

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

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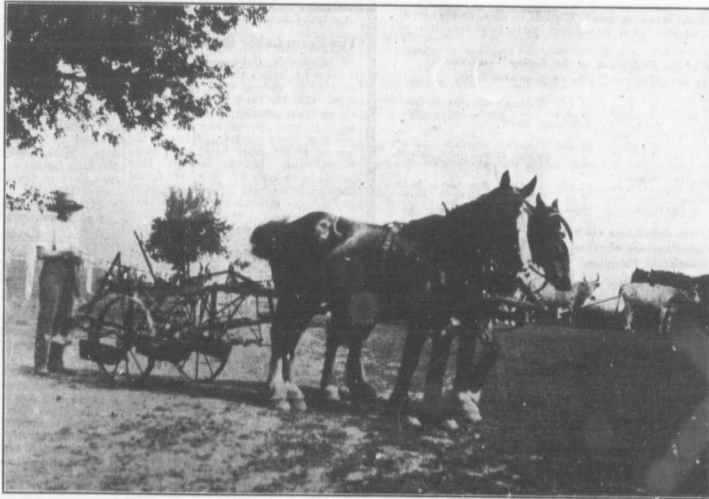
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 1

1912.



SEEN ON THE FARM THAT WON FIRST PRIZE IN THE INTER-PROVINCIAL FARMS COMPETITION

Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., whose farm was declared the best dairy farm in the two provinces by the judges in the Inter-provincial Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, is a believer in constant and thorough cultivation as an important factor in securing a big crop of corn. With labor scarce and high as it now is, Mr. Ness has abandoned the old single straddle row machine as too expensive to operate. His modern two row cultivator cuts the expense of cultivating exactly in two; that is, Mr. Ness can cultivate twice as often as many of his neighbors, and at no more expense. This implement will be of particular value this season, when constant cultivation is a necessity if we would have good corn crops.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

## A 'Simplex'

Large Capacity Cream Separator will

### Save Your Time

during this busy season of harvest.

Because it is so light to turn, it will

### Save Your Strength

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

When at speed and skimming milk it requires no more power to turn the 1,100 lb. size "Simplex" than the ordinary 500 lb. hand separators of other makes.

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

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

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

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

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

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

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



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.



COOPERATION—THE FARMER HIS OWN MIDDLEMAN

### The Farm Labor Problem Again

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N. S.  
I see by letters I have been appearing in various farm journals recently that the farm labor problem is, all over the country, quite as serious as it is here in our own little province of Nova Scotia. How is the farmer to get more help; and, more serious still, when he does get help how is he to keep it? We have found that while we have little difficulty in getting immigrants to help us they are soon attracted away by the higher wages that are offered in the towns and cities.

Various reasons have been advanced why working men prefer the city to the town. We have been told that life in the country is dull, that the men have not a chance to live like ordinary human beings, that if we pay them more they would be willing to work for us, and, lastly, and this argument is being advanced more and more frequently, that did we erect cottages and allow the men to live by themselves and have their families around them in their own homes, that the farm labor problem would be in good shape for solution.

#### A MONEY PROPOSITION

I believe that the problem comes down to the question of dollars and cents. We farmers cannot afford to bid the wages that city employers are enabled to do, and until conditions are such that we can hold out the dollar and cents argument to our hired men labor will continue to be scarce in rural districts. And that we are not at present able to do.

I must congratulate Farm and Dairy on the stand that they have taken with regard to the protective tariff and more recently on the tax-basis of land values. Here I believe lies the source of our labor difficulties. As has been explained so often, we farmers must sell everything at the world's prices, but when it comes to purchasing our supplies, farm machinery, etc., we must pay the world's prices, plus the amount of the protective tariff, plus profits on the protective tariff, plus the amount of the freightage on goods from the foreign country. We have every reason to believe that this is the way in which the selling price of almost all manufactured goods is determined whether they are made in Canada or imported from abroad.

The increase in land values is

### CO-OPERATIVE WAREHOUSE



equally important with the protective tariff in rendering farming unprofitable. We have been told that between the prices we receive for our produce and the price that the consumer pays, there is a difference in some cases of over 100 per cent. In some cases this difference can be explained by combines among middlemen. More often it is explained by the high freight rates that the middlemen have to pay and by the excessive rents that they are charged on the land occupied by their warehouses. And these rents go into the hands

### A Treat Beginning Next Week

Beginning with next week, we commence in Farm and Dairy a series of articles giving invaluable information gleaned by an Editor of Farm and Dairy from New York State leading Holstein breeders.

At considerable expense we have had one of our Editors—a live stock specialist—visiting these leading breeders and obtaining at first hand practical information and "secrets," all of which will be published during the next few weeks in Farm and Dairy.

Watch for these articles, and arrange to let your friends and neighbors know about this valuable knowledge they may gain from reading these articles as they appear in these columns.

of a few men who live in luxury and do absolutely nothing for the mass part for the benefit of society.

Here is a case in point. Several of our neighbors were fortunate enough to double and treble their income in just a few months through money in land values in the town of Sidney in this province. That increase in land values was due to the establishment there of the Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel Works. We, the people of Canada, have given to these industries over \$10,000,000 in the form of bonuses. In buying their coal and steel we have enabled them to prosper, and therefore we are responsible for the increase in land values in Sidney. But that increase, which we created and

(Continued on page 6)

## AN APPRECIATION

### Credit Where Credit is Due:

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



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

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

You want cash sales and more of them! Come in our Great Fifth Annual Exhibition Number, August 29. We guarantee exceeding 17,000 circulation for this issue, taking you next dairy farmers—a superior class of people who buy heavily and pay cash. Remember the press days, Aug. 22-24, and get your copy in early.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

Mr. E. Terrill,  
Interprovinc

THE point connection Mr. E. Terrill and Dairy's close homes was literature that brought "Another year Mr. Terrill, "is that reached the tion of this year invariably owned stock enthusiasts.

travel a long piece ter Ayreshore the N. Ness, and the stein herds of J. son and W. A. P. credit to their own COMFORT OF CATTLE "A point that peculiar pleasure attention given to at the dairy herd, stable and on pas a single stable a rigid stanchion front of the cat general rule, and tion was a weak p good ventilating stable was particu regard. The sh. Mosses, Richardso met with our appr "What would you needed on the co editor.

"More labor," position. "Many a much better coe abser been more a was noticeable the Mr. Ness. It was the gave work the smart houses for trouble in securing "Another point weak was the orchard should consider a helle trip. Messrs and Northcott

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Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1, 1912.

No. 31

### THE JUDGES TELL OF WHAT THEY SAW ON THE PRIZE FARMS

Mr. E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont., and Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que., who placed the Awards in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition, comment, favorably and otherwise, on conditions as they found them on the Competing Farms

THE point that has impressed me most in connection with this competition," said Mr. E. Terrill in an editor of Farm and Dairy, "is the air of comfort and contentment that was evident in every home visited. All of the families seemed to take particular interest and pleasure out of their life at the farm. I can remember 25 years ago when many farmers considered their position inferior to that of city people. This feeling has now vanished. Farmers have come to see that they are the people. Nowhere could this be more evident than in the homes on the farms competing in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition. In these homes was an air of culture, there was found literature that broadens, educates and uplifts.

"Another very noticeable feature," continued Mr. Terrill, "is that the farms that reached the final competition of this year were almost invariably owned by pure bred stock enthusiasts. One would travel a long piece to find better Ayrshires than those of R. B. Ness, and the pure bred Holstein herds of J. W. Richardson and W. A. Paterson were a credit to their owners.

#### COMFORT OF CATTLE ATTENDED TO

"A point that gave me particular pleasure was to note the attention given to the comfort of the dairy herds, both in the stable and on pasture. In not a single stable did we see a rigid stanchion. Water in the front of the cattle was the general rule, and while in a few barns the ventilation was a weak point, most of the stables had a good ventilating system. J. W. Richardson's stable was particularly well provided for in this regard. The shady nooks in the pastures of Messrs. Richardson, Gunn and Northcott also met with our appreciation."

"What would you consider the one thing most needed on the competing farms?" asked our editor.

"More labor," answered Mr. Terrill without hesitation. "Many of the farms would have been much better conditioned for the competition had labor been more readily available. The lack of it was noticeable on every farm except that of Mr. Ness. It was noticeable that those farmers who gave work the year round and provided permanent houses for their men, had the least trouble in securing efficient hired help.

"Another point on which all the farms were weak was the orchard. We did not see what I would consider a first-class farm orchard on the whole trip. Messrs. Richardson, Paterson, Howson and Northcott had fair orchards, but even

here there was lots of room for improvement. I know from my own experience that a good orchard is a very profitable investment, and the lack of it is a serious deficiency in an all round farm.

"And still another weak point was in the care of manure. Most of the competitors hauled their manure directly to the fields during the winter months. This is well and good. At other times, however, the manure is poorly cared for. Mr. Richardson was the best in this respect, he having a good manure shed.

#### THE COMPETITION AN INFLUENCE FOR GOOD

"I believe that this competition has had a big influence in stirring up the competing farmers to put their farms in the best of shape and to give more attention to many details that would otherwise be neglected. One of the biggest im-



The Judges at Work—On a Competing Farm in Quebec

Messrs. Terrill and Barton may be here seen inspecting the pure bred Ayrshire herd of J. W. Logan, a Quebec competitor in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. Mr. Logan scores high in the quality and breeding of his cattle. Mr. Logan attributes many of the improvements on his farm to the stimulating influence of the Prize Farms Competitions in which he has entered.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

provements that I noticed was on the farm of Mr. Howson, at Keene. In the competition last year Mr. Howson, I am told, had practically no hoed crop. This year he had about fourteen acres in corn and roots. As Mr. Howson has several bad weeds to contend with this one improvement in his system of management would more than compensate him for entering the competition."

Mr. Terrill was enthusiastic in telling of the whole-hearted assistance that was being given the farmers in the competition by their wives. "One could not judge a bunch of farms such as we have just seen," said Mr. Terrill, "without being greatly impressed by the evidences of the substantial assistance that had been rendered the competing farmers by their life partners. Were it not for the sympathetic interest of the woman in the house I very much doubt if any man would try to build for himself a farm such as those that we have seen."

As this was the first trip that Mr. Terrill had taken into the agricultural districts of Quebec province, our editor took advantage of the oppor-

tunity to discover Mr. Terrill's impressions of the agriculture of the province. "Disappointed in the right way," was Mr. Terrill's comment. "That beautiful section of country extending from Montreal and down through Huntingdon, known as the Beauharnois district, is one of the finest farming sections that I have ever seen. The rich level land and fine farms were a revelation to me. A visit to this district could not but delight anyone who is interested in farming.

"Another feature of Quebec that pleased me was the fine gardens found in connection with every home," concluded Mr. Terrill. "I must admit that my province of Ontario takes second place to this portion of Quebec, when it comes to the kitchen garden. Messrs. Younis, Logan and Oswald deserve particular credit for their fine gardens. In the latter case at least, I understand that the woman in the home is largely responsible for the quality of the garden."

#### PROF. BARTON'S IMPRESSIONS

"I must first bear testimony to the beneficial influence that is exerted by such competitions as that conducted by Farm and Dairy," said Prof. Barton, when asked for his impressions of the trip. "There was evidence everywhere of improvement made under the stimulus of the competition. A competition has a driving effect and it drives in the right direction. The farm of Mr. J. W. Logan is a fine example. Mr. Logan has been entering farms competitions for years. He has steadily improved his farm and his methods of management. And he attributes his progressive moves largely to the influence of farms competitions.

I believe that farms competitions have a good community influence as well. All of the competitors' neighbors will be watching the competition and noting results.

"There were evidences everywhere of scarcity of labor," continued Prof. Barton. "Many of the competitors lacked the help that was necessary to fix up their farms in a way that would make them eligible for first place. Of course in a good many cases small things that did not require much labor were not done, because the competitors did not appreciate their importance. Mr. Ness here had an advantage, I presume, over the other competitors in that having acted as a judge in a former competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, he knew what we would be looking for and had everything around his farm fixed up to suit. It was the extra points he gained through his attention to small details that enabled Mr. Ness to win an easy first place in spite of the fact that he had neither orchard nor hogs."

