business in general than does the average creamery board, and therefore the responsibility must often be placed on the buttermaker. You show us a good up-to-date buttermaker and we will show you a man who does a great many things for the good of the creamery that the board of directors doesn't even know about. We know one buttermaker who had in charge of a creamery about 15 years ago who conceived the idea that a starter would improve his butter, but when he talked to the creamery board about a starter can he was turned down cold.

They could not see it the way the buttermaker did, but he did not give up. He made something that would answer the purpose of a starter can and went to making starters, and he improved the butter to such a degree that there was an unlimited demand for it at an advanced price. By this time the board of directors began to get their eyes open and decided that the buttermaker should have a starter can, so as to save him the trouble of stirring the starter milk by hand. So, you see, they wanted to be sure of results first (and we don't blame them) before they would spend the money.

SPENT HIS OWN MONEY
This same buttermaker also came to the conclusion that in order to get the best results from the use of starters it would be necessary to give the mother starters special care, and he suggested to the creamery board that they spend about \$10 for an apparatus for heating milk for mother starters, but the board members were unable to figure out how it would pay and they refused to buy. The butter maker, however, spent \$10 of his own good money and got what he wanted. Then came the time when everybody began to talk about moisture, and this same buttermaker made up his mind that it would pay his creamery well to buy a moisture test, but the creamery board held the same view they always did, but thought it was a bad move to invest in a moisture test; but the buttermaker was sure that he was right and bought a moisture test machine just because.

You will say that it was not right that the buttermaker should pay for such things himself, and this is no doubt true; but would it be right for him to let down just because the creamery board could not see things in the right light, and would it be best for himself to do this? No, we think not, and you may be sure that the fellow who has the ambition that this buttermaker had will be appreciated by some one sooner or later. It is also interesting to know that the buttermaker who was paid back every cent he had paid out before he left the creamery.—Dairy Record.

Cows are not always to blame for being unprofitable. Often the fault is nearer home.

The patrons of Connolly's Cheese Factory, East Nisoury, Oxford Co., Ont., 31 in number, delivered 518,000 lbs. of milk in June, and netted \$1 0436 per cwt. for their milk. The price was returned to the patron, and valuing it at 15c per 100 lbs., they find the cheese business very profitable.

The Babcock Test in School

That the Babcock milk test invented by Prof. S. M. Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin, is one of the best means a rural teacher has of teaching percentage in his arithmetic classes, was the declaration made by Prof. F. L. Kent, before teachers at the summer school at the Orono College.

Prof. Kent preceded this statement with an actual demonstration of the test with a simple outfit, such as any rural teacher could have on her desk.

"If a cow produces 56 pounds of milk in a day which tests 2.6 per cent. of fat content, her production is 1,456 pounds of fat a day. If the cow gives 42 pounds but the test is 3.2 per cent, she will give 1,344 pounds of fat," explained Prof. Kent.

"Carrying the problem out by means of daily records to the end of the month, a cow producing 27 pounds in a month with a test of 3.2 per cent, will give \$2,375 pounds of butter. The problem may be further elaborated by finding, in cents in dollars, supposing the value of butter fat on the market is 37 cents and other items, farm complications and variations of the problem can be made for the older pupils."

THE FARMER'S ATTITUDE

By making use of such problems as these, which have a direct bearing on farm life, the farmer's attitude towards education can be changed. Prof. Kent went on to declare: "A farmer sees more 'sense' in concrete examples. The school boys who further elaborated by finding, in cents in dollars, supposing the value of butter fat on the market is 37 cents and other items, farm complications and variations of the problem can be made for the older pupils."

Thus the teaching of the Babcock test and its use in the arithmetic class may not only interest the boys and keep them in school longer after they have tired of solving problems in account and banking, subjects in which they have no interest, but may benefit the whole community by creating a desire to own nothing but the best breed, and therefore highest paying dairy cattle.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Our Veterinary Adviser

MAMMITS—On account of sore teats one of our cows was not milked properly and her forequarters are badly inflamed.—Sub.

Purge her with 1½ lbs. Epsom salts, and 1 ounce ginger. Feed lightly for 24 hours, then give her Milk four times daily, and after the milking rub well with camphorated oil before applying a fresh poultice.

GIVES LITTLE MILK—Two cows milked well last year. This year each suffered from an attack of indigestion, but the one to treatment, but fell off in milk supply. One is now dry and the other gives little milk. They are in good health and good condition.—J. B.

Nothing can be done for the one that is dry. She will not yield much until she again reproduces. Good food and regular milking should cause a fair yield of milk from the other. This is all that can be done. It is probable that the digestive trouble caused the decrease in milk yield, but in most cases the yield gradually increases after the health is restored, while in others without apparent cause the animal goes dry.

Had very little rain in Ontario been provided with a good crop of corn and a silo in 1911 there would not have been a shrinkage in the amount of cheese exported.—D. Dorshy, Leeds Co., Ont.

Don't delay another day ordering an Ideal Green Feed Silo



Don't put off ordering your silo thinking that there is still plenty of time. There has been such a demand for Ideal Green Feed Silos this year that some farmers who wait too long may get left.

That late corn, even if planted in July, will make fine silage. Get your order placed now and your new silo up in time to take care of your corn. You know you ought to have a silo, so what's the use of putting off ordering it a single day longer. Thousands of successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an Ideal Green Feed Silo on their farms.

Our large, illustrated Silo Book contains much valuable information about silos and silage. Sent free upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA
173 William Street, MONTREAL 14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

CHEESEMAKERS! USE "VIKING" RENNET AND ANNATTO

You will save 30 per cent and obtain the finest Cheese on the market. Many Testimonials from leading Canadian Cheesemakers. The beautiful English Cheddar in the Old Country is made with "Viking" sample checks sent freight paid. Write us to-day, a letter costs you 2c, but will save dollars.
VIKING RENNET CO., Ltd., 19 Clapton Sq., London, England
Agents Wanted in some still Unrepresented Districts

Cheese

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

A Concrete

Mr. E. Welton has provided very interesting information on his milk. It is shown in the photograph, is 1 and 12 feet high. The roof is a 4x6 with no support, abstract handling and inside with 100 feet six inches high. The water level is shown through it entering at one end of the other. The water level is shown in another photograph at the barn; this shows the double covering of the milk in drinking water. His house is an excellent example of concrete work.

Illness of Mr. E.

Dairy men generally of Eastern Ontario should be glad to hear that Mr. E. of North Gower, Eastern Ontario has, and one of the men of Eastern Ontario is Mr. Kidd has some notes, and while



Cheese No.

Just Remember Windsor Cheese money for you, no cheese for you. Windsor Cheese but the flavor or quality. Windsor Cheese you to buy because it does so—because it stays in your good. Windsor Cheese because, being AL further.

Make your own better prices by using

WINDSOR CHEESE

Cheese Department

Readers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest means for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Makers' Department, 11 Church St., Toronto.

A Concrete Milk House

Mr. E. Welch, of Burgessville, Ont., has provided very efficiently for keeping his milk. His milk house, shown in the accompanying photograph, is 12 feet square, and 12 feet high to the eaves, the roof is a concrete arch with no supports inside to obstruct handling. It is fitted inside with a concrete tank 10 feet six inches long, one foot eight inches wide and two feet deep. Water flows through it continually, entering at one end and leaving at the other. The water leaving this tank flows to another concrete tank at the barn; thus the water serves the double purpose of cooling the milk and providing drinking water for the cattle. His house is an excellent example of what can be done in this class of construction.



One Type of a Farm Necessity

A milk house is a necessity if milk is to be kept in good condition for delivery to the cheese factory or to the consumer. The one here illustrated is of concrete and is located on the farm of E. Welch, Burgessville, Ont.

Illness of Mr. Edward Kidd, M.P.

Dairymen generally, particularly those of Eastern Ontario, will regret to hear that Mr. Edward Kidd, M.P., of North Gower, a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and one of the leading dairymen of Eastern Ontario, has been seriously ill for some weeks at his home. Mr. Kidd has had two paralytic strokes, and while the doctor holds

the directors were elected at the annual conventions of the association by the members; of recent years the dairymen in the different sections have had the privilege of electing their own directors. Under both conditions Mr. Kidd was continuously re-elected to office. Mr. Kidd controls several cheese factories, and has done much to promote the cause of dairying in Eastern Ontario.

The Use of Preservatives

Prof. R. Harcourt, O.A.C., Guelph. There is a growing tendency to use preservatives to keep milk sweet. Milk is one of the very best media for the development of germs and when drawn from unclean cows by unclean milkers in dirty stables, it is very likely to be badly contaminated. If allowed to stand in the stable for some time after the milking is done, matters go from bad to worse. It is not necessary to go into all the details as to how milk should be handled; it will be sufficient to point out that by exercising care and cleanliness and by properly cooling, milk can be kept in its perfectly sweet condition until delivered to the factory or to the consumer.

The use of preservatives removes the incentive to cleanliness and encourages careless and slovenly and dirty habits in all stages of the work because it is known that the milk can be kept sweet anyway. The preservative does not destroy the myriads of germs which dirty milk contains; it only holds them in check, so that such milk may come to the consumer very heavily loaded with all manner of germs. Furthermore, the preservative retards the development of the lactic acid ferments, which naturally control the putrefaction and other undesirable germs in milk, and these develop bad flavors even though the milk is still sweet.

A DANGER TO HEALTH

When we consider that milk frequently forms the main part of the diet of invalids and infants, those who are least able to withstand any injurious effects preservatives may have on the system, it is at once evident that milk of all foods should be kept absolutely free from these materials, and that every effort ought to be made to see that the producers and dealers do not use them. A further difficulty in the connection is that unless something is done to keep

GOVERNMENT EXPERT Chooses SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators for His Three Farms



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

"Preston, Ontario, May 28, 1912.—Some years ago we selected the Sharples Tubular. After a few years' use we found it necessary to get another separator for another farm and selected a No. 6. After several years' service of these two machines, we would not think of introducing anything else on our third farm, recently purchased. ANSON GROH."

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



Get quick attention by asking for Catalog 253

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



Cheese Makers!

Just Remember This—

Windsor Cheese Salt will make money for you, by making better cheese for you.

Windsor Cheese Salt improves both the flavor and the keeping quality.

Windsor Cheese Salt enables you to salt the curd just right, because it dissolves slowly and evenly—stays in the curd—and because it is pure and clean and good.

Windsor Cheese Salt is cheap, because, being ALL SALT, it goes further.

Make your cheese bring you better prices by using



For Sale A First-Class Creamery, 36 miles West of Toronto. Good make. No opposition. A going concern. Owner must go West. Will accept \$3,000. Address all replies to:

BOX 458 FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

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

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

WANTED—CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream delivered at any Express Office.

We Pay All Charges, Furnish Cans, Pay Accounts Promptly. Ice Not Essential. Write for particulars.

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO. LTD., 11 Church St., Toronto

Workers Wanted

We will want a man or woman (we can use a boy or girl too) to represent Farm and Dairy at your Fall Fair.

Good Pay

will be given to one who can get new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

Write us to-day if you are the person who can take hold of this work and make it go. Liberal Cash Commissions to anyone working for us on either part or full time.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

the public informed regarding the nature of the preservatives on the farm, the contention of the vendors as to the comparatively harmless nature of them will prevail and purchaser, dealer, and consumer may all be adding preserving material to the same milk, and thus render it wholly unfit for use.

The use of preservatives in milk intended for cheese factories cannot be condemned too strongly. It not only encourages carelessness, but the man who does it decreases the yield of cheese from all the milk put into the same vat, for any material added to milk that will keep it from souring will prevent normal coagulation of all the milk with which it may be mixed. Consequently, it is to the interest of any farmer to see to it that his neighbor does not use these materials. Again, preservatives may be added in sufficient quantity to check the lactic acid fermentation, and thus the milk does not sour, but other undesirable germs may develop and cause bad flavors which will give the cheesemaker much trouble.

IS SODA HARMFUL?

It is argued by many that a little soda can do no possible harm to the milk, and yet it helps to keep it sweet. Soda is an alkaline substance and a comparatively small amount of it will seriously interfere with normal coagulation of milk. Further, it prevents milk from souring by neutralizing the lactic acid as it is formed and produces conditions favorable for the development of many undesirable germs and bad flavors result. When such milk is mixed with that received from other patrons, not only the yield of cheese may be reduced, but the quality will also be affected, and, consequently, the cheesemaker and patrons all suffer loss.

It is impossible to go into all the ill effects of preservatives in milk, but sufficient has been indicated to show that no man should be allowed to put any preserving material into milk, whether intended for town or city customers or for factory use.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

ONLY a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like sweetened timber, never gives.

George Herbert

Why We Left the Farm

(Continued from last week)

LOUIS made light of my household tragedies, telling me Dora was doing the things he expected me to do when we first started to keep house; and, since he had made up his mind to see those things done, they were not troubling him in the least! When I became really distressed he sympathized with and comforted me as well as he could.

The remembrance of the kindness and patience with which he met every discomfort from me was the greatest help to me through the hard years that followed. For I could always realize that the real Louis was a good, kind man, and that only the hard requirements of farm life made him seem different.

A year from the day we moved into our new home our first baby was born. The roads, always in a fearful state at that season of the year, were then quite impassable. We had to send for an ignorant, stupid quack, whose sole recommendation was that he lived five miles nearer than a good doctor. I passed through two days of torment such as I hope even lost souls are not called upon to bear.

Though far more dead than alive when my baby was placed in my arms, I still had consciousness enough left to feel that I could get "bear all things, endure all things" for this, my own child. Louis voiced the same feeling in his own way a day or two afterward when he said playfully to the baby:

"Well, young lady, this old farm has got to get up and hustle after this to provide for your future."

I did not regain my usual buoyant health that summer. Before baby was two months old my cook had left me. She said she was sick; but the fact was she had learned enough from me to seek a place in town, and she was promptly did. We were too busy to hunt for another, feeling—as we did—that the search would be long, if not also rather fruitless.

And we lived near town. I could have sent out the washing and the sewing and had a woman in once a week to help me clean. As it was, the nearest laundry was twelve miles away, and no woman within ten miles of us was poor enough to do other people's work.

WHEN FAMILY PRIVACY IS IMPOSSIBLE

My husband had thrown himself into the farming with great vigor; and a sense of fairness, if nothing else, would have spurred me to keep even pace with him and do my part. So I made a study of systematizing my work; I made every movement count, as far as possible, toward some definite end.

My first care was baby. Nothing ever prevented me from keeping her immaculately clean, healthy, and happy. That I did not have leisure to envy her lowliness, and watch her little mind and body develop before my love, grieved me; but I told myself that this was the common lot of mo-

thers. That some who did have the leisure chose to spend it in social dissipations instead was to me unthinkable.

Besides doing the housework as I did the summer before, I was also trying to raise chickens enough for our own use. A man born and bred on the farm would as soon think of buying champagne for his table as chickens, though nobody likes to eat them better than he. Louis had bought me an incubator and a brooder, and I was highly successful with them. They took up more of my time than the old setting hens, but were less unpleasant to handle.

The young fruit vines we had planted last year were now bearing. Abundant strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries were to be picked. What we could not eat I must can or preserve. When I say I canned or preserved fruit I am dealing in terms of gallons and bushels—not the tiny glasses or pint jars town women use when they are canning. Moreover, it was all done over a wood range; and the carrying of the wood and water necessary was not the least part of the work. Though I had usually filled the wood-box and the water-bucket before leaving the house, they both seemed to be empty always.

"If the house were to catch fire this bucket would be the first thing to burn," he would sometimes good-naturedly grumble as he picked up the empty pail and started for the well.

Some of the men in the community were not so considerate of their wives. I had one neighbor—a second wife—whose husband, an ex-legislator called "highly educated" because he was a university man, was reputed to be worth seventy thousand dollars. Their cookstove was so old and dilapidated that three of its four legs were gone, and had been replaced by bricks, and it leaked ashes at every pore. He would never have her wood cut, and she was too proud to cut it herself. I have been in her kitchen when she had one eaten, and the treacherous stick in the stove for fuel, the rest of the branch projecting half-way across the room and supported by two chairs. As the end in the stove burned off, the remainder was gradually fed into the fire until the supporting chairs could be safely removed. Then another branch was brought to requisition. Poor woman! She is now dead, like her predecessor; and their well-preserved husband is industriously seeking a third wife.

I went absolutely nowhere that summer. The spring was late, and during the first rush of plowing my buggy horse was impressed—and

somehow it was never convenient to restore her to me. Sunday Louis professed to be too tired to go to church, and I did not insist on going. Secretly I preferred to spend this precious leisure in the intimate companionship of my baby or in reading when she was asleep. Louis spent the day in riding over the farm and planning the week's work. We had to give up reading together in the evening, as he never came home before bedtime. My work-hardened hands refused to do my bidding at the piano, so I scarcely ever attempted to play. I passionately loved music, and to have to give it up was one of my most disheartening experiences. Of course we never had time for the pleasant walks in the woods and along the hedgerow now. We had a large, shady yard, and for her health's sake I kept baby out-of-doors most of the time; but neither of us ever got outside the yard.

That winter Louis brought the adjoining one hundred and sixty acres that he had often spoken of needing. The next spring, when hiring the new hands, he said to me:

"Eleanore, can't you let two of the men eat in the house for the next three months? They can sleep over the toolshed and you will not be bothered with them except at meal-time. I don't care if they come earlier if part of them are right here with me." At my dismayed look, he continued: "You know we have got to work harder to pay for that land."

So we took to getting up at four o'clock and there were four extra men to feed instead of two. They brought mud and bad odors into the house, and only had washed their faces and hands and wiped the rest of the dirt on the kitchen towels, so I was obliged to change them every meal. They ate in a slovenly manner, and the poor cleanliness presented its usual attractive appearance. What little conversation they held was about crops and crop conditions. My dining-room had become only a place for the work-steps.

I had begun to suggest modern improvements for the house immediately after starting housekeeping and mentioned them again and again as the work grew heavier, but always told to "wait until we get out of debt." Now it is a fact that hardly any of the big farmers are ever out of debt. When they are used to that happy state of there is always a new piece of land to buy or new improvements in farm buildings or equipment to make. Rarely, indeed, is a sum large enough to provide bath, kitchen sink, furnace, and lights forthcoming for the home. The farmhouse is really the most important workshop on the place and invariably has the most advanced and labor-saving machinery—in this spite of the fact that the women of the family must do the work in the house while that elsewhere is done by hired laborers.

I began to look pretty bad. Aside from the fact that I no longer had the time to dress as carefully as before, to arrange my hair becomingly or fix the little accessories that are so much to a woman's appearance, I was so tired all the time that I looked positively ill. Louis felt called upon to remark on it.

"You work too hard by trying to keep things so clean. Let things go more. Eat off an oilcloth. Let the men eat their dessert on their plates, that's the best way to use 'em."

That we should have to eat off the oilcloth, and mix our pudding with the meat and vegetables on our own

plates, did not seem to occur to him to be an objection to the plan. We had an unusually good crop that year. We nearly paid for the one hundred and sixty acres in the fall, and Louis promptly bought eighty more, three miles from home. He also went to market and bought feeders—cattle to fatten on the abundant corn we had raised that summer. This necessitated keeping hands in the house as a winter, as feeding requires great care—the men mowing may be lost. Of course the men could not sleep over the toolhouse in winter; so I had to prepare two extra bedrooms for the winter, to demonstrate manly farmers, they do not over their living room when not at work. The farm had now invaded the whole house. We had had no such privacy in our family life as boarding-house keepers.

All this time I hired help in the house whenever I could get anybody, which was not very often, for I did not stay with me long when I got them. "The work is too hard!" was their invariable excuse. In vain I pointed out to them that they did not do nearly so much as I was compelled to do when I had no help, for I was never idle even when they were with me. One of them remarked indignantly that there was no sign of her nose. She didn't propose to work herself to death for a lot of hired hands, even if I did!

THE TRAGEDY OF A KITCHEN SINK

LOUIS was not the least bit stingy about paying house-servants. He always wanted me to have them if they could be got without losing time from the farm work. Since the first summer of our marriage he had never done any of the laborious work, superintending the farm took all his time, and his labor was delegated to the men employed for the purpose. This was right and proper. The point is, conditions on the farm were such that he could get workers and I could not.

I had gradually got into the way of other country people; and a glance at these ways are almost a necessity. Fruit and vegetables have to be raised in abundance to supply the farm table if these things are ever to appear there fresh, and it would be a wanton mismanagement to throw away the surplus. Since the fire I had canned stuff for winter. You have to kill your own hogs to have ham, bacon, and lard of the best quality. After the nightmare of hog-killing, it must be made into soap or other wasted. Turkeys, chickens, and eggs must be supplied for the table. It is really more trouble to provide than to make a big grocery bill. Milk and butter are used abundantly for the home. Skimmed milk is absolutely essential to the raising of the young pigs. Who would think of feeding the cream to them, also, instead of making it into golden butter for the market basket?

In fact, the greater part of my neighbor women paid all grocery bills with these things; and some of them even had enough left to buy some longer or piece of furniture occasionally.

It was about this time that I began to feel the strain of farm life in my spirit. Heretofore, though it usually went to the bone, it did not every bone and muscle and joint of my discomfort was almost wholly physical. I adored my husband and my baby. We had good health and no work week.

(Continued next week)

The ironing table should be of height suitable for a woman to stand on enough to cause the worker to stand in a stooped position, nor so high as to necessitate the lifting of the shoulders while ironing.

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How a Farm

T. G. Raynor.

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The Upward Look

How a Farmer Can Reckon His Tithes

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

"Oh," says Farmer Jones, "I believe in this tithing plan to forward the extension of God's kingdom; but I cannot see how a farmer can work out such a plan. It is easy for a man on salary to strike his tithes, but when you come to keep track of what it costs to live on the farm and the numerous other problems which confront him in buying and selling, I cannot see how a satisfactory basis can be arranged."

There is no question but that it is a big problem. It can be solved in a measure at least if the farmer is willing to accept the principle and make an attempt.

Every farmer is a producer of wealth, and what he produces has a value which can be easily arrived at. The responsibility rests with some one to tithes all that is produced.

In some cases what the farmer produces is the manufacturer's raw material, and in a measure it is possible that in whole or in part it may be tithed. However, in the little thought, I believe the problem can be solved in the hardest cases. Some system of keeping farm accounts would be a good thing for the farmer to practice as well.

It might be objected, for instance, that there would be too much trouble to keep account of all the butter, eggs, meat, fruit, etc., which a farmer would use on his table. Its value should surely be tithed. Unless it were so some people who live up everything would have nothing to give. Instead of keeping a detailed account all through the season a fair average might be arrived at by taking a month in winter and one in summer and reckoning the balance of the year on that basis.

In the case of raising stock for sale, instead of estimating the value of the felder and coarse grains every year, the price of the animal sold would represent its value. It is clear too that any outlay of money for labor, in farm machinery and so forth should be deducted before the tithes is levied as wages should be tithed by the wage-earner and the profits on the machinery by the agent and manufacturer. Some might claim that taxes should be deducted. This is an open question. As the money goes to a source that provides for protection of life, property and education, it would appear that the one who pays the taxes should tithes it. On the other hand, those who administer the law, teach, etc., receive it as salary, and therefore should tithes it. Perhaps there would be no harm in tithes it twice anyway as, if the tithing law is binding, then one only begins to give after the tithes is paid, which is really a debt.

Another intricate problem that might come up is—should a farmer who owns his farm buildings and farm tithes a fair rental for his buildings as compared with a tenant farmer for instance who pays a rental on the farm he works on? As a rule the rental of a farm is based on the land value and not on the buildings. Moreover, the cost of the buildings may have been tithed some time. Such a question might be considered as a tithes matter. It is only raised with the view of showing that there are problems to solve, but that the willing mind will find a way out of the difficulties and will so adjust the tithes that it will not be said of them that they are robbing God.

What would be the result if all tho

farmers were to bring their tithes into the storehouse? The promise in Malachi would hold good. God would open the windows of heaven and blessing, both temporal and spiritual, would be poured out. There would be no need for the pay socials, tea meetings, etc., and questions would not be raised each year about the deficit. The messengers of the Cross would be better paid and still there would be money enough left to send sufficient missionaries into the foreign and home field to evangelize the world in this generation.

Church Going a Blessing

"Some people seem to neglect attending church and its work and never think one thing about it," says a writer in the Farmer's Review. "Let me tell you that a church-going, keep-at-it church member is the one who gets ahead in the spiritual sense and who gets the most blessings out of this life.

"I know some mothers of large families who say they cannot get the family out in time for Sunday morning Sunday School, and there's no use trying. Let us not forget that our children will be in after years what we are teaching them now and the way we are setting an example before them."

"Some may say I have no children; wherefore, my advice. Not so. I have been married six years, and have been the mother of four children, three living and one dead. Sunday morning never comes without preparation being made beforehand to attend church, which begins at 9:30. Maybe you will say I have help or nothing else to do. In the first I would answer, yes; I have help from One who can help me; but, I have no help in the way of hired servants or maids. I am a farmer's wife with all kinds of farm work to do—washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, etc.

"Let us not think we have too much else to do go to church. This world is the dressing room wherein we are to get ready for a greater and better beyond."

About Punishing Children

Mrs. C. S. B.

There is such an ado now a days about punishing children. Some authorities are opposed to punishment, while others are in favor of it; professing different kinds at different degrees. But the more I see of children, the more I am convinced that in many families punishment is unknown and the children show it. It is lamentable fact, and it will do but a detriment to the child, and probably a disgrace to the parents.

Several days ago I spent a few hours in the home of a friend where there were three small children; Johnnie, the oldest, about five, had deliberately struck Mammie, and she began to cry, and when asked what was the matter, said "Johnnie struck me." "Why did you strike her?" asked the mother. "Because she was in my way," said he. "Well you might have gone around her," said the mother, and that was all there was of that.

Shortly after that the baby of two, picked up off the floor some plaything and Mammie jerked that away from him, causing a spell of crying. "Now Mammie that was not very nice of you," said the mother. In neither of these cases, punishment was given, but these children not do when older if allowed to lord it over the younger brother and sister in that way. I felt like taking them in hand myself, or giving the matter a rest, but I did neither one. Had they been my children, I surely should have

punished them. I do not believe in much whipping, only when nothing else will answer. Then give a good spanking or use a switch around the legs so that it will smart for a while. In the case of Johnnie I should have told him to go and tell Mammie that he was sorry that he struck her and that he wouldn't do it again, and if he refused to do that he would be obliged to go to bed supperless, as I would withhold something that would be a punishment. But the best way is if you tell him to apologize, if necessary make him up and compel him to do it, right at that time. Apologizing is about the severest punishment to be inflicted, and Mammie, I surely should have compelled her to give back the plaything to her baby brother and say she was sorry.

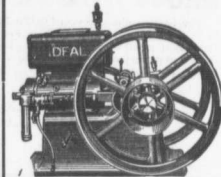
RUINATION OF TEMPER

In some families children are always teasing and making each other cry. This can easily be prevented, and should never be allowed, as there is no surer way of ruining the temper and causing a disagreeable disposition than by teasing and tormenting. I think if children were more properly trained and controlled at home there would be less occasion for sending them to reform school and to juvenile courts. Neither would there be so many serious accidents, for most of them are caused by carelessness and disregard of the laws and rules which should govern every home.—Indiana Farmer.

Children's dresses of brown holland or linen may be kept from fading in this manner: Add a little strong cold soap to the starch whenever the dresses are laundered. They will never become "washed out" and faded.

GASOLINE ENGINES

1 to 20 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Tractor



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Send us your address and we will tell you how to get \$3 a day sure. Write us for full particulars. We will send you a list of the names of the people who are getting \$3 a day sure. Write us for full particulars. We will send you a list of the names of the people who are getting \$3 a day sure.

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Save you money

Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen. If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Collars write us enclosing money 25c. for brand 50¢ per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for our style book.

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

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

And Prof. Hershey's analysis is the proof of purity—'99.99/100 to 100% of pure cane sugar with no impurities whatever'. Insist on having "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" at your grocer's.

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The **DAVIES Co. Ltd.**
Wm. Davies Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

Have City Conveniences

REPLACE the pestilent, draughty, by dangerous and offensive out-of-door closet with an indoor closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flushing system. Have city conveniences in your home. Safest family health by installing a



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Sanitary and Odorless

"Tweed" Closet can be installed in the bath room, cellar, or any other convenient place in house, merely requiring in the water supply pipe for ventilation, and a chimney hole. "Tweed" Liquid Chemical, used in connection with "Tweed" Closets is both a disinfectant and a have been sold in Canada. Send for illustrated price list.

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Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Scotch, English and Irish. Party arrives about Aug. 5th, Sept. 2nd and weekly after.

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

IT is the reputation which "BAKER" Wind Engines have fairly won and steadily held ever since their first appearance on the market, 30 years ago, that should be considered. They are famous for their durability, simplicity of construction and easy running. "BAKER" Wind Engines are so designed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle, requisite them to jump in the lightest breeze. Its ball-bearing turntable and self-regulating device, which is covered with a cast shell, protecting same from rust, is a feature that has placed "BAKER" Mills in the lead. Let the H. C. Co. agent give you complete information, or write for booklet.

We make a full line of Steel Towers, Galvanized Steel Tanks, Pumps, Pneumatic Water Systems, Spray Pumps and Gas and Gasoline Engines.

The Heller-Aller Company
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

OUR HOME CLUB

The Hired Man's Idea

"The Doctor" caps the case of Health versus Flies in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy. Of course, I don't know much about the germs, etc., etc., that a fly carries around on its legs, but I do know that there is nothing disgusts me more than to have to fight with a swarm of flies for something to eat.

Threshing has recently started in our locality, and the boss sent me over to the next concession to help a man out for a day. That dinner! I won't forget it in a good while. There was lots of stuff there to eat that was good, and it was cooked well, but you could hardly see anything for flies. Butter, milk, preserves, anything you happened to want, it was a case of first kiss the flies. I have been in quite a few other places returning work and so forth, where conditions were similar, but not quite so bad as this. I must say for my boss that he has screen doors and screen windows, and there is death waiting for any fly that gets inside of either. This latter is due to the carefulness of the boss's wife.

children in the night, and gets up from four to six a.m.; interests, none outside of home, has no diversions in home. Worries—Children are growing away from her, think her dowdy and old-fashioned; husband wonders why she doesn't look as young as her older unmarried sister. Disappointments—Has no way of getting away from home; would like to join neighborhood club; rats destroy chickens; pigs and chickens destroyed flower beds. Romance—Fine woman being spoiled for lack of cultivation; good start for case of melancholia. No organic trouble. Worn out.

"Well?" queried the husband.

"Does it apply?"

"What do you put up with this ail for?" asked the doctor. "To get good feed in convenient form for winter, eh? How about the manure spreader?" To save work and get plant food to the ground in good condition, you say? I suppose you use your centrifugal to put the ground in shape for feeding the plant? Looks as if you put lots of time and money getting food to your ground and cattle. Did you ever think of the food your wife gets?"

He confessed he hadn't, but the doctor had told him so. "It's bad for the digestion to eat what's left when everyone is through," advised the doctor.

He confessed he hadn't, but the doctor had told him so. "It's bad for the digestion to eat what's left when everyone is through," advised the doctor.

of wild flowers? Have you made her a flower garden and fenced out the pigs and chickens?"

"You hate to see your machinery exposed to the weather or a good tool dulled. Have you sheltered your machinery from unnecessary exposure, have you by your indifference to them dulled her senses to the finest expression of life—the subtle charm of childhood, nature, art and music."

"You wear your wife to look neat. Did you ever think your don't look over neat yourself sometimes when you sit at the table in your overalls, and perhaps keep on the boots you wore around the barnyard?"

"Your wife wants to go to church and visit the neighbors. Have you provided her with a driving horse? If you haven't done all these things, you had better. Your wife is worn out; she has tried her best, but she hasn't had enough to look forward to. Women must have some purpose to lift them out of the grim farm life, or they break down. Your wife must make more of her, and she'll get it, otherwise, I won't answer for the consequences."

In after years the formerly worn-out woman told of a loving husband, garden fence, a flower garden and a driving horse saved her from a sad spell; her husband told her a three-dollar doctor bill saved her a million-dollar wife.

Another Old Clock

Jan. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

There is another old clock that the writer has often seen and this clock has been in the Campbell family for more years than the present members can reckon, perhaps 200 years. It was made in Germany, and stands up six or seven feet high. It is set in a very large, and altogether it is quite a curiosity. It is now in the home of Mrs. Sullivan, of Talbotville, an old lady over four score years. Her father, the late Mr. Campbell, came in possession of the clock about 100 years ago. He was then living near Kingston. Some time later he moved to Thornhill, and from there to Columbus, O., and about 75 years ago came back to Canada, this time settling near St. Thomas.

But it is not only the Campbell family clock was never forgotten. It has ticked the seconds and struck the hours; with freedom and regularity, whether going so under the Union Jack or Stars and Stripes. Experts who have examined it critically pronounce it good for centuries to come. So this is indeed both a grandfather's and grandmother's clock combined in one.

Weights and Measures

Two tablespoonfuls of butter make one ounce-half pound.

Four tablespoonfuls of flour make one ounce.

Four cups sifted flour make one pound.

One cup of butter packed solid equals one-half pound.

One cup of granulated sugar weighs one-half pound.

Five medium eggs without shells make one-half pound; or four with shells, plus one-half pound.

One cup of chopped meat packed solid weighs one-half pound.

One cup of milk or water is equal to one-half pound.

In nearly every recipe, unless it calls for a few ounces, a tablespoonful or teaspoonful means that the substance should rise above the level as much as the spoon rounds under. To measure half a spoonful dip the level of the spoon and for a quarter take half of this.

A Good Method of Fighting the Fly

Mrs. C. B. Tracy, of Colborne, Ontario, writes us that she is having good success trapping flies in her home, dairy and stables. She purchased her trap at Eaton's for \$2.5. She recommends this method of conducting the "swat the fly" campaign from experience.

I always knew that flies were a great source of danger. Now I am positively frightened of them. I would suggest that all hired men I would like to work for the man who is so mean to put screening over his doors and windows. The papers say that we hired men are the aristocrats in the country nowadays, and if so, we could not use our power to better advantage than by joining the "swat the fly" campaign.

"ANOTHER HIRED MAN."

Does Your Husband Need This Lesson?

A farmer's wife was tired all the time, when she got up and when she went to bed. Everything worried her; she scolded the children and her husband, and she cried because she had no help. She couldn't remember what she read; even the minister's sermons were but a string of words. So her husband took her to the doctor, who examined her as carefully as a machinist examines a fine piece of machinery. "Come and see me at the office," he said to the husband, when he had finished his examination.

The husband went. The doctor showed him a card from his filing cabinet on which he had diagnosed the case, as follows: "Mrs. Blank—Age 40, looks 50; complexion sallow; eyes dull; figure stooped; children three; appetite poor (usually eats after family are through); food doesn't nourish; sleep disturbed, looks after

vised the doctor. "Couldn't you take a little more time at the table and eat with her?"

ANOTHER SIMILE

"I saw you taking down some machinery to-day; what were you oiling it for? So it wouldn't rust and get out of running order! That's right; take care of your tools; but, say, did you ever think what a fine piece of machinery the body is? It would be worth a lot to you if you'd keep your wife in as good running order as your machinery. You know you work hard, and there's lots of work to be done, but you don't expect a two-horse engine to do the work of a four-horse, even in a busy season, do you? You'd find some way out of putting a mare with a colt in the harness too early, even in harvest, wouldn't you? Your wife has worked too hard and brought you a fine family, besides."

"What were you doing with that trotting colt the other day? Trying to get the best you could out of him by good feed and careful grooming and housing? Did you ever try to get the best possibilities of living out of your wife? Have you helped her cultivate the faculties God gave her making a home and being a mother?"

"When she married you she was a musician. Did you tell her you wanted her to keep that talent in working order to make life sweeter for you both? She loves beauty. Did you ever stop to let her to enjoy the beauty of the sunset or the small and slight

OUR FARM

Current PRINCE OF PRINGS

RICHMOND, J. MacL.

deal weather but delirious having sent to be made being saved for but that is evi- what, especially on account of S. Potatoes and to be an excellent also—J. D. McE.

SIDNEY CROSS rest is well under more bountiful

R. F. D. from the carriage are a very good crop of alfalfa very few in plant rain—J. K. ELEMAS

ST. ELMO, A. Have come and proved to be a fair of saved in flour Institute in good field a social on Monday, 12th.—W

WENTWORTH KIRKWALL, A. or three weeks difficulty in find was rather a poor is a fairly in the straw and spring grain is of fields of buckwheat and roots are a other years, but now. Put them will fall—C. A. W.

NORFOLK ERIE VIEW, rains the order was common it is standing late and other ly good crop. Flies are selling is sold and dis- of the year. Look the scarcity of

HURO BLYTH, August great deal of rain is now being harvesting Barley well, while and some of it

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence invited. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

RICHMOND, July 18.—The very unfavorable weather during the past two weeks delayed haying so that there is a good deal to be made yet. A lot of timothy is being saved for seed. Grain is doing well there is evidence of rust on the early cut wheat, especially the bearded varieties, on account of so much wet, cold weather. Potatoes and turnips look well. Cherries are an excellent crop. Apples are good also.—J. D. McL.

ONTARIO HASTINGS CO., ONT. SIDNEY CROSSING, July 15.—The harvest is well under way, and has proved more bountiful than expected. Hay is

be a good fair crop. The field crop competition fields were judged last week. All kinds of live stock are doing well, as there is plenty of pasture since the recent heavy downpour of rain. A good apple crop is not general. Some localities have heavy crops, while others run light to practically nothing.—R. E. S.

GREY CO., ONT. ATYON, August 2.—Fall wheat is nearly all gathered. The sample is very good and many fields will yield well. The heavy snowfall in the winter protected the wheat here, whereas it was frozen out farther south. The Heslar fly did not injure it very much. Corn is very backward owing to lack of sunning. Oats and barley are billing well.—T. MURPHY, August 9.—Grasshoppers are very bad here, and are doing considerable injury to oats and turnips. Fall wheat was a fair crop and is all harvested. There are a few farmers beginning to underdrain here, and several others need to. The O. A. C. has made a few drain

circulation when their vegetable crop is harvested.—J. E. O.

CALDER, July 23.—A lumber firm bought 100 acres of timber on a farm near here for \$100 an acre, bought a sawmill in, and are now busy cutting up the logs. It makes lively times around, for many men and teams are employed. The writer saw on J. J. Jones' farm a large binder in use, cutting wheat. The binder was drawn by four big Clyde horses, and appeared to cut a swath ten feet wide. It kept a gang of men bumping to shock the wheat up. This farm is composed of several heavy and big machines are required. One field of oats seen growing on it of 30 or 40 acres is just splendid, several bushels to the bushel. The heavy rains of late have given plenty of water and freshened up the pasture.—J. E. O.

ESSEX CO., ONT. ARNER, August 10.—The weather the past few weeks has been very wet and cold. Corn and tobacco are very backward as a result, and according to present indications, both will be a light crop, especially tobacco, which is almost a failure. Oat harvest is on, but the wet is making it difficult to save. Pastures are good and there is an extra good deal of young clover. Prices are: Hogs, \$8.25; new wheat, 90c; oats, 50c.—A. L. A.

R. OF P. TESTS FOR JULY

Netherland D-Sol Witrede (7665), at 5y 374; milk, 13,075 lbs.; fat, 429.6 lbs. Owned by J. M. Wyn Patter. Angus DeSol (6440), at 7y 3394; milk, 12,639.6 lbs.; fat, 407.21 lbs. Owned by J. M. Van Patter. Johanna Red D-Sol (6223), at 6y, milk, 12,466.5 lbs.; fat, 453.12 lbs. Owned by W. L. Lamkin. Three-Year-Old Class Kathleen D-Sol (9722), at 3y 174; milk, 13,703.5 lbs.; fat, 449.70 lbs. Owned by A. A. Johnston. Lady Fairmont Posch (10749), at 3y 374; milk, 12,386.6 lbs.; fat, 380.9 lbs. Owned by F. L. Burrill.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary



POSTAL WAGON

Rural Free Delivery as it is in the United States

The carriers are equipped with outfits especially designed for the work as seen in the illustration. On most routes stamps are sold and letters registered. We have not yet reached this stage of mail delivery in Canada, but we are getting there.

a very good crop, and will help out the feed situation a lot. Fall wheat is very good. Barley and oat straw are short and very few pieces of good corn are seen. Bookwheat is a very good crop. The small fruit crop is abundant. Potatoes are very few in the hill. We have abundant rain.—J. K.

GLENGARRY CO., ONT. ST. ELMO, August 10.—Heavy rains have come and the large acreage of late sowing will be greatly helped. Hay proved a fair crop and was generally saved in good condition. Our Women's Institute is flourishing and propose to hold a social on Mr. F. McKewen's lawn Monday, 12th.—W. E. McK.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT. KIRKWALD, August 15.—The past two or three weeks have seen quite a showery and several farmers experienced some difficulty in finishing haying. Wheat was rather a poor crop, but spring grain is fairly heavy crop. Oats are long in the straw and well headed. Very little spring grain is cut as yet. Some splendid fields of bookwheat are to be seen. Corn and roots are nearly a month behind other years, but are growing splendidly now. Pastures will be quite plentiful this fall.—C. A. W.

NORFOLK CO., ONT. ERIE VIEW, August 9.—Heavy, cold rains the order of the day. Wheat harvest has commenced and wheat is mostly cut. It is standing in fields in shock. Potatoes and other vegetables will be a fairly good crop. Poultry are doing well. Hogs are selling at \$7.50 a cwt. Weather is cold and disagreeable for this season of the year. Local butchers complain of the scarcity of meat.—B. R.

HURON CO., ONT. BLYTH, August 12.—There has been a great deal of rain the last two weeks, and it is now beginning to interfere with harvesting. Barley is all sitting in the fields yet, while wheat is mostly all in, and some of it threshed. Oats promise to

average surveys and there were about 30 present at a demonstration here recently.—L. T.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT. WHITE OAK, August 14.—The cheese business is flourishing at this point, and good herds of cows are in evidence. The land is well adapted for pasturing, and the water supply is abundant. One farmer who put up a silo last fall told the writer that he did not consider it worth his money "For," said he, "I had a lot of corn, and a heavy stock to winter, and eat much hay. Therefore I spent \$100 in building my silo, and got through the winter splendidly, while my neighbors, in about my own fix, paid over \$100 each for hay to bring their stock through the winter. Now I have my silo to the good, and ready for my corn crop." Quite a number of farmers last spring, and some older horses went the stage of action also. The writer counted of cows are the 100 mark. They are fed on N.W. frozen wheat.—J. E. O.

INDIANA, August 15.—Throughout the Indian reservation the great 'Heinz Pickle Co.' has got the Indians interested in growing vegetables for them. Cucumbers, onions, beans, etc. are coming along by the most amazing quantities for their use. Cucumbers are mostly in evidence, and these are in patches from one up to four and five acres. They are all sown in rows eight feet apart, and are worked by the disk harrows. To a grower like the writer they appear too good to pass, but I guess the firm knows best. Just near the river, and beside the B. R. tracks, a great herd of swine are in course of construction to handle the product of the acres under contract. The land all around is a rich, sandy loam, and is certainly well adapted for the purpose. It is now put up, and the Indians will be much benefited by the money put in

Economize on Milk for Calves and Make More Money

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

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

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

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA



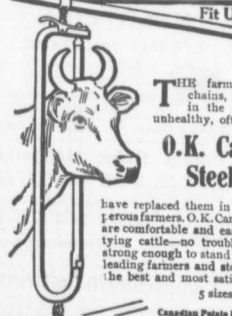
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Fit Up Your Barn With These Old Reliable Stanchions.

THE farmer of today knows that chains, halters and wooden stalls in the cow barns are expensive, unhealthy, often dangerous makeshifts.

O.K. Canadian U-Bar Steel Stanchions

have replaced them in the modern barns of progressive farmers. O.K. Canadian Swinging Stanchions are comfortable and easy for cattle—have time in tying cattle—no trouble to latch and unlatch—strong enough to stand rough usage. Used by the leading farmers and stockmen for years—because the best and most satisfactory stanchion on the market.

5 sizes—write for new catalogue. P.

Canadian Peto Machinery Co., Limited. Call Ont.

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Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 36 insertions during twelve months.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE—Write John W. Child, Carleton Place, R. F. D. No. 1. YORKSHIRE FIGS, all ages, either cast or Choice Young Boars, fit for service. Also Bows of all ages, bred and heavy with the best of Berkshire Woodstock, Ontario. HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headers. Shows, three months and under. Hastings, Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

HOLSTEINS—Young stock for sale. Sires by Imperial Pauline Clebide, whose 15 concert dams average 25.20 lbs. butter in 7 days.—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont. HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTH'S of P. and R. of M. Dunn, sired by Sir Lyons Hungerveld Segis. His dam's record 35% lbs. His sire King Segis.—J. McClench, Willswale. CLEVELANDS—Home of Acme (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Segis Clebide, nearest 7 dams 7 lbs. butter per week, and Broken Wheel Ponies.—R. B. Hild, O.R.E. P.O. Manchester, Ont. Myria, C.P.R.

HOLSTEINS

Ourville Holstein Herd

Present offering—**Bull Caesar**, five months old and younger, from our great bull, **Dutchland Colantha Sir Alshaker**.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS,
ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST - ONT.

HOLSTEINS

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

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect

T. H. RUSSELL Genav, Ohio
U.S.A.

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Kordyke, Rag Apple Kordyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, for sale; 180 head in herd. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N.Y.

May Echo Has Made 31.34 lbs.

butler in 7 days and 726.5 lbs. Write for full descriptions, or better come and inspect.

We also offer **Cydesites**, 3 four-year-old stallions, 2 years and a few All-Excellent individuals of popular breeding.

Old Hackneys, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, two sires, 3 years old and one mare, 4 years old. We will be pleased to answer your enquiry as to breeding, description and price.

ALLISON STOCK FARM

W. P. Allison Chesterville, Ont.

Purchased Registered Holstein Cattle
The Greatest Dairy Breed
4200 lbs. and 11 months record
Holstein Friesian Assn. Box 148, Bathurst, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

We are offering several Young Bulls of the choicest breeding and individuality. They are sired by our son of **Colantha Johanna** Lad, and their dams are sired by our son of **Pictoria** **Hottel** Count DeKol. The farm is only one hour from Toronto. Come and inspect.

Recorded bulls: Count **Hengerveld Payne DeKol** and **Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona E. F. OSLER**. - - **BRONTE, ONT.**

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Butter crop of pure-bred **Johanna Bull** One and a limited number of **Hifers**, whose three nearest sires have sired **May Echo**, **Yula**, **Key** **B**, **butler in 7 days**, **R.O.C.** **B**, **in 11 months** (records recorded). **Births** **1912** **lbs.** **R (P)** **as a senior** **two-year-old** **record**, **25.50** **lbs.** **butler** **at 4 years** (world's record). **Prices** **reasonably** **and** **All** **correspondence** **promptly** **and** **carefully** **attended.**

WM. A. SHAW, BOX 13, FOXBORO, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Leading sire, **King Johanna Pontiac Kordyke**, records of **Write** **us** **for** **names** **of** **nearest** **dams** **of** **his** **sire** **and** **eight** **of** **their** **sisters**, **11** **in** **all**, **average** **33.35**, **and** **include** **six** **past** **and** **present** **world's** **champions.**

Prison **DeKol** **Poosh**; **dam** **was** **champion** **two** **years** **in** **succession** **at** **Guelp** **dairy** **test.** **Young** **Bulls** **for** **sale.** **Inspection** **invited.**

J. W. RICHARDSON - - **CALEDONIA, Ont.**

MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 3000 of the best in the few hours time. The place to buy if you want one of our car load. Drop a card

GORDON H. MANHARD - - **MANHARD, ONT.**

C ark's Station, C. P. R.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, August 19.—Whole-sale men in all lines report a fair to good business with increasing orders for fall delivery. There is a healthy tone in all markets, but nothing booming.

Crop reports from all over Canada are most promising. Western farmers, so far, have had good weather for harvesting their wheat, and in Ontario and the east growing conditions will not be so good for everything but corn, which needs more warm weather.

The feature of the farmers' market during the past week has been the decline in the price of meat. Other lines are steady to a little stronger.

WHEAT

The United States wheat crop, it is estimated, will be 200,000,000 bushels. The Canadian crop for the three Western provinces will probably be 250,000,000 bushels. This will be a record for both countries. The most serious question facing the Canadian grower is how he will get his crop to market. Scarcity of wheat for immediate delivery with this side has forced the price up half a cent. No. 1 Northern is now quoted at \$1.12; No. 2, \$1.09.12; No. 3, \$1.04.12; feed, from 65c to 65c. Part of the Ontario crop is said to have sprouted in the shock. Millers are quoting 95c to 96c for the old crop and 90c for the new.

COARSE GRAINS

A fair trade has been done in oats this past week, and prices have been advanced half a cent to meet immediate demands. Dealers quote No. 1 extra feed oats at 42.15c; C. W. No. 2, 42.15c; No. 3, 41.15c; Ontario No. 2, 42c outside; 45c here; No. 3, 1c less; barley, 65c to 65c; buckwheat, 70c; rye, 80c; corn, 75c to 84c. At Montreal quotations are as follows: Oats, C. W. No. 2, 42.15c; No. 1 extra feed, 45.15c; No. 3, 44c; corn, 65c, as 22.50; 25.35; barley, malting, 60c; feed, 63c to 64c.

MILL STUFFS

Mill stuffs are steady at the advance made last week. Flour local and foreign demand. Manitoba bran, 52c; shorts, 52c; Ontario bran, 52c; shorts, 52c. On the Montreal market bran is quoted

at \$21; shorts, \$25.50 to \$26 and middlings, \$27 to \$28.

HONEY

Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained honey is 11c to 12c in 60-lb. tins, 11c to 12c in 10-lb. tins; bulk, 10c to 11c; clover, 4.50c to 4.50c per barrel. No. 1 comb honey is \$2.50 a doz.

HIDES AND WOOL

Hides and wool are quoted at country points are: Hides, cured, 11.50c to 12c; green, 10.50c to 11c; lambskins, 35c to 40c; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse, 55c to 57c; calskins, 15c to 17c; shearings, 55c. City prices: No. 3, 15c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 11c.

HAY AND STRAW

More of the new hay crop is now reaching the market and prices are, consequently, but this week shows no decline. Wholesale dealers quote No. 1, old hay, 51c to 51.5c; No. 2, 48c to 51c; No. 3, 51c to 52c; No. 3, 49c to 51c; clover, mixed, 85c to 89c and baled straw, \$10 to \$10.50. All more hay is being received. Retail market, new hay going at 51c to 51.5c; old hay, 48c to 50c; inferior old hay, 51c to 51.5c; straw in bundles, 45c to 51c. At Montreal there is little hay on hand. Supplies have been cleaned out and farmers are too busy to do much shipping. A few lots of new grading No. 1 have sold at 51c to 51.5c. No. 2 is quoted at 51c to 51.50; No. 3, 48c to 51.50 and clover, 51c to 51.50.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Quotations are as follows: Raspberries, 12c; red currants, 7c to 10c; black currants, basket, 75c to 80c; cabbage, crate, \$1.50 to \$1.50; gooseberries, basket, \$1; new potatoes, barrel, \$2.75; tomatoes, basket, 55c to 60c; harvest apples, basket, 35c to 35c; corn, 75c; celery, dozen, 50c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The feature of the egg market this past week has been the large importations from the United States. Eggs are considerably lower in the United States than in Canada, and have been laid down in Toronto at 12.5c to 13.50; gooseberries, basket, \$1; new potatoes, barrel, \$2.75; tomatoes, basket, 55c to 60c; harvest apples, basket, 35c to 35c; corn, 75c; celery, dozen, 50c.

Dressed poultry are quoted wholesale as follows: Live chickens, 15c to 15c; turkey, 11c to 12c; ducks, 11c to 12c; live, 10c to 12c. Retail prices: Spring chickens, 25c; chickens, 15c to 16c; fowl, 15c to 15c; geese, 15c to 15c; ducks, 15c to 12c; turkeys, 15c to 20c.

Dairy prints have advanced. Dealers claim that prices are altogether too high but stress that the heavy and constant demands force them to keep quotations at the level that has prevailed recently. Dairy prints are quoted as follows at 24c to 25c; creamery prints, 27c to 28c and inferior 20c to 21c. On the Farmers' Market choice dairy butter sells at 25c to 26c. A steady demand from the local market and the local cheese market firm and quotations are firm at 14.50c to 14.50c for new large and 14.50c to 14.50c for new twins.

HORSES

Trade is fairly brisk in horse lines, heavy drafters as usual being the kind in greatest demand. On local exchange choice heavy drafters are being \$20 to \$30; fair quality, \$175 to \$220; choice, old weight, \$250 to \$310; fair quality, \$190 to \$235; agricultural, good, \$150 to \$225; fair, \$100 to \$150; extra good, \$125 to \$150; soddiers, 150 to \$275 and drivers, \$130 to \$140.

LIVE STOCK

The last week has been a bad one for cattle shippers. On Monday the receipts of cattle alone numbered over 3,000. None were not sold at all. As is always the case in a tight market, prices were high for the best, but on these prices dropped 25c to 50c below the previous weeks' levels. It is not hard for the processor of outside buyers, particularly from Montreal, there would have been a very large number of cattle carried over. The Tuesday market showed the improvement, but on the following markets of the week there was a general drop of 25c.

There is an unusual condition of affairs

HOLSTEINS

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Herms (5442)

and out of Imported Dam. Born April 23rd, 1908. Large, straight and nicely marked. In calf to a good son of Count Hengerveld Payne DeKol (770).

Also a number of young bulls. One very ready for service, whose grand sire was Johanna Bise 4th Lad (210); and Del's Alshaker's Mercutio Poosh (58). Prices low.

COLLIER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT.
Favrick Station, T.R.R.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from 7 to 10 months old SIBED BY KING IRREBELLE WALKER, whose 3 nearest dams and sister average 100 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS AND 112.9 lbs. in 30 days from dams of likewise breeding, at exceptionally low figures, to make room.

P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

Meet Me

AT Toronto Fair

Should you be an intending exhibitor of live stock and wish to meet with the people who wish to buy your cattle, then let the people know you will be at the Fair!

A small advertisement, size about like this one, will do the trick. Send in your ad, to-day and have it in the Farm and Dairy's great 5th Annual Exhibition Number, out Aug. 29th.

Better attend to this Now.

LILAC HOLSTEIN FARM

Offers young stock, One or a Car Lot.

W. FRED. STURGEON
Glen Buell, Ont.

Bellamy's Sta., C. P. R., Brockville, G. T. R.

Spring Brook TAWMORTHS and HOLSTEINS

Just one more Canby Bull brought 12 months old. Remember His Sire "Bright Eyes" can be traced to the dam of our 7 1/2 lbs. butter, testing over 40 per cent fat. The dam of this young bull has a 3 year old official record of 77 lbs. in 7 days. One week. Color more black than white. Bright eyes and good quality. Price \$125.00 for a quick buyer.

A Tamworth Boars, 4 months old, of best breeding.

A. C. HALLMAN
Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor
SERVICE BULLS;

KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA—Sire King of the Pontiacs; dam, Pontiac Artiss. Record of 77 lbs. in 7 days. 1.57 lbs. butter in 56 days.

PRINCE HENGERVELD PICTURE—Sire of Pictoria's Woodstock Lady; dam, Princess Hengerveld DeKol—\$34 P. A. butter in 7 days; highest record taught of Hengerveld DeKol.

Imperial English Yorkshires from Prize winning stock, and all ages, for sale.

Address correspondence to:

H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Ont.

Jersey Have Be B

Buy a good Jersey to have to experience no speculating chances. That she eats less milk, richer than the milk of all of the other breeds done already in made theories. W milk or butter get a higher per cent of Jerseys out of any other same feeding c

Look into the matter especially, the most Canadian JERSEY BREED, SE

HOLSTEINS

LAKESIDE DAIRY

Present offering from Record or dams; also a few

W.F. BELL, BRITTON
Ontario, Ont.

Going to

Registered Holsteins

Also Come and inspect photos and tabular

GEO. J. NORTHCOTE

Sole Agent
P. N. B. Station.

WHAT

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You are having this

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F. H. MCCULLOUGH

For Sale

thirty cows this

right Grand-dam

in the seven of

Tidy Alshaker

nearest dams average

in 7 days. Price

PETER ARBOREAU

HOLSTEINS A

From B. of P. and

by Sir 3 1/2 lbs. H

J. McKenzie,

WANTED

duce certified milk

Money no object

stating experience

Silver Spring

Box 125.

'LES GREY

HOLSTEIN VAUDOISE

of the J. pail. Old

P. A.

They combine C

Quality and Hater

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DR. L. de L. HART

Jerseys Have Been Proved Best

Buy a good Jersey and you don't have to experiment. There is no speculating as to her performances. There is no doubt but that she eats less and gives better milk, richer in butter fat, than the milk of any other breed. All of the experimenting has been done already. Jersey history is made up of facts—not theories. Whether you sell milk or butter, or both, you'll get a higher percentage of profit out of Jerseys than you can get out of any other breed for the same feeding cost.

Look into the matter. The more you investigate, the more Jerseys you'll buy. Booklet of facts on request.

CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
R. REID, Secy., Berlin, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

LAKEIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

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

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT
Ottawa Hill, Ottawa, Ont.

Going at \$50.00

Registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, various colors and shapes, from a sire of photos and tabulated pedigrees.

Geo. J. NORTHCOOT, "CLARUM BRAE,"
Sollina, Ont.
P.O. Box 18, Stratford, Ont., on the Farm.

WHAT ABOUT

That Auction Sale

Are you having this fall? It will pay you to let us handle it for you.

F. H. MCCULLOUGH & SON, NAPAN, ONT.

For Sale

Twenty-one months old Bull, straight and nice, bred to thirty cows this season; guaranteed all right. Grand-dam's official record over 16 in seven days, and his grand sire, Tidy Abheikh, Montreal, seven, seventy seven days average over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Price to quick buyer, \$75.

PETER ARBOGAST, & SEBASTIANVILLE

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

From E. of P. and B. of M. Dams, sired by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Sire. His dam's record 3 1/2 lbs. His sire King Regis.

J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont.

WANTED

A Competent Herdsman to take charge of 100 mixed Jerseys (Holsteins) to produce certified milk.

Money no object to right man. Apply stating experience and references to

Silver Springs Dairy Farm

Box 125, OTTAWA, ONT.

"LES GRENAUX FARMS"

VAUDREUIL, QUE.

HOLSTEINS—Wanted in the ring and J. the pall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair.

They combine Conformation and Production.

They produce the best milk from our win-ning Bull for sale.

DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, D. BODEN, Prop. Man.

as Exhibition time is drawing near. The return of warm weather may be held largely accountable. The big factor in the decline is that the working man cannot really afford to pay the prices for meat that are being asked. With him it is becoming a question of self-protection to make ends meet at all. Dealers are predicting a dull market for the next few months, but shippers are not inclined to take them seriously.

An average of quotations would be about as follows: Choice export cattle, \$67; butchers' calves, \$65 to \$68; stockers, \$55 to \$57; med. to good, \$55 to \$57; butchers' cows, \$55 to \$58; good, \$55 to \$60; med. to good, \$45 to \$48; bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; feeders, \$3.50 to \$4; stockers, \$3.50 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.75 to \$3.

Choice milk cows are in fair demand at \$40 to \$70, com. to med., \$30 to \$45 and springers, \$40 to \$70. Calves are \$1.50 to \$6.25, according to size and quality.

Lambs are still at the decline noted last week. Spring lambs bring from \$6.25 to \$6.25; ewes, \$3 to \$4.75 and bucks and ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Lambs are still at the advance, packers quoting \$8.25 to \$8.35 f.o.b. country points.

The Montreal live stock markets the run of cattle has been unusually heavy. This, with a lighter demand, resulted in slow bidding and somewhat reduced prices, although good quality stock is still at the old levels. Steers brought \$5 to \$6; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50 and bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Hogs are at \$10 to \$11; ewes, \$4 and calves \$3 to \$9 each.

MONTRÉAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, August 17.—The market here for live hogs is steady, with prices practically unchanged. The market for current last week, the offerings this week being all picked up at \$8.75 to \$9 per cent. for selected lots, weighed off cars.

Dressed hogs are steady at the decline from last week, and fresh-killed abattoir stock is quoted at \$12.50 to \$12.75 per head.

"EXFORD BUTTER AND CHEESE"

Montreal, Saturday, August 17.—There was a fairly active demand for cheese from Great Britain, and prices were very firmly maintained. The market here throughout the country, the ruling price paid being 15c per lb. at factories, with here and there a fraction more being paid.

At this season the demand for cheese is colored was 13-15c, and at Belleville on Saturday the white cheese offered were all sold at 12 1/2 c per lb. The market is pretty stiff, especially in view of the heavy make going on in this country and also on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is doubtful if they will be maintained throughout the remainder of the season. It all depends upon the dealers in Great Britain, and if they are willing to pay the prices there is no doubt that the Canadian factoryman will not object to taking the money.

The shipments are keeping up fairly well, but there is more stock in Montreal to-day than there was at this time last year, and a large quantity of stock is being held, having a dampening influence upon the market.

The market for butter is quiet, but prices are fairly steady and demand generally appear to have ample confidence in the outcome as they are putting away all the butter they can. The market for cheese now are very much heavier than they were last year, and if the country is prepared to consume all this additional quantity everything will be leveled, but if there is more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade there may be a decline in price. The market for butter and cheese is quoted at 26-14 to 26-12 per lb. here.

CHEESE MARKETS

Woodstock, August 14.—13-14 cents. The lowest bid was 12 c.

MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS FOR EXPORT

Lovers of good dairy cattle and Holstein breeders particularly will have a day or more of great interest while the Holstein breeders are here at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Some exceedingly hot competition is assured. Indications point to a record number of entries in quality also, the Holsteins will this year again make a new record at Toronto. Amongst the newer exhibitors of note are the following: The Manor Farm, owned by Gordon B. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont., who has made 22 entries. This herd, together with the cattle from other Holstein exhibitors

and with the new-comers, will make a grand showing, which will still further popularize this popular breed of dairy cattle.

Last week one of the editors of Farm and Dairy visited The Manor Farm and inspected Mr. Gooderham's Holsteins, which are being gotten ready for the Exhibition. We got to the farm shortly before the close of a week, and saw in operation the mechanical milker, a Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy, which Mr. Gooderham has had in successful operation for several months. Mr. Gooderham expressed himself as finding this milking machine a great labor-saver, and one which he would not think of returning to hand milking for his general herd.

Amongst others of The Manor Farm Holsteins that will be on exhibition at Toronto, we noted "Queen DeKok Poeh," a big dry cow, straight and deep, which will show in the dry class and give some one a splendid run if they are to take the money away from her. Another dry cow, which Mr. Gooderham is taking down, is "Red H." a cow that is now fifth rank in the milking class. She is an excellent worker, and in practically every respect a very fine cow. In the event of a plain run she does not excel as a show animal.

Mr. Gooderham's bull, his main herd leader, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiac, will be shown, and we think he is not at all fat, simply in good working shape, but he is a hard bull to show in competition with our readers will have seen from the photos of this bull appearing from time to time in Farm and Dairy in Mr. Gooderham's advertisements. He is wonderfully smooth, straight, low down, evenly balanced, and has a great length of rump. He may be not only a great sire, but also a sire when they demand a great massive bull, but one cannot fault him in any way seriously, and in all respects he looks his breeding, being a son of the great "King of the Pontiacs."

The young stuff that Mr. Gooderham is fitting for the Exhibition are delightfully bred. One of his junior yearlings, Mercedes Pontiac Poeh, out of Count Mercedes Poeh, is most interesting individual, of good size, length, and the improvement of size and abounding in quality. Her dam is Pontiac Atlas Mad. Two senior calves are getting slightly better every year, and a good account of themselves. One of these, an October calf, is a great, deep heifer, thick and low down, and of quality that is all right; the other is a September calf, more upstanding but still thick and rangy. Both show splendid udder development.

The calves coming from the herd bull, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiac, are strong individuals, and the market straight as a die. It was good to see Mr. Gooderham's young stuff from this bull. Amongst his young calves Mr. Gooderham has a bull out of Pontiac Korn-dyke, the great bull owned by Mr. Dollar and Mr. Davis jointly, and for which a service fee of \$100 has been charged. This bull having 12 daughters with records exceeding 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, three or four of them with 27 or 28 lbs. records. Mr. Gooderham is also most fortunate in having a young heifer calf from this great bull, the calf being out of one of the Sir Craveus cows, Nicole Friend DeKok.

Three junior calves will be in this exhibit. Two of them are almost all white. They are great strong calves and will make strong competitors. The darkest calf of these three is one of the straightest calves we have seen in a long while, and has wonderful depth and length. He shows great masculinity, having a very striking head, which is just some one with cows most too fine and lacking in bone and size.

The junior young heifers are most creditable individuals. One of these, Purty Manor, is a very likely, straight, deep, quality calf, and being very thick through the heart and having unusual udder development. Should the judge not like her type he will have two others in The Manor Farm, one from a senior yearling calf Mr. Gooderham will show was third last year at Toronto. She unfortunately was bred much too early, and would have seen one year and five months old, has been giving milk for some time. She is an individual of wonderful promise and shape. It is that she should have been bred so young. In the milking class Mr. Gooderham will have Nicole Friend DeKok, an excellent individual with an udder of unusual

quality and shapeliness, and most remarkable veining. She is not the kind that will fatten up. This calf is now milking over 82 lbs. a day, at three times milking she will not have the chance that should be hers against fat cows just freshened. All of Mr. Gooderham's milking cattle have been put through the test, and hence have been brought down in condition, but Mr. Gooderham considers it better to have thus handled them than to have forced them for fat, simply for the purpose that he might meet better any competition that is forthcoming at the Exhibition.

Mr. Gooderham will have his cattle at the show in a condition that will appeal to buyers looking for rent-paying, mortgage-fighting Holsteins. He will be with them personally, and invites Farm and Dairy readers to meet him at the Exhibition to talk Holsteins and make acquaintances.

GOOD RELIABLE GUNS

at Wholesale Prices. Send for free catalogue of Rifles, Sides, and Sporting Goods.

F. W. HODG & SON, 37 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL.

AYRSHIRES

Tanglewyld Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High Testing Record of Performance Cows. See our advertisement.

Present offerings—3 Young Cows that have just completed the R. O. P. tests. Four young bulls from B.O.P. dams. Calves, both sexes.

WOODISSE BROS., & ROTHSAF, ONT.
Long Distance Phone.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long Distance phone in house.
R. P. NESS, & HOWICK, ONT.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

As we have had a number of Bull Calves dropped in July, 1912, from our best cows, we are offering them in reduced prices. All from R.O.P. cows or their daughters. Feb. Pigs of both sexes. Others just arrived.

ALEX. HUME & CO., & MENIE P. O.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale—High Class Ayrshires, all ages, including Calves and Bulls \$1 for service. First prize Yorkshire Pig, all ages, send in your orders now for pig to be shipped in March, April and May; price, as each. Registered in name of purchaser. Apply to Hon. W. OWEN, or to ROBERT SINTON, Proprietor, Manager River Side Farm, Montebello, Que.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different ages, sired by "Narcissus" and "Glenora" and two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Record of Production. A number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.

LAKESIDE FARM, SIBBOLTON, ONT.
Geo. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.
184 St. James St., Montreal

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Narcissus" and "Glenora" and well as well as a few females of various ages, for sale at low prices.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que (Phone in house). 1-61

MISCELLANEOUS

Registered Tamworths

Merton Lodge is offering Tamworths, either sex, from six weeks to one year old. They are of the true bacon type, having great bone and length. They are of pure strain and guarantee satisfaction.

W. W. GEORGE, & CRAMPTON, ONT.

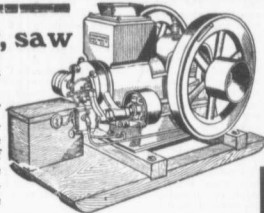
Pump water, saw wood, grind grain, churn

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

Agents Wanted

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

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada Machinery Agency Montreal; McCusker Imp. Co., Regina; The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and Regina.



Barrie Engines

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



O.K. CANADIAN POTATO DIGGER

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

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited., Galt, Ont.

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

Let the O.K. CANADIAN POTATO DIGGER and the horses dig your potatoes this year. All you do is sit on the machine and drive. The O. K. Canadian digs the potatoes—separates roots—cleans off the dirt—and deposits the potatoes in rows behind the machine. This machine is as great a time-saver and work-saver as the reaper and binder. O. K. Canadian is easily drawn by two horses. If you have a big crop of potatoes, write us at once about getting an O. K. Canadian—the digger that has won first prize wherever exhibited. 11

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
\$10.00 to Winnipeg via Chicago

Plus half-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton. Returning half-cent mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.
AUGUST 20th—From Toronto to Barrie's Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford, and all stations South thereof in Ontario.
AUGUST 23rd—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, Thurlow, via Stratford; all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto to Kingston and Renfrew.
AUGUST 25th—From all stations Toronto and East, and East of Orillia and Sarnia Junction.
AUGUST 28th—From all stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and West thereof in Ontario.
 The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon-Edmonton. New Fast Express Service between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora and Regina.

Canadian National Exhibition
TORONTO

Single Fare for Round Trip
 Good going August 24 to September 9 inclusive. Return Limit September 10, 1912
Special Low Rates on Certain Dates
 ASK ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Attention!

Note that Farm and Dairy Great Annual Exhibition Number will be Aug. 22nd Press days Aug. 22-24. Circulation guaranteed exceeding 17,000. Get a copy in early for positions available.

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

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

THE PUBLIC does this faithfully and brilliantly, and incidentally, in its editorials and special articles, it gives the reader a knowledge of the why and wherefore of rates, taxes and tariffs, which are of vital interest to the progressive intelligent farmer.

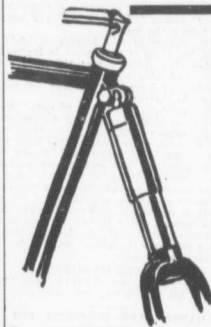
Send to-day **\$1.50 for 52 issues** and a **FREE** copy of "The Land Question" by Henry George
THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Building Chicago, Ill.

50,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA
"GOING TRIP WEST" \$10.00 TO WINNIPEG
 Plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg up to MacLeod, Calgary, or Edmonton.
"RETURN TRIP EAST" \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG
 Plus half cent per mile from all points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg

GOING DATES
AUGUST 20th—From all stations on all lines on and South of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including all stations on the C.P.R., Toronto to Windsor (inclusive) and Branch Lines including Guelph sub-divisions from Guelph South and from Brampton South.
AUGUST 23rd—From Toronto, and all stations north of, but not including the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, and from Toronto east to, but not including Kingston, Sharbot Lake and Renfrew; and C.P.R. Lines west of Renfrew.
AUGUST 25th—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East, O'Orilla and Sarnia Junction and east, also east of North Bay, and Eastern Ontario.
AUGUST 30th—From Toronto and all stations west, in Ontario; North Bay and west, including C.P.R. stations, Sackville to South Ste. Marie, Ontario.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY
 One-way second class tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold. Each ticket will include a verification certificate, with an extension coupon. When extension coupon has been signed by a farmer, showing he has engaged the holder to work as a farm laborer, the coupon will be honored up to September 30th for ticket at rate of one-half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) to any station west of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or MacLeod, Alta.
 A certificate will be issued entitling purchaser to a second-class ticket good to return from any station on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba east of MacLeod, Calgary and Edmonton, to original starting point by the same route as travelled on going journey on or before November 30th. This on payment of one half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) up to Winnipeg added to \$18.00 from Winnipeg, provided the holder deposits the certificate with the ticket agent on arrival at destination, and works at least thirty days at harvesting.
 For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—
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