

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 26

# FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Don't  
Forget  
to  
Get  
Your  
Copy  
of  
Farm  
&  
Dairy  
for  
Dec.  
12

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 27

1912.



### BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOMES IN ONTARIO ARE FOUND EAST AS WELL AS WEST

Splendid farm homes are characteristic of the best dairy sections of Eastern Ontario, even as they are well known to be west of Toronto. Homes such as the one here illustrated utterly disprove the idea that seems to find credence in the minds of some Western Ontario folks that all good things are to be found only in their part of the province. Both sections of our province are blessed with good soil and admirable climate and, what is more, a progressive rural population. Neither section has a monopoly on the good things of life. The home here shown is that of Mr. Stewart Brown, Peterborough Co., Ont.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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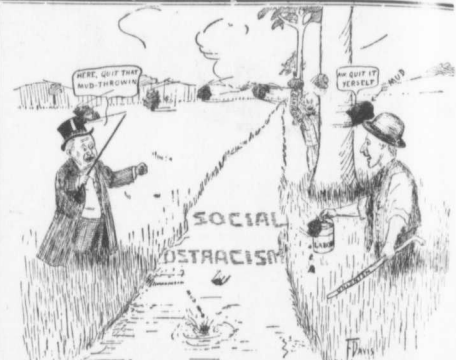
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THE MAN BEHIND THE TREE:—"AS LONG AS THEY FIGHT WITH EACH OTHER, THEY WILL NEVER GET AFTER ME."

The laboring men in our cities pay out one-fourth to one-half their incomes as rent. This makes life a difficult proposition for them. They blame their employer for not paying them higher wages. The employer, himself paying enormous rents on the land he uses, cannot meet the demands of his working men for more pay. A strike ensues. And in the heat of their battle with each other neither capitalist or laborer think of their common enemy, the man behind the tree—the landlord.

### Will Dairy Exports Cease

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In your last issue you give editorial prominence to the prediction of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, Montreal, that Canada's dairy export business will cease within the next four years, and as you appear to give credence to his assertion, I should like to present some figures which I believe completely refute the prediction referred to.

First we will take the figures showing the quantity of cheese, butter and fresh cream exported for the last five fiscal years:

Year ended	Cheese Lbs.	Butter Lbs.	Fresh Cream Gallons
1908	189,710,463	4,786,954	
1909	164,907,139	6,826,355	
1910	180,859,886	4,615,380	236,222
1911	181,895,724	3,142,682	1,825,821
1912	163,450,684	9,744,402	886,206

In order to put our total exports into concrete form I shall transpose the above yearly exports of butter and cream into a cheese equivalent, on the basis of two and a quarter pounds of cheese to one pound of butter and 10 pounds of cheese to one gallon of cream and then add these equivalents to our actual cheese exports, which will give one export total for each year, as follows:

Year	Total Exports, as Cheese Lbs.
1908	300,481,109
1909	179,141,437
1910	198,606,711
1911	207,204,968
1912	194,238,248

If we follow the same course with our butter imports and present them each year in the guise of cheese we get:

Year	Imports of Butter, as Cheese Lbs.
1908	1,660,950
1909	2,061,789
1910	2,761,627
1911	885,559
1912	8,717,821

Subtracting imports from exports leaves our net exports as follows:

Year	Net Exports, as Cheese Lbs.
1908	198,820,159
1909	177,049,648
1910	190,845,084
1911	206,319,409
1912	185,520,427

These figures show that our total net exports in 1910-11 were greater by over seven million pounds than in any one of the three previous years, and that the total quantity exported in 1911-12 was only 6.6 per cent less than in the season of 1907-08, or "five years ago."

When we consider the enormous increase that has taken place, each year of the last five, in the consumption of milk, butter, ice-cream, etc. in Canada, and, further, that last year was an exceptionally unfavorable one for dairying, a decrease of 6.6 per cent in our export trade in five years is not to be wondered at; in fact, under the circumstances it is exceedingly small. Even if the above percentage of decrease should be maintained in the future, owing to the growth of the home market, a good many years will pass before the demise of our export dairy trade appears in the obituary columns of the press.—W. W. Moore, Chief Markets Division, Ottawa.

### Federal aid for Agriculture

Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has announced how he will apportion Ontario's share of the Federal grant to agriculture of \$500,000. Of \$175,738 coming to Ontario, \$40,000 will be spent on providing a new Field Husbandry Building at the Ontario Agricultural College. The work of the district representatives will be assisted to the extent of \$21,000. The Poultry Department at Guelph receives \$10,000 of which will be spent in installing new equipment at Guelph. The handling of eggs as conducted in Great Britain, Denmark and other European countries will be studied by Prof. Graham, who will go to Europe in a short time, and while there will represent Canada in the International Conference in London.

Other grants are \$12,500, to be used to establish a herd of dual purpose milking Shorthorns, \$25,000 to the Veterinary College to secure new land, \$5,000 to provide for the plating of male animals of various classes in Ontario, \$10,000 for agricultural work in connection with the public schools, \$10,000 to the Ottawa Winter Fair, \$5,000 to enable the drainage department at the Agricultural Col-

(Concluded on page 14)

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

Some of the Things  
Growing

ALFALFA is a natural cow  
Corn.

It is a long of "King Corn," great amount of nutritious food from squallid. Its vines Everywhere where it is an indispensable are being erected King of America it will be most a farm animals. grow corn, and of itself does not dairy cows.

It is here the of Crops, parties chemical analysis ter contains only it is very rich in of the latter sub- hand, is strong weak; 100 pounds tains 12 pounds alfalfa and corn. a balanced ration which we can gratefully adapted to

we Can we grow can. We have to the adaptable alfalfa. But the Everywhere where we have either not a limited acreage induce the farm grow alfalfa more farmers to an ap- crop, Farm and announced an A the farmers of those farmers will have the best thing. Several ac- put in their first acres each were fields were judged and Dairy. To growing of alfalfa not one of them

HAS GROWN The first prize exception in that many years. "I 25 years ago," "I saw the seed cut really knowi-

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

### ALFALFA IS QUEEN—SO TESTIFY MANY DAIRY FARMERS

Some of the Things Seen and Heard by an Editor of Farm and Dairy When Judging Fields in an Alfalfa Growing Competition in Peterboro Co., Ont.—What the Growers Themselves Had to Say about this Great Crop.

**A**LFAFA is the Queen of all crops. It is a natural concomitant of that King of Crops, Corn.

It is a long time since corn assumed its title of "King Corn." When it comes to producing a great amount of palatable, succulent and nutritious food from a limited acreage, corn is unequalled. Its virtues are known and appreciated. Everywhere we go in Ontario we find that corn is an indispensable crop on the dairy farm. Silos are being erected as never before to store this King of American farm crops in a form in which it will be most appreciated and most valuable to farm animals. We now all know that we can grow corn, and good corn, in Ontario. But corn of itself does not constitute a balanced ration for dairy cows.

It is here that alfalfa steps in as the Queen of Crops, particularly on the dairy farm. A chemical analysis of corn shows that the dry matter contains only 4.4 per cent of protein, while it is very rich in starch, containing 55.5 per cent. of the latter substance. Alfalfa, on the other hand, is strong in just that in which corn is weak; 100 pounds of dry matter in alfalfa contains 12 pounds of protein, a material indispensable in the ration of the dairy cow. The two, alfalfa and corn, in proper proportion, constitute a balanced ration. A country, therefore, in which we can grow both corn and alfalfa is one ideally adapted to dairying.

#### WE CAN GROW ALFALFA

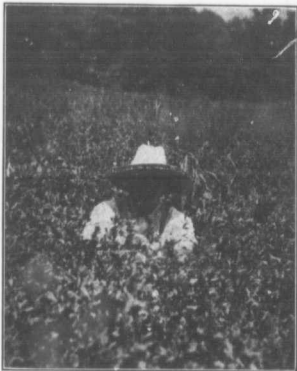
Can we grow alfalfa here in Ontario? We can. We have mountain-high demonstration as to the adaptability of our climate and soil to alfalfa. But there are still many doubting ones. Everywhere we go we find that many farmers have either not seeded alfalfa at all or have only a limited acreage under that crop. In order to induce the farmers of Peterboro Co., Ont., to grow alfalfa more extensively, and awaken our farmers to an appreciation of the merits of this crop, Farm and Dairy in the spring of 1911 announced an Alfalfa Growing Competition for the farmers of the county, offering prizes to those farmers who, the following spring, should have the best three acres of alfalfa of 1911 seeding. Several scores of farmers were induced to put in their first alfalfa. Eighteen fields of three acres each were entered in the competition. The fields were judged recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy. To almost all of the competitors the growing of alfalfa was a new experience. But not one of them failed to secure a good stand.

#### HAS GROWN ALFALFA FOR 25 YEARS

The first prize winner, F. Birdsall, was an exception in that he had been growing alfalfa for many years. "I seeded my first field to alfalfa 25 years ago," said Mr. Birdsall to our editor. "I saw the seed in Toronto and bought it without really knowing what it was. It came up so

delicate looking that I plowed the field; that is, all but one land. That small strip of alfalfa showed me the value of the plant, and I have been growing it ever since. Two years ago I had 30 acres, but in the winter of 1910 and 1911 it was all killed, as was also the red clover, and I am now starting over again.

"This field that I have in the competition was seeded at the rate of 20 pounds of seed to the acre. I did not inoculate the seed, as I have



No Wonder He Looks Happy

One of the best fields of alfalfa entered in a competition conducted by Farm and Dairy in Peterboro Co. recently, was that of Mr. Stewart Brown. His two sons, Charlie and Allan, started the alfalfa idea on this farm. Allan may be here seen with his alfalfa. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

been growing alfalfa so long that my land seems to be supplied with the proper bacteria. To prepare the soil for alfalfa we first have the field in turnips and then the following spring seed with barley as a nurse crop, sowing at the rate of one bushel to the acre. From this field of five acres I expect to cut 20 tons of alfalfa in three cuttings this year."

Mr. Birdsall's alfalfa was about two feet deep all over the field, and perfectly uniform. There was hardly a weed to be seen, which condition of affairs Mr. Birdsall attributed to the hoe crop that had preceded the alfalfa.

#### A GOOD MARKET ON THE FARM

"I feed alfalfa to everything on the place," said Mr. Birdsall. "The third cutting, which is very fine, I like to keep for the lambs in the spring. The cows like it, and the horses certainly thrive on it."

Mr. Birdsall is not afraid to pasture his alfalfa. "Why," said he, "there is no other crop that will yield so much or so valuable pasture.

I have pastured alfalfa for years, and never yet has it been killed. Of course, I do not pasture right down to the ground. I like to have at least six inches of stubble left for winter protection for the plants."

It would seem that alfalfa would grow well on soil of almost any character providing the plant food is there. A neighbor of Mr. Birdsall, Mr. Frank Elmhirst, has his alfalfa seeded on a field that is almost pure sand. And his crop was of almost as vigorous growth as was that of his neighbor, Mr. Birdsall, on much heavier land. Mr. Elmhirst, in seeding to alfalfa, regulated his drill to seed as much alfalfa as the seeder would stand and as little of oats. If future seedings to alfalfa come out as well as did this seeding, it will certainly double the value of Mr. Elmhirst's farm for the growing of food for live stock.

#### THE VALUE OF INOCULATION

The field of Mr. Wilbert Rosborough afforded an excellent example of the value of inoculating. Right in the centre of his field Mr. Rosborough had seeded one land without inoculation. One could tell to a foot just where the inoculation ended and the uninoculated seed was sown. The inoculated alfalfa will yield one-third more forage an acre than will the uninoculated alfalfa. The vegetation was of a much deeper, more vigorous looking green where the seeds had been supplied than where inoculation was omitted.

"Alfalfa and poultry keeping should go well together," commented Mr. Rosborough. "I did not feed my hens last fall at all, and they laid well, and when some were killed for market before winter they were as fat as one could wish. They had picked the leaves off a large section of the alfalfa field adjoining the buildings, and they thrived on it."

#### A WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE

One of the best fields, that of Mrs. W. Pilling, has an interesting story connected therewith that shows the part that an enterprising woman can play in introducing progressive methods on the farm. Mrs. Pilling had been reading the alfalfa articles in Farm and Dairy last spring. So had the men of the household. But while they agreed that alfalfa would be a splendid thing, they made no move to sow any.

"What's the use of reading these things in Farm and Dairy if we don't practice them?" she asked herself. She started a campaign that resulted in 12 acres being seeded to alfalfa. When the field was inspected by our editor recently, an excellent growth was ready for the mower. We guarantee that this field will this year be the most valuable on that farm. Likewise, three acres of the field secured a high standing in the competition.

Mr. H. C. Garbutt, whose likeness may be seen in an illustration in this issue of Farm and Dairy, has been growing alfalfa for five years. He appreciates the value of heavy seeding properly inoculated, and of clean land. He was justly proud of his fine field that secured second place in the competition. Increasing experience with the plant has given Mr. Garbutt a correspondingly greater appreciation of its value.

"We have fed alfalfa to everything on the farm," said he. "Our milk cows do well on it. On changing from red clover to alfalfa hay we can notice the difference in milk flow in a couple of days. Our fattening lambs do especially well on alfalfa. Even the hens enjoy a lunch of alfalfa hay mixed with meal in a wet mash, and the pigs appreciate a mixture of this kind also. There is only one class of animal on the farm that we would not like to feed alfalfa to, and that is the pregnant mare."

A volume would not hold all of the nice things that the older alfalfa growers that we met in the county had to say about this Queen of Forage Crops. We did not meet a man who was not well pleased with the crop. The most pleasing feature, however, of our tour among the alfalfa growers of Peterboro county was to note the large number of farmers who have seeded alfalfa for the first time. This is particularly true of the younger farmers.

#### THE ESSENTIALS OF DAIRY SUCCESS

Peterboro county farmers, in common with the farmers of the older counties in Ontario, depend largely for their living on the dairy cow. Three factors enter most largely into making a prosperous dairy community, good cows, good management, and a soil and climate that make it possible to grow suitable feed for our cows at a reasonable cost. The first two conditions depend on the man himself. But unless climate and soil are right, profitable dairying would be impossible.

No one questions the adaptability of Ontario's soil to the growing of corn. We have long contended that alfalfa, too, is well adapted to Ontario conditions. What we have seen in Peterboro county makes us more and more certain that Ontario farmers would be well advised to go in more and more extensively for this Queen of Crops, Alfalfa. And then, with these two great crops, we are in a good position to get maximum returns from our farms.—F. E. E.

#### The Greatest Power on the Farm

R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont.

The greatest power used in Ontario is horse power. The rule established on our farm is to work as many horses per man, as it is found practicable. The largest plows, cultivators, harrows, harvesting machinery, hay tools, etc., consistent with good work are used. The horses used are the best Clydesdales we can grow or buy.

Dairymen are accused of not taking good care of their horses. I am sure if they fully appreciated the pleasure and profit to be derived from good horses carefully handled they would never lay themselves open to that accusation. The horse power on our farm one year got thin and poor. The worry and trouble that was caused thereby made the management decide that no excuse warranted the horses being in bad shape. Horses in poor condition resemble an engine working at half its efficiency, or machinery left continually to the detrimental effects of the weather; it is impossible to get the best work out of them. Horses of proper weight, well fed and properly mated, enable their owner to get the best results possible.

#### WHAT IS "WELL MATED"?

Notice the term "well-mated." This does not necessarily mean that the horses are the same colour, have the same markings, or are within say 100 pounds of each other in weight. These considerations go to make up a perfectly mated team, but a well mated team from a farm standpoint means horses that are of the same speed, disposition, and that have been well trained to work together.

More power is lost through having a lazy

horse on a three or four horse team than there would be if that horse were taken out and the remaining workers allowed to do the work themselves. This is worthy of consideration, for it is hard on a man's temper to have to yell his throat sore at one horse while the others do their work. If our horses were all slow we would do as any man would do with a bad gasoline engine—try another make.

#### Seven Silos Owned by One Man

Eric Kitchen, Brant Co., Ont.

We have seven silos on six farms. Three of these are cement and four stave silos. The cement structures cost about one-half more to build, but we believe are cheaper in the end. We notice no difference in the keeping qualities of the ensilage in the two kinds of silos. Of course, it is necessary for both to be airtight, and we find more trouble in this respect with the stave silo.

To keep up the fertility of a farm with a silo is an easy proposition. So convinced of this fact are we that we would not rent a farm to the average tenant unless it was first equipped



#### Better Than a Gold Mine

The alfalfa field of Mr. H. C. Garbutt, here illustrated, along with its owner, is a much surer wealth producer than most gold mines. Mining stocks are an uncertain proposition. With proper attention alfalfa is a certainty.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

with a silo, as our experience is that one-half the rental is taken out of capital account in these days when the price of hay tempts the tenant to convert it into ready cash. Silage and clover are not saleable products, but there is nothing produced on the farm that tends to make such a rich and bulky manure heap.

There are three things we consider paramount in leasing a farm: 1, there must be a silo; 2, the landlord must furnish the clover seed; 3, the lease can be terminated at the end of any year by either party by giving three months' notice.

#### ONE LARGE SILO PREFERRED

We believe that one large silo 14 by 40 feet is better than two smaller silos with the same capacity. We find there is comparatively small loss of ensilage by quitting feeding say the middle of May until commencing again in July.

It is not a settled question with us yet whether or not we can afford to grow roots to feed with ensilage. We see no difference in our cattle that have been fed roots and silage or just silage. But we do see a difference in the condition of our cattle whose rations consist of grain, clover hay and ensilage and those that are fed clover hay and silage alone. We do not believe there is any economy in feeding straw to cattle where we have clover and silage.

#### My Modern Hay Making Machinery

Frank R. Driscoll, Wellington Co., Ont.

Modern haymaking machinery is found at its best in two implements—the side delivery rake and the hay loader. I would not care to be without either.

After hay has been lying in the swath for a few hours I run it into windrows with my side delivery rake. I find that the hay will dry much faster there than in the swath, and in a very short time it may be drawn to the barn or stack. The hay loader attached to the rake and drawn over the windrows is a rapid and easy method of loading. In a very short time with this implement the hay may be gathered from the field to the barn in safety. I recommend the use of the hay loader as a great labor saver. With it a man and boy can put on a load of hay in from five to 10 minutes with ease.

#### INSTEAD OF THE TEDDER

In a very heavy crop of hay, in which tedders are often used for shaking the hay out to dry, I highly recommend the use of a side delivery rake for that purpose. After the top of the hay is sufficiently dried it may be gone over with the side delivery rake, which leaves it in loose coiled windrows that allow the wind and sun to penetrate. This process will cause the hay to dry much quicker than where the tedder is used. If hay should get a heavy rain while in the windrow, instead of shaking it out and scattering it over the ground as was done in the old way, it can be gone over again with the side delivery rake and will then dry in a very short time.

In many cases with an average crop of hay, by the use of a side delivery rake and hay loader I can cut the hay and haul it to the barn or stack the same day.

#### "Roomy" Mares Not Liked

C. W. Gurney, Brant Co., Ont.

I take exception with those who talk favorably of "big, roomy mares." Like begets like. The farmer who has mares of this class is apt to choose an under-rated stallion that he believes to be full of quality. And such a pony stallion of draft breeding is the poorest animal we can breed from. Such a stallion will not counteract the roughness of the mare. A combination of bad points are much more apt to come out in the progeny than a combination of good points.

I have found that loosely-put-together females do not have as good success in raising colts as tidy mares. The foals are stronger and smarter to start with.

**Free Nitrogen.**—The report of the Canadian Experimental Farm for 1911 reports an interesting experiment, where clover was grown continuously for 10 years on the same plot, the ground being dug over every second year and re-seeded. The hay was cut and allowed to rot on the ground. The soil was sampled and analyzed at the beginning of the experiment, and at intervals up to nine years, with the result of a remarkable increase in the nitrogen content, amounting to 472 pounds an acre, in the soil to a depth of four inches, in nine years, or an average of 52 pounds a year, having a yearly money value of \$9.36 or total value of \$84.96. If this clover had been fed to cattle, and the manure carefully saved and applied to the plot, nearly as large an increase in the nitrogen content of the soil would have been found.

Just as in growing beets and mangels, thinning out to give more light, air and sustenance is necessary, so pruning will balance a tree and give each part a better opportunity to obtain the advantages of light, air and food.—A. McNeil, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

#### How

Hy. Glendon

In making alfalfa the greatest mistake possible is to cut by cutting at rapidly as possible.

Labor is an important factor. We should therefore turn out of the morning alfalfa is cut show on the stems. The blossoms are uncut. We cut with the dew has pretty well dried. We use two mowers with a cutter cutting. We use a mow, but some for a short time.

We run the tedder and let it cut, rake into windrows and let lie in the sun. We run windrows in the forenoon. The windrow second night. We rake the morning. The windrow and the hay is hauled.

This is the plan for the past three years. The quality of hay that winter with a fine crop.

do we will probably object to the objection will be the work with the tedder that working with of one man and a boy for the man, only on the farm.

The second objection will knock a great deal of saving alfalfa. Quite a number of ripe will fall off the hay, however, in leaves as by the frost may appear strange. Large green alfalfa great loss of leaves.

FOLLOWS

We should bear in mind that the plant that is planted in the soil through the alfalfa leaves are sun for any length of time, and fall off percentage of the stems. By the frost leaves do not become condition, and not cut the stems. In this rapidly and a great to the barn.

By the frequent cut alfalfa is kept in ground, permitting a good north-west that has not had ideal conditions for

IN CASE If the weather is and put into small We let these colts at If the weather be

## How We Cure Alfalfa

Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

In making alfalfa hay we should aim to secure the greatest amount of nutriment in the most palatable form. This can be accomplished best by cutting at the proper time and curing as rapidly as possible with the least waste of leaves.

Labor is an important item in hay making. We should therefore aim to get the greatest returns out of the labor expended. Our method of curing alfalfa is to cut when the buds begin to show on the stems near the base. This is when the blossoms are usually about a tenth to a third out. We cut with two mowers, commencing when the dew has pretty well dried off. We follow the two mowers with the tedder within half an hour after cutting. We prefer to cut only in the forenoon, but sometimes we are compelled to cut for a short time in the afternoon.

### FREQUENT TREADING

We run the tedder over the field twice the day it is cut, rake into windrows late in the afternoon and let lie in windrows all night. The following day we run the tedder lengthways of the windrows in the forenoon and also in the afternoon. The windrows are allowed to lie the second night. We ted again the third day in the morning. Then we hitch to the hay loader and the hay is hauled direct to the barn and stored.

This is the plan that we have followed for the past three years. It has given us a fine quality of hay that comes out of the mow in the winter with a fine green color and full of leaves.

### DO WE TED TOO MUCH?

Some farmers who have not tried this plan will probably object to it for two reasons. One objection will be that it entails a great deal of work with the tedder. We must bear in mind that working with a tedder takes only the time of one man and a team of horses. The work is easy for the man, and horse labor is much less costly on the farm than manual labor.

The second objection will be that the tedder will knock a great many leaves off. I know of no way of saving alfalfa with all of the leaves. Quite a number of the bottom leaves that are ripe will fall off when cutting. I know of no way, however, in which we can save so many leaves as by the frequent use of the tedder. This may appear strange to many of our farmers who have grown alfalfa and are familiar with the great loss of leaves when making hay.

### FOLLOW NATURE'S METHODS

We should bear in mind that the leaf is the organ of the plant for exhaling the water from the plant that is being constantly carried from the soil through the plant in the form of sap. If these leaves are allowed to lie exposed to the sun for any length of time, they become dry and brittle, and fall off when moved. And a large percentage of the sap may still be left in the stems. By the frequent use of the tedder the leaves do not become dry but are in a wilted condition, and continue to exhale the sap from the stems. In this way the hay is cured more rapidly and a greater percentage of leaves go to the barn.

By the frequent use of the tedder the fresh cut alfalfa is kept loose and raised up from the ground, permitting the air to pass through it. A good north-west wind, sunshine, and ground that has not had any rain for some days are the ideal conditions for making fine alfalfa hay.

### IN CATCHY WEATHER

If the weather is catchy we cut and ted twice and put into small coils the same day it is cut. We let these coils stand for a few days to cure. If the weather becomes showery and a heavy

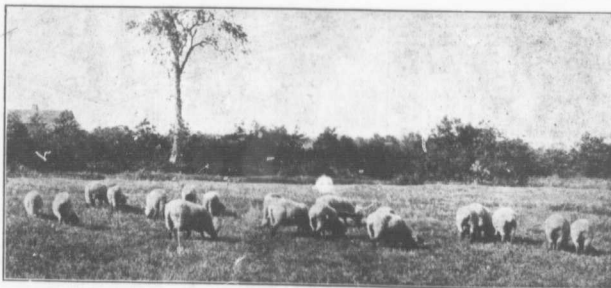
second crop of alfalfa starts, it is a safe plan to move the coils to one side on to fresh ground, so as to prevent smothering of the young plants under the coils. This can be best done by two men putting their forks into the same side and hauling the coil to a fresh place.

## Long Experience With Silos

J. R. Job, Wentworth Co., Ont.

My experience with silos dates back 23 years. My father and I were then working two farms, one of which was clay and the other partly sand. We built a silo on the clay farm, where we lived, and grew the corn on the sand, one and a half miles distant. That silo was of inch matched flooring. It was about 12 feet square, and extended from the basement floor eight feet into the mow overhead.

At that time there were no long carriers for filling silos. For power we used four horses. Having to haul the corn so far, filling was a slow operation. The corn had time, therefore, to get well heated from the bottom, which, I believe, made better silage and more palatable than any I have had later when the silo would be filled in a day or two. In the latter case the lower por-



Scenes Such as This Should Be More Common in Ontario than They Now Are

tion of the silage is always sourer than that at the top.

In a few years I moved to another farm and again put up a silo, of the same kind, in the barn. Such a silo will give good satisfaction, but is perhaps more expensive than a stave one.

### BUILT TWO SILOS

A few years ago I put up two stave silos, eight feet in diameter, under the protection of the east end of the barn. The barn roof was extended over both silos. Although of such small diameter, the wind has not dried the silage, nor have the staves shrunken as much as they do with larger silos.

### CHEAP FEED

I have made a practice of feeding all my silage to the dairy cows. I consider it the cheapest feed obtainable.

Before being fed corn must be cut. This is easier to do when it is green than when dry, as is the case with corn forage. Moreover, when cut green, corn does not have to be stocked nor hauled. Another advantage that silage has over the dry fodder, is that the whole crop can be stored in a small space, away from mice or mould, is always ready to feed, winter or summer. In the summer the small silo is especially useful. In a dry summer, such as was the last, particularly so.

When I visited the farm of Mr. Henry Glendinning, everything on the place was eating alfalfa hay, and everything looked fine. I like a doer of the word and not a preacher only.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

## Farming and Brains

John Bosborough, Kent Co., Ont.

To say that farming requires brains is a truism. And yet I have met many people who firmly believe that all a farmer needs to use is his hands. A few years ago I heard a good old Methodist minister declare that all that the rural members of his flock required was lots of muscle and brawn. Had that minister attempted to run our farm he would have discovered his mistake. I had a little experience recently that shows how (the minister) would have been disillusioned.

I was taking a trip to London on business. At a small way station a well-dressed business man got in and dropped down beside me. He was weary. Presently he began to talk. He told me about a small 20-acre farm he had bought to make money on. Prices for butter, eggs, and all farm produce appeared to him to be outrageous. From a city viewpoint a farm looked like a gold mine. He told me that he had never occurred to him that he was not qualified to run a farm. Why, any man who had made a success of his business could run a farm! All a farmer needed was his hands.

The first year in spite of the best he could do

he went \$1,000 in the hole. The next year he did not do much better. And now, after five years of the hardest kind of toil, that 20 acres had developed into a veritable white elephant. "I have come to the conclusion," said he, "that a farmer, to be a good farmer, must be about the best qualified man in business today. First, he must be a good business man, just as good a business man as the city merchant. He requires a knowledge of many sciences, such as the science of feeding farm animals and of feeding farm crops. He must know something about the pests that infest his crops and the various mixtures and spray materials with which to combat them. There's no end to what he has to know."

When that man left me I felt good all over. That day, more than ever before, I could look the business men of the city in the face and feel that I was their equal if not their superior. I have been thinking about that interview at times since, and the dignity and importance of our calling has become more and more apparent to me.

Brother farmers, we should not belittle ourselves or our calling. We can look the world in the face with a smile and know that we have an occupation that requires as much brains as the most intricate city business. And more. We here have the testimony of a successful city business man to prove it.

We cut our clover when in full bloom and get it into the barn as rapidly as possible.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

## The Public

is a weekly paper which appeals especially to that class of people who demand that justice shall be the guiding principle in all human affairs.

Its news summary is in itself a valuable feature, being a complete record of the really important general and political news, written without coloring or bias.

This feature alone is worth many times the subscription price, (\$1.50 a year) to anyone who wants to keep in touch with the important news of the world with a minimum amount of reading.



Build Sides, Dwellings, or divisions of building from Concrete Block. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Call us your requirements.

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Dept. B., London, Ont.

## SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate experiences through these columns.

### Rough Treatment a Money Loser

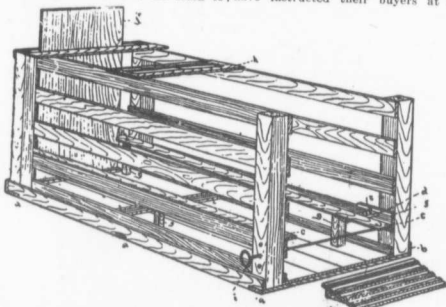
A bruised hog means loss to the country shipper. The stockman with a club in his hand which he uses freely upon his hogs is losing money. The yard helper who drives hogs to the sales pens by wielding a club over the backs or sides of the animals likewise is injuring the value of the stock to

a material extent. And the producer is the real loser.

A little more humane handling of live stock is a need which must be brought about. The practice of beating hogs is no more general now than in years gone past, but since the cost of the animals is rising, a bruise upon one of the carcasses is a detriment to its selling value, while the packer is bound to turn to the account of the producer.

### BRUISERS LESSEN VALUE

There is general complaint from the hog-killing departments of packing houses that many carcasses show bruises, which materially lessen the selling value of the product. Packers have instructed their buyers at all



A Breeding Crate of Simple Construction

markets over the country to keep records of the districts and channels through which they get hogs that are badly bruised, and the buyers are taking this into consideration when purchasing.

The live stock shipper operates on a small margin, and when the buyers begin discounting the price of his offerings at market because his shipments in the past have revealed some bruised carcasses, he is going to be sorely up against a proposition that he must correct. At all the markets there are stringent rules governing the man in charge in which live stock shall be handled, and the responsible traders are ever alert to stop abuses of the kind of which slaughterers are complaining.

### Castrating the young Pig

The best time for castrating is when the pigs are from three to six weeks old, or if possible during cool weather, or if the age of the pigs are strong enough so that the operation will not give them much of a setback. At that time they are usually with the dam and in good and thrifty condition, or at least more so than immediately following weaning time. Castrating before weaning also means that there will be nothing to weaken the growth of the pig after weaning.

In castrating an incision is made through the skin of the scrotum and the inner membrane that encloses the testicle. Make the cut low, so the opening and in a line parallel to the midline. By cutting through the membrane, it is allowed to drop back, the testicle drawn out and the cord cut and cut. In severing the cord it is better not to make a sharp cut, but rather scrape it off. This will mean less bleeding than where the cut is made abrupt. A separate incision should be made for each testicle, so as to avoid cutting across the midline.

It is a good plan to have a weak

solution of either carbolic acid or caustic dip to be used as an antiseptic. Wash the outside of the scrotum before making the cut. After the operation is over it is a good plan to thus guard against infection.

A clear, bright day should be selected for the operation, as there is the less danger of the pigs lying around and becoming cold and stiff. A good clean grass lot is desirable place to turn the pigs out in, as it is usually little dust and no mud in such places. Two persons can do the work to best advantage; the person holding the pig, taking the right leg in his right hand, the left leg in the other, and thus holding the pig in an upright position resting its back on a bench or fence.—"The Farmer"

### Rape for Hog Pasture

Dwarf Essex rape is the variety best suited for forage. It may be broadcasted or drilled solid at the rate of five to seven pounds of seed to an acre, or drilled in rows at the rate of three to four pounds of seed an acre, at any time from April 1 to July 15. Rape will do well in ordinary seasons in any part of the state, if provided with a good seed bed in fertile, well-drained soil. On weedy land there is an advantage in drilling in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation; besides, there is less risk of loss due to the rape from trampling.

Under favorable conditions rape should be ready for pasture in six to eight weeks from time of seeding. It will continue to grow until late fall. It may be cut with a moderate number of pigs continuing on or may be fed down rather closely and be allowed to grow up again, whichever plan is most convenient.

### Sheep Notes

(Canadian Shepherd)

Castrating is a very important matter that is sadly neglected. Thousands of dollars are lost annually to our farmers by not attending to this comparatively small detail which is a real necessity if the lambs are going to be kept for winter feeding.

Don't neglect to dock the lambs when they are between one and three weeks old, and castrate the males when three or four weeks old. It can be done, however, at almost any age if the weather is not too hot.

### Dehorning Calves

J. B. Davidson, Peel Co., Ont.

We believe in dehorning our dairy cows; or, rather, having our cows without horns. We find that dehorned cattle do better than where two or three cows in the herd have an opportunity with nature's weapons to bully all the rest.

Cutting the horns off after the calf has reached maturity involves a great deal of unnecessary suffering. We prefer to use the potash method. As soon as we can feel a little hard lump developing on the calf's head, we cut off the hair over and around the lump, and the horn never develops.

We always keep potash sticks at hand. They must be kept in an airtight jar and when applying the potash we wrap the sticks in paper so the hands might be injured. This causes very little pain, and the horn never develops. We always keep potash sticks at hand. They must be kept in an airtight jar and when applying the potash we wrap the sticks in paper so the hands might be injured. This causes very little pain, and the horn never develops. We always keep potash sticks at hand. They must be kept in an airtight jar and when applying the potash we wrap the sticks in paper so the hands might be injured. This causes very little pain, and the horn never develops.

## Save Money on your Cement Silo

It is mighty hard work and an expensive proposition to place the last eight or twelve feet of concrete on a cement silo.

To give the best results a silo should be at least thirty feet high. The last ten feet—handling the heavy concrete at a considerable height and under unfavorable conditions—requires skilled labor. It will cost you more in time and trouble than the rest of the job put together.

Save yourself this hard work and cut down building expenses by using steel plate construction to replace the concrete at the top of your silo.

The steel plate comes to you all ready for erecting. It is light, can be readily handled, is rolled, punched and marked for quick assembling. You and your own help can put it up. It doesn't need a bolthead or a contractor to put the plates together. All you need do, is to follow the marks and know how to swing a hammer.

Write for prices and full particulars to-day

The Water Engine Works Co., Limited  
BRANTFORD - CANADA



The plate is rolled to 10, 12 and 14 ft. diameters. Each course is made 4 ft. high. Two or three courses placed on top of your cement base will extend your silo the necessary height. What's more—and this is important—your corn crop is larger than you figure on, you can add a course at any time.

That this steel plate is durable, is storm, shrinkage and frost proof, and that it will keep surplus in 20 per cent better shape than stone, cement or wood, has been thoroughly demonstrated in the numerous steel silos built by Canadian farmers in the last ten years.

As for price—this steel plate with rivets supplied—will cost you no more than the cement and gravel alone required for the same amount of concrete work. It's a money saver every time.

## A Visit

The following taken from an article in the Breeding King has visited a number of times with conditions the

"It was four years ago I visited Jersey, and memory of this pen remained to gladness in sight of the place. I was pleased to be changed; still the green slope on the hills, the house on the hill, the first to a Jersey had met during the island. Her

Spawning of this place, 2

The cows are w

## A Jersey

Trial's Sweet Breeds of Butter a Dairy from Kentucky. Not equipped to fill that of is almost ideal.

stabling, none of the well fed, but not a bull, a famous cow, a gentle condition, a sound, gentle and a lesson to our breed that bull is kept. It fat, yet strong and gentle are not like beef breeds. You can pass judgment to opinion; you must know

## CALVES KEPT

Calves on the island ply to run with the pig to a question regarding this, a breed not keep a cow in milk if you let her point is, with the cow never sets her calf, but on her mother instead.

"In summer, a cow is mangled, over viled a little cotton-seed, keep the cows from getting into their bowels, and then, cake and mangling things are kept through over allowed to get into. Possibly, the calves their heifer calves, especially too much fat, Jersey. An important practice is the cows, all of them expect them. The anything of their own about their attendants are not cold, or over fed liberally and

**A Visit to Jersey**

The following are some extracts taken from an article on "The Jersey Island and its Cows," by Mr. J. E. Wing, in the Breeder's Gazette. Mr. Wing has visited the island of Jersey a number of times, and is familiar with conditions there.

"It was four years ago that I discovered Jersey, and ever since the memory of this peaceful little island has remained to gladden me. When we are in sight of it the other day, I was pleased to see that all was unchanged; still the grim, jagged cliffs, still the green slopes, still the golden grass on the hillsides, still the little lighthouse on the rocks." Mr. Wing first met to a Jersey farmer, whom he had met during his previous visit to the island. Here he was cordially received.

Speaking of the herd of cows at this place, Mr. Wing says: "The cows are well kept, in good

food, but are not over-fed. Thus they go to milk and selection and elimination do the rest."

**THINGS OF BEAUTY**

"What about the cows? They are more beautiful than deer, many of them. They are among the most finished products of man's creation. They are the result of eliminations extending over thousands of years. They are simply marvelous machines for turning grass and grains and mangals into milk and cream. They are made up of one part digestion, one part milk secretion, one part beauty of color and form, and one part maternal love, switched to humanity, instead of to little, toddling calves. They are true helpmates of man, and especially of woman. Let me tell you that is said all is said. They do not, if they are of any good, put flesh on their own bones. All their curves are hollows; they have no bulging, fat-padded muscles, no thick-



**A Jersey Producer that Takes Rank with the Best**

Trial's Sweet Bread, the Jersey cow here illustrated, made an average of 22 pounds of Butter a day for a period of eight weeks. She is owned at Elmendorf farm, Kentucky. Notice the capacious breast basket of this cow. She is well equipped to fill that capacious, shapely udder of hers. Study her conformation—this is almost ideal.

stabling, none of them too fat, all well fed, but not wrongly fed, and his bull, a famous one, yet in good serviceable condition, thin as a greyhound, gentle and active. There is a lesson to our breeders in the way that bull is kept. Not an ounce of fat, yet strong and active. These cattle are not like animals of the low breeds. You can't look at them and pass judgment to get any useful opinion; you must know the performance."

**CALVES KEPT FROM THE COWS**

Calves on the island are never allowed to run with the cow. In reply to a question from Mr. Wing regarding this, a breeder said: "You could not keep a cow up to her breast in milk if you let her have her calf. The point is, with our method, that the cow never sets her affections on the calf, but on her attendant and milker instead."

"In summer, a common ration is sliced mangles, over which is sprinkled a little cotton-seed cake, just to keep the cows from getting too loose in their bowels, and in winter, hay, straw, cake and mangles. The young things are kept thriving, but are never allowed to get in high condition. Possibly, the American feeders fed their heifer calves too much, and especially too much fat-making food. It would seem so from the treatment of Jersey."

An important thing in their practice is their great kindness to the cows, all of them allow caresses and expect them. They do not know anything of their own offspring, but adopt their attendants instead. They are not cold nor over-heat. They are fed liberally and of succulent

ly-fleshed backs. They come to any land to bless it, if their new owners are wise, and use them as they should be used. They come to any land to curse it if their blood is mingled with that of the best animals and they are sought to be fattened for the shambles.

"What is the lesson of fair Jersey? A lesson of patience, of never-ceasing nursing of the soil, of unflinching labor to make it rich, and to make it produce for man; a lesson of perpetual persistence in selection of cows, in rejection of inferior ones, no matter what the pedigree; a lesson in love of home and of home adornment."

**Dairy Notes**

A horse blanket is a poor thing with which to cover the separator. A good clean canvas or oilcloth cover would not cost much, would keep the machine in good condition, and result in a much better quality of cream.

Do not give the summer milk a bad name because you yourself had had ensilage and got the result you deserved.

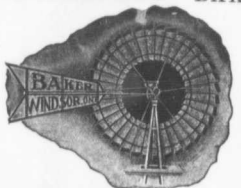
How long have you washed the mud in the barnyard? Why not take a day off and build a cement walk?

A good thrifty cow is a profitable cow. She will make better use of your feed than one in a run-down condition.

"First improve the cow." Good advice, but we would say, "First improve the dairyman and then he will improve the cow."

**RELIABILITY**

A feature you can count on when you buy a "BAKER" WIND ENGINE



Baker mills have no weak features to exploit. The man who buys this mill makes a good investment. He does not take a chance. The quality, efficiency and reliability of the "BAKER" are "known quantities" in keeping with our past record of over 30 years. We invite honest comparison in every way. The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result less friction, it has a large number of small sails without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind. The engine is so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh, and is provided with a cast iron shield, thus protecting same from ice and sleet. We make a full line of steel towers, galvanized steel tanks, pumps, gasoline engines, etc. Write for catalogue.

**THE HELLER-ALLER CO.** Windsor, Ontario

**Rid Your Cattle of the Fly Pest**

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

**COW COMFORT**

An inoffensive yet powerful liquid preparation that will rid your animals of the flies that swarm about them; destroy lice, ticks, fleas; cures skin diseases, sores, tetter, etc.; cleans, disinfects and removes offensive odors.



You know that animals cannot be healthy when devoured by insects—you weight when they are troubled with vermin—by preventing suffering to your cattle you not only perform an act of humanitarianism, but assure perfect health to your animals and profit by it in the end.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cts. a gallon!

Special Sapho Sprayer, 50 cents. Descriptive circular sent free upon request.

**The Sapho Manufacturing Co., Limited**

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Distributors for Ontario: McLaren Imperial Cheese Co., Woodstock, Ont.

**The Real Thing in Holsteins**



**Nicolo Pauline Friend**

IF YOU have an eye for stock you will notice that this cow as an individual is about right.

Note how straight she is, note her length, her depth and strength of heart. She has plenty of barrel, and when fresh carries a magnificent udder.

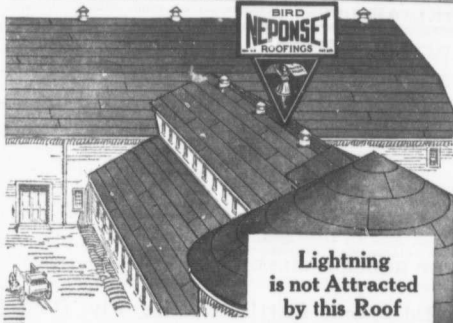
In performance she is equally good; has an official record of 25.93 lbs. butter in 7 days, 51.06 butter in 14 days. She is a high tester, too. Her

**Milk averaged 4.2% Fat**

And she is bred right. She is of the richest breeding. This cow is one of my best, but I have many just about as good. You can have your choice of the 100 head in my herd. Come and see them, or write me of your needs.

**The Manor Farm**

Gordon S. Gooderham Bedford Park, Ontario



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is not Attracted  
by this Roof**

The strongest guarantee that an article will make good is the record that it has made good. This roofing has beaten out the best records of shingles and metal. Being free from metal it can not attract lightning. Remember the name—

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Blue Print Barn Plans—FREE

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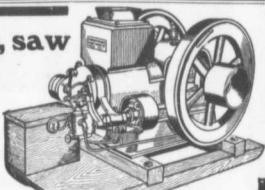
FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

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Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream delivered at any Express Office.  
**PAY ALL CHARGES**  
**WE PAY FRENCH GANS FREE**  
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**ENGAGE MAN TO COLLECT AT SOME POINTS**  
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Write for particulars.  
**THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd., Toronto**

**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



**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.

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## HORTICULTURE

### A Mortgage Lifter

Many an old homestead has been cleared of debt and saved from passing into the hands of strangers by the profits that have been made from the apple orchard. An editor of Farm and Dairy, when driving through Halton county recently, came across a case of this kind. We were passing a well-kept orchard of six or eight acres in extent when the farmer with whom our editor was driving remarked, "That orchard lifted the mortgage and saved the farm."

"When the son who now owns the place took it, it was loaded right up to the hilt with debt," continued our friend. "This son immediately set out an orchard of six or eight acres. All are Spys. As soon as the orchard came into bearing his debts began to disappear. Some years the income from those six acres would be \$1,200 to \$1,500. The orchard made that farm, and it does not occupy a very large acreage of it either."

### Summer Orchard Practice

Elmer Lick, Ontario Co., Ont.

The orchard should be plowed as early in the spring as the land can be worked, and then cultivated every ten days or two weeks until about the first of July, when the cover crop should be sown. I do not practise cultivation close to the trees but leave from one to three feet around the trunk in sod, as I believe the sod is a protection to the tree and a preventive of collar rot. An additional relative of collar rot is an additional thing that it takes more to cultivate close to the tree and as the feeding roots are some distance from the trunk of the tree it is absolutely of no use except as an aid to the appearance of the orchard, and when a man is in the business from the dollars and cents standpoint he cannot afford to spend much money on appearance.

### COVER CROP

Almost any crop may be used as a cover crop. Clover has the advantage of adding the expensive nitrogen from the atmosphere in addition to its value as a humus former. I prefer buckwheat, for the reason that it is a sure catch, the seed is cheap, and it will hold the snow and leave better than a shorter growing crop like clover.

I firmly believe that twitch grass has as many good points as an orchard cover crop as any other plant, although I would hardly advise sowing it for this purpose. No seed is required, for as soon as the cultivator is stopped it comes in of itself.

### My Bush Fruits

R. Johnson, Hants Co., N. S.

Current and gooseberry bushes are hardy, easily cared for, and when their fruit is made into preserves, are most delicious. We have a dozen bushes of each. There is no land on our farm under any crop that yields a better return than that small fruit garden. In gooseberries we prefer the American varieties. The berries do not grow as large as on the best English varieties, but there are more of them and the bushes are not so subject to millier. In currants we have half a dozen red currants, Pats Prolife, and half a dozen of black currants, the variety of which we do not know.

Their cultivation is simple. In the fall we apply a light coating of barnyard manure to the soil, and in the spring we dig it in. The cultivator is run around the bushes occasionally to

keep the soil free from weeds and to maintain a dust mulch to conserve moisture.

Gooseberries are very subject to insect pests that will absolutely destroy the foliage if not watched. As we have only a few bushes we find that spring hellebore on the leaves early in the morning before the dew is off early in the growing season is a sufficient remedy. Each spring the dead wood is cut out of the bushes and some of the new wood also if the growth has been strong.

### Winter Injury

The late winter has caused much damage in some sections of Ontario to orchard trees. Many of the reported varieties have suffered as severely as the so-called tender sorts. This argues that hardness is a relative term; and that with certain observations, it is not a matter of tradition in which the trees go into the winter. We have found little winter injury on trees that went into the winter in a well-ripened, fully developed state. Cover-crops should be used in connection with cultivation and even a tough blue-grass sod may be advisable on heavy, rich land.

The manifestations of injury on weakened foliage is largely growth in the new shoots, many buds dead in the new growth and on the fruit spurs in the tree; and, in many cases, discolored wood in the branches and twigs. While the wood will never resume its clear color, and the weakness of the tree will prove to some extent lasting, the trouble will be corrected naturally by a good growing season.

But should this summer be very hot and dry, and should no earnest attempt be made by the grower to encourage his trees to outgrow their injury by cultivating and fertilizing, especially after winter, or even considerably severe, would probably mean the death of much of his orchard. Moderately heavy pruning, taking out the majority of the injured wood of the trees, may be convenient, and should, as it is recommended.

## POULTRY

### Kill the

The Government sets consider the value of the State of five per cent which developers run with the common practice \$1,000,000 annual Minnesota. We are statistics, but that we farmers gain from the proportionately greater.

If we have pure breeding cocks,



### Chickens

Here is a whole colony house in a Macdonald College,

may be kept for farmers, or for as confined by them other breeding stock all the rest should once. They should to run with the just as many eggs; they are more will withstand heat for shipping, are will save the hens the molt; and they laying soon. Let slaughter of the greedy, useless roos.

### For White

Please give me a diarrhoea among you are driving off every day a cause for it—A. B. There are two kitchin diarrhoea, W rapidly, and chalky The causes of bill damp or cold soil of

## Our Legal Adviser

**LEASE EXPIRED**—I leased my farm to a neighbor for one year on shares. There was no writing. He now refuses to lease the farm though his year is up. Please advise me—W. E. A., Ont.

As your agreement with your neighbor was for one year only you are entitled to full possession at the end of that year, and your neighbor has no right to hold the property any longer. If the agreement had been for four years it should have been in writing, for the law requires all leases for any longer period than three years to be in writing and signed and sealed by the party to be bound.

**BUILDING ON LEASED LAND**—A man's farm that comes to high water mark, I gave four feet for a road to it, but from A's fence to the bank is over that distance. B has a building on the land that is over the fence. Can I have any writings to show for the land. Can I make B move the building, and how? A is in an ejectment action. Please advise me—Kings Co., N. Y.

B is a trespasser, and unless he has acquired title to the land upon which his building stands by length of possession can be proceeded against by A in an ejectment action. A can give up possession of the land in question, and if B does not do so, A should consult a solicitor and have him issue the necessary writ.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

## GASOLINE

11 to 50 Stationary Mounted



**WINDMILL**  
Grain Crushers, Wash Saw Frames, Pumps  
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Lamp Rock Salt, 810 for 100  
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**POULTRY YARD**

**Kill the Roosters**

The Government experts in Minnesota consider that there is a loss in the value of the eggs marketed in that State of five per cent. because of "chick development," or because roosters run with the laying flock. This common practice causes a loss of above \$1,000,000 annually to the farmers of Minnesota. We have not such accurate statistics, but we believe the loss that we farmers here in Canada sustain from the same cause to be proportionately great. What should be done?

If we have pure bred poultry, a few breeding cocks, the best produced,



**Chickens Appreciate Alfalfa as do Other Farm Stock**

Here is a whole chapter on successful poultry farming: Good chickens in colony houses in an alfalfa field. Could conditions be more ideal? Photo taken at Macdonald College, Quebec.

may be kept for exchange with other farmers, or for sale. These should be confined by themselves, like all the other breeding stock of the farm, and all the rest should be killed or sold at once. They should never be allowed to run with the flock. We will get just as many eggs; they will cost us less; they are more easily preserved; will withstand heat longer; are better for shipping, are better for storage; will save the hens from injury during the molt; and the hens will go to laying sooner. Let there be a mighty slaughter of those non-productive, greedy, useless roosters on the farm.

**For White Diarrhoea**

Please give me a remedy for white diarrhoea among young chickens. One is dying off every day. Can you give me a case for H. A. E. Hailton Co., Ont.

There are two kinds of diarrhoea—bilious diarrhoea, which often spreads rapidly, and chalky diarrhoea.

The causes of bilious diarrhoea are damp or cold soil or a damp brooding

house and unsuitable food. The symptoms are green, almost liquid droppings.

Taken in time diarrhoea is easily checked by a change in the diet, by giving heating grains, such as ground oats and buckwheat, in a mash composed of hard-boiled eggs finely minced, cooked rice and cut and cooked vegetables. A little powdered sulphate of iron (green vitriol) completes the treatment; about half of a small teaspoonful in a quart of water. Allow the affected birds to drink freely of this. The sick bird must, of course, be kept in a healthy and dry place, and should, if practicable, be kept apart from the other chicks.

**CHALKY DIARRHOEA**

Chalky diarrhoea is very common among chickens, especially where they are produced on a large scale, more often caused by cold, dampness, excess

of heat, or uncleanliness. The chief characteristic of this disease is that the droppings have a chalk-like appearance, and by hardening they finally obstruct the passage and cause inflammation.

The remedy for this disease is rice water to which some sulphate of iron is added; about half a small teaspoonful to a quart of water. Feed also a mash such as is recommended for bilious diarrhoea, viz. hard-boiled eggs, cooked rice and vegetables. Another remedy recommended is rice, 10 grammes; starch, 20 grammes; laudanum, 20 drops; water, one quart. The rice is boiled in water, the liquid is poured off the starch already mixed with a little cold water, and the laudanum is added.

The obstruction of the anus in chickens may be released with a little brush soaked with lukewarm sweet oil.

**Original and Otherwise**

Think well over all plans for the future.

Eggs that are absolutely fresh and perfectly clean are more attractive in appearance and naturally make a more ready sale.

If a person writes for several answers about stock you are offering, don't get discouraged; reply in detail with truthful statements.

Vigor and health are necessary if a hen is to lay right and the only way that these can be gained is through proper care and feed.

Just as soon as the ground can be worked, sow a lettuce bed. Little chicks like it; it takes the place of most expensive food and will tone up the chicks.

There are several ways to raise poultry, so don't get "mixed" in your reading where one article claims free range and another lauds close quarters. What is one man's meat is another's ruin.

There is a vast amount of difference between a person "who thinks" and one who "does" things. The successful poultry man today has gained his reputation by upholding self-confidence, persistency and enthusiasm. The difference between those who have succeeded and those who have failed, is the difference between "I will" and "I'll try."

**WE OFFER**

**A Son of May Echo**

We are offering **Sir Echo**, a son of our great record of producing cow, **MAY ECHO**, 3,372.

**May Echo** is one of the greatest milking cows of the Holstein breed. Her record for one year is **23,707 lbs. milk** and **1042 lbs. butter**, and she freshened inside of 15 months.

**Inka Sylvia Beets Posch**, 3,563, the sire of **Sir Echo**, is a brother of a **38 lb. cow**.

**Sir Echo** has a **30 lb. sister**, a **21 lb. senior yearling sister** that sold for **\$1000** and an 18 lb. 2 year old sister.

**Sir Echo** was calved May 4, 1911. He is one of the largest, deepest, thickest and best bred bulls of his age we have ever seen. The Holstein herd that secures this bull will have something we know to be worth while.

Also some Calves of the best breeding.

We also have a choice line of **Clydesdales** to offer—3 four-year old stallions, 18 mares and a few fillies, all of the best breeding.

**Hackneys**—2 three-year-old stallions, 1 four-year-old stallion, 2 three-year-old mares and one mare four-years-old.

We are overstocked. We will set prices very reasonable. Our stock are the kind that will make you money. Write us about your wants in Holsteins, Clydesdales or Hackneys and we will answer any inquiries and send descriptions, breeding, etc.

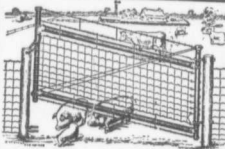
**ALLISON STOCK FARM**

W. P. Allison

Chesterville, Ont.

**Farm Gates**

HAVE gates that hang true, open and shut easily, lift over snow in winter; that keep back breezy chuk; that will not burn, rot, blow down, sag, bend or break; that last a lifetime; that are guaranteed against all defects. In short, have



**Clay Steel Gates**

on your farm. Made of high carbon steel tubing of large diameter and heavy wire fabric. May cost more, but worth more. Clay Gates are sent for 7 days free trial, that you may prove them before buying. 20,000 sold last year on these terms. Send to-day for illustrated price list.

Clay Gates are made to many sizes—a gate for every purpose. They can be raised to let small stock through, yet keep back cattle and horses.



I guarantee every Clay Gate to be free from defects in material or workmanship. I will replace free of cost any part, or the entire gate giving out for such reasons.

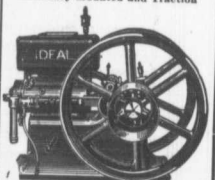
H. Ralph Stee  
Manager

CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD.

29 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.

**GASOLINE ENGINES**

1 1/2 to 10 H.P.  
Stationary Mounted and Tractor



**WINDMILLS**

Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

**COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
Branches, Bradford Winnipeg Calgary



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for 100 lbs, c.s.b. Toronto  
Toronto's Best Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.  
J. C. Curry, Manager Toronto, Ont.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

**UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION**

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

**SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.**

The Steamer Manitoula, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays will call at Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

**Steamship Express**

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

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

**Dominion Day SINGLE FARE**

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East. Good going June 28, 29, July 1. Return limit July 3. (Minimum Rate of 25c.)

**HOMESEKERS' EXCURSIONS**  
June 25, July 9 and 23, and every Second Tuesday until Sept. 17 inclusive.

**WINNIPEG and RETURN - - \$34.00**  
**EDMONTON and RETURN - - \$42.00**

Proportionate rates to other points. Return limit 60 days.

**THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS**  
Ask nearest C.P.R. Agent for Homeseekers' Pamphlet.

Winnipeg Exhibition, July 10th to 20th, 1912



## Are Sweeping the Silo Field

Orders and inquiries are coming in faster than ever before.

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

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

Material: Canadian Spruce especially selected for our use.

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

Hooped with heavy round iron hoops every 30 inches apart.

Only malleable iron lugs are used.

All doors on the Ideal Green Feed Silos are self-sealing.

Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are always air tight.

The roof is self-supporting; built without rafters.

Dormer window facilitates filling Silo clear to the top. All sizes furnished.

Write for Our New Silo Catalogue To-day

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN DOMINION

173 William Street, MONTREAL

14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

## Our Veterinary Adviser

**FISTULA OF TEAT**—I have a valuable cow that three weeks ago tore a teat on barbed wire so that the milk spurted out at the side. I washed every day with carbolic, put on iodoform powder and wrapped it up in adhesive plaster. It has healed nicely, but left a hole in the side where the milk runs out. What can I do to prevent this?—Geo. W. Anderson, P. E. Co., Ont.

It is usually wise to do the best you can under existing circumstances until the cow goes dry. Then scarify the edges of the opening until they bleed. Stitch with silk suture and dress three times daily until healed with carbolic acid one part, sweet oil 24 parts. It can be treated while milking by dressing and stitching as above and inserting into the teat a self-retaining test syphon to carry the milk away as it forms until the wound heals.

**COW POX**—Our cows have had cow pox for years. Would feeding sulphur and salt cure it?—W. A. B.

This disease is due to a specific germ which exerts a local action, hence the feeding of drugs has no effect. The disease is easily communicated from a diseased to a healthy cow by contact, by the hands of a milker, pails, clothing, etc. Hence the diseased animals should be isolated and all possible precautions taken to not convey the contagion from cow to cow. Dress the diseased portions of teats and udder three times daily with an ointment made of boric acid, 4 drams, carbolic acid 20 drops, and vaseline 2 ounces. Give the teats that have been occupied by the diseased herd a thorough washing with a hot five per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, and it would be good practice to follow this in a few days with a thorough coat of hot lime wash containing five per cent. carbolic acid.

## Save it for a Spreader

Prof. P. Evans, Missouri.

As a rule, the farmers haul out manure but once a year. This is usually in the spring, shortly before time to begin breaking the ground for corn. As a result of this practice, the manure that is produced during the year is left exposed to the weather just outside the barn door for at least six months. It has been repeatedly shown by chemical analysis that manure so treated will decrease in value at least 50 per cent.

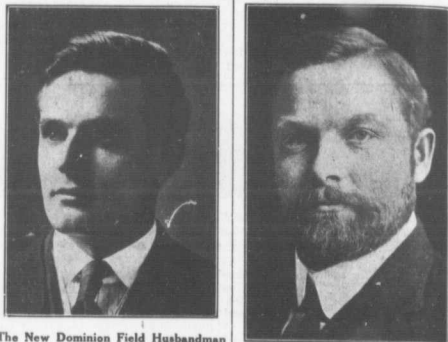
In an experiment conducted at Cornell University, 4,444 pounds of ordinary manure from the horse stable, worth \$2.74 per ton for the plant food that it contained, was exposed in a pile out of doors from April to September. The pile decreased in weight 1770 pounds, and was worth only \$2.34 a ton for the plant food that it contained. The value of the pile, in dollars and cents, decreased from \$5.48 to \$2.03 in five months.

There are a great number of farmers who are wasting in this way

enough manure value in one year to pay for a good manure spreader.

## Points on the Summer Silo

Prof. Skinner, Indiana Exp. Station  
Many successful farmers, with limited areas of pasture, make a practice of filling a small silo for summer use. It has been well established that silage properly stored in a good silo, when the corn or other crop is in the most desirable condition, will keep in good condition for several years. Many foresighted men, taking advantage of this fact, plan to have silage on hand the year around. They are



The New Dominion Field Husbandman

O. C. White, B.S.A., recently appointed to the position of Assistant Dominion Field Husbandman, is an all round good man as those who have been connected with "O. C." in his college years can testify. Since leaving college he has been making good as assistant to Mr. J. H. Griedala.

thus prepared for any unusual conditions, such as drought, scant pasture, or excessively long winters, and is altogether practical and profitable.

It is desirable to have a silo of relatively small diameter for summer feeding, as it is necessary to feed a considerable amount from off the top of the silage each day in order to keep it from molding during the hot, damp weather. Many Indiana men have come to look on the silo as quite as important in supplementing the pastures as it is in furnishing succulence during the winter season.

## Experimental Farm Appointments

The increasing volume of work at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has necessitated several new appointments to the staff. The increasing number of Experimental farms, with the consequent heavier task of supervising their work, is too great a burden for the organization and formerly handled it. Three new appointments have been made.

Dr. O. M. Malte has been appointed Dominion Agrostologist, and will devote his time especially to the improving of Canadian forage crops, paying considerable attention to grasses and clover. Dr. Malte is a native of Southern Sweden and for a time was connected with the world-famous Experimental Station at Svalof in Sweden.

The new Dominion Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., is a Nova Scotian, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and since his graduation has been Instructor in Agriculture and Experimentalist at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Mr. Archibald has had a wide experience in practical work with live stock and is admirably equipped to perform his new duties.

The work of supervising Field Husbandry operations at the various Experimental farms and stations will be conducted by O. C. White, B.S.A. Mr. White graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1910, and since has been assistant to the Dominion Agrostologist, Mr. J. H. Griedala.

There is nothing within the reach of the farmer that will pay as much in added convenience as to have a rural mail delivery box. Rural free mail delivery saves many a drive to mail a letter, and although we only live two miles from town, free delivery is one

## A Simple

Jno. Simpson,  
A sheep rub in great preventative for their back itching. It is made of kerosene to rub it on.

"A Sheep Rub" is the adjoining of a "Rub" and how it is made.

deep is more apt to be noticed. As the sheep they can't see they lie there are noticed.

This "rub" is in the shape of the ground in the foot long staves so that all rub their backs a sixth side of the should be in every way never had a interest this rub.

Convenient Saps  
An Essex Count of an arrangement maple sap with the by his traction of a Fister described arrangement to an dairy recently.

The sap is boiled

ing and 16 inches conducted from the engine into five of that run along the The box is divided as indicated in the esters the box at away from the troughs over the coils reaches the top (C) withdrawn, it has a tare of from 214 comes out of the tap

A pipe to carry steam runs from coils of pipe in the The water is then c

A Gate That

This diagram, from Dairyman, is self-evident. It is open, in returning it closes the gate.

water barrel (B), conducted back to the and used over again a 13 H. P., and will 9798 an hour.

I received the pure Boar Pig sent me by for securing nine new that paper and am v with him. He is bred Brigham, Que.

## The Dominion Agrostologist

Dr. O. M. Malte, the new Dominion Agrostologist, has brought to the aid of Canadian agriculture an expert knowledge of plant breeding acquired in his native country of Sweden. His new appointment on the Dominion Department will be a popular one.

I think Farm and Dairy a splendid paper.—W. J. Cowie, York Co., Ont.

## Investor's Notice

An established Canadian automobile company is prepared to place \$50,000.00 worth of common stock on the market to take care of the volume of business the company is receiving. Shares \$100.00 each.

This is a gilt edged investment that will pay good dividends. If interested, write for information.

Address, Box 464  
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO

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

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

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th

For Prize Lists and all information write

J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager - TORONTO

**A Simple Sheep Rub**

Jno. Simpson, Halton Co., Ont.

A sheep rub in the pasture is a great preventative against sheep getting on their backs or cast. When a sheep's back itches it rolls over and tries to rub it on the ground. A fat



A "Sheep Rub"

In the adjoining article Mr. J. Simpson, of Halton Co., Ont., tells how he uses this rub and how it is made.

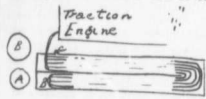
sheep is more apt to get cast than a poor one. As they are wider on the back they can't get up as easy. Often they lie there and die before they are noticed.

This "rub" is made by driving two stakes in the ground; then take a pole 12 feet long and fasten it to the stakes so that all sizes of sheep can rub their backs against the underneath side of the pole. This device should be in every sheep pasture. I have never had a sheep cast since I erected this rub.

**Convenient Sap Boiling Plant**

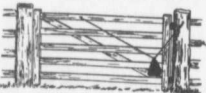
An Essex County farmer has devised an arrangement for boiling his maple sap with the steam generated by his traction engine. Mr. John Fixter described this ingenious arrangement to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently.

The sap is boiled in a box 10 feet



long and 16 inches square. Steam is conducted from the 13 H. P. traction engine into five one-half inch pipes that run along the bottom of the box. The box is divided into two sections as indicated in the diagram. The sap enters the box at the end farthest away from the traction engine (D), flows over the coils and by the time it reaches the tap (C), at which it is withdrawn, it has reached a temperature of from 214 to 215 degrees and comes out of the tap as maple syrup.

A pipe to carry off the exhaust steam runs from (D) and through coils of pipe in the sap barrel (A). The water is then carried over to the



A Gate That Closes Itself

This diagram, from the New Zealand Dairyman, is self-explanatory. The weight seen is elevated when the gate is opened. In returning to its old position it closes the gate.

water barrel (B), from which it is conducted back to the traction engine and used over again. This engine is a 13 H. P., and will boil one gallon of syrup an hour.

I received the pure bred Berkshire Boar Pig sent me by Fred and Dairie for securing nine new subscribers to that paper and am very much pleased with him. He is bred by M. A. Stowe, Brigham, Que.

# A Message To Our People

Do you ever stop to think just why it is that you prefer Farm and Dairy to any other farm paper?

The truth is that there are several reasons back of your preference for Farm and Dairy.

There is one reason which perhaps you have never thought of:—**Farm and Dairy is owned by a joint-stock company of farmers and dairymen. It is backed by farmers' money.**

¶ Farm and Dairy is essentially a paper for farmers. Being controlled by farmers and dairymen, and being edited by men who have been actual and successful farmers, and publishing a large number of articles contributed by real farmers, Farm and Dairy has ever had a deep sympathy for, and has been very closely in touch with, farmers and farming.

¶ From the outset the publishers of Farm and Dairy have had in mind the idea of real service to our people. In carrying out this policy we have guaranteed our advertisers to our people, and we have refused absolutely all kinds of questionable advertising, including patent medicines, liquor, electric belt, get-rich-quick, and something-for-nothing schemes, the advertising revenue from which as carried by other papers amounts to a big sum of money in the course of each year.

¶ We have always felt that it was improper to accept this kind of business. We have always had in mind the effect such advertising would have on the minds of the women folks, and the young people in the homes, into which Farm and Dairy goes. Our attitude in this regard has had quite a bit to do with Farm and Dairy becoming and now being generally known as "**A Paper Farmers Swear by.**"

¶ But it is in real helpfulness that Farm and Dairy has become so popular. Our articles deal with real experiences. They are timely. They are brief and to the point. They deal with just such problems as our people have to solve and they give the needed information to help you make more money, and to live a more interesting, useful and profitable life.

¶ Since we started to publish Farm and Dairy in its present form, now 4 1/2 years ago, we have made steady progress. Today, thanks to our people, we are publishing a better farmers' paper, giving better value for the one dollar subscription price than has ever been given in a farmer's paper in Canada.

¶ Our people have been very kind to us. They have always had a good word for Farm and Dairy. They have recommended it to their friends and to their neighbors, and have induced them to take Farm and Dairy regularly.

¶ Last fall, when we announced that we wished to increase our circulation from 9,172 to 10,500 by the middle of October, our people went at the work with a will. Shortly after the date set our circulation had passed the 10,500 mark. Since that date, while we have not been saving much about it through the columns of Farm and Dairy, our people have been quietly and steadily at work, and to-day our circulation has reached the grand total of 14,739, on our regular mailing list. This total is now going ahead rapidly every week.

¶ While this progress has been and is most gratifying, there are still many thousands of farmers in Ontario and throughout Canada whom it would pay handsomely to be getting Farm and Dairy for each week. Farm and Dairy would do for these people even what it is doing for you and has been doing since you began to take this paper.

¶ It seems really too bad that these people are not now taking Farm and Dairy. It would help them greatly. It would make them more progressive, and through reading Farm and Dairy they would become better citizens, and better neighbors.

There are possibly two, three or four of your friends and neighbors, whom you know real well, and who live near you, yet they do not take Farm and Dairy.

Would you mind seeing these people and speaking to them about Farm and Dairy? Say you see them tomorrow evening. If you have a phone, call them up right now. Remember we will reward you amply for securing them as new subscribers for Farm and Dairy.

In case you find it not convenient to see these people, will you kindly let us have their names and P. O. addresses. **Let us have the names of at least three good farmers** who live near you, and who do not now take Farm and Dairy, and yet would find Farm and Dairy of great value to them in their home work and life. Place their names in the coupon and send it to us tonight and we will greatly appreciate your kindly assistance, which will help us to make Farm and Dairy even better than it is today.

**COUPON WILL YOU KINDLY FILL IT IN NOW, AND MAIL IT TO US?**

**FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

The following are 3 dairy farmers of my acquaintance who do not now take Farm and Dairy, but whom it would pay to read your paper regularly.

Name ..... P. O. Address .....

Name ..... P. O. Address .....

Name ..... P. O. Address .....

Send in by ..... P. O. Address .....

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company Limited.



**FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Farmers, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyfarmers, and the members of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10 a year, 50 cents in advance.** Foreign, \$12 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, \$15 a year. For the year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

**REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 2 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,000 to 15,500. Copies for sale are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be disassociated with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the matter thoroughly. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unscrupulous, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should a subscriber to our paper, under any 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 our "Protective Policy," you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I have your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBURG, ONT.

### FEDERAL AID TO AGRICULTURE

Elsewhere in this week's issue of Farm and Dairy is announced the manner in which the Federal grant for Ontario agriculture will be expended. We wish to commend the Honorable Mr. Duff on the wise manner in which he has apportioned the Federal grant. We would also commend Premier Borden on his honesty in carrying out his pre-election promise of Federal aid to agriculture.

But we still believe that Provincial expenditure should be met by Provincial revenue. Money collected by indirect taxation by the Dominion Government and distributed throughout the province is too apt to be regarded as "money from home." Money received in this easy way will not be expended as wisely as that gathered by direct taxation, and its expenditure, therefore, more less under the eye of the taxpayer.

Money collected by indirect taxation is not "easy" money. Although collected through the medium of a customs tariff it comes directly from the pocket of the Canadian tax payer. The expenditure of such a large grant as the Dominion Government has placed in the hands of Hon. Mr. Duff is too great a responsibility to place on any Minister, and even were it always apportioned as wisely as this first grant has been, we would still question his wisdom. Provincial authorities will soon come to look on this grant as a matter of course, and divert provincial funds now going to agriculture in other directions, and agriculture would receive no greater assistance than it now does. Also, we farmers, if we assent to the principle of Dominion aid to Provincial schemes, are trying ourselves up still tighter to indirect taxation, a form of taxation that bears more heavily upon us farmers than upon any other class in the community.

### WIDER POSTAL SERVICE

The postmasters of Canada, in annual session at Toronto recently, made a suggestion that should receive the hearty support of every farmer in Canada. They in trusted their executive to endeavor to increase the Canadian limit of weight of parcel post matter and reduce the rate of postage on the same. While the object of the postmasters, in taking this action was to increase their own remuneration through their commission on stamp sales, the benefits that would come through the adoption of their resolution would be of more value to us farmers than to any other class in the community, not excepting the postmen themselves.

The adoption of a low rate of postage on parcels shipped by mail offers the most sensible method of regulating express charges. In this country, as in the United States, there is a close connection between express companies and the railroad companies. The shareholders in one own stock in the other. By cooperating in the regulation of rates our transportation companies are thus enabled to keep charges up to what the business of the shipper will stand rather than to pay reasonable interest on the money invested in roadway, rolling stock, and so forth. In the United States efforts that have been made by the Government to regulate express charges have met with but little success. It is now generally recognized in that country that a parcel post system whereby small parcels may be sent by mail at a reasonable rate is the best method of offering relief to the shipper.

Although popular in the country, many and strong interests have brought their influence to bear on the United States Government to prevent the passing of a parcel post bill. In Canada the same interests would make their influence felt at Ottawa. The advantages of parcel post are evident. It would be a fine thing for

us farmers if we could deliver butter, eggs or even fruit and vegetables by mail to our customers in the cities. It would be a great advantage for us to be enabled to buy by mail where we could buy cheapest and have our goods sent to us at a small charge through the post office. If we study our own best interests we farmers will support the postmasters in their recommendation to the powers that be. Our farmers' organizations would do well to add their influence to that of the Postmasters' Association in working for the adoption of a parcel post in Canada.

### THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

On page two of Farm and Dairy this week our cartoonist depicts social conditions as we have them today. The capitalist, the man who has his money devoted to productive enterprise, and the laborer, are battling each other for their troubles. And all the while it is the landlord who is quietly pocketing the wealth that they are producing. He it is who is "chewing the mud" that causes strikes and lockouts, the closing down of industries, and the suffering and loss that unemployment and decreased production entail.

We farmers have a very direct interest in these troubles of society, for we are injuriously affected by them no less than the rest of the community. In a new country where land has practically no value, interest and wages are high. As population increases we have competition for land. A greater and greater proportion of the wealth that is produced by labor and capital must be given to the landlord. The laborer finds rents so high that in our great cities many whole families are compelled to live in a room. The immense amount of money that the capitalist must pay for the land on which to build his factory makes it necessary to reduce wages and increase the cost of his goods in order to pay interest on the investments in land. And the money so invested is not of itself productive of wealth.

Taxation of land values would divert the moneys now going into the landlords' pockets into those of the general public, and thereby reduce other forms of taxation. It would force into use land now held by speculators, and thereby reduce rents both to the laborer and the capitalist. This in turn would reduce the cost of doing business and thereby benefit the public.

It is the city land holder, the man who monopolize our mines and water powers, and the holders of special franchises, that are able to live on the proceeds of their monopoly without labor on their part. Our farmers' organizations, in endorsing taxation of land values and such natural monopolies, take a stand that is to the advantage of farmer, working man and capitalist. Our interests are common.

Stop the manure leak.

### GUARD THE RESERVE

The strength of a bank may be determined in no small degree by ascertaining the value of their reserve fund. Such a reserve is necessary to make the institution a safe one for stockholders and for the general public who deal with it. The Government requires that banking institutions hold a definite proportion of their capital as a reserve. The wise banker is continually adding to his reserve fund.

But of vastly more importance to the well-being of the nation than the reserve funds of its banking institutions is the reserve of fertility in its soil. It is from this reserve that this and future generations must secure that which keeps within them the breath of life. We farmers are the guardians of that reserve. The careless dairy farmer, like the conservative farmer, renders his country no mean service when he maintains the fertility of the soil on his farm. The farmer who sells the raw materials of his soil, hay, grain, and so forth, is not only injuring himself individually but is depleting the store that was intended for all of this and future generations. Let us guard well that which has been committed to our care. And we will get our reward in increased crops and the continually increasing value of our farms.

### AN ADVANTAGE TO ALL

A couple of weeks ago consumers in Toronto were astonished to find that butter, which had been steadily decreasing in price, suddenly steadied and then the price went up one or two cents. And this in spite of the fact that production was steadily increasing. This was due to the fact that the cold storage men had started to buy up butter to hold over for the scarcity of the winter months.

Commenting on this condition of the market, a leading Toronto daily paper has the following featured on the front page:

"The reason, then, why the 'Canadian housewife' is paying 'from three to five cents more for the butter in this banner month 'of the year is so that the cold 'storage men may reap a harvest 'when the commodity is scarce in 'the winter.'"

And more of the same.

Such an attack on cold storage men is apt to be misleading to the average consumer who does not know the conditions of production that exist in Canada today. Most of our dairy products are produced in the six summer months. Were it not that enormous quantities of this summer production is placed in cold storage for the period of scarcity in winter, prices of dairy products in summer would be so low that there would be no profit to the producer, and in winter dairy produce could not be had by the most of people at any price and therefore would be the luxurious of the rich.

The consumption of dairy produce is approximately the same the year

around. Production of dairy products is not so constant as that of other commodities, and the surplus is rendered to the public. We must have a cold storage reserve to take care of the surplus, such as the daily production in that way. It is a reasonable cold storage reserve that has come into Toronto, United States. Such a reserve of equal production and consumption, would be a

XXX

The idea brought forward in the following represents A. J. ROBINSON, VITAL IN THE PRODUCE.

St. Thomas, Ontario, June 27, 1912. Dear Sirs,—We have a very good method of giving our customers a very considerable amount of money are permitted to buy our Dairy. It is very largely that we used to reply to us was in Farm and Dairy. As soon as possible to give it a proper reward to acquaint you with the fact that we are (Signed) B.

At the great advertisement at Dallas, Texas, J. D. Robins, of New York, is one of the "square deal" publishers and advertisers.

"I regard a publication as a salesman. You want a general statement on the part to travel in good company, even though he so far as your general travel would secure a large amount of business."

"The most of you are advertising in public places objectionable and doing so. When you do this, the question of the which the publisher can travel is of great importance."

Mr. Robbins complains publishers on what they are doing to advertise advertised them to keep and to back it up with a form of dishonest and they will not be a humbug length and bread of the past land can doubt reads in an advertisement truth.

This all simmers question of the mental of the subscriber, which importance to all advertisers.

It has been abundantly clear that the mental attitude of the subscriber is the key to the success of the advertiser. They BELIEVE AND DAIRY ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have maintained a policy seeking every absolute confidence results in our advertisements. ADVERTISEMENTS COME INTO ITS FARM AND DAIRY. A Paper Farmers

Production is limited to half the year. Our cold storage men, by standing over against the period of necessity, are rendering a service to the public. We might improve our cold storage regulations, but attacks such as the one mentioned appearing in the daily press are dangerous in that they might stir up an agitation that would lead to such unreasonable cold storage legislation as has come into force in parts of the United States. Such legislation, with unequal production and uniform consumption, would be a public calamity.

XXXV

The idea brought out in the following represents a BIG FACTOR OF VITAL INTEREST TO YOU:

St. Thomas, May 21st, 1912  
 Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.  
 Dear Sirs,—We have a good opinion of your method of giving space to advertisements and we are glad that we can give considerable confidence in those who are permitted to advertise in Farm and Dairy.  
 It is very largely that confidence that led us to reply to the advertisement we saw in Farm and Dairy of the Harper's Milking Machine we now have available to give it a proper test we will be pleased to acquaint you of the results.  
 Yours truly,  
 (Signed) E. A. Penhale.

At the great advertising convention at Dallas, Texas, Mr. H. D. Robbins, of New York, speaking of "the square deal" between publishers and advertisers, said in part:

"I regard a publication as a complete salesman. You would not keep a peddler on the road who did not travel in good company. Such a man, even though he sold goods, would soon lose your general reputation and would scare away more business than he secured.  
 "The most of you cheerfully place your advertising in publications carrying objectionable and deceptive advertising. When you do that you make a mistake.  
 "The question of the company in which the publisher compels your copy to travel is of great importance."

Mr. Robbins complimented some publishers on what they had been doing to advertise advertising, and urged them to keep on doing it and to back it up with the rejection of dishonest and "unclean" copy. It will not be a human being in the length and breadth of this great land can doubt that what he reads in an advertisement is the gospel truth.  
 This all simmers down to the question of the mental attitude of the subscriber, which is of vital importance to all advertisers.  
 It has been abundantly evident that the mental attitude of FARM AND DAIRY SUBSCRIBERS is right. They BELIEVE in FARM AND DAIRY ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have maintained consistently a policy seeking ever to develop absolute confidence amongst our readers in our advertisers. As a result ADVERTISING HAS COME INTO ITS OWN IN FARM AND DAIRY, which is "A Paper Farmers Speak By"

To Keep Boys on the Farm

C. W. Gurney, Brant Co., Ont.  
 We hear much about boys leaving the farm. I believe that in most cases their migration is caused by unpleasant surroundings at home rather than dislike for farm life. I have three boys myself and two of them could not be driven off the farm.

Good horses do it. My boys have been fed up on horse flesh from early in life. Ever since they were youngsters they have had a good team of their own.

When any of us go into town with a good spanking team we take the front street any feel proud of ourselves. If we have a poor team we take the back street and do not want to meet anybody, either stranger or neighbor. And the boy with a poor team is apt to take the back street right for the station and leave for the city.

Better Farm Homes

(Breeder's Gazette.)

Great as the economic and inspirational need is for improved farm stock, modern methods of raising and a comprehensive advance in the arts of agriculture, scarcely second in importance is the requirement of country people as a whole for sunnier, more convenient and healthful homes than to which live. Thousands of purchased animals are better housed and more intelligently fed than hundreds of owners and renters of land. Some men, hardened by the rigors of physical labor and fierce competitive struggles to the silent appeals of their wives and children for better shelter, food and raiment are guilty, without intent, of lamentable neglects of more vital things than stock, crops and profits.

Increased returns for labor and capital are desired by every ambitious farmer and ought to be sought to seek; but success, if he achieves it, should be a means to greater ends. And one of the great ends is a sanitary, comfortable farm residence, with a modern heating plant, a bath-room and cleanly lighting.

If a man is indifferent to these practical luxuries—they are in the long run necessities—the attitude of his wife and children to him is altogether different, whether it be expressed or not. Agriculture as a profession is invested with a dignity and a cultural power which demand that farmers should have a large respect for and a deep pride in their residences. And farm laborers, no less than farm owners, should have multiplying opportunities to live in comfortable cottages, instead of unhealthful hovels which breed ills of body and mind.

The Corn Sheller

J. O. Duke, Essex Co., Ont.

The corn sheller is one of the machines that the average farmer can very easily do without. Corn should be kept on the cob till it is ready to be fed or planted, and no matter how dry it may appear will quickly spoil if shelled and stored in large quantities unless it is moved frequently. Farmers who have stock to feed and wish to feed corn meal should shell and grind their grain only as it is required for immediate use.

If the grain is wanted for planting it should be held in the cob till the field is ready to plant, when it is best to shell carefully by hand. This operation will make one's hands sore if there is a very large quantity to be shelled, and in this case a small sheller may be used advantageously. One that permits of the inspection of each ear as it is being shelled is the best to use.

Renew your subscription now.

DE LAVAL  
 CREAM SEPARATORS

Are In a Class By Themselves

They cost but a little more than the cheapest, while they save twice as much and last five times as long as other separators.



They save their cost every six months over gravity setting systems and every year over other separators, while they may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms that they will actually pay for themselves.

Every assertion thus briefly made is subject to demonstrative proof to your own satisfaction by the nearest DE LAVAL local agent, or by your writing to the Company direct.

Why then, in the name of simple common sense, should anyone who has use for a Cream Separator go without one, buy other than a DE LAVAL, or continue the use of an inferior separator?

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED  
 173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL 14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

Pigs, Pigs Pigs, Pigs

GIVEN FREE TO YOU  
 Full particulars of this popular offer are given on page 11 of Farm and Dairy last week, June 26th. Look it up now and start out to win your pure pigs free of cost and with little effort to you. You may win in one evening.

So Light to Carry



Yet So Strongly and Perfectly Made

This Busy Farmer's Friend

Will please and satisfy you every time you have occasion to use it.

We Give It Free

It is known as the Western Stock Knife, and is especially made and designed for the use of cattleman and farmers.

It is strongly and perfectly made. It is light to carry in your pocket. Has two extra fine steel blades and a special castrating blade, brass lining and holder ends. Choice of buff or stag handles.

We send one to you free and postage paid in return for only one new yearly subscription to this your favorite farm paper; subscription to be new and taken at least one year. This knife will be fine for father just now with haying and harvest coming on, and so much use for it in making repairs.

Time for Boys too, when Holidays are here!  
 Get us one new subscriber and have this knife sent to you free.  
 Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Extra Pay for Workers!

¶ We have a special opportunity for a person in your locality

¶ A person who can during the next month or six weeks devote some time to seeing friends and neighbors about talking FARM AND DAIRY.

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

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**ABSORBINE**

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Curds, Filled Tendons, Mastitis, Thickened, Swollen, Inflamed Glands, Filled Tendons, Mastitis, Curds from any Mixture or Strain of Cream. Does not dilute, remove the hair or lay up the hair. **ABSORBINE** is the best for making the Cream, Butter, Cheese or Biscuits. Deposits, in the Milk, Fat, and Protein. Will tell you more if you write. 41 and 42 per bottle. **Dr. J. Young, P.O. 123 Adams Bldg., Montreal, C.**

Sold Over 850,000 Acres in Five Years

**WESTERN LAND FOR SALE**

In areas to suit purchasers from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock - Growing Districts of **SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA** 450,000 acres to choose from **PRICES LOW** Terms most generous and helpful

Special Inducements Given Actual Settlers

Our crop payment plan requires no payment on land bought until the purchaser sells his first crop. He can use all his capital for cultivation and improvements.

Write for particulars. **RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY** **F. W. HODSON & CO.** Room 102, Temple Building TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA Also Agents: North Battleford, Sask. Blank Opened Canadian Pacific Lands



The Standard Cream Separator

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited - Renfrew, Ont.** Sales Branches at Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

**Creamery Department**

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, on questions on matters relating to butter making. We suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department, 123 Adams Bldg., Montreal, C.

**Does Pasteurizing Cream Pay?**

Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph

It is pretty generally agreed that the pasteurization of cream for butter-making will add to the keeping quality of butter made from such cream. One objection to this process that has been urged is the added cost. Tests made by the cost for power and water is not over three to four cents a 100 lbs. butter. Another objection is the added loss of fat in the buttermilk when the cream is pasteurized. In some seasons and under some conditions this extra loss of fat in the buttermilk, as a result of pasteurizing the cream, is much greater than at other times. In some comparative tests in 1911 we found the average percentage of fat in the buttermilk from the unpasteurized lots to be .231 and of the lots pasteurized .31—a difference of about 1 per cent higher for the buttermilk from the creams pasteurized.

**VALUE OF BUTTER INCREASED**

It is admitted that the value of the butter is increased on the average by one-half to one cent a pound. This is sufficient to more than pay the extra cost of heating, cooling and excess loss of fat in the buttermilk. The reputation of Canadian creamery butter would be enhanced by a general adoption of pasteurization. At the Ontario Agricultural College we have gotten the best results in ripened cream butter by pasteurizing the cream comparatively sweet at a temperature of 180 degrees to 185 degrees F., adding about 10 per cent culture and ripening to about .5 per cent acidity before churning.

**Cream Grading by the Senses**

C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Alberta

What method shall we take of grading cream? The senses of the cream grader may be developed by practice to such a degree that they can be trusted to accurately score their possession; I would strongly emphasize the word practice, intelligent practice. The senses offer the advantage of being available when wanted and the further advantage of being possessed by the creamery patrons, who

days later. The samples were left uncorked between the times of testing.

At end of month. 17 days later

A	..... 40%	..... 48%
B	..... 28%	..... 28%
C	..... 40%	..... 42%
D	..... 30%	..... 31%
E	..... 21%	..... 24%
F	..... 30%	..... 32.5%
G	..... 29.5%	..... 34%

These figures illustrate plainly the necessity of keeping the composite jars tightly corked. The extreme variation in sample "A" is accounted for by the fact that there was very

are interested parties to the grading of their cream.

If the buttermaker can demonstrate to his patrons by their own sense of taste what is meant by "off flavors" on cream, as well as tell them how such "off flavors" may be overcome and avoided altogether, he is likely to have less trouble on his hands than the man who tries to "prove" his case purely by chemical tests more or less involved, especially if he is not himself sufficiently familiar with their principles to satisfactorily explain them to the patrons.

I said the patrons are interested parties in the business of the creamery they patronize. They look upon the creamery as their best market for cream, and if by intelligent co-operation they, as well as the creamery, can make better returns for their products of material, labor and skill by the addition of a little more skill they will be willing and glad in most cases to cooperate.

**Inaccuracy through Loose Corks**

J. F. Singleton, Kingston

Composite sample jars should be kept tightly corked in the creamery to prevent loss of moisture through evaporation, which will result in the tests being too high. Following are tests of some composite samples at the end of the month and again 17

**Should Be in Every Home**

I have been a reader of Farm and Dairy during this past year, and have read with interest the pages devoted to butter and cheese making. I wish your valuable paper every success, and trust it may soon be found in the home of every one connected with the great Dairy industry of Canada.—John Henry Dudgeon, Hastings Co., Ont.

After the sample is taken from a jar to be tested the jar and its cream in it should be warmed and the cream well poured smoothly. If the cream contains any lumps it may be strained through a fine wire or the lumps forced through, and the cream poured and sampled. If the sample, one must be careful not to overheat them as some may become separated and the cream high as the temperature should go

**BEST TESTED BOTTLE**

After the sample is properly prepared for sampling, either 50 grams or 178 grams, depending on the style of bottle used, should be weighed into the test bottle, a nine gram sample and nine cubic centimetres of water. The head of the nine gram bottle is large enough to permit the addition of the nine cc. water and the usual amount of culture. In making this bottle there is rarely any error, as the readings are usually within one or two per cent. The practice of using a nine gram sample in the reading bottle and of doubling the reading to be commended, as in doubling the reading any error which may have crept into the work is doubled.

Whether bottles are used in the creamery, the diameters of the neck should be uniform as the wider the neck the deeper will be the meniscus. In reading cream tests, they should be read from the bottom of the meniscus and not from the top, as practiced in reading tests of whole milk.

**Federal Aid for Agriculture**

(Continued from page 7)

lego to meet the demands made upon it, \$2,000 for the conducting of dairy census in Eastern Ontario, \$1,500 for a dairy census in Western Ontario, \$500 for a soil survey west of \$300 to the Ontario Horticultural Association, \$5,000 for orchard demonstration, \$5,000 for a market commissioner, whose duty it will be to develop a sale for Ontario produce in the West, \$7,000 for short courses at the Agricultural College and for incidental experiments and miscellaneous work; \$3,738 is set aside.

See your friends about subscription to Farm and Dairy.

June 27, 1912.

**Cheese Dep**

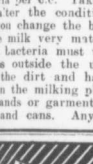
**Can We Reduce**

Dr. Connell, Llan

No matter how clean and fresh the milk, but the creamer bacteria we use. With great care averaging in the herd under 200 bacteria per quart. Strict attention to every detail such as cleaning of udders, washers' milk pails, the clean and non-contaminated. The average supply of certified milk is under 1,000 bacteria delivered to customers as low as 200 bacteria in midsummer. The more careless than giving the larger the quantity there will be less milking. Under of the mixed milk averages then from 100 to 200 bacteria per c.c. Take care you change the bacteria milk every must be outside the udder the dirt and hands in the milking pails and garments and cans. Any

**NOTHING is making more important than salting**

The flavor—even smoothness—keep depend on the way it is salted, and on used.



**WINDSOR CHEESE**

Makes Prize

It gives a smooth flavor to the curd—solves slowly—stays keep as good cheese Windsor Cheese is the cheapest in the end it goes further.

## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese, to ask for suggestions for discussion. Address letters to the Cheese Department, Farm and Dairy.

### Can We Reduce Bacteria?

Dr. Connell, Lanark Co., Ont.

No matter how cleanly we milk we still have bacteria entirely out of our hands. But the cleaner we are the fewer bacteria we undoubtedly will have. With great care we can get an average in the mixed milk of about under 200 bacteria per c.c. To secure such a low bacteria count strict attention must be paid to every detail such as grooming of eating udders, cleanliness of milker's hands and garments, small methods and clean non-dusty milking machines. The average of a certain supply of certified milk in Toronto is under 1,000 bacteria per c.c. as delivered to customers; it often averages as low as 200 bacteria per c.c. in midsummer.

The more careless the conditions of milking the larger the number of bacteria there will be present at the end of milking. Under ordinary conditions the mixed milk from a herd averages then from 15,000 to 60,000 bacteria per c.c. Take the same herd at the end of the milking and you change the bacterial content of the milk very materially. These added bacteria must then come from somewhere outside the udder, such as the dirt and hair of the cows in the milking place, from milker's hands or garments, or from milk cans and cans. Any one or all of

these may prove to be sources of seeding. Any dust or dirt containing manure particles or particles of decomposing food carries with it large numbers of bacteria of the taint-producing type.

DECOMPOSE THE MILK. These bacteria tend to lead to changes in the milk, such as they have already set up in the manure or decaying food. Thus while it is not possible to obtain milk free from bacteria we can, by attention to cleanliness in all respects, markedly reduce the number of bacteria seeding the milk.

Seeding can occur at periods after milking if the milk is not properly protected. Hence milk should be kept in a place free from dust, protected from flies and other insects and from animals. By such attention to cleanliness in milking and after care, the possibility of the milk being seeded with taint-producing forms of bacteria is greatly lessened. It has been proven that these bacteria come mainly from "dirt" in some form—as manure-laden dust, dust from decaying food, remnants of whey or milk left in seams or crevices of cans or pails to ferment, and such like sources.

### Carelessness is Expensive

Herz. McKay, Dairy Instructor, W. Ontario.

How does over-ripe milk compare with normal milk for cheese making? We conducted experiments at the Guelph Dairy School that throw light on this subject.

The method of conducting the experiments was to make the milk which was delivered in an over-ripe condition into cheese and on the following day when the milk was in a normal condition make this also into cheese and compare results.

We conducted 12 experiments. Seven were with over-ripe milk, using 16,413 pounds of milk testing 3.46 per cent. of fat and 2.36 per cent. casein. The loss of fat in the whey was .26 per cent. There were five tests made with the normal milk, using in all 6,408 pounds of milk containing an average per cent. of fat of 3.38 and casein of 2.31. The loss of fat in the whey was .23 per cent.

#### ADVANTAGE OF SWEET MILK

The over-ripe milk remained in the whey an average of 51 minutes; the normal lots two hours and 29 minutes. The average yield of curd from the over-ripe lots and 91.44 lbs. from the normal. In the first case it took 11.17 lbs. of milk to make one pound of cheese and in the second case 17.3 lbs. The quality of the cheese as indicated by the average score was:

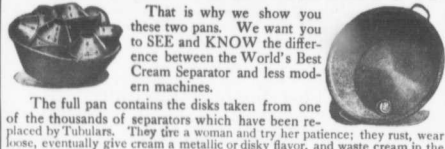
	Close- Closeness	Color	Texture	Flavor	Finish
Normal	36.75	14.87	14.89	17.81	93.98
Overripe	35.83	14.2	14.29	17.63	91.73
	.42	.69	.62	.17	1.91

The normal milk made 2.43 lbs. cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk more than did the over-ripe milk, though the over-ripe milk was slightly higher in both fat and casein. Roughly speaking there is a loss of 2.5 lbs. cheese for every 1,000 lbs. milk delivered to the factories in an over-ripe condition. Surely this is strong enough argument to induce producers of milk to make some special effort to take proper care of their milk during the warm weather.

Correction.—In the photograph of O. A. C. dairymen appearing on this page of Farm and Dairy last week the names should have been read from left to right and not from right to left as there stated. Of course



## What You SEE You KNOW



The full pan contains the disks taken from one of the thousands of separators which have been replaced by Tubulars. They try a woman and try her patience; they rust, wear loose, eventually give cream a metallic or disky flavor, and waste cream in the process.

## SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream SEPARATOR

What a difference! Take your choice, of course, but remember that mistakes are unpleasant and costly and must eventually be corrected. Why not ask those who have discarded other separators for tubulars? Their advice is valuable; they have paid good money for experience—they know the difference.

Write for a full, free trial. Other separators taken in part payment of tubulars. Get prompt attention. Ask for Catalog 253.

The Sharples Separator Co.  
Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

our readers will understand that this is not a true photograph, but that the heads were simply attached to the bodies on another photograph by the artist.

### Prospects for the Cheese Make

Reports have been received from practically all of the dairy instructors in Eastern Ontario, in reply to a number of questions sent out by the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture. These questions aimed at finding out the condition of the cows, the output of cheese to the last of May, in comparison with last year and the prospects for milk supply and total output of cheese in comparison with 1911.

These replies point to a promising season, although conditions have not been ideal. Cows generally went to pasture in poor condition this year, and the make of cheese until nearly the end of May has been considerably lighter than last year due partly to the late season. In some places last winter, owing to the very high prices, farmers sold themselves short of feed, and will not be able to do so well this summer. The poor season last year, followed by a severe winter and late spring, is showing its effects in many parts, not only in a lack of feed during winter and spring but many new meadows are patchy. The high price of concentrates has also been a serious drawback. Wherever the silo is much in evidence conditions generally are favorable. Meadows seem good generally, especially old ones, and if favorable conditions attend the output of cheese this year should exceed last year's output.

The quality of cheese has been decidedly superior, several instructors reporting the finest cheese for last month their districts have ever turned out. This has been due to the cooler weather during May, and a very marked improvement in ice-houses and tanks made by farmers in many parts.

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

### The Only Right Way

Cheese and butter problems can be solved in one way only, namely, the scientific way, which may be summed up as follows: Keep observation of the fact, accurate record of the fact, correct inference from the fact. This is the method adopted in all sciences in order to know the truth, which alone can make men free and masters of the situation in which they find themselves. Any other attitude than that of "a hunter after truth" is intolerable for one who would master the problems which daily confront the makers of cheese and butter.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph.

### A Trip to the Coast via Canadian Pacific Railway

At this season of the year a great many are planning their summer vacation. What could be more delightful than a journey through the Canadian Rockies to Vancouver. A trip of this nature affords the traveller an opportunity of learning the wonderful resources and opportunities throughout Western Canada, besides enjoying the world's greatest scenery in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, where the Canadian Pacific have established palatial hotels which afford every possible comfort to the tourist.

The Canadian Pacific is the logical route to the West, affording the finest equipment and fastest train service—it is the only all-Canadian Route—no change of cars—all equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R.; affording the highest form of efficiency—dining-car service up-to-date in every particular; also operating modern electric-lighted compartment library observation cars on transcontinental trains—only lines operating through standard and tourist sleeping cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver.

It would be to the advantage of any person contemplating a holiday trip of any description to consult nearest C. P. R. Agent for illustrated literature and full particulars, or write Mr. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

## NOTHING in cheese making is more important than salting the curd.

The flavor—even color—sweetness—keeping-quality and market price—all depend on the way the curd is salted, and on the salt used.



## WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

Makes Prize Cheese. It gives a smooth, rich flavor to the cheese—dissolves slowly—stays in the curd—and makes the cheese keep as good cheese should.

Windsor Cheese Salt is cheapest in the end because it goes further.



WAD some poo'er the giftie gie us,  
 Tae see oursel as thirre see us;  
 It wad frae monie a blunder fee us;  
 An' foolish notion.—Burns.

## The Second Chance

(Copyright)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

IT seemed to be quite a natural thing for them to sing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and for the hand-shaking to begin all over again. They were only a handful of very ordinary people in a desolate-looking unpainted schoolhouse that dark Sunday afternoon, but a new spirit seemed suddenly to have come over them, a new spirit that made them forget their worries and cares, their sordid jealousies and little meannesses, the spirit of love and neighbourly kindness, and there were some there who remembered that they forget their worries and cares, their sordid jealousies and little meannesses, the spirit of love and neighbourly kindness, and there were some there who remembered that they promise about the other One who come wherewer "two or three are gathered together," and thought they felt the Unseen Presence.

A few hours later Bud was sitting in the cushioned rocking-chair of the tent before a cheerful fire that blazed in the Klondike heater. On the lounge sat his father, mother, and Mrs. Cavers.

Libby Anne, in a pale blue kimono, and wrapped in a warm shawl, was on Bud's knee, holding in her hands a gold locket and a chain, and saying over and over to herself in an ecstasy: "Bud did come back, and I'm Bud's girl."

Mr. Perkins was in radiant good-humour. "By George, it's great to have Buddie home!" he said, "and our kid here ettin' better. Let me tell you, Buddie, we've had a pretty dull, damp time around here; things have been pretty blue, and with no one to help me with the stock since Ted left, I was tellin' ye about Ted, wasn't I? Well, sir, we've been up against it all right, but now I'm feelin' so good 'bout the shoop and vell, and still, I kinda feel I shouldn't. I'm a good deal like old Bill Mills, down at the Portage, the time the boys 'shivered' him. You see, just the day after the first woman was buried old Bill started in to point up his backboard, and as soon as the paint was dry he was off huntin' up another woman; and he got her, too, a strappin' fine big Crofter girl—by George! you should see her milkin' a cow—I passed there one day when she was milkin', and I can tell you she had a big black and white Holstein cow shakin' to the horns! Well, anyway, when Bill and the girl got married, the boys came to 'shiver' 'em. The old woman was just dead two months, and when the noise started Bill came out, mad as hops, and told them they should be ashamed of themselves making such a racket at a house where there had so lately been a funeral! That's how it is with us, eh, what? By George, it's great altogether to have Buddie home."

### CHAPTER XXXIV.

#### THE CONTRITE HEART.

Who knows whither, the clouds have fled?

In the unscarred heaven they leave no wake.

And the eyes forget the tears they have shed,  
 And the heart forgets its sorrow and ache.

—James Russell Lowell.

During Libby Anne's illness Mrs. Cavers had been so anxious about her that she had hardly given a thought to anything else; but when the little girl's perfect recovery seemed assured,



There is No Place Like Home—Especially a Country Home

The beauty of the city home depends on the wealth of its owner. In the country Nature, properly directed, will make the home beautiful at little expense. Study the planting in this illustration of the home of R. J. Walker, a Peterboro county reader of Farm and Dairy.

ed, she was confronted again by the problem of their future. Libby Anne's illness, in spite of the neighbours' and the doctor's kindness, had made a hole in the two hundred dollars the Watsons had given her. She still had some money left from her share of the crop, but she would need that for new clothes for herself and Libby Anne; there would be the price of the tickets, and the other expenses of the journey, and she must save enough to buy her ticket back to Manitoba.

Of course, there were still the two cows and the hens, which the neighbours had kindly taken care of for her, and there was some old machinery, but she did not expect that she would get much from the sale of it.

The first day that Libby Anne was able to walk, Dr. Clay came out to see her, and brought to Mrs. Cavers a letter from the new tenant who had

rented the Steadman farm. The letter stated that the writer was anxious to buy all her furniture, machinery and stock, and wanted to make her an offer of three hundred dollars cash for them.

Mrs. Cavers read the letter with astonishment. She had never hoped for such a price. "Now, doctor," she said, "you've been to me one of the best friends any one ever had. Tell me one thing—its Sundry Braden paying part of this?"

Dr. Clay was prepared for the question and answered evasively. "I'll bring the man here to see you—he's an old Indiana farmer with lots of money, and you know your implements are in very good shape. I went out with him to the farm, and together we figured out what the stuff was worth. Here is the list; he is perfectly satisfied if you are."

Mrs. Cavers shook her head doubtfully. "I know that the stuff is not worth more than half that amount and I know very well that either you or Mr. Braden has fixed this up for me to let me still feel independent and have my trip back home. I know that, but I'm going to take it, doctor, without a word. I am not even going to try to thank you. I haven't seen my mother or any of my own people for twelve years. It has been my sweetest dream that some day I would go back home, and now it looks as if the dream were coming true. I am like a little hungry boy who has been looking at a peach in a show window for days and days and days, and when it comes out and puts it in his hand—he will quite likely run away with it without so much as thanking his friend, but he's grateful the same. That's the way it is with me, doctor; I am grateful,

Cavers when, in the quiet afternoon she lay in the hammock on the porch. Always as they talked her mother would think of the evil day that the world had held for her girl, and planning in every moment loving heart could devise to make up to her, after the fashion of mothers the world over.

To Mrs. Cavers, the spring and summer days were full of sorrow and happiness. The quiet restfulness of her mother's home—the well-appointed rooms with their old-fashioned furniture with its yellow keys, in the parlour, the dear familiar pictures on the walls—all these seemed to soothe and cheer her heart. The garden, with its patches and scarlet runners, its sweet and pleasant associations, and when she sat in the little vine-covered sunning in the trees above, the long days she had lived seemed like a dream, hazy and unreal—the things were the birds and the flowers and her mother's love.

July came in warm and sultry, behind the morning mists were closed in the small veranda, and it was very cool and pleasant. One day Mrs. Cavers, lying in the hammock, was looking at the sweet face of her mother, who sat knitting beside her. All afternoon as she lay there she had been thinking of the hot days on the farm which she must face—the busy, busy farm, where she had to be for the work of the week. Each day she seemed to be more—the early rising, the long hours, the constant hurrying, the interminable washing and heavy dishes in a hot kitchen, reeking with tobacco smoke. She had gone through it many times, but in her heart she had always been in her home, doing something better—good days, surely come, when her husband was so better, and they would be happy in it. This thought had sustained her many times, but the good days never come, and now—how could she go back to it with no hope. It was nothing ahead of her but end toil, just working every day to scrape out a living, and she was a priceless boon that people do not crave it so!

"Must you really go back to West, Ellie, dear?" her mother said as if she read her daughter's thoughts.

Mrs. Cavers sat up and answered bravely. "Oh, yes, mother, it's West for me; but some day we'll be home again for another one of these, and I always feel that I would never really be rested until I got back here and had you to sit beside me. But, of course, I must look for the harvest—it is really a beautiful country, and especially in the fall of the year, and I must have some business there which I must attend to." She did not tell her mother of her confession.

"Ellie, I would like to have you go with me, and your dear little girl—there's only the four of us, and we are so happy here. Why can't we stay with us?"

Mrs. Cavers knew why, but she could not tell her mother that she had very little left in the world, and the price of a ticket back to Manitoba would be a heavy one.

"I've been praying every day for you, Ellie, that we would not need to part again," her mother said wistfully. "I can't let you go, but I'll be glad to see you when you come."

Just then the gate clicked and heavy step came rapidly up the porch. Mrs. Cavers, starting to her feet, herself came to face with Sundry Braden as he came up the steps.

(Continued next week)

The Upw...

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## The Upward Look

### Love Thy Brother

Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way: first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.—St. Matthew 5:23, 24.

Does your brother ought against you? If so, have you done anything in your power to remove the cause of disagreement, in order that you may be reconciled with him or her. If not, do you realize that your neglect so to do is sufficient to be a stumbling block between you and your God?

The reason why more of our churches are not greater forces for righteousness is because in the hearts of too many of their members there is unrepented sin in one form or another, or there are thoughts of bitterness or dislike toward the other, or even towards some who are outside the church. The Christian who knowingly harbors such thoughts cannot acceptably worship God. The Christian, also, who has ever done anything that a Christian should not have done, and knows that others know it, and yet does not confess his fault, and do what he can to remedy it, places a stumbling block in their path, and hinders their progress before God. We are our brother's keeper. If, therefore, we profess to love and serve God while knowingly doing that which is displeasing in His sight, we degrade our high calling, we set a false example before others, and thereby become responsible for all the consequences that may result from our action.

God reads our hearts. We may deceive ourselves, but we cannot deceive Him. Our pride, which is merely a Satan in one of his many disguises, may whisper to us that the sin we feel that we have committed is so small to be worth bothering about, but perhaps it isn't a sin at all that anyway we wouldn't have done it if it hadn't been for the actions of some other person or persons, that when they do what is right we will be willing to do so also, and so on. Such reasoning, however, is only an admission of unconfessed sin on our part, and unconfessed sin is always sure to rise up between us and God. First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.

Sometimes Satan tempt us to believe that if we are very humble about other things, and if we will give liberally to God, He will realize our requests, except our offering, and forgive us. This is not true. God does not want our gifts, be they humble or great, until they are offered from hearts that are full of love and obedience towards Him, and He has commanded that we must first be reconciled to our brother. Then, and only then, will we be free to offer Him our gifts acceptably. That is the Divine order of worship and we have no power to reverse or change it.

Well did David recognize this truth, and bid him to cry out, "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not accept me." (Psalms 66:18.) If, therefore, when we pray, or while we are in our brother's house, something that we have done that we ought not to have done, or something that we have left undone, that we ought to have done, keeps coming up before us, let us realize that it is God that is speaking to us, and that He is calling upon us to obey His will. Great will be our joy and peace of soul when we pay heed thereto and do as He directs.—J.H.N.

When cutting bread and butter very thin, or cake with soft icing, dip the knife occasionally in very hot water.

## The Cellar of the Home

The cellar is an important though often neglected part of the home. It is often allowed to become very dirty, and old clothes, ashes and other filth are allowed to intermingle with food—probably more through thoughtlessness than actual intent, but nevertheless such is the case. One invariably finds that a clean cellar means a clean house, and a dirty cellar a dirty house.

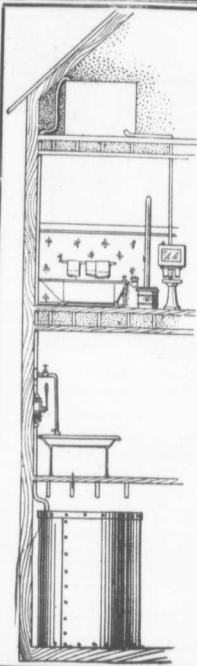
The walls and floors of the cellar should be of impervious material and well drained. There should be an abundance of light and fresh air, and the means of entrance should be easy of access. It should not be less than seven feet in height, and the height of the ceiling above the ground line outside the building should not be less than half the full height of the basement. In this rigorous climate an important factor in the construction of cellars should be the rendering of the same frost-proof.

Too much care cannot be taken with the construction of a cellar, for with a dark, damp and dirty cellar one cannot have a healthy home. All the latest improvements upstairs will not compensate for a defective and insanitary basement, and very often the bad health of a family can be traced to this cause. The damp and vitiated air of a cellar predisposes one to bronchitis, whooping cough, pneumonia, etc.

### Laundering Soiled Towels

Offending the towels become gray and dingy looking. Treat them in this manner and they will become white again:

Place them in a kettle and cover with cold water. Add shavings of pure white soap and the juice of a lemon. Place on the back of the stove and allow the water to gradually come to a boil. If very much soiled, the process may have to be repeated. Rinse in tepid water, then in a slightly blue water and hang in the air to dry.



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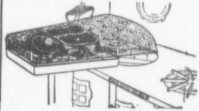




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## The Importance of Sleep

(By Daisy Meadows)

Did people realize the importance of sleep the hospitals would be one-half full instead of overcrowded, and in a few years the doctors obliged to do something else for a living.

Now don't make the mistake of considering living in bed as sleeping. When I say sleep, I mean sleep. We have not had enough sleep when we have to be awakened with shakes or ice water, but only when we awaken naturally and refreshed. Therefore, early to bed, early to rise.

The late Hon. John Bigelow, of New York, in his book called "The Mystery of Sleep," claims that no crime has ever been committed immediately after sleeping, but only after many hours of wakefulness. When our conscience is uneasy we cannot sleep. The great decisions of our lives we wisely sleep over. If more men slept over the idea of proposing to young ladies instead of doing it moonlight evenings there would be fewer unhappy marriages.

The morning decision is nearly always the wisest, therefore it seems to me sleep is as necessary to us spiritually as it is physically, mentally or morally. God has made that rest should do far more than merely rest us.

### FOR THE CHILDREN

Therefore, oh mothers! let us give our children more sleep with as much fresh pure air as possible while sleeping. Let us discourage the use of any drug or stimulant that robs us of that blessed sleep. Any medicine that "thrates" us must be pernicious. Shall we not all refuse to be robbed of one hour's spiritual refreshment? Which of us has not done foolish things under the false excitement of drugs, liquors or medicines? Very few, I fear.

We all have time when we break our arms, legs, have a serious illness,—or die. Therefore, let us not say we have no time to sleep, which is a preventive in as much as we have more sense when rested and more power of resistance as well.

When in great danger, we grasp at what we believe will save us. We are in danger of not having enough sleep, and hence in danger of getting into lunatic asylums, hospitals and prisons, in danger also of becoming drunkards or tuberculars.

Remember, sleep was sent us for more than one purpose. The desire to sleep in the very young and very old is not a luxury but a necessity.

Give this question a little thought. More sleep will add years to your life, and more sleep to your happiness and your looks.

### Solving a Housekeeping Problem

Mrs. M. T. Gillespie, Oxford Co., Ont.  
Housework more and more has become such a pressing problem that there seems but one means of solution to the question, "How to get the work done" and keep our houses in a healthful condition. We must systemize. We must make many branches of our work a matter of routine.

I shall illustrate by a reference to how I keep the house clean and do away with the old-time broom sweeping.

I make it a practice to do a room a day with the vacuum cleaner. This work comes in at the time I used to devote to sweeping, after breakfast has been cleared away. Once over the house every week or 10 days with the cleaner and dust can scarcely be found. By doing one room a day it is a very small task and requires but little energy and thus has no trying after-effects. For picking up crumbs from the carpet under the table after meals I use the carpet sweeper.

The cleaner comes in fine for the upholstered chairs, sofas and cushions as well as for the carpets. It seems as necessary in our house as many of the men on the farm.

When one thinks how dangerous it is to the children, not to mention older folks, to have dust in the carpet and fluffed up with the air to be breathed in at sleeping-time, it becomes readily apparent how important it is to get a means of keeping it under thorough control.

I believe that as people come to understand the cleaner in the light of an every-week necessity, there will be a rush for vacuum cleaners that will delight the now far-seeing manufacturers who make them.

### The Sewing Room

When there is no especial room in the house set apart for a sewing room, the woman folks will welcome the knowledge of how to make a serviceable floor cloth for the room to be used when the dressmaker spends the day at our home.

Make a square of bed ticking or



### A Bush Beautiful

Floesty shrubs give a farm home a very tasteful appearance, especially when in bloom. What would this lawn look like without this beautiful shrub of spruce?

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

heavy denim as large as the size of the room will permit. Sew the lengths of material together, lapping the edges one-quarter of an inch, and stitch down firmly on both sides. Finish all around with a half-inch hem, and to this sew small brass rings 12 inches apart around the entire square. Through the rings run a thin rope or a heavy piece of cord the exact length of the outside square and fasten the ends securely.

### THE ADVANTAGE OF IT

After the day's work is over and one wishes to clean up the room for the evening by drawing up the rope, the floor cloth can in a moment be formed into a bag and hung out of sight in a closet. By this plan no sweeping is necessary, and the contents of the bag can in a moment be removed, avoiding the loss of small articles and pieces of material that are large enough to save.

A covering like this is splendid also for the improvised nursery, where the kiddies are allowed to scatter their toys about and mother must pick them up before the room can be used for any other purpose. It costs but little and saves, oh, such a deal of time and ache by having to bend over to pick things up from the floor.

• • •  
Powdered Horses' Dish.—Slice the horses' dish rather thin, lay it in the oven till thoroughly dry, then pound it and bottle for use.

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There is no good reason why the country people should not have the best of everything our civilization affords. We farmers as a class are too willing to do with what we have always had, or with what our fathers had, or our grandfathers. Especially is this true when it comes to improving our homes and adorning ourselves and our families with the finer graces of character which come through education and culture.

In discussing this matter with a farmer the other day—the father of six children—he said to me: "Our fathers did not have these advantages, you and I did not have them when we were boys. We ought to be satisfied if we do as well by our children as our parents did for us. Our children ought to be satisfied." I asked him why, then, he did not use the old flail, the scythe, and the grain cradle his father used. "Well," he said, "we have to have the improved tools to work with."

And that is the point. Many of us country people do not realize that civilization is advancing, in education and knowledge, as in other things; that to do as well, and to know as much as our fathers did and know, we must do better and know more. Our children must do better and know more than their parents. The good is always the enemy of the best. We must have better implements than our fathers had: it is not an imperative to have a better education, the fuller knowledge, the higher culture now available?—The Philosopher.

**The Goodnight Kiss**

Oh, mothers, so weary, discouraged, Worn out with the cares of the day, You often grow cross and impatient, Complain of the noise and the play; For the day brings so many vexations, So many things going amiss; But, mother, whatever may vex you, Send the children to bed with a kiss.

The dear little feet wander often, Perhaps, from the pathway of right, The dear little hands find new mischief.

To try you from morning till night; But think of the desolate mothers

Who'd give all their power for your bliss. And, as thanks for your infinite blessing, Send the children to bed with a kiss.

For some day their noise will not vex you,

The silence will hurt you far more, You will long for their sweet childish voices.

For a sweet childish face at the door; And to press a child's face to your bosom.

You will give all the world for just this; For the comfort 'twill bring you in sorrow,

Send the children to bed with a kiss.

**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**Salt Fish.**—Freshen over night, drain, place in boiling water and let cook 15 or 20 minutes, according to size, drain; place it in a baking pan with some pepper and pieces of butter, and bake in a hot oven 10 or 15 minutes. Garnish with parsley.

**Irish Stew.**—Cut mutton or beef brisket in pieces, and stew till nearly done. Then add potatoes, pared and cut in halves or quarters. Season with parsley or onions if the latter is liked, and salt and pepper. Cook till done.

**Beefsteak Smothered in Onions.**—Place a piece of butter in a frying-pan, then a thick layer of sliced onions. When the onions are lightly browned, add the steak, and cover with more sliced onions; turn often till done, seasoning to taste.

**Canned Pineapple.**—Take good-sized well-ripened pineapples. Cut off the brown rind, then slice about half inch thick, remove the brown eyes and the hard core, cut the slices into small pieces about half inch square or smaller. For every pound of fruit take a pint of water and half pound white sugar. Boil sugar and water together for three minutes, add fruit and boil one minute. Bottle hot in glass sealers.

**Eggless Cookies.**—Take one cupful molasses, one cupful sugar, one cupful lard or butter, the teaspoonful soda dissolved in nearly a half a cupful of water, a little salt, one teaspoonful ginger or any other spice liked. I usually mix my spice, a little each of ginger, clove, and cinnamon; add two make very stiff, roll quite thin. I never tried making these cookies with syrup, as I do not like it in cooking, but use sorghum, New Orleans molasses, or black strap.

**Lettuce Garnish.**—Roll five or six lettuce leaves lengthwise tightly, then crosswise once and cut into very narrow strips with a sharp knife, and you have long narrow ribbons of the lettuce that makes a most novel and pretty garnish.

**Sour Milk Spice Cake.**—Cream together three tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of sugar. When light add two well-beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla and beat again. Then add one cupful of sour milk to which has been added a half teaspoonful of soda. Beat till light. Next add one-half teaspoonful each of allspice, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg with a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in two cupfuls of flour. Lastly add a cupful of seedless raisins dredged with flour and mixed all into a smooth batter. Bake in a loaf tin about half an hour in a moderate oven.

**The Sewing Room**

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

**EMBROIDERY PATTERN FOR DAISY**

Embroidery is being much used on children's dresses this season and this one is as it is charming. It is made all in one piece in a kimono style that is so pretty and so fashionable.

The 4 year old size will be needed 2 yards of material 36 or 38 inches wide or 15 1/2 yards 44 inch wide or 17 inches wide for the belt and trimming portion.

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

**GIRL'S COOKING OUTFIT, 745**

Girls who are learning to cook need just such an outfit as this one. The little cap is simple and perfectly becoming and at the same time it is protective. The apron covers the skirt and the front of the blouse and the sleeves protectors are really perfect for their purpose.

For the 12 year size will be needed 1 1/2 yards of material 27, 28 1/2 or 30 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls 10 or 12, 14 or 15 years of age.

**TWO-PIECE SKIRT, 748**

Girls make an important and altogether interesting feature of the latest fashions. This one is graceful in the extreme and can be made from any two contrasting materials. For the medium size, the foundation skirt will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 28 1/2 or 30 or 34 inches wide, the overskirt 3 1/2 yards 27, 28 1/2 or 30 or 34 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

This pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measuring at the bust.

**RUSSIAN COAT DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 744**

Dresses made to suggest the Russian coat idea are among the newest and smartest. This one is both simple and attractive for the three-piece skirt and coat portions are joined, making one thickness over the top, while the coat effect remains.

For the 16 year size will be needed 6 3/4 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36, 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, 10 1/2 yards 38 inches wide for the trimming, 3/4 yard of lace, and 1/2 yard of embroidery for the under sleeves. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years of age.





HOLSTEINS

THE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Offering, Bull Calves second of Performance also a few females

WELL BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT. Tel. Phone.

HOLSTEINS

Whatever matter what your needs in Holstein man, see RUSSELL, the Holstein man.

Always prepared to furnish service in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect RUSSELL Geneva, Ohio U.S.A.

NEW FARM HERD

How much money is spent every year on your bulls. Why not buy a pair of sons of Pontiac Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Glad, for sale; 150 head in come and see them or write.

DOLLAR. Heuvelton, N.Y.

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Hercules (5422) of Imported Dam. Born April 1911. Large, straight and nicely set to a good son of Count Fayne DeKol (7977). One number of young bull. One pair for service, both grand. Sir Johanna Bue 4th Lad (2106) and Sir Herbert's Marston Poch (4291).

W. J. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT. Fenwick Station, T. B. B.

DE CHENAUX FARMS' HAMBURG, QUE.

Winnies in the ring and Gold Medal herd at Ottawa. Includes Conformation and Proved Heifer Calves from our winners.

W. H. BARWOOD, D. BODEN, Prop. Man.

LAN FARM HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

One bull for young heifers coming offering fine good registered pure milk and most of them up to the great sire, Tyb Abbeleson 2nd. Would bring you particulars.

A. LESTER, BURFORD, ONT.

Best Grade Holsteins

One Bull, 3rd for service, left. He is a 20th, four-year-old dam. He is white, guaranteed to please, or returned. First cheque for \$60 goes.

W. MITT, STAFFORDVILLE, ONT. C. M. Pt. Burwell Branch of C.P.R.

Best Holsteins for Sale

WRIGHTVILLE OF WILLOW, No. 12554 H. F. H. B., born April 1911. Very large straight heifer, about one year old. Her sire is a producing bull. Her milk tests over 4 per cent. Her dam is a producing cow. She is a daughter of the great Johanna of Rue 4th Lad. She is a daughter of the great Johanna of Rue 4th Lad. She is a daughter of the great Johanna of Rue 4th Lad.

DR. E. L. GARNER, Welland, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 24—Fairly liberal orders are being placed by the merchants of the country for fall delivery, which would indicate that the trade generally is in a healthy state.

Further showings have occurred in the western sections of Canada, and have tended to dampen the spirits of farmers there. This will cause at least a temporary check in retail lines. A notable feature is the great strength of the cattal market. Prices here have not soared so high in years. That cattal in the country are scarce and getting scarcer cannot longer be doubted.

WHEAT Reports from the Middle Western States of favorable weather warmed the market early in the week. Less favorable weather reports have since strengthened it. No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$12.12 1/2; No. 2, \$11.91 1/2; No. 3, \$11.61 1/2; red wheat, 60c; Ontario wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.06 in car lots outside.

COARSE GRAINS The market for most grains is secure. A reduction of 1c in O. W. oats is noted. Quotations: Oats, O. W., 81c; No. 1, 80c; No. 1 feed, 48c; No. 3, 48c; Ontario, No. 2, 48c to 49c, on car, country points, 1c less; corn, 78c to \$1.05; peas, \$1.20 to \$1.25; buckwheat, No. 2, \$1; rye, No. 2, 85c.

At Montreal trading is quiet. Prices: Corn, \$1.50 to \$1.60; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, \$1.30 to \$1.50; No. 3, 49c to 50c; O. W., No. 1, 52c; \$1.30 to \$1.40; barley, O. W. feed, \$4.15 to \$6; middlings, \$1.05 to \$1.07.

POTATOES AND BEANS Prices are lower than last week. Ontario potatoes sell in car lots on track here, \$1.50 a bag and of store \$1.70. Delaware, \$1.70 in car lots and \$1.85 out of store; English and Irish potatoes, \$1.50 out of a store and \$1.30 in car lots.

Beans here are quoted at \$2.75 for primes and \$3 for hand picked. At Montreal three-pound pickers sell at \$2.63 1/2.

DEALERS ARE PAYING FOR MILK 1st 82c; No. 2, 81c to 81c; No. 3, 81c to 81c; clover, mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.15; baled straw, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Retail: 7 months, \$1.22; 6 months, \$1.19 to \$1.20; clover and mixed, \$1.18 to \$1.20; straw, banded, \$1.15 to \$1.17. Quotations for hay are as follows: No. 1, \$21; No. 2, \$18 to \$20; No. 3, \$17 to \$17 1/2; clover, mixed, \$15 to \$15 50.

EGGS AND POULTRY The market is steady. Dealers are paying 25c to 26c for eggs, lots in country points. Farmers retail eggs at 25c to 30c. At Montreal dealers are paying 18c in the country.

Wholesale quotations for dressed poultry: Chickens, 17c to 18c; fowl, 15c to 16c; ducks, 12c to 14c; geese, 13c to 15c; turkeys, 13c to 20c. On the Farmers' Market: Chickens, 17c to 20c; fowl, 15c to 16c; geese, 15c to 18c; ducks, 12c to 13c; hens, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 12c to 20c.

DAIRY PRODUCE Despite heavy receipts prices are steady. This is partly due to the fact that cold storage stock is being drawn in their winter supply. Quotations: Dairy prints, 25c to 26c; creamery prints, 25c to 26c; solids, 25c to 26c; inferior, 15c to 20c. On the Farmers' Market: Whole dairy in 25c to 28c. Cheese quotations: Old twins, 15c to 18 1/2c; large, 17 1/2c to 18c; new twins, 14 1/2c to 15c; new large, 14 1/2c to 14 3/4c.

LIVE STOCK Prices here are higher than for many years, as high as \$20 being paid for choice export cattal. The offering was small and buyers bought readily. An excess of quotations would be about as follows: Export cattal, choice, \$8.10 to \$8.40; bulls, \$6 to \$7; butcher cattal, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.30; med. to good, \$6 to \$7.75; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$7; com. to good, \$4 to \$5; bulls, \$4.50 to \$7; feeders, \$3.50 to \$6.50; stockers, \$3.50 to \$6.50.

Choice steers, \$8.25; good, \$7.75 to \$8; lower grades as low as \$6.50; cows, \$7.25 to \$7.50. An active trade was done in small meats. Sheep, \$5 to \$6; spring lambs, \$3 to \$5; cwt., \$2 to \$10.

MONTREAL HOE MARKET Montreal, Saturday, June 22—There was no change in the price of live hogs this week as there is a firmer feeling in the market, owing to the small supplies coming forward and a good demand from the packers. An active trade was done this week, with sales of selected lots at \$9 to \$9.25 a cwt., weighed off cars. The demand for dressed hogs was better and prices were firmly maintained at \$12.25 to \$12.50 a cwt. for fresh-killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE Montreal, Saturday, June 22—There was a further drop in the market this week owing to the heavy receipts into Montreal and the slow demand from Great Britain. Prices dropped from \$12.50 to \$12.40 at country markets, at which prices the bulk of the offerings in the country sold on Thursday. More money was paid on country markets on Friday, and on Saturday a still further advance was recorded when the Belleville market sold at \$12.60. It is doubtful whether the British market will fall with this reaction, as the principal cause of the drop in price is the heavy receipts into Canada, which is being offered at considerably lower prices than quotations current for Canadian cheese, and in many sections of the Old Country these cheeses are being used in preference to

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

That splendid bred Holstein Bull, Sir Ormsby DeBoer, son of Sir Canary Ormsby and grandson of Sir Pieterje Posch DeBoer, one year old and fit for service. Apply to

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE HAMILTON

LYNDAE HOLSTEINS Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the

\$3000 King Pontiac Artia Canada

BROWN BROS. LYN, ONT LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne DeKol.

E. F. OSLER BRONTE, ONT

For Sale or Exchange

STUMP PULLER—I will sell for cash or exchange for a PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull, one year old, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne DeKol. Price when new was \$150. Now only \$30. Call on Lake Edward. Been used only one year.

WALTER PAYNE - Lake Edward, N. B.

Lynden High-Testing Holsteins

I am offering the 2-year-old bull, Lord Korndyke of Rue. His sire has 11 dams in his pedigree that average over 25 lbs. butter each. A. R. G. H. B. tested 25 lbs. butter, the butter 7 days, 4.5% test, 104.0 lb. butter 30 days, 3.87% test at 1 year old. Also bull calves and a few good tested cows.

MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 300 head in few hours time. The place to buy if you want one or a car load. Drop a card when you are coming to GORDON H. MANHARD - MANHARD, ONT. Clark's Station, C. P. R.

HOLSTEINS

Ourville Holstein Herd

Present offering—Bell Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Calantha Sir Abshaker.

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

SPRING BROOK Holsteins and Tamworths

Your last opportunity to get a "Brightest Canada" cow, 7 years old, 4 years ago, average over 27 lbs. butter per week. These are show bulls, straight, full of quality, out of richly bred dams. Will out of quality, over ten months old. Come and see them. They are proud to sell. Another bull 14 months old, a double Grandson of Ice-Kol and Butter Boy 3rd, a rare good one.

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

FOR SALE

One Holstein Cow, 7 years old, and in calf to a registered bull. One Holstein Heifer, 10 months old, and in calf to an application. One Reg. Yorkshire Boar, 11 months old, about 300 lbs. One Reg. Berkshire Pig, 1 year old, bred to Reg. Berkshire Boar. One farrow July 7th. One French Canadian Horse, 7 years old, good general purpose, true and sound, weighing 1200 lbs. All the above stock will be sold at very reasonable prices. Apply to T. J. LOWRY, HIGHLAND GROVE, ONT.

Purchased Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE see for FREE ILLUSTRATED LIST Holstein Friesian Assoc., Box 146 Battershoe Vt.

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Entire cow of pure-bred Holstein Bull, 2 years old, and in calf to a registered bull. One Holstein Heifer, 10 months old, and in calf to an application. One Reg. Yorkshire Boar, 11 months old, about 300 lbs. One Reg. Berkshire Pig, 1 year old, bred to Reg. Berkshire Boar. One farrow July 7th. One French Canadian Horse, 7 years old, good general purpose, true and sound, weighing 1200 lbs. All the above stock will be sold at very reasonable prices. Apply to W. A. SHAW, BOX 31, FOXBORO, ONT.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

For Sale: 3 Yearling Bulls, also Calves, out of Record of Merit dams, and sired by Faldinid Ormsby. He is sire of Galamint Ormsby. A.R.O., 2 yrs. 2 mons., 41 lbs. milk, 208 lbs. butter in 7 days. Highland Ladoga Ormsby, at 3 yrs. 1 mon., 24 lbs. milk, 125 lbs. butter in 7 days. If you want this stock at a reasonable price, write FRED. CARR, BOX 115, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from 2 to 10 mo. old. Sired by KING IREBELLE WALKER, 2018 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 11 1/2 lbs. in 20 days. Highest record of likeness making stock, and all ages, for sale. Address all correspondence to P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets A. C. HARDY - Proprietor SERVICE BULLS: KING PONTIAC ARTIA CANADA, sire of King of the Pontiacs; dam, Pontiac Artia—\$17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 1,077 lbs. butter in 265 days. PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE, sire of Fieles Herd's Woodstock Lad; dam, Princess Hengerveld DeKol, 66 lbs. butter in 7 days; highest record daughter of Hengerveld DeKol. Imperial Jersey Yorkshires from Prize-winning stock, and all ages, for sale. Address all correspondence to H. LORNE LOGAN, MANHARD, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 300 head in few hours time. The place to buy if you want one or a car load. Drop a card when you are coming to GORDON H. MANHARD - MANHARD, ONT. Brockville, G. T. R.

**AYRSHIRES**

**AYRSHIRES** Young Bulls and Heifers of good type and breeding not akin and **YORKSHIRES** also proved strong, slow and better of different age. Orders booked for Spring Calves, Jan. and Feb., 1913, prices of both sexes. Write or phone for prices. **ALEX. HUME & CO.,** 25 HENRI, Ont. Board's Station, G.T.R.

**Neidpath Ayrshire Bulls**

I offer two particularly choice Yearly Bulls from B. of P. dams and grand-dams with high records, and by an Aeneas-bred bull.

**W. W. BALLANTYNE**

**STRAFPORD, Ont.** Phone

**Ayrshires**

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from B.O.P. cows, for sale. A grandson of Princess of Tangleywld in the lot. Address **WOODHISE BROS.,** Tangleywld Farm, ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

**LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES**

We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different ages, sired by "Marchesie Cheerful Boy" (Imp.) No. 26,879. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, while the dams of a number of the others are all present under test for the Record of Performance.

**LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.** GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 158 St. James St. Montreal

**Burnside Ayrshires**

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

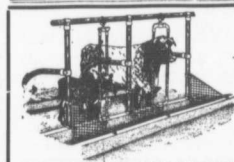
Long distance "phone in house. **R. E. NESS,** HOWICK, QUE.

**AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

For sale—High-Class Ayrshires, all ages, including Calves and Bulls fit for service. First prize Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Send in your orders now for pigs to be shipped in March, April and May; price, \$5 each. Registered in name of purchaser. Apply to **HON. W. OSWEN, or to ROBERT HINTON** Proprietor, **River Side Farm - Montebello, Que.**

**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 "Fisher" Bull (Goodtimes)—(Imp.)—(Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see. **J. W. COCHRAN,** Newick Station, Que (Phone in house.) 1-1



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

**BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card inserted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 16 insertions during twelve months.

**FOR TANKWORTH SIRE:** John W. Todd, Corluth, Ont., B. P. D. No. 1.  
**YORKSHIRE PIGS,** all ages, either sex. Choice young boars, fit for service.—**H. O. Bennett,** Woodstock, Ontario.  
**HAMPSHIRE PIGS—**Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd renders. Sows, three months and under. Hastings Bros., Crosehill, Ont.  
**CLYDEDALES,** Imp. stallions and Pils. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal. **J. & J. Sempie,** Milverton, Ont., and Laverne, Minn., U. S. A.

Canadian, and dealers generally are looking for considerably lower prices in the near future unless weather conditions change and interfere with the large make which is now going on.

Prices for butter are practically unchanged from those current last week at the country markets prices paid ranged from 24.1c to 24.45c. There is a fair amount at these prices, but stocks are beginning to accumulate, and some of the dealers look for a break in prices next week unless there is more demand for cold storage purposes than has been the case this week.

**CHEESE MARKETS**

Camplifhour, June 18—Offered, 1,000; 819 sold at 12 1/2c; 138 at 12 5/8c; balance refused.

Stirling, June 18—930 offered; 650 sold at 12 5/8c; balance at 12 9/16c. **Madoc,** June 18—500 boarded; 550 sold at 12 8/16c; balance refused.

Brookville, June 20—Four lots sold: 100 white at 12 1/2c; 50 colored at 12 5/16c; 300 white at 12 3/8c; and 750 colored at 12 3/8c. On the street the latter price took the regulars and uncolored registrations. Public offerings, 1,530 white and 3,500 colored. **Vanhook Hill,** June 20—1,664 boarded; all sold at 12 3/16c.

Woodstock, June 20—Offerings, 1,500 at 12 1/2c; highest, 1,500 at 1 1/2c. No sales. Selling on street at 12 9/16c.

Kingston, June 20—677 white and 240 colored sold at 12 1/2c.

Alexandria, June 20—975 offered, all white; sold at 12 5/16c. **Montreal, June 21—**The Co-operative Soc. of Quebec, 1,500 white and 3,500 colored, cheese at 12 3/8c; fine, 12 5/16c; No. 2, 12 1/2c; finest butter, 24 5/8c; fine, 24 1/2c; pasteurized, 24 3/4c.

**AYRSHIRE COW BRINGS RECORD PRICE**

The dispersion sale of Ayrshire cattle, the property of A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., held on Tuesday of last week, resulted in one of two record prices being paid, although the general

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Berkshires** Prize winners on both sire's and dam's side. Large English stock. Exceptionally long pigs. Write at once for terms. Price of registration certificate. **GEO. H. WOOD, R.F.D.,** Troy, Ont. (Barstair's Station).

**Registered Tamworths**

Merton Lodge is offering Tamworths, either sex, from six weeks to four months old. The true bacon type, having great bone and length. We pay express charges and guarantee satisfaction.

**W. W. GEORGE,** CRAMPTON, ONT.

**Stable Your Cattle The Superior Way**

By so doing you will give them the greatest advantage in producing the maximum of the highest quality milk. With SUPERIOR equipment you will have the greatest possible sanitation, comfort, convenience and durability in stable construction for very little expense. If building or remodeling, write for free book before ordering your outfit equipment. Drop us a card to-day.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
**The Superior Barn Equipment Co.**  
FERGUS, CANADA

average were not as high as they should have been, considering the quality of the animals sold. Probably no other herd of Ayrshires cattle in the world comprised as many champion official record animals. The attendance of buyers however, was not as large as might have been expected, owing in fact to the sale of Ayrshire cattle held the week before at Oranstown, Que., and the big sale held this week at Syracuse, N.Y. On this account only a couple of buyers were present from the United States, and only one or two buyers were present from Quebec. This tended to keep down the price, and resulted in a number of animals being sold for considerably less than they were worth.

**A Record Price**

The record price of the sale was paid for Briery 2nd of Springbank, calved June 15, 1908. She was sold for \$1,750 to Wm. Hunter, of Grimby, who bought her for a United States buyer, who was present at the sale, but who absolutely refused to have any particulars of the purchase made public. Farm and Dairy, however, knows the sale to be bona fide.

**Nes, of Howick, Que.,** and **John Shee** of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Shee states a large dairy at Cleveland, containing some 200 head of dairy cattle. The bull, **Leasescock Forest Imp.** calved March, 1907, and bred to W. Montgomery, of Scotland, sold \$550 to Mr. Nes. This bull was the winner at the Toronto exhibition fall, and has improved greatly since. He is one of one of the greatest cow Scotland.

One of the top prices of the sale, was paid by Mr. Nes for the year heifer, **Springbank Phyllis**, also daughter of Briery 2nd of Springbank and is a young animal of great promise. Another high-priced springing heifer, **Springbank Lily**, which was bought by John McKee, of Norwich, for \$300, also sales were as follows:

**Aged Cows**

Scotland Princess 2nd, 2 years, 425 lbs. cow has a record as a four-year-old, 11,365 lbs. of milk and 512 lbs. of fat. **White Floss,** Wm. Hunter, 462.



**THIS A Choice Ayrshire that recently brought a Record Price**

Briery 2nd of Springbank, the world's champion two-year-old Ayrshire male, sold for \$1,750 at the sale of A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., last week. This is a record price for an animal of the Ayrshire breed in Canada. Briery was bought by Mr. Will Hunter for one of the best known dairymen here in the New England States. Two representatives of this firm were at the sale. There is nothing like a big record to add to a cow's value. With possible exception of prices realized at a sale of Jersey many years ago, this record price for a dairy cow in Canada of any breed.

**Waterloo Cows**

Waterloo Cows, June 15—Offered, 1,500; 1,500 sold at 12 1/2c; 138 at 12 5/8c; balance refused. **Stirling,** June 18—930 offered; 650 sold at 12 5/8c; balance at 12 9/16c. **Madoc,** June 18—500 boarded; 550 sold at 12 8/16c; balance refused. **Brookville,** June 20—Four lots sold: 100 white at 12 1/2c; 50 colored at 12 5/16c; 300 white at 12 3/8c; and 750 colored at 12 3/8c. On the street the latter price took the regulars and uncolored registrations. Public offerings, 1,530 white and 3,500 colored. **Vanhook Hill,** June 20—1,664 boarded; all sold at 12 3/16c. **Woodstock,** June 20—Offerings, 1,500 at 12 1/2c; highest, 1,500 at 1 1/2c. No sales. Selling on street at 12 9/16c. **Kingston,** June 20—677 white and 240 colored sold at 12 1/2c. **Alexandria,** June 20—975 offered, all white; sold at 12 5/16c. **Montreal, June 21—**The Co-operative Soc. of Quebec, 1,500 white and 3,500 colored, cheese at 12 3/8c; fine, 12 5/16c; No. 2, 12 1/2c; finest butter, 24 5/8c; fine, 24 1/2c; pasteurized, 24 3/4c.

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**OUR FARMER**

Correspondence

**PRINCE EDWARD KING'S COV.** **EDWARDIAN,** June 17—Cropping is complete. We have had a very early and successful week ago. Hay and corn are well up. All kinds of stock are also high. **NOVA SCOTIA.** **ANTIGONISH CO.,** **ANTIGONISH,** June 15—The rain has been very cold and windmill. Quite a number of sheep are being sent to cover again and secured from a severe frost. There will be a severe frost and a heavy snow. **QUEBEC.** **RICHMOND CO.,** **CHARVILLE,** June 15—The rain has been very cold and windmill. Quite a number of sheep are being sent to cover again and secured from a severe frost. There will be a severe frost and a heavy snow.

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**The Mol**

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Part I

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, KING'S CO., P. E. I.

BRIDGEMAN, June 17.—Weather has been all cropping is completed, except turnips. We have had a fine spring crop...

NOVA SCOTIA

ANTYONISH CO. NOVA SCOTIA BRANTFORD, June 18.—Weather continues very cold and wet. Crops are at standstill. Quite a number of farmers...

QUEBEC

RICHMOND CO., QUE. BARNVILLE, June 15.—Farmers are disappointed. The rain has lasted for a week...

ONTARIO

WATERLOO CO., ONT. BELLEFLEUR, June 17.—After an excessive drought we have now ideal weather...

planted, so also with the early sown corn, which has, by reason of the cold, been practically cleaned out, and some farmers can't get any more. Mangolds were planted late, but are coming up nicely...

Cockshut plow, which meets common soil conditions - walking and riding models, favored by plowmen in America and the British Isles; types used by the Dutch farmers on the veldts of South Africa...

R. OF M. TESTS FOR APRIL (Continued from page 20)

valent to 14.25 lbs. butter; 567.0 lbs. milk. Owned by A. A. Farwell, Oshawa, Ont. Primrose Poesh (11,549), at 3y. 9m. 3d. of age; 11.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.06 lbs. butter; 415 lbs. milk. Owned by Theo. Hartley, Downsview, Ont. Princess Alta (11,901), at 3y. 6m. 16d. of age; 10.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.13 lbs. butter; 359.0 lbs. milk. Fourteen-day record at 3y. 6m. 16d. of age; 20.87 lbs. fat, equivalent to 26.90 lbs. butter; 700 lbs. milk. Owned by Jas. Neville, Stratfordville, Ont. Lady Mercena Mechtildis (12,405), at 3y. 6m. 1d. of age; 10.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.97 lbs. butter; 372.25 lbs. milk. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont. Minna Von Barnheim (11,514), at 3y. 6m. 10d. of age; 10.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.75 lbs. butter; 319.0 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Kingston, Campbellford, Ont. Mollie Idaline DeKoi (15,360), at 2y. 11m. 5d. of age; 16.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.14 lbs. butter; 333.4 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Cornelia Linda DeKoi (12,555), at 2y. 9m. 25d. of age; 15.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.76 lbs. butter; 464.5 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont. Sophia of Hanover (12,526), at 2y. 11m. 5d. of age; 14.22 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.78 lbs. butter; 349.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Cecil Nevill, Stratfordville, Ont. Goodra Waukasha Pauline (15,785), at 1y. 10m. 4d. of age; 14.19 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.74 lbs. butter; 330.61 lbs. milk. Owned by S. A. Coon, Athens, Ont. Sarah Jane Mercena (12,099), at 2y. 11m. 11d. of age; 14.16 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.70 lbs. butter; 423.4 lbs. milk. Owned by W. J. Bailey, Naber, Ont. Lady Hengerveld DeKoi (13,680), at 2y.

11m. 25d. of age; 13.55 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.95 lbs. butter; 398.83 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 3y. 11m. 25d. of age; 54.48 lbs. fat, equivalent to 68.10 lbs. butter; 1,612.62 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. Holby, Belmont, Ont. Madam Hengerveld DeKoi (13,684), at 2y. 11m. 5d. of age; 15.41 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.76 lbs. butter; 379.74 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 2y. 11m. 1d. of age; 32.98 lbs. fat, equivalent to 66.10 lbs. butter; 1,484.43 lbs. milk. Owned by J. D. Holby, Belmont, Ont. Alfrida Triumph (12,954), at 2y. 10m. 14d. of age; 15.99 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.56 lbs. butter; 399.3 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont. Lillie Wyan DeKoi (13,034), at 2y. 10m. 5d. of age; 12.36 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.43 lbs. butter; 379.2 lbs. milk. Owned by C. J. Coon, Athens, Ont. Sylvia Teako DeKoi (15,239), at 2y. 1m. 1d. of age; 12.32 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.40 lbs. butter; 375.2 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett. Jesse Gruschen (12,953), at 2y. 11m. 6d. of age; 12.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.38 lbs. butter; 344 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont. Lakewive Almada Fayne (12,683), at 2y. 9m. 14d. of age; 12 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.25 lbs. butter; 394.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakewive Farm, Bronte, Ont. Thelma Netherland (11,114), at 1y. 11m. 21d. of age; 11.9 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.87 lbs. butter; 373.0 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Nellie Veeman DeKoi (15,264), at 3y. 6m. 8d. of age; 11.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.70 lbs. butter; 397.8 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Nell Iseco DeKoi (18,999), at 2y. 7m. 10d. of age; 11.48 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.35 lbs. butter; 355.1 lbs. milk. Owned by James Seymour, Bobcaygeon, Ont. Pearl DeKoi Hengerveld (13,022), at 2y. 11m. 0d. of age; 11.34 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.18 lbs. butter; 332.2 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 2y. 11m. 0d. of age; 46.69 lbs. fat, equivalent to 56.36 lbs. butter; 1,336.35 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. Holby, Belmont, Ont. Lawreacet Lee DeKoi (15,022), at 2y. 6m. 0d. of age; 11.34 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.17 lbs. butter; 304.2 lbs. milk. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, June 18.—Planting is all finished in this section. Corn is showing nicely. A great deal of it is sown, as there are a great many silos in this section. Fall wheat is very poor. In general it will not amount to half a crop. A great many farmers have plowed it down. Spring crops are looking fine. Mangolds as a rule did not come well. Some thought the seed was bad.—A. M. McD.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, June 12.—Cold, frosty nights do not improve corn growing. Hogs, \$9.50; eggs, 30c; potatoes, \$1.60. Good work is the order of the day. Hay is in fast approaching. It promises a fairly good crop. Dairy cows are in good condition, giving a good flow of milk.—B. B.

ABOUT MANY VARIETIES OF FLOWS

A general catalogue printed on high grade paper and with a handsome cover has been issued by the Cockshut Plow Co. to show the cockshut stand. The Farm and Dairy readers wishing to familiarize themselves with

Extra Prizes of \$25.00 Each in Canadian Gold

will be given to the owner of every animal (horses, cattle, sheep or Pigs) winning a First Prize at the Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto, 1912—the only condition being that the prize-winning animal must have been fed regularly three times a day from July 1st, 1912, on the Original



(Made in England) The best feed for live stock known to Science.

MOLASSINE MEAL is a food and replaces other food stuffs. It will keep all animals in good health. Prevents and eradicates worms. HORSES will do more and better work, keep in better health and will not chafe from the harness so much when fed on Molassine Meal. It is equally suitable for heavy draft horses, harness and race horses, and will bring Show Animals to the pink of condition quicker and better than any ordinary methods of feeding. MILCH COWS will give an increased flow and better quality of milk when fed on Molassine Meal—also Molassine Meal will prevent any taint in the milk when cows are fed on roots or other food. STOCKERS can be fattened quicker and on Molassine Meal than anything else. It aids and digests their other foods and keeps them free from worms. PIGS will be ready for the market ten days to three weeks earlier when fed on Molassine Meal than when fed on any other food. SHEEP AND LAMBS, fed on Molassine Meal, produce the finest mutton and most obtainable, securing top prices. POULTRY will fatten quicker and the hens will lay more eggs when fed on Molassine Meal.

The Molassine Company, Ltd., London, Eng. L. C. PRIME CO., LTD., Distributors, 402 Board of Trade, Montreal.

Order from your nearest dealer but be sure and get the genuine. Be sure that the trade mark is on the bag, as above. MOLASSINE MEAL is put up in 100-lb. bags. FREE SOUVENIR. Fill in and mail the following coupon to-day and get one of our souvenir gifts free. Put a cross against the souvenir you would like to have. To The L. C. Prime Co., Ltd., 204 Pacific Building, Toronto, Ont. Please send us your free souvenir (Fountain Pen, Pocket Pencil or Match Box) also full particulars regarding Molassine Meal. Name: Occupation: Name of your feed dealer: Address: Farm and Dairy

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So says Mr. H. B. Burkholder, Lilloet, B. C., writing about Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy, and adds, "I also find it the best condition powder I ever used."

Heaves is not, as commonly supposed, a disease of lungs or air passages. It is due to stomach trouble, which, through the close nerve connection, causes a contraction of the lung tissues, and labored breathing.

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy corrects the stomach troubles, and tones up the whole system. Its cause gone, the heaving stops.

As a general condition powder, Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy has few, if any, equals. Sent, postpaid, for \$1.00 per package.



We believe this is the best book ever printed for free distribution. It covers over 100 Veterinary subjects, telling plainly how to recognize the various diseases and diseases and how to cure them.

It is free for the asking—write me for a copy.

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**—the first successful Lump Jaw Cure—today the standard treatment.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure**—(Liquid) cures soft and semi-solid lameness without surgery.

**Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—enables anyone to readily cure cases considered incurable.

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**—one or two applications cure cases of years' standing.

If any one of Fleming's Remedies fails to cure we will refund your money—you be the judge and your word to go.

Fleming Bros., Chemists, 63 Church Street, Toronto.

Fit Up Your Barn With These Old Reliable Stanchions.



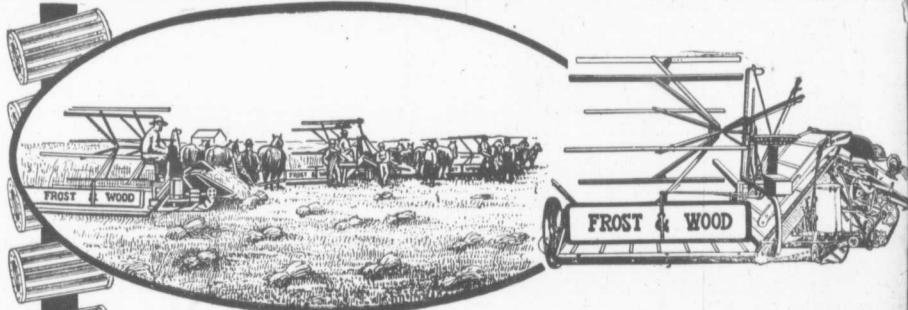
THE farmer of today knows that chains, halters and wooden stalls in the cow barns are expensive, unhealthy, often dangerous makeshifts.

## O. K. Canadian U-Bar Steel Stanchions

have replaced them in the modern barns of prosperous farmers, O. K. Canadian Swinging Stanchions are comfortable and easy for cattle—save 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 Patent Machinery Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.



## Always Ready for Hard Work

Long Hours or Lodged Grain Do Not Bother This Binder

The Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder was built purposely to stand up and work satisfactorily under the heaviest and most trying conditions to be met with in Canada. Long hours in the field may tire you, but the No. 3 is always ready for more work. Lodged Grain—Short Grain—Long Grain—the No. 3 cuts and ties it all into tight, compact bundles. In buying a Binder you want to be assured of three things—a machine that will cut all your crop; that is able to elevate and bind it into sheaves without crowding on the deck or missing at the Knotter; and one that is easily handled and light in draft, yet capable of standing hard work. You'll find these in all

### Frost & Wood Binders

The Cutter bar is so arranged that the guards get down under the most tangled grain and save it all. The Reel is easy to operate—back, forward, up, down—so you can instantly shift it to suit varying conditions. That means clean work.

Elevators have ample capacity for handling the heaviest and lightest crop, and Frost & Wood Knotters have yet to be equalled for sure and positive work. Run the Binder as fast and as long as you like—you'll find it always ready to tie the next sheaf.

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Bearings that account for this—for instance the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel. You should get our special Binder Book describing the machine in detail. It contains much information that will prove interesting to you. A Frost & Wood Binder will do the work on your farm as you want it done, so don't wait another day to get more information about it. Ask our nearest agent or write us.



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