"What was your impression as to the general character of the stock on the farms?" was asked.

#### WHERE THE STOCK WAS WEAK

"On the whole the stock was excellent," replied Prof. Barton. "I would, however, call at-

tention to a few weaknesses. The majority of the competitors were weak in horses, both as to type and breeding. In several excellent herds of dairy cattle we found bulls that were inferior to the cows. And yet the bull figures as more than half the herd. Another point that I noted was that pigs do not seem to be an important asset in out and out dairy farming. Those farmers who follow dairying as practically their only source of income, as did Messrs. Ness and Gunn, had either no pigs at all or very few. Mr. Guan, for instance, informed us that after keeping most careful records of expenditures and receipts from his swine department for several years, he had at last gone out of them completely.

"The weed problem also is demanding attention. One of the first farms that we visited was polluted with perennial sow thistle. In this case it was the rotation that was at fault. The rotation was altogether too long and contained too little hoe crop to be effectual in keeping down weeds.

THE AIR OF PROGRESS

"A pleasing point was the air of progress that pervaded all the homes visited. For instance: If a man had a bathroom in the home he mentioned it immediately; those who hadn't, and they were few, felt the need of one, had an apology to offer for not having one, and in at least one case plans were under way to remodel the house to make room for an up-to-date bath. The shortening of rotations, the substitution of wire for rail fences, the painting of buildings and improvement of stock were other evidences that we noted of this progressive spirit.

"And speaking for both of the judges let me bear testimony through Farm and Dairy to the hospitality with which we were received everywhere. We have thoroughly enjoyed our trip. The kindness that we have received from the competing farmers and their wives account largely for the pleasure that we have gotten from the work of judging in the farms competition. Be sure and thank your readers for us."

"And just here Mr. Terrill came along with the remark, "There wasn't a place we visited but what the people endorsed themselves to us in some way or other."

"An editor of Farm and Dairy accompanied the judges on their rounds of the competing farms taking notes on the farms and farm practice and photographs of the stock, buildings, etc. Each of the prize-winning farms will be fully described in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

Fall Cultivation to Kill Weeds

Jno. Fitzer, Ottawa, Ont.

If the land intended for corn next year is full of weeds and seeds, immediately after removing the hay crop, plow very shallow, roll, disc harrow and harrow sufficient to make a fine surface and keep down all growth. This can be accomplished by keeping the cultivator going at intervals on very warm, sunny days. Later in the autumn the land should be thoroughly plowed and well set up to the winter's frost.

Another and more profitable way of killing the weeds after the hay crop is removed is to plow the land, roll with a heavy roller, then disc harrow and harrow thoroughly. Then sow the field with rape or white turnips in rows sufficiently wide to cultivate thoroughly. Keep down all other growth between the plants by an occasional hoeing. By this method the land will be returning a handsome profit as well as cleaning the field for the corn crop. As soon as the turnips or rape are fed off, the land should be thoroughly plowed for the winter frost to do its part.

When I am to sell Holstein cattle at auction

I have them clipped one month before and kept blanketed. They then go up to the sale as sleek as a whistle.—Jno. Arfmann, Orange Co., N. Y.

The Length of the R. of P. Test

E. B. Mallory, Hastings Co., Ont.

Shall we test our cows for 10 months or 12 months? Mr. Houghton, of the American Hol-



Pioneer Days in Older Ontario

stein-Friesian Association, is voicing my sentiments completely when he advocates the 10-month test in official Record of Performance tests. I have many times stated this opinion to our supervisors of the Record of Performance test, and I believe when the arguments in favor of the 10-month test come to be well known it will meet with universal approval.

The first and all important reason for shortening the yearly test to 10 months is that the test as it stands interferes with systematic breeding. All good dairymen like to have their cows freshen each year. If it is winter dairying a man is following he wishes his cows to freshen early in the winter, say December or January. If he is interested in sending his milk to cheese factories he wishes all his cows to have freshened before the cheese factory season opens.

IT SPOILS THE SYSTEM

In the Record of Performance test as it is all animals entered to compete and do well will necessarily have to drop their calves two months later the following year. This might bring them eventually to freshen in the mid-summer months, which would be against any system that any dairymen would wish to follow.

Then, again, the yearly test, especially for high records where three times daily and sometimes four times daily milkings are practiced, is of a trying and confining nature on account of its length, and many of us would welcome the cutting off of two months. After the 10-month test was made official it would, as well as it does now, test the ability of the animal for long and continuous production.

I am with Mr. Houghton in what he says—that we are opposing nature in the dairy cow in forcing her to milk past the time she usually ceases her lactation period, and expects a much needed rest in order to feel fit for the next season's work.

Clover seed will be a good price this year!

Start to get Ready for the Show

By "Herdman"

As the fall show season approaches there are hundreds of farmers scattered over our country who are looking with critical eye on some choice cow, some growy young heifer or a pure bred bull that they are particularly proud of, or perhaps a pure bred colt that they would like to show at the county or provincial fairs. But they hesitate. From personal experience and the experience of neighbors they feel that the amateur exhibitor does not stand much of a chance in competition with the professional showman.

I believe that the professional showman beats the amateur in the judging ring, not so much because he is more expert in the selecting of the right animals, but because he fits them from the word "go." In the show ring have often seen splendid animals pulling stultishly at one end of a rope with their owners pulling quite as hard at the other end, and both of them making such a bad dip that they spoiled the chances for the place that the merit of the animal would indicate that the exhibit should have won. I believe that

could tell pretty accurately just what happened on that farmer's farm.

PRETTY SLACK PREPARATION

At the last minute the farmer decided that he would exhibit that calf. He sends his boy back to the woods to find the animal desired, and it comes to the farm yard wild, wooly and covered with burrs. These are hastily brushed and ped off, and after a fight, which tries the strength of both owner and beast, the halter is finally put on; then away goes the candidate for being struggling, fighting and pulling back like a pig one. In the show ring it goes through the same performance, fighting instead of posing and disgusting the judges, the other exhibitors and the visitors.

Contrast this animal with that shown by the professional showman. The professional's animal may not have been a bit better to start with but he started a month before the show to get ready. The animal leads easily by the halter, poses to perfection and shows all his good points to the judge. He has been brushed, curried and polished, until he shines from horn to tail. You would the animal with the superior fitting me.

I would advise all prospective amateur showmen to start at least four weeks in advance to get ready. Bring the animals into the stable and teach them to lead and to stand properly. In the case of cattle, with which I am most acquainted, the best advice I can give as to the proposition to teach the animal to take is to study the illustrations of show animals that appear in such farm papers as Farm and Dairy. These are generally are about right. In a latter issue will give some advice drawn from experience of the fitting of animals for the show ring and of the final finishing off points. These preparations enhance one hundred fold the chances of the animal for honors in the show ring.

How about the corn crop? Are you getting it ready?

Some Lessons

T. G. Roy

If ever a season of moisture at the season. Even our moisture was so good the soil in it, the crops on lighter soils.

Possibly an in the fact that of the excessive and prevented them were in. Then to place to bake at moisture off like over the drains side could one a crop. Wherever used and worked could one see a especially where hoe crops.

VALUE OF DRAIN

Then again in of humus and we with great promise lack there is some which gave promise anywhere that settlers of 30 or 40 is now a veritable creeks and partly which furnishes plenty it didn't weather, and yet to supply the need soil steam off the soil because of which prevented

GRASS TEST

This has been many farmers. I couldn't be told three weeks during rainy season. The of nearly all kind work, so that the such crowding work their conditions and then work met with insufficient labor. Never in history of quack grass did it flourish as it did on clay during the rainy season. Much of to make excellent. There are many grain which to-day is its superior indicated by its growing in it. Quack grass in some cases the crop with a little more and there they styled the weed. I believe quack worst weed for any grain we have. It is and is harder to weed than any I know, and I saw thistle, and that soil. This season of the worst quack grass. If the season test, later the dry it it, where cultivator and working of a corn situation in the corn disappeared.



**Some Lessons from the Drought of June**

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

If ever a season demonstrated the necessity of moisture at the right time for crops it was this season. Even on soil deeply drained the lack of moisture was shown in the crops. No matter how good the soil, unless it had plenty of humus in it, the crops suffered about the same as crops on lighter soils.

Possibly an explanation of this may be found in the fact that the deep, heavy soils, as a result of the excessive spring rains, packed rather hard and prevented the drains working well where they were in. Then the rapid drying caused the surface to bake and cracks formed, that let the moisture off like smoke from a chimney. Just over the drains and for a short distance each side could one see the great difference in the crop. Wherever coarse stable manure had been used and worked in the surface soil, there too could one see a great difference in the crops, especially where that soil could be stirred as in the crops.

**VALUE OF DRAINAGE AND HUMUS DEMONSTRATED**

Then again in bottom lands containing plenty of humus and well drained the crops came along with great promise. On the north shore at Port-Beck there is some bottom clay with humus in it which gave promise of as good crops as I have seen anywhere this year. Over this land the settlers of 30 or 40 years ago sailed in boats. It is now a veritable garden. Lying between two creeks and partly drained by tile, it has a subsoil which furnishes natural drainage, and consequently it didn't suffer from the extreme dry weather, and yet it had plenty of moisture below to supply the needs of the crop. This moisture didn't steam off through the cracks of the surface soil because of the humus mixed with the clay, which prevented baking.

**GREAT SEASON FOR QUACK GRASS**

This has been a very trying year to a good many farmers. Clay soils couldn't be touched for three weeks during the rainy season. This delayed nearly all kinds of farm work, so that there was much crowding when weather conditions righted and then work had to be met with insufficient farm labor. Never in the history of quack or couch grass did it flourish so well as it did on clay soils during the rainy season this spring. Much of it grew to make excellent hay.

There are many fields of grain which to-day acknowledge its supremacy as indicated by the crop growing in it. Quack appears in some cases to be the crop with a little grain here and there that might be sowed the weeds.

I believe quack is the most well suited for another grain we have. It is causing more loss to farmers and is harder to exterminate effectively than any weed I know, not even excepting the Perennial Sow thistle, which is bad enough on heavy soils. This season, however, I have seen some of the worst quack sods almost completely subdued. If the season did encourage its growth at first, later the dry weather was just the time to fix it, where cultivation could be given. Where corn was planted in hills after thorough diking and working of a quack grass field with good cultivation in the corn the quack has now practically disappeared.

Quack grass has taught many a farmer the value of good cultivation. There are some to teach yet, and there are not a few to learn that it is folly to try to grow grain, especially peas, on ground that is badly infested with quack. The quack is sure to win out in the race. To many farmers the bare fallow would be a great boon. The fallow may not need so many plowings as before, but it will need many and thorough cultivations, best done with a stiff toothed cultivator and broad shares.

We have had the two extremes this season, the best of wood producing and weed killing conditions. The labor problem has deterred many a farmer this year from taking advantage of his opportunity to deal out death to his enemies, the weeds on his farm.

**Overfeeding With Hay**

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.

I believe that not a few of the numerous ills of the horse are due to overfeeding with hay. The horse that has to depend on hay for a good part of its sustenance must cram its stomach full. Then every time it inflates its lungs the stomach is displaced and extra work is imposed on the system. Heaves, colic and other forms of indigestion in farm horses, I believe, are often due to this cramming of the stomach with hay.

The amount of hay that a horse should be fed will depend largely on its weight. For a horse of 1,000 pounds weight, I would advise feeding about 15 pounds of hay daily, 10 pounds at night and five in the morning. After one has weighed the hay a few times at feeding one can guess at it accurately thereafter. On the same basis horses weighing 1,500 to 1,800 pounds will not need more than 20 pounds of hay a day.

Of course in this amount of hay there is not enough nutriment to keep the horse in good health and full of energy for work. The rest of his sustenance should be gotten from grain.

**Lessons from our Cow Testing Experience**

W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Over a year ago I bought a grade cow that had taken first prize at one of our fall fairs and had been pronounced by the Government judge almost the ideal of dairy type. She certainly had all the points that we are commonly taught to look for in a dairy cow, and won championship honors over the pure-bred animals exhibited.

In our dairy herd, however, we do not judge the cows by outward appearance. We weigh and test the milk regularly. Did we select our cows as we did only a little over a year ago, by the eye, we would probably have pointed to this cow as one of the best in the stable. We now know that she is the poorest. The average of our herd is around 7,000 pounds of milk a cow, and this cow produced only 4,600 pounds. At present prices of feed she is not profitable, and we will dispose of her at an early date. The next best cow produced 5,800 pounds. We will dispose of her too. The rest of our cows run from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds.

**THE DIFFERENCE IS ALL PROFIT**

This is a fairly uniform production, but looking at it in a businesslike way there is more difference than one would suppose. Up to a certain point all that a cow gives must be used in paying for her keep. Above that point all is clear profit. The difference between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of milk would all go to the dairymen. Therefore the 8,000 pound cow is worth \$10 more a year to me than the 7,000 pound one.

We would not think of summing up the profits from each cow in our herd in this manner had we not first started to keep milk records. The milk records have now led on to feed records, and we know pretty well what each cow in the herd is doing for us. We find that feed records lead us to take much more interest in the feeding of the cattle. If a cow goes down in her milk we are bound to find out where the trouble lies.

Between milk records and feed records we are getting dairying down to a business basis.

**The Advertising Value of Horses**

L. C. Smith, Peel Co., Ont.

"We must have stylish horses," said a manager of a large carting company in Toronto to me, recently. "We make a speciality of stylish teams and our teams bring us business. Take the average man on the street. He sees our horses and notices the name on the lorry. There may be a dozen other companies in the city, but ours is the only one he will think of when he wants some carting done. And it is our horses that brings him our way."

This manager further informed me that they had great trouble in securing efficient horses of stylish conformation to meet with their requirements. The prices that he was willing to pay for horses that suited him, showed me how essential it is that we farmers who breed horses should study the needs of our customers and endeavor to supply them. If we manage to select and breed a good stylish team of drafters we will have made for ourselves a reputation and a ready market for every desirable horse that we have for sale afterwards.

Alfalfa is almost equal to bran if it is harvested properly. If many of the leaves are lost in harvesting, however, it will be much less valuable. I have found that the frequent use of the tedder immediately after cutting will save the leaves. For the last two years, we have not coiled the alfalfa at all. We run it into windrows and ted the windrows next day.—Henry Glending, Victoria Co., Ont.



**Even the Pioneers Have Self Binders Now**

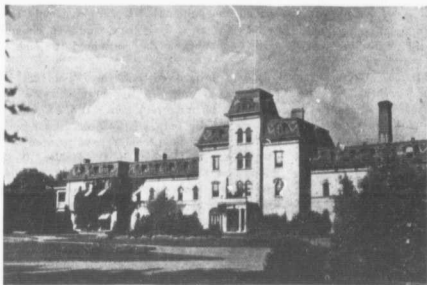
Those hardy yeomen who hewed homes for themselves from the forests of Old Ontario, cut their grain with the cradle. In New Ontario, the pioneer rides his self binder very much as he does in the older sections of the province. The scene here illustrated is taken from a photo in the Temiskaming district, New Ontario.

which of course will vary very widely in amount, depending on the work done.

A few weeks ago I noticed in Farm and Dairy an article from a Nova Scotia contributor in which he recommends feeding hay twice a day instead of three times. To this I will say "Hear, hear." That has been my practice for the last year and my horses were never in better health or more able for their work.

It pays to go to visit other breeders and to see what they are doing. — Jno. Arfmann, Orange Co., N. Y.

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### Dairy Calves—Scours

Prof. O. E. Reed, Kansas Agricultural College

There are two kinds of scours that affect the young calf, white scours, sometimes called calf cholera, and common scours, caused from indigestion. The white scours is a contagious form, and if the calf becomes affected at all, it is within several days after-birth. The germs gain entrance to the body through the umbilical cord soon after birth. The remedy for this disease is a preventive one, and the best way to insure against it is to keep the stalls and pens clean, stalls used for calving purposes should be cleaned and disinfected after each calf is born. Additional precaution should be taken by tying a string around the navel cord of the young calf immediately after it is born, and apply some good disinfectant to the exposed parts.

#### CAUSES OF INDIGESTION

The common scours of indigestion may usually be traced to faulty methods in feeding the young calf. The principal causes are as follows:

1. Overfeeding.
2. Feeding cold milk.
3. Feeding sour milk.
4. Irregular feeding.
5. Feeding alfalfa or other highly nitrogenous hay to the young calf.
6. Using dirty pails.
7. Dirty stalls.

The first sign of indigestion or scours among calves is usually the characteristic foul smelling dung. When a calf shows the first signs of scours the milk should be reduced one-half or more, and then gradually increased again as the calf improves. This method of treatment is usually sufficient to check a mild case.

#### TREATMENT

There have been many remedies suggested for treatment of the scours and all are used with more or less success. The writer will mention only two. The feeding of dried blood

to calves has proven very effective. In addition to receiving the milk as about a teaspoonful of soluble dried blood and stir in well with the milk Dried blood not only acts as a tonic, but it has a food value and it is often fed along with milk during the account of its feeding value as well as a preventive treatment of the scours.

Another remedy which has been tried with success is the formalin treatment. This method consists in adding 15 ounces of distilled water to one-half ounce of formalin. One teaspoonful of this mixture is added to each pound or pint of milk fed. This treatment should be given at the time the feed is reduced, and continued at each feed until the calf shows signs of improvement. These simple remedies used with judgment and common sense will usually cure any case of scours, but judgment should be used before the calf becomes affected.

### The Cow in Fly Time

C. W. Mebik, in Michigan Farmer  
The well-bred dairy cow usually has a fine, thin skin which is easily pierced by the stable fly. The constant irritation produced by flies is the effect of decreasing the flow of milk in high grades of pure blood dairy cattle from one-fourth to one-half. In order to maintain the full milk flow during fly time it is necessary either to keep cows in the barn and feed soiling crops, blanket them or spray with one of the many solutions which are common on the market.

These are made up of fish oil, creolin, and other combinations of so-called fly-killers. The most satisfactory fly. Such sprays remain effective for the cow for a day at the most. The gradually lose their strength until fly returns to the attack. The cow should therefore be sprayed with a solution twice a day.

#### OUR OWN PRACTICE

We sprayed our cows every morning until the past week with the best fly-can to herder after milking hours in the evening. We begin milking at four o'clock, and are through at six. The mosquito is also driven away by the spray we use and for this reason it is well to use it in the evening as well as in the morning. This solution should not be used during milking time as it is very pungent, and likely to taint the milk.

#### KEEP FLIES FROM BARN

We find the most practical way prevent flies from getting into the milk during milking is to screen barns and milks houses with netting in covered pails and where milk is poured into a five gallon can to be carried to the milk house the cans covered immediately after pouring each pint of milk into the can with fly paper extensively and in the swill barrel and garbage can placed and manure pile and all places where there is any danger of fly breeding covered with a coat of fly

### The Farm Labor Problem

(Continued from page 2)  
on which we are now paying interest and always will unless we change our system of taxation, even if the hands of comparatively few people. You have invited discussion of the problem, Mr. Editor, and I hope an expression of opinion will be forthcoming from many other farmers. We are suffering from the same cause, our inability to get sufficient labor to operate our farms properly is one of the many inconveniences of our present system of taxation which poses upon us.

Dry hand milking is not made compulsory by law, but the man with tender conscience milks that way the same.

The Feeder of our subscribers send items will receive

### Feeds

is that good food is corn good for swine. Ont. Flax in very might be fed good results. should be extra of this food stuff are bound to be handful for each sufficient to amount should gradually and An ordinary maximum feed. Corn is not being highly corn supply the sary both and nourish the food



A G. The type of Richardson, Halton County, Ontario is in Dairy.

of corn would be redly bad results

### Silage Feed

"When I saw per cent of corn do one of two cows or have a

This was the Withey, a leading institute held in recently. Mr. interesting. To ers he said: "I feel as you of experimenting has passed, and beginning to realize gains, or its equa ble in the month of February any.

The time had neighborhood w silos, that if Ferve, or I mi brain, or I mi lows around him eyes and sav. "a guardian appoi is losing his m money follows h er, when they h man feeding his winter, when the bred twice the same amount better returns and cream check was same number of gan to wonder w Jones who was whether it was nit was, nine ti

**The Feeders' Corner**

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

**Feed for Ewes**

Is flax good for ewes that are pregnant? Is corn good for them?—G. I. S., Maudslayi, Ont.

Flax in very moderate quantities might be fed to pregnant ewes with good results. The greatest care should be exercised in the feeding of this food stuff or digestive troubles are bound to ensue. A very small handful for each ewe a day would be sufficient to start with and the amount should be increased very gradually and results carefully noted. An ordinary handful would be a maximum feed.

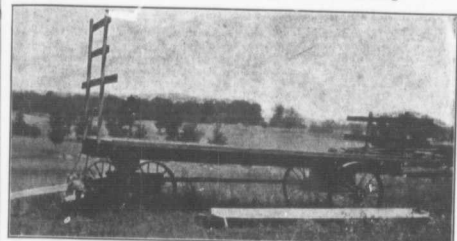
Corn is not a good feed for ewes, being highly carbonaceous. It does not supply the mother with the necessary bone and muscle materials to nourish the foetus. Heavy feeding

those farmers bought silos and joined the crazy ones.

"Let me say right here that I looked upon the feeding of ensilage with a great deal of speculation. However, when I saw that my cows were not bringing in the returns they should and that I was wasting 50 per cent of corn fodder, I made up my mind that I would do one of two things—either sell my cows or have a silo. When a farmer begins to think of selling his cows and taking the stock off his farm it won't be long before he will bankrupt his soil and drive it load by load to the market."—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

**Alfalfa for Brood Mares**

Last year we had much discussion as to whether alfalfa hay or pasture influenced the fecundity of mares. The general impression in the West seems to be that it does have an influence in an unfavorable way. George Wright, of Argentina, on the other hand, reports pasturing a large number of mares exclusively on alfalfa pasture, with a very large percentage of foals resulting.



**A Good Type of Rack Seen on a Prize Winning Farm**

The type of cart and hay rack here illustrated is claimed by its owner, J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co. Ont. to have many advantages. The low wheels and flat top are the points most appreciated. Mr. Richardson's farm was first in Ontario in the Interprovincial Farm Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

of corn would be followed by decidedly bad results.

**Silage Feeding Experience**

"When I saw that I was wasting 50 per cent of corn fodder I decided to do one of two things—either sell my cows or have a silo.

This was the assertion of A. H. Withey, a leading farmer at the big institute held in Saginaw, Michigan, recently. Mr. Withey's experience is interesting. To the assembled farmers he said:

"I feel as you all do that the day of experimenting in feeding ensilage has passed. Farmers are now beginning to realize that feeding June grass, or its equivalent, to their cattle in the months of December, January, February and March, is a necessity.

The time has been, when in a neighborhood where there were no silos, that if Farmer Jones had the brains, or I might better say, the ability to erect a silo, the wise fellows around him would wink their eyes and say, 'Jones had better have a guardian appointed over him for he is losing his mind and spending his money foolishly.' And, brother farmer, when they began to notice this man feeding his stock through the winter; when they saw that he wintered twice the number they did on the same amount of feed; that he got better returns and that his stock looked twice as well as theirs; that his cream check was twice as large on the same number of cows; then they began to wonder whether it was Farmer Jones who needed a guardian or whether it was themselves. The result was, nine times out of 10, that

Our own large draft mares had alfalfa practically every day of the last year, and yet we have a large percentage of colts born and coming, all strong and fine thus far. I yet think one could feed too much alfalfa to mares, for it is a rich feed; but let no man hesitate to sow the crop for fear he cannot get colts, if he uses it in moderation.—Joseph E. Wing, in Breeders' Gazette.

**Lime in Agriculture**

Any crop sensitive to acid conditions can be made more valuable by the use of lime.

Lime changes the physical condition of clay land, making it more friable and easily tilled.

Ground lime is satisfactory on land if used in right amounts. It must be finely pulverized.

Lump lime when slaked is a very desirable form of lime.

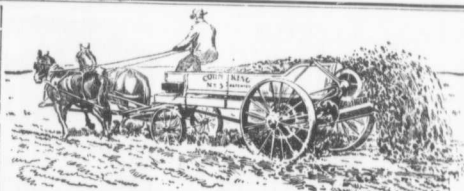
The best method of slaking lump lime is to put it in a heap, then pour on eight to 10 gallons of water a few pounds of lime. Throw over the top an inch or two of earth.

Lime must always be used with organic matter.

Lime can be put on land at any time—fall, winter, spring and summer, before plowing and after, preferably before plowing. It can be put on at any time when it does not interfere with the crop.

We do not get results from lime the first year; it takes time.

It is not best to use too large quantities of lime. Six hundred to 800 pounds of quick lime once in four years is better than a ton once in six years.



**What Is Soil Fertility? How Does It Interest You?**

WHAT is soil fertility? Why is it considered so serious a matter? Why is it that authorities on better farming agree in considering it one of the most important questions requiring solution by farmers today? The answer is found in the small average yield of farms in this country as compared with those of other countries where correct fertilizing is practiced, and in the rapidly decreasing quantity of available new land. There are two things that every farmer can do, both of which will make his farm more productive. One is to practice a proper rotation of crops; the other to buy and use an

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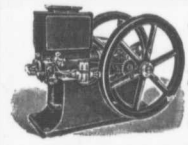
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## HORTICULTURE

### A Bumper Potato Crop

E. F. Eaton, Colechester Co., N. S.

We have a Scotchman in our locality who has us all beaten when it comes to growing bumper crops of potatoes. His yield is no better than ours, he does not fertilize more heavily, and most of us have secured our seed potatoes from him. But still, he gets the credit because he has recently just why his yield was always better than ours.

"It is the cultivation that does it," said he. "When you follow get busy thinning the roots or getting in the hay crop you seem to think that the potatoes won't mind a bit if you let them go for a few days. I consider that there is enough money in the potato crop to let even the hay crop go in order to cultivate regularly. I cultivate my potatoes every week, and sometimes oftener, and I know that every cultivation increases the size of my crop. That is the only secret in my success with potatoes."

### Dominion Fruit Prospects

Latest reports as to the fruit crop in Canada received by the Fruit Division of Ottawa would show conditions about as follows:

The prospects of the apple crop as reported last month, founded upon the fruit blight, are not borne out by the "set" of fruit. There has been an exceptionally heavy "set" even where the "set" appeared to be fairly good; but in many cases, especially in Ontario, that has been the case last year, notwithstanding the full bloom, little fruit is expected. The damage by the Tent Caterpillar, over a wide area comprising the Eastern part of Ontario and Western and Northern Quebec, has been serious. Nevertheless it should be noted that correspondents usually underestimate the quantity of fruit at this season of the year just as they are inclined to overestimate it on the appearance of bloom. It is not improbable, therefore, if conditions are favorable, that an improvement will be reported later in the season.

Taking 100 as a standard or full crop, the percentages for the Dominion stand at 67 per cent. for early apples, 69 per cent. for fall apples and 65 per cent. for winter apples. The average, for the Dominion, of all kinds of apples, therefore, would be 67 per cent.

Pears also have depreciated somewhat during the month. The depreciation in plums is marked. A fairly good crop of peaches will be harvested and grapes are showing well everywhere. Cherries have not yielded as well as expected, and the small fruits have been reduced in crop by the dry weather.

### Cooperative Canning

The cannery is an almost indispensable adjunct to the profitable growing of small products of the vegetable garden and the orchard. Especially is this so when markets are distant and variable. When it may not pay to ship, it will practically always pay to "can." For the appetizing pulp and juices of fruits, and garden vegetables with their delicate flavors, have an intrinsic value which cannot be destroyed by any temporary decline in the market. Can or preserve them, and the winter's demand is likely to outrun the supply.

Had the equipment been at hand for converting them into apple butter, the many thousands of bushels of apples which went to waste last year—not "for want of a market," but because the grower had not learned how to market them—might have been made the source of considerable

profit. For apple butter always commands a fancy price in the cities, and often cannot be had at all. If cooperatively made and marketed, and sold at a price which—while giving the orchardist as large a profit as he would have realized on the raw fruit—would make it available for everybody's table, its manufacture would dispose of all apples not sold in their natural state, including many not fit to market otherwise. So of plums, berries, tomatoes, asparagus, rhubarb, beans, and a long list of "cannable," "driable" or "preservable" products.

Few enterprises lend themselves so easily to cooperation as does the canning and preserving industry. An outfit with a capacity of 1,000 No. 3 cans a day, including a large copper boiler for making apple butter, ketchup, etc., with furnace for outdoor use, can be bought for \$25. An evaporator for drying 15 to 18 bushels of apples per day costs about \$50. The processes are easily learned, and a single skilled operator can handle a large business. If the goods are nicely put up with a neat label, showing their origin, they will with most buyers be given a premium over the factory products of the cities.

Smith's Giant, Kansas, Older and Hilborn are among the best black caps. They are propagated by tips rather than cuttings, and are handled in a similar way to red ones, should be grown in hills, and require cutting back more severely.

In making a new lawn, it is very important to have a deep soil, if possible. Although grass will grow for a time on a light soil, it very soon becomes thin and weedy if not frequently manured.

I would not attempt to gain any contention or opinion among people in the country that wild fruit is far superior to such as may be grown in the garden. This may be true of some varieties of raspberries, but the extra size of the cultivated berries and the greater ease with which they can be picked, which results in a great saving of time, puts them in a position where they are not to be compared with those grown wild. Our raspberry patch yields abundantly each year. There is very little work required to keep the patch in shape the way we handle it.—J. C. Steele, Wellington Co., Ont.

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mining the home market for our Canadian farmers. And no sooner is the party that defiated reciprocity in power than they began negotiations looking for trade arrangements that were almost exactly the same as those against which they had warned the people so vigorously a few weeks before.

The best time to build a silo is between haying and corn harvest. There are thousands of our farmers with corn growing but no silo to store it in.

**Build Now.** Many of these farmers had the advantages of the silo demonstrated to them in no unmistakable manner last season. They have been thinking of building this year, but so far have made no start. Now is the time. Putting off building now will make it harder to start another year. And the hardest part of building a silo is making up one's mind to start. Let's get lost.

### XXXVIII

\*\*\* Going to the Exhibition?

It is a pretty good place to go to meet people.

Yes, and while there you can do some business.

It pays! But there is a way to make it pay a whole lot better.

It is a big item of expense to get ready an exhibit. Before you have finished with it, all charges, salesmen's salaries, etc., amount to a tidy sum.

And then there may be disappointment. It hurts to hand out literature only to see it thrown away to be gathered by the garbage man; it galls to note the slight interest of the passersby; it frets one to realize that the people he came to the Exhibition to meet for business—THE GREAT BULK NEVER FIND HIM.

Happily there is a way to ensure meeting with the people. If it be farmers you go to the Exhibition to meet, arrange for them to know beforehand about your exhibit and where located.

At little cost you can command this attention and give your message through advertising in the farm press.

People like to see what they are buying. You do and so do we, but it is not always possible, save at Exhibition time.

It is your privilege and opportunity to get all the interested people to visit your exhibit—IN-VITE THEM in the logical way BY ADVERTISING.

Farm and Dairy anticipates your need in this particular and offers extra service in our great Exhibition Number (our fifth annual) out Aug. 29th. This issue will circulate exceeding 17,000 copies going to PEOPLE WHO THIS YEAR HAVE AN INCOME ABOVE \$30,000,000.00.

Here is buying power for you. Get in on it! Get in early, in this your opportune issue of this paper—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

### Ideal Horse Management

An ideal system of horse management is pictured in a leaflet recently gotten out by the American Humane Association. Here it is:

Men bring the horses in at night cool and breathing easily.

Legs well rubbed if wet or muddy, or if the horses are tired.

Head, ears and neck well rubbed, if wet from rain or sweat.

Horses sponged under collar and saddle, and same to fit properly.

Horses well brushed if dry, and not left in draught if wet.

Feet washed and examined for nails and stones.

Eyes, nose and dock sponged.

In very hot weather, horses wiped

### Protection and Morals

Protective tariffs have affected the civic virtues of the beneficiaries of the tariff. When any man, be he manufacturer or in any other business, commences to sleep on a full stomach stuffed with a neighbor's share, at that moment he commences to die morally.

Men cannot traffic in the honour of other men without losing their own honor. Men cannot give money to campaign committees with the implied agreement that they shall receive a return therefor through tariff legislation and keep their self-respect.—Franklin Pierce.

all over with a wet sponge on coming in.

Horses given a little water, but not much, on coming in warm.

No grain fed for at least an hour.

Horses watered when cool, then haved, watered again and grained. (In any case, watered twice after coming in at night.)

Plenty of bedding, and horses bedded down all day Sunday.

Hay and grain of the best quality.

A bran mash Saturday night; cool in summer, hot in winter.

Hayloft kept clean and free from dust, colwells or must.

Harness, especially collars, kept clean, well oiled and flexible.

Wide, smooth stalls and plenty of ventilation.

Horses tied long, so that they can lie with heads on the floor.

Plenty of fresh air, but no draughts. Good light.

No fumes from manure pit and drains clear and clean.

Stalls not boarded up, but grating in the upper part.

Drying room for wet blankets, and dry, warm blankets used for horses if wet and cold.

Stable quiet at night and on Sundays.

Horses cleaned Sunday morning and food changed as necessary.

Stalls outside doors for hot weather.

Stable foreman good tempered, and not a drinking man.

Most important of all—Horses handled gently, neither struck nor yelled nor sworn at.

A veterinarian called promptly if horse is sick and recovery not left to chance or quack medicines.

Fly time. Are you spraying for them?

The hired man who strenuously objects to milking cows would delight in running a milking machine.

The weighing of the milk of each cow should be weighed heavily on the mind of the farmer who doesn't do it.

Dairy farming is not easy money. But then our money doesn't disappear in a night as easy money is apt to do.

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

## RIGHT NOW THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE

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

The hot weather is at hand when dairying is most difficult and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator, which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.

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

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

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

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

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

173 William St. MONTREAL.

14 Princess St. WINNIPEG



### This Bull Cost a Big Price

and is worth much more to-day than when I bought him.

Note that he is about right as an individual. See how straight he is—How deep and thick through the heart—How evenly balanced—How desirable in type for a dairy bull.

He is a son of **KING OF THE PONTIACS**—the greatest Holstein bull of his age to-day, having two 30-lb. daughters, (records made as 3-yr-olds.) His grand-sire is **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**—the greatest living Holstein bull, having four 37-lb. daughters and over 12 thirty-lb. daughters.

This bull is **PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS** and is at the head of my herd. He is an impressive, prepotent sire, and is transmitting his characteristics well to his offspring. His get should develop into worthy individuals of big Milk and Butter production.

I have several young things for sale, including a few heifers by Prince Hengerfeld of the Pontiacs. I price them very reasonably. They are big value, and will make you money. Say you write me about Holsteins you want or come and inspect my cattle, and make your own selection. I have over 100 for you to choose from.

**THE MANOR FARM, Gordon S. Gooderham**  
Bedford Park, Ont. arrio

Electric Cars run out past my farm every half hour from North Toronto



Cheese Department

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

Err on the Sweet Side

Mr. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Quebec, in the advent of the acidimeter, cheesemakers have been able to measure the acidity of milk and weigh much more accurately than was possible under the "rennet test" method of determining acidity. The problem of milk acidity can not be solved directly by means of a rennet test; only indirectly is this possible. Because of the importance of acidity in cheese-making, the acidimeter has been of great benefit to the cheesemaker at several very important stages of cheese-making, viz., "setting" and "dipping."

As a result of a number of experiments conducted at the College, we obtained the following results:

Table with 3 columns: Acidity of milk at retting, Hours of retting, and Yield of cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk. Data points include 185% at 2h 27m (89.04 lbs), 239% at 42m (88 lbs), 171% at 2h 30m (92.1 lbs), and 128% at 1h 21m (91.72 lbs).

The average difference in yield of cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk is .69 in case of "sweet setting."

Table with 3 columns: Average of acidity 1,000 lbs. cheese per dipping, and Yield of cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk. Data points include 17 (92.18 lbs), 20 (91.685 lbs), 171 (91.14 lbs), and 203 (90.72 lbs).

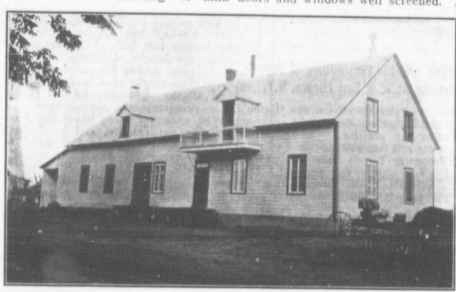
The average of the two years' experiments showed 577 lbs. more cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk by "sweet setting." The solution of the acid

problem with reference to setting vats and dipping curds is to have acid under control and err on the sweet side rather than develop too much acid before adding the rennet to the milk or removing the whey from a curd.

Ideal for Milk House

Geo. M. Whitaker, U. S. D. A., Washington

Every dairy should have a milk house or milk room fitted especially for the use to which it is to be put, in which milk can be strained, cooled, bottled, or canned, and stored, and in which utensils can be washed and cared for. If possible the washing of utensils and the handling of milk



A Combined Butter and Cheese Factory in Quebec Province

The neat factory here illustrated is that of F. X. Trudel & Sons, Champlain Co., Que.; a type of factory common in Quebec, but not often seen in Ontario.

should be done in different rooms. The milk house, if attached to the barn, should have an independent outside entrance; if entered from the barn, should be through a well-ventilated passage with self-closing doors at each end, only one of which can be open at a time.

The milk house or room should not be near the hog pens, manure pile, privy, or anything that might contaminate the air or afford breeding places for flies. The milk room should be light, well ventilated and screened. Flies should never have access to milk or utensils. The floor should be smooth and of concrete, sloping so as to give good drainage; the edge should be rounded to prevent angles for collecting and harboring dirt. The walls and ceiling should be smooth and tight; concrete or the waisting is desirable. Dark corners or inaccessible places should be avoided.

The Fight with the Fly

The fight against flies in many a cheese factory consists simply in straining the corpses out of the milk when it is run into the vat, skimming off any unfortunates that may be found bathing on the surface of the curd or whey after setting, and occasionally shooting the live ones from the curd up till putting to press, says the N. Y. Product Review. Sometimes this system gives a fly-free cheese; sometimes it does not, but it never gives the product the protection from the myriads of assorted germs which our house flies carry with them and are so effective in disseminating.

The cheesemaker owes it not only to the consumer of the cheese, but to himself and his patrons as well, to make a more determined effort to protect his cheese from the miscellaneous starter the fly is so ready and willing to furnish. His watchfulness must begin at the weigh can, and whenever dead flies show up in the strainer after any patron's milk has been soured through, the occurrence should not go unnoticed. To impress upon patrons the necessity of keep-

ing flies from getting into the milk try the following object lessons:

Take two glass cylinders; sterilize them and place in each a quart of clean milk. Pour the milk from one cylinder to another to be sure that it is all exposed to the same contamination even if both cylinders are not equally sterile. Put stoppers of clean cotton in the top of each, but insert a fly in one. Then let the milk stand undisturbed for 24 hours or more, and note the difference in the character of fermentation and odor in the milk in the two jars.

Cleanliness inside and out will not always keep flies away. Nearby breeding places, such as manure pits, should be removed if possible, and all doors and windows well screened. A

strong spring on the door will help some. There are some preparations that are used to keep flies away from the doors, which is oil of lavender, kerosene, etc., which is painted on the outside of the screen. But often this cannot safely be used in the factory because of the odor. Getting flies out of the factory, once in, is not so difficult, providing all openings are screened; a heroic measure is steaming them out with live steam.

Do not fail to thoroughly clean and seal all parts of the separator each time it is used, for bacteria thrive in the separator slime.

Tests made during the season of 1911 indicate good results by using skim milk powder as a basis for making culture or "starters" for butter-making.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph.



If You Keep 20 or More Cows We Want You to Have This Free Book

It shows the Sharples Mechanical Milker at work in large dairies; tells what other dairymen think of these wonderful machines; shows how much more profit you can make on every quart of milk your cows yield. Proves that

The Sharples Mechanical Milker cannot possibly injure the finest animals; shows how it completely solves the milking problem; shows how it saves time and labor; makes you independent of hired help and adds \$50 to \$100 more each year to your dairy profits. The Sharples is the only mechanical milker having

"The Test Cup with the Lipward Squeezers" absolutely preventing congestion and swelling of the teats; removes the last stumbling block in the way of mechanical-milker success. Read what Henry Fielden, Stubb, Bradford House Farms, Groton, Conn., one of the highest priced dairymen in the world, says: "It is one of the most profitable investments that we have ever made on this farm."

Write for Free Catalogue THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Agencies Everywhere

GREAT SOIL GREAT CROPS GREAT CLIMATE GREAT STOCK GREAT MARKETS

This is what you get in

Central Alberta

Write for descriptive pamphlet F D to the Secretary, Central Alberta Development League, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

ADVERTISE in these popular columns and see how profitable—costs you only 10 cents an inch.

Reliable help for the farmer

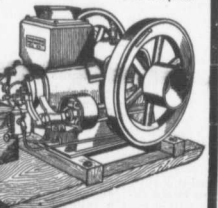
Farm labour is scarce. Wages are high. All the more need for a Barrie Engine. Sown pays for itself in time and labour saved. Grinds grain, shells seed corn, pumps water, cuts straw, threshes beans, saws wood, drives churns, separators and washing machines. Does many other things too.

Barrie Engines Work Long

hours without getting tired. Very simple construction. Reliable in operation. 3 to 100 h.p. Stationary or portable. For gasoline, distillate, natural gas, producer gas. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted.

THE CANADA PRODUCER AND GAS ENGINE CO., Limited Barrie, Ontario, Canada.

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat; Canada Machinery Agency, Montreal; McCusker Imp. Co., Regina; The Tubuque-Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg; Calgary; Edmonton, Letbridge, Saskatoon & Regina.



Canadian Wind Motors

Provide Power FREE for Pumping Water

The wheel that runs when all others stand still. Strongest, easiest-running windmill made. Self-regulating. Gives steady power and greatest economy.

Write for FREE book full of important facts about windmills. Address nearest office.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd. TORONTO 51, Winnipeg, Calgary

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Better Eggs, Poultry Honey, Beans, Apples, Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need your order for weekly market lists.

57 Front St. E., Toronto

Established 1870





**GOD will not give any soldier ammunition who is not willing to go into battle.—Aun.**

## THOUGHTS CONCERNING BOYS—YOUR BOY, SHOULD YOU BE SO FORTUNATE

**New Ideas on Education and a Passing Glimpse into the Possibilities of Boys—Caught by an Editor of Farm and Dairy recently while at East Aurora, N.Y.**

OVER at East Aurora, N. Y., there is a great man—some people say the greatest business man, thinker, teacher, writer, lecturer and doer that the world has yet produced—who takes a very deep interest in boys. This man is Elbert Hubbard. He says:

"I have a profound respect for boys. A boy is a man in the cocoon—you do not know what it is going to become—his life is big with many possibilities. He may make or unmake kings, change boundary-lines between states, write books that will mold characters, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world."

"Every man was once a boy. I trust I shall not be contradicted; it is really so."

**DOING THINGS FOR BOYS**  
We older people may forget—we at least often overlook—a matter of great and important truth. Boys possess great possibilities. Elbert Hubbard is one of few men who really appreciate all that is in the boy. He is doing things for boys through his Roycroft School of Life and in the Roycroft Shops. These things are of peculiar concern to anyone interested in boys to educate.

During the first week in July one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, while in New York State, stopped off at East Aurora to see Mr. Hubbard, inspect his Roycroft Shops and farm, and to enjoy his hospitality at the Roycroft Inn. In this visit we learned some things he thinks and does for boys. At this writing we refer only to some ideas being worked out in connection with his School of Life for Boys.

To arouse a deeper interest in boys, Hubbard writes:

"Wouldn't you like to turn time backward, and see Abraham Lincoln at 12, when he had never worn a pair of boots? The lank, lean, yellow, hungry boy—hungry for love, hungry for learning, tramping off through the woods for 20 miles to buy a book, and spelling it out, crouched before the glare of the burning logs!

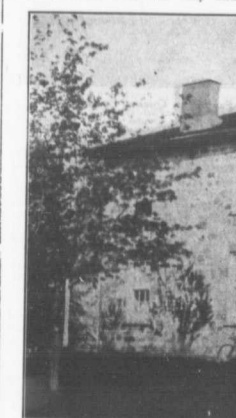
WHAT A "BAD" BOY BECAME  
"Then there was that Corsican boy, one of a goodly brood, who weighed only 50 pounds when 10 years old; who was thin and pale and perverse, and had tantrums, and had to be sent surfer to bed, or locked in a dark closet because he wouldn't mind!"

"Who would have thought that he would have mastered every phase of warfare at 29, and never won a dark chestnut of France was in dire confusion, would say, 'The finances? I will arrange them!'"

"Very distinctly, and vividly I remember a slim, feckled boy who was born in the 'Patch,' and used to pick up coal along the railroad-tracks in Buffalo. A few months ago I had a motion to make before the Supreme

Court, and that boy from the 'Patch' was the Judge who wrote the opinion granting my petition.

**A FARM BOY**  
"Yesterday I rode horseback past a field where a boy was plowing. The lad's hair stuck out through the top of his hat; his form was bony and



**Farm Homes Such as This are Not Built Nowadays**

The big, substantial stone houses that are seen in many parts of Ontario may almost be regarded as products of a bygone age. We don't build that kind today. But these old homes have an attraction that is all their own. Wellington county has a goodly supply of them.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

awkward; one suspender held his trousers in place; his bare legs and arms were brown and sunburned and brain-scared. He swung his horses around just as I passed by, and from under the flapping brim of his hat he cast a quick glance out of dark, half-bushy eyes, and modestly returned the salute. When his back was turned I took off my hat and sent a God-bless-you down the furrow after him.

"Who knows?—I may go to that boy to borrow money yet, or to hear him preach, or to beg him to defend me in a lawsuit; or he may stand with pulse unbalanced, bare of arm, in white apron, ready to do his duty, while the cone is placed over my face, and night and death come creeping into my veins.

"Be patient with the boys—you are doing with soulstuf. Destiny awaits just around the corner. "Be patient with the boys!"

Hubbard believes in teaching boys to be useful. In his school we noticed

about 25 boys, nine to 17 years of age. These boys are not waited on nor cared for; they care for themselves. Each boy must take care of his own clothes, care for his room, make his bed (a fine idea for many overworked farm mothers!), see that his room is ventilated.

His boys are not going to school; they are living their lives. The lessons they learn each day out of books, they apply in their outdoor work. Mornings are given over to class-room studies; afternoons, from one to four, are spent on the Roycroft farms in good old wholesome farm work.

### SCHOOL WORK RELATING TO PRACTICAL WORK

The lesson work at Hubbard's school relates to the work outside, so that when a boy studies arithmetic, he figures out bills of lumber, measures the height of trees, the depth of furrows, knows the width of roads, the weight of a load of gravel, and all the thousand and one things that practical men should know.

The endeavor is to have the boys live the natural life, and to do that which allows the body and mind to evolve naturally, easily, beautifully and well. To live a useful life appears to be the one central theme and purpose behind this school.

turning to the practical farm education for their boys. Hubbard's learning is of a general nature—not particularly scientific, and we noted some points of incident that would not be tolerated on our best Canadian farms. Nevertheless he is doing good work.

**INSTITUTIONS BETTER** and less costly. From this school we gained a deeper appreciation of our own agricultural colleges, where practical education is available to our Canadian boys. Hubbard charges for the board and tuition for the school year. Our Canadian agricultural colleges charge from \$80 to \$100, and have complete equipment in all departments, such as the Roycroft School will probably never have.

From Mr. Hubbard we get a deep interest and insight into the possibilities of boys; his school and what it is doing awakens within us a greater sense of our responsibilities to our boys and what we may do. Out of all this a question arises for each of us: answer?

Shall we send our boys to colleges? The question is of vital importance. What shall we do with John Doe, who is 18 years or older, has taste at college for farm work, and wants to get out of his school? There is a sending him to the agricultural college. There he will get much of the kind of education of which in this article we have been writing.—C. C. Y.

### Education of Ownership

By W. C. Palmer

To own something is one of the fundamentals of the human make-up. A boy or girl can no more develop normally without owning something than without fresh air or food. It has been found that in orphan asylums, where children are not allowed to have even a handkerchief as their own, that these children are less active, more subject to disease and abnormal development.

This is one of the important factors that needs to be considered in the bringing up of children. Let them have things of their own and let them be really their own. There is no place where this can be so well as on the farm. The boy can be given a dog and some other animal as a pig or a cow. The girl can have a cat, some chickens, or whatever may suit her best.

When they have been given these things do not sell them. Just as well set a meal before a child when it begins to eat remove it. The taking away of what one considers as one's own property from a child causes it to lose faith in the father or mother, and this father or mother is looked up to by the child—its ideal—by the child. To lose faith in them means the crushing of idealism, means the breaking of the strings that hold the child to the home.

**DEVELOP RESPONSIBILITY**  
Let the boy or girl have things that are their own. It will do much to bring about a healthy moral development. It will develop responsibility and strengthen the attachment to the home. Especially should this be done on the farm.

The next time you prepare your bluing water add a little salt. This helps to distribute the color and prevents the clothes from becoming streaked or blotched from the bluing.

\*\*\*  
If you desire to keep your children healthy and yet satisfy their natural craving for sweets, give them blue sugar in its natural, unrefined, non-injurious, but, honey, preserved figs and dates, raisins, and maple syrup are just as much appreciated by the young folk as the manufactured sweets.

The Up  
The Ch

If a brother and destitute of you save peace, be ye what do you want? My little child in word, neither deed and in truth

Now that men open to the truth brotherhood of men to see that it is factually broader than our grand than our heroes have per- it is dawning u- love of God reall- we can no longer by deploing the create city alms- misery and vice, that now in pro- England, where I- for many day- must resolutely- cover and remov- lead to such co- not desire that I- should suffer the- realize this, and- love animating- name, the great- nations as.

History profes- the Christian chu- body, has not re- matter before, i- reason to conclu- set ripe for th- For centuries the- upheld the Divine- thus used its gre- least fostered- the despotism an- common people t- kings and their- led away.

For many dec- the Church fall- curse of intemper- that called for its- promising oppos- used to take the- of course before- steps. A better da- Within the men-

living, earnest- against the move- abolition of slaves- God he declared- they was not the- teach the slave- their slaves with- sideration. To do- was contended, as- construction of- to interfere with- property. In this- rights of private- to transact his- commands that w- fellow men.

And thus, to-da- city lining up- struction, the tri- against the classe- share of the weal- so that the specter- ever dogged their- removed, and fr- earth, we need no- by the efforts th- put forth to lead- sisting conditio- with God's will. G- shall love our neig- and all living hu- neighbors, and w- removed, and fr- is that we shall l-



# The Upward Look

## The Church's Errors

No. 5.

If a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?—James 2, 15, 16.

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth.—I John 3, 18.

Now that men's eyes are becoming open to the true meaning of the brotherhood of man, we are beginning to see that it involves something infinitely broader, deeper and more grand than our limited conceptions hitherto have permitted us to realize. It is dawning upon us that if the love of God really rules in our hearts we can no longer content ourselves by deploring the conditions which create city slums and their attendant misery and vice, or such strikes as that now in progress on the docks in England, where people are dying as a result of their suffering. Instead, we must resolutely set to work to discover and remove the causes which lead to such conditions. God does not desire that any of His creatures should suffer unnecessarily. Let us realize this, and with faith in God's love animating us, face, in Jesus' name, the great problem that confronts us.

History proves that the fact that the Christian church, as an organized body, has not realized its duty in this matter before, is not a sufficient reason to conclude that the time is ripe for a forward movement. For centuries the Christian church upheld the Divine right of kings. It thus used its great influence at least foster, if not to actually promote, the despotism and exploitation of the common people that prevailed where kings and their satellites had unlimited sway.

For many decades the leaders of the Church failed to realize that the curse of intemperance was something that called for its united and uncompromising opposition. Ministers used to take their liquor as a matter of course before mounting the pulpit steps. A better day has since dawned.

Within the memory of many now living, earnest Christians fought against the movement favoring the abolition of slavery. In the name of God they declared that what was needed was not the giving of freedom to the slaves but that the Church should teach the slave owners to care for their slaves with kindness and consideration. To do anything else, it was contended, as it still is to-day in connection with the liquor traffic, was to interfere with the rights of private property. In this way the supposed rights of private property were made to transcend in importance God's commands that we should love our fellow men.

And thus, to-day, when we see society lining up for another great struggle, the struggle of the masses against the class for a greater share of the wealth that they create, so that the spectre of want that has ever dogged their footsteps, may be removed, and God's will be done on earth, we need no longer be misled by the efforts that are and will be put forth to lead us to believe that existing conditions are in accordance with God's will. God's will is that we shall love our neighbors as ourselves, and all living human beings are our neighbors, and we are responsible for their welfare. God's command is that we shall love in deed and in

truth and not only in word and in tongue.

Well may we praise God that this new vision of the duty of Christians is stealing in on us with its broader conceptions of God's love and tender care. When once this new realization of their duty fires the souls of Christian men and women to fresh service for their fellow men, the Christian Church will once more regain much of the hold over the hearts and lives of men that of late years it has been losing.—I. H. N.

## What Your Child Should Know

By Leo Tolstoy

I think the first condition of a good education is that the child should know that all he uses does not fall from heaven ready-made, but is produced by other people's labor. To understand that all he lives on comes from the labors of other people who neither know nor love him, is too much for a child (God grant he may understand it when he is grown up); but to understand that the books and galoshes he always puts on clean are cleaned in the same way—not out of love for him, but for some other reason quite unintelligible to him—is something he can and should understand, and of which he should be ashamed. If he is not ashamed and if he continues to use them, that is the very worst consequence of an education, and leaves the deepest traces for his whole life. To avoid that, however, is very simple, and is just what (to use poetic language), standing on the threshold of the grave, I beseech you to do for your children. Let them do all they can for themselves: buy their own shoes, slops, all their own jugs, wash up, arrange their rooms, clean their boots and clothes, lay the table, etc. Believe me, that, important as these things may seem, they are a hundred times more important for your children's happiness than a knowledge of French or of history.

It is true that here the chief difficulty crops up: children do willingly only what their parents do, and therefore I beg of you, do these things. This will effect two objects at once: it makes it possible to learn more, by filling the time in the most useful and natural way, and it trains the children to simplicity, to work and to self-dependence. Please do this. You will be gratified from the first month, and the children yet more so. If to this you can add work on the land, if it be but a kitchen-garden, that will be well; though it often becomes a mere pastime.

The necessity of attending to one's own needs and carrying out one's own slops is admitted by all the best schools, such as Bedale, where the director of the school himself takes a share in such work. Believe me, that without that condition there is no possibility of a moral education, a Christian education, or a consciousness of the fact that all men are brothers and equals. A child may yet understand that a grown-up man, his father—a banker or a turner, an artist or an overseer, who by his work feeds the whole family—may free himself from occupations which prevent his giving all his time to his profitable work. But how can a child as yet understand and unable to do anything—explain to himself that others do for him what he naturally should do for himself? The only explanation for him is that people are divided into two classes—masters and slaves—and however much we may talk to him in words about equality and the brotherhood of man, all the conditions of his life, from his getting up to his evening meal, show him the contrary.

Some men get rich on farms and others fail. The reason? Some farm systematically and some do not.



**Try it**—test it—see for yourself—that "St. Lawrence Granulated" is as choice a sugar as money can buy.

Get a 100 pound bag—or even a 20 pound bag—and compare "St. Lawrence" with any other high-grade granulated sugar.

Note the pure white color of "St. Lawrence"—its uniform grain—its diamond-like sparkle—its matchless sweetness. These are the signs of quality. And Prof. Hersey's analysis is the proof of purity—"99.99/100 to 100% of pure cane sugar with no impurities whatever". Insist on having "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" at your grocer's.

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## Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

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

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

## We Want

every woman who sees this ad. to read all about how some New York State farmers are making lots of money out of breeding pure bred Holstein cattle. First article will appear in Farm and Dairy August 8. One farmer we will tell about now has over \$35,000 worth of Holsteins gotten in 6 1/2 years. He has sold many for very big prices. These articles giving information obtained first hand by an editor of Farm and Dairy may be the means of helping your men folks to greatly increased prosperity. Watch for them.

The Quality OF THE WARMED AIR FROM THE

# Good Cheer

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DIFFERS FROM THAT OF ALL OTHER HEATING SYSTEMS

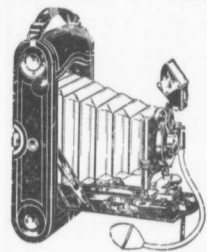
## WHY?

BECAUSE, LIKE NATURE'S PURE AIR IT IS PROPERLY HUMIDIFIED.

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## KODAK

means photography with the better left out—means that the once difficult processes have been so simplified that you can readily take good pictures by following the perfectly simple directions that accompany each camera.

### The Kodak Advantage

Kodaks load in daylight; plate cameras require a dark-room which must be loaded in a dark-room. Kodak films are light; glass plates are heavy; Kodak films are non-breakable; glass plates are fragile. Kodak films may be developed in a dark-room but are preferably developed in the Kodak Film Tank in broad daylight. Glass plates must either be developed in a dark-room or loaded into a tank in the dark-room—the film cartridge system is the only practical means of entirely eliminating the dark-room. You may easily develop your own films, or may send them by mail for development. Sending glass plates by mail is risky.

With a Kodak there are no extra attachments to buy; it is completely ready for use. With a plate camera you must buy extra plate-holders or it is of no use to you. Remember this in counting the cost.

Kodak films give better results for the amateur than glass plates because they have the orthochromatic and non-halation qualities that help overcome the harsh lighting conditions that he encounters.

Plate camera manufacturers advertise the fact that professional photographers use glass plates and that therefore you should. It's true that professional photographers use plates in their studios for their regular work because their dark-room is only a few feet from the spot where their camera stands. For their vacation trips they use Kodaks mostly, just the same as other folks.

Kodak photography means less trouble, better pictures, and—ask your dealer or write us for the illustrated Kodak catalogue, Kodaks, \$5.00 and up; Brownie cameras, they work like Kodaks \$1.00 to \$12.00.

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Dept. B., London, Ont.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### The Art of Fruit Bottling

This is the season of fruit, and housekeepers should take time by the forelock and set about stocking their store-cupboard for the winter. In the country the orchards are overflowing with fruit of all kinds, while in the city the hawkers are bringing it round from door to door at reasonable prices.

There are always two ways of bottling fruit—either by steaming the fruit in the preserving pan, and filling the bottles afterwards or by cooking the fruit in the bottles, which are placed in a copper for this purpose. Then we may either use water or syrup whichever we prefer. For the former process fill the bottles to the neck with good prepared fruit, and add as much cold water as they will contain. Place the bottles in the boiler of warm water, putting straw round their bases to keep them from hitting together and cracking; or, if one happens to be a hardy fruit, then it would be well worth while to knock up a rough frame to exactly fit the boiler, and in which the bottles might stand.

### PROPER FILLING OF BOTTLES

When the fruit is quite cooked, the bottles must be filled right to the top with boiling water. Here is the critical point. It will not do to fill bottle after bottle with water which has boiled. Each must be filled separately with water at the boiling-point, and then be instantly fastened down. This little precaution makes the turning point a hardy failure and success. So it will be necessary to have two or three kettles ready a few moments before the other so that the whole boiler full of bottles may be finished off within a short space of time.

One pound of sugar to every quart of water will make a good syrup for almost every fruit. Boil for 15 minutes, and skim carefully. Prepare the fruit, fill up the bottles, put the syrup over, place on the lids of the jars (without the rubbers), and then to the bottle. Work carefully and take up immediately when ready.

### TIME OF BOILING

Some fruit naturally will take a longer time than others. The softer fruits, such as peaches, apricots, and plums, will take about 10 minutes, but five to 10 more must be allowed for the harder kinds. When ready fill the top with more syrup, which must be kept boiling on the stove, and fasten up the jars. Many housekeepers put the fruit into the syrup in the preserving pan, and cook this way but this is, of course, a matter of individual taste. I have seen success both ways. Be sure that you fill the jars right to the top, so as to exclude all air, and do not put on the rubber rings until just before fastening down.

Store in a dark perfectly dry cupboard, and you will find your preserved fruit a huge success during the winter months, when little fresh fruit is obtainable. Remember, too, to open the bottles and take the fruit out several hours before it is required for use. The absence of air produces a sort of "flavor" which, however, disappears after a little time. Some people, too, like to re-cook their fruit before serving, but this is just a matter of choice.

### Do You Rest Enough?

The mother of a large family, who lived to a great age, attributed her powers of endurance to the fact that she always rested half an hour in the middle of every day. One would like to know whether she was a per-

son of extraordinary strength, or whether she chose the psychological moment for her siesta.

The time to mend a weak article is before it breaks. The time to rest is before you are dead-tired. When the day's work has brought you to a point of exhaustion, nothing but a night's rest will do you any good. It seems to be true in most women that it is a merit to keep on working until you are ready to drop. Never was a greater mistake. Work strenuously all day long, for a few hours, then make a break. Drop down on your back and relax all your muscles for 10 minutes or so, rise up and go on.

### VARY DAILY WORK

Another help in easing one's daily work is to vary it as much as possible. Try not to have long stretches of doing one thing. It is horrible drudgery to stand all day long at the ironing table. But a couple of hours sandwiched in between, sweeping a room and baking a cake, is not all arduous.

There are seven days in the week, and it is not necessary to clean all the rooms in one day. Outside the necessary routine of the meals for each day the household programme ought to be elastic, subject to revision as occasion arises. The definite order is valuable in the house with servants, a bondage to the woman who does her own work.—Grain Growers' Guide.

### Summer Hats

Small hand-made lace medallions of Irish crochet are delightful covers for pins worn in the summer hat.

Select smooth-topped hats, any size you like best, although it is best not to have them over the crown and a half in diameter, and cover them with pieces of dark-colored silk or satin. Have white satin for the all-white hats, and crochet dainty lace covers for the little lace flower in the centre of each. The nuptial is covered with silk frill and then the lace cover is sewn on underneath to the rim's head. These can be easily taken off and washed if they become soiled.

## THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Replies to queries are requested, etc. Write to the Froushold Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

To Can Tomatoes Whole.—Select tomatoes of equal size which will easily slip into a half gallon fruit jar. If a tomato is too large the seeds will not get out and will spoil the appearance of the canned tomatoes. The jar, setting in a pail which has a little hot water in it. Scald and peel the tomatoes and drop into the jar until full. Pour boiling water into the jar until it runs over enough to take every bubble out. Seal and let stand in the hot water until cold. These can be sliced as nicely as fresh tomatoes and seasoned when served. Will keep for years.

To Can Raspberries without Sugar.—Pick berries early in the day before they are heated by the sun, put in preserving Kettle with enough cold water to just cover and bring them to a boil, and when all are thoroughly heated through, turn into jars and seal while hot.

Fill boiling hot fruit in jars taken from hot water where they have been sterilized. Place jar in shallow pan of hot water while filling. Run knife around jar to remove any air bubbles. Wipe rim of jar, put on sterilized rubber and fasten top. Work quickly.

## The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists and hips. Give name for address. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

### SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS, 7461

This simple little frock buttons down the front in a fashionable and comfortable way. Every charming and attractive. It is essentially a full and girlish and it is in every way practical. It can be opened out and laundered easily; consequently, it is admirably well adapted for use as a washable material. For the 16 year size will be required 5 3/4 yards of material 27 inches, 4 1/4 yards 36 inches or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide for the yoke and stock collar.

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

### THREE-PIECE SKIRT, 7462

Every variety of draped skirt is smart this season. This one is graceful and so simple that it can be made without the least difficulty. The rick rack front is placed at the left edge and a lower portion of contrasting color is attached to it.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 3 3/4 yards of material 27 or 28 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 34 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 27 inches wide for the lower portion. The width at the lower edge is 2 1/8 yards.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 waist measure.

### BLOUSE OR SHORT WAIST, 7463

This simple waist can be made into two or three of completely different styles without changing the pattern fundamentally. Whether the long sleeves are finished with the wide rolled over cuff or the straight plain ones does not matter in any way inferior to the general effect, both styles are a vogue and either can be used.

For the medium size will be required 2 1/4 yards 27 inches, 2 1/4 yards 27 inches, 2 1/4 yards 27 inches wide.

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

### FIVE GORED SKIRT, 7462

Skirts made with overlapped front can be made into two or three of completely different styles. They are becoming as popular as ever. This one takes exceptionally graceful lines. It gives an effect of height and slenderness that is in every way desirable.

For the medium size will be required 5 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide from 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide for the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist measure.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

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

GARDING. July 17.—Haying has been very hot and not much rain. Haying has commenced. It is a light crop. Grain is doing well. Potatoes are doing fine. The yield is out of badly by grubs. Prices: Eggs, 13c; butter, 23c; cheese, 16c.—H. P. QUEBEC.

MISSISSAUGUI CO. ONT.

PRELIMINARY. July 22.—Haying is well in full swing. The crop will be good. The clover fields were very spotted or uneven, but timothy is thick and even. The cold, wet weather in June was followed by extremely hot, dry weather the first half of July, which helped the corn and other field crops, but scorched pastures. A steady downpour of rain on the 21st just did a lot of good, especially to potatoes, and to the corn. The yield is good. Old potatoes are very scarce at 41.5 a bush. Hops are selling at 37.5 a cwt.; butter, 23c to 27c; eggs, 33c.—C. W. ONTARIO.

ELGIN CO. ONT.

PAYNES MILLS. July 22.—The crops are doing nicely. There are here many well kept farms and beautiful homes. It is just 100 years ago that the first settlement was made on this farm. The ride through the country around shows that ambition and hard work has been expended freely in bringing the farms up to their present standard. On one farm the writer was shown a pear tree that 30 years ago was grafted with a main stem of a simple kind. The wheat in some parts is a little patchy, although some fields are seen, and the corn are doing fine. Barley, oats and corn are abundant harvest. No complaints are heard among the farmers at the prices of their products.—J. E. O.

SIMCOE CO. ONT.

ALLSTON. July 23.—Haying is about over. A good average yield. Fall wheat is about ready for cutting; a week or two before later than in previous years. The crop is good. There are a few places where it was winter killed. Owing to the heavy dews during the seedling period the spring crops was greatly retarded. The heavy soils baked and the growth was retarded. The trees are very healthy, except, especially on root crops.—W. L.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

WATERLOO. July 23.—Haying is about over. The last two weeks have been rather catchy to make hay, and one had to hustle and make hay while the sun shone. The showers meant much to the cereal crops and oats. Barley now promises to give a good yield, with a fair amount of straw. Fall wheat has a tendency to ripen unevenly this year owing to patchiness. Good crops are now over. A few weeks ago a fine large bank barn was struck and burned by lightning. There were no lightning rods on—C. H. S.

NEW HAMBURG, July 18.—Pine rails are covering pasture lands. Both are promising well. Clover catch, both red and alfalfa, are coming nicely. Corn is improving, though many complain of poor germination. Many cut clover early to secure, if possible, a crop of clover seed. What is very poor. The corn is very heavy and early oats and wheat have prospects of a good yield of feed grain.—H. R. G.

MIDDLESEX CO. ONT.

APPIN. July 16.—We have had a severe dry spell and pastures have suffered severely. Through many complaints of poor germination. Many cut clover early to secure, if possible, a crop of clover seed. What is very poor. The corn is very heavy and early oats and wheat have prospects of a good yield of feed grain.—H. R. G.

TEMPLE, July 25.—G. M. Jones, one of our best farmers, is putting up a big cement silo, to store his 15 acres of corn for winter feeding. Some of the farmers have refused to feed this summer, and while their cows refused to touch it in their mangers, they ate it with great

relish when placed upon clean grain in their pasture. Potato bugs are here as usual and the alfalfa crop will be about an average year.—J. E. O.

ESSEX CO. ONT.

HARROW. July 23.—Haying is about finished, and barley harvesting has begun. The crop of small grains is good this year. The hot showery weather during the past few weeks has caused tobacco and corn to make great growth. Some of the early corn is beginning to tassle. Barberries are in demand. Early potatoes are dropping in price.—W. A. H.

HOLSTEINS GETTING READY FOR

A new exhibitor of Holstein cattle to be reckoned with will be on deck at Toronto this year for the Canadian National Exhibition, at New York City, probably will have the best herd in Ontario, whose herd is now being fitted by Mr. Lorne Logan, Mr. Hardy's farm manager. Holstein breeders can look forward to seeing something very bright on Mr. Hardy, and intending exhibitors of Holsteins will need to bring along something to look on to. Mr. Hardy from capturing quite a few of the red ribbons. Recently one of the editors of Farm and Dairy was in Brockville, and went out to see Mr. Hardy's herd, and was shown over the stock by Mr. Logan.

We were much impressed with what we saw at the farm, and in two years ago we were told, there was not a building on the place. The barns have all since been put up and the herd grown. The farm includes about 250 acres, 150 of which are plowed. The place has been a rented farm for years, and was badly run out. Mr. Hardy's crops, however, look fine. They are calculated to minister to the wants of his Holsteins, and 30 acres, or more, in corn (about 100 bushels) and his three acres of alfalfa and his seven acres of roots, and his abundant hay crop, will do much toward supplying roughage and succulent feed this coming season.

TWO GREAT BULLS

At the head of Mr. Hardy's herd are two remarkable bulls. The one, Pontiac 4713 Canada, is said to be the best bred Holstein bull in Canada. His dam is one of the greatest cows that ever lived in Ontario. He is the only two bulls that each have four 30-lb. daughters. One of his two-year-old sisters holds the world record, which she won on 30 days as a two-year-old, at first calving. Another holds world's record for her age for a year. Stevens 105, of New York State, probably will have the best herd of Holsteins in this world, are using a full brother to this bull in their herd. This herd of 30 Mr. Hardy's is out of Pontiac 4713, a cow having given 31.7 lbs. butter in seven days, which record was made some years ago before the day of big records, which we are hearing so much about lately. She made 1,076.9 lbs. of butter in one year. This bull is a fairly good individual, though we sometimes see bulls at Toronto and at other fairs each year that may beat him in regard to individuality.

Mr. Hardy is also in possession of Prince Hengerveldt, a 1908 bull, sired by Pietje 22D Wooderud Lad. His dam is Princess Hengerveldt Dekol, of New York State, which was the highest record daughter of old Hengerveldt Dekol. Speaking of their herd he says, Mr. Logan said: "I have often seen the best two of as good bulls as there are in Canada, breeding and individuality considered." Mr. Logan does not expect this bull will be since several of the "big" fellows from the other side are after him and offering big money. This bull is a very long individual, of good depth, and is nicely balanced. He is wital a good handler, and is just such an individual as one would like to see. If not the best, he may not be all that will be required to give him first place in the Toronto show ring.

It is in the dairy stock that Mr. Hardy will give his competitors in the show ring a hard run for their money. He has a junior yearling, which is one of the best in the show, and the best young Holsteins we ever saw, and she has most remarkable development. One would think she was a two-year-old. The cow born she was a development. She is a straight, deep, thick heifer of splendid quality, and is showing great good going now. She shows a little going now to a fair to see.

Then Mr. Hardy has a senior yearling, which is really a ring. Two senior cows are also in the show, and the other light, should give a splendid account of themselves in the show ring. The dark one

especially will delight the eye of all good judges of Holsteins, since she possesses great depth and thickness through the heart, and is as straight as can be. One might write many paragraphs on the head of this heifer alone. She is already showing nice udder development, and all through she is very smooth and evenly balanced. The light colored body has a slightly different type. She is a little longer and not quite so thick and deep. Another senior calf that Mr. Logan showed us is even better than these two. It has depth and thickness, size and quality, and a degree of maturity and udder development that are truly wonderful for a calf so young.

A junior calf which Mr. Logan is fitting is also very good to look at. She is out of a 20-lb. milk in 1 day cow, with a 25-lb. butter record. She is coming ahead fine and should show up near the top in her class at Toronto.

Of the older stock, we did not note particularly which individuals Mr. Logan intends taking to Toronto, but out of the bunch of good ones that he has in the lot he will be able to take something that will make up a capital herd.

OFFICIAL TESTS FOR HOLSTEINS FOR JUNE

Lawrence May Echo Posch (51,023), 2y, 2m, 7d.; 14.09 lbs. fat; 17.41 lbs. butter; 87.8 lbs. milk.  
Thirty-day record; 54.97 lbs. fat; 68.71 lbs. butter; 1,970.76 lbs. milk. F. K. Malory, Franklin, Pa.  
Dolly Hengerveldt Dekol (51,104), 2y, 6m, 6d.; 13.75 lbs. fat; 17.39 lbs. butter; 385.94 lbs. milk; James A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.  
Lady Gouette (51,92), 2y, 1m, 12 d.; 12.56 lbs. fat; 15.58 lbs. butter; 345.6 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Ayrmer, Ont.  
Auggie DeKok Saracento (51,453), 2y, 11m, 20d.; 12.24 lbs. fat; 15.30 lbs. butter; 352.6 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Ayrmer, Ont.  
Homestead DeKok Colantha (12,683), 2y, 4m, 9d.; 11.18 lbs. fat; 13.97 lbs. butter; 319.73 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlan, B. C.  
Lady Mercedes Saracento (15,309), 2y, 1m, 1d.; 10.41 lbs. fat; 13.26 lbs. butter; 346.7 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Ayrmer, Ont.  
Daisy Korndyke Segs (14,179), 2y, 3m, 10d.; 10.03 lbs. fat; 12.53 lbs. butter; 305.5 lbs. milk. Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlan, B. C.  
Aargie Saracento (15,371), 2y, 1m, 6d.; 9.69 lbs. fat; 12.11 lbs. butter; 325.4 lbs. milk. J. M. Van Patter, Ayrmer, Ont.  
Corinne Jane Howtjuz (16,945), 2y, 2m, 21d.; 8.96 lbs. fat; 11.30 lbs. butter; 272.45 lbs. milk. Wilber C. Prouse, Ostrander, Ont.

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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

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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.

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

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

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

Send to-day \$1.50 for 52 issues and a FREE copy of "The Land Question" by Henry George

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY HOMES EATERS' EXCURSIONS

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and PORT WILHELM.

The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays will call at Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30 P.M.

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

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS Ask nearest C.P.R. Agent for Home-seekers' Pamphlet. Winnipeg Exhibition, July 10th to 20th, 1912

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

HOLSTEINS

Ourvilla Holstein Herd

Present offering—Ball Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Calantha 54 Abbarck.

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

Grandson of King Segis

Bull, 33 mos., beautifully marked, weight 1,000 lbs. Best son of King Segis. Sire's dam best daughter of Paul Beets DeKok. Dam of bull Alma Jan. 18 lbs. per day.

Write at once if you want him. Price is \$110 D. C. McDOUGALL & SON, St. Elmo, Ont.

HAMILTON HOUSE DAIRY FARM

The Home of Lulu Keyes, a World's Record Cow, with 250 lbs. milk in 11 years, with First Calf to her credit.

Bull Calves for Sale

From such cows as Edith Prescott Albina Kornlyck, 23 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days. Butter Boy Hengerveldt Girl, 16.38 lbs. butter in seven days.

Write to us or come to see our stock

D. B. TRACY COBOURG, ONT.

Overstocked---Will Sell Cheap

Just now we are overstocked and we offer to sell cheap some Holstein Cattle of the best breeding. We also offer Clydesdales, 3 four-year-old stallions, 18 mares and a few fillies; all excellent individuals of popular breeding.

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

We will be pleased to answer your enquiries as to breeding, description and price.

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

Holsteins Over 4% Fat

of the richest blood obtainable. My object is to breed a strain of Holsteins, which shall be unbeatable and all shall give milk 4 per cent or over in fat content.

Present offering for sale Bull Gaff, grandson of King Segis and Postize Pet, the World's Champion Butter Cow.

A. A. FAREWELL : : : OSHAWA, 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 of a car load. Drop a card when you are coming to

GORDON H. MANHARD - - MANHARD, ONT. Clark's Station, C. P. R.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card assumed under two lines nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, July 30.—Wholesale dealers report a decided improvement in trade in the last week, traceable to reports of a splendid crop in the North-West and improved growing conditions in Eastern Canada. The influx of British immigrants and of British capital has had even more to do with improved trade returns.

Canadian demands for capital in the Old Country are generally meeting with a good reception. It is just a question if we are not borrowing too much capital. All of the more countries which are to be repaid by an equivalent export of goods. Cheap and easy money may not be the best thing for the country for the future. There is not much change on farmers' markets. Course grains have declined slightly. Cattle, dairy produce and eggs are firm.

WHEAT Crop estimates are already coming in. The wheat crop in Western Canada has been estimated at from 210,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels. Trade on the local exchange is slack as it always is at the tail end of the season. Prices are firm, however, in sympathy with the Winnipeg market, where a few bids for wheat 62a to fill orders already made. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 Northern, \$12.12 1/2; No. 2, \$11.95; No. 3, \$11.94; feed wheat 62a to \$11.05. There is little foreign demand for Ontario wheat, which is down to \$1.04 and \$1.05.

COARSE GRAINS There has been a general decline in grain quotations, the near approach of a new crop on the market being responsible. There is little foreign demand, and a small trade is moving in most circles. Quotations: Barley, 75c; oat, C.W. No. 1 feed, extra, 44 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 43 1/2c; No. 3, 43 1/2c; Ontario No. 2, 43c outside; 43 1/2c on track; No. 3, 42c; clover, 75c.

HOLSTEINS WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Postize Hermes (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 1908. Excellent sire and dam and raised and marked in calf to a good son of Grant Bengerveldt Payne DeKok (7677). Also a son of a big bull. One nearly ready for service, whose grand sire was Johnson's (1818) and Three and Johnson's Merensia Foch (4391). Prices low.

COLLIVER V. ROBBIN, RIVERSBEND, ONT. General Service Station, F.R.E.

I have established on my farm at Oshawa, Ont., a herd of Holstein Cattle which I have named "The Willow Bank." I have a number of fine specimens of this breed, and I am offering for sale a number of the best of them. My object is to breed a strain of Holsteins, which shall be unbeatable and all shall give milk 4 per cent or over in fat content. Present offering for sale Bull Gaff, grandson of King Segis and Postize Pet, the World's Champion Butter Cow.

A. A. FAREWELL : : : OSHAWA, 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 of a car load. Drop a card when you are coming to

GORDON H. MANHARD - - MANHARD, ONT. Clark's Station, C. P. R.

to 80c; pea, 50c; buckwheat, 70c; rye, 65c. Conditions are similar. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 45c to 46c; extra feed, 44 1/2c; No. 3, 44c; corn, 71c to 72c; barley, 64c to 65c; pea, 51c to 52 1/2c.

MILL STUFF Mill stuffs are steady at the advance made last week, with a large local and foreign demand. Quotations: Shorts, \$2.25; Ontario bran, \$2.25; shorts, \$2.25. On the Montreal market bran is quoted at \$2.25; shorts, \$2.50 to \$2.55 and middlings, \$2.75 to \$2.85.

HONEY Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained honey, 1 lb to 15c in 60c; tins, 10c to 12c in 5c to 10lb; tins; buckwheat honey, 5c to 7c in tins, 6 1/4c in barrels. Size 1 No. 1 No. 2.

HIDES AND WOOL Hides are dull. Prices at country points: Heavy, 11 1/2c to 12c; green, 10 1/2c to 11c; lambskins, 5c to 6c; horse hides, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.75; horse hair, 50c to 70c; calskins, 15c to 20c; sheepskins, 10c to 15c; No. 1, 12 1/2c; No. 2, 11 1/2c; No. 3, 10 1/2c.

HAY AND STRAW The strong tone of the hay market and favorable prospects for continued good prices is indicated. The fact that the marketing of the new crop has not seriously depressed prices. Wholesale quotations: No. 1 hay, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$14 to \$15; No. 3, \$9 to \$10; clover, mixed, \$8 to \$9 and baled straw, \$10 to \$10.50. The market for new hay is quoted at \$15 to \$16; old timothy, \$20 to \$21; old inferior hay, \$15 to \$16 and straw in bundles, \$15 to \$17. There is quiet at Montreal: No. 1 hay, \$18 to \$19.50; No. 2, \$17 to \$18; No. 3, \$12 to \$13; clover, \$10 to \$11.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Demand for all fruit continues keen. Quotations are as follows: Raspberries, 15c to 17c; cherries, \$1.10 to \$1.25; red currants, box, 7c to 8c; gooseberries, 7c to 9c; cabbage, crate, 8c; gooseberries, basket, 10c; barberries, bush, \$1.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY The demand for eggs is quite equal to the supply. The high cost of meat is largely responsible for the firm tone of the egg market. Wholesale dealers quote fresh eggs at 25c to 30c, and new laid at 30c to 35c. The retail price is 30c. Eggs at Montreal are of better quality. Selected stock is quoted at 25c to 27c and standard receipts at 2 1/2c to 3c.

Quotations on dressed poultry are as follows: Chickens, 17c to 18c; fowl, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 25c to 28c; ducks, 12c to 14c; geese, 15c to 16c. Retail prices are: Spring chickens, 25c to 35c; geese, 16c to 20c; fowl, 12c to 15c; ducks, 15c to 18c; ducks, 25c to 30c.

POTATOES AND BEANS New potatoes have advanced on the market as the vintage supply is almost exhausted, and Ontario potatoes are not yet on in any quantity. Quotations are as follows: Virgo, \$1.00 to \$1.10; \$1.75 to 1.8c; Ontario, \$1.50 a bag in car lots, \$1.65 out of store; Delaware, \$1.65 and \$1.75; English and Irish potatoes, \$1.00.

Beans are exceedingly scarce and the supply is almost exhausted. Retail prices are quoted at \$2.50 and half picked at \$3.10.

DAIRY PRODUCE The price for butter is remarkably firm, due to a strong local and western demand. There will be practically no butter for export from Canada this year, our home market taking the entire supply. Wholesale dealers quote dairy products at 50c to 52c; creamery prices, 7c to 20c and inferior, 18c to 20c. The Farmers' Market choice dairy butter is quoted at 7c to 20c.

LIVE STOCK Good stockers are selling at 85 to 86. The scarcity of stockers even at these prices and the meagre supply of cattle on the farms of the province are enough to guarantee a continuance of high prices for meat products. At the local stock yards quotations are very much the same.

Plans are rapidly going forward for a municipal abattoir, and the project is being actively supported by the city butchers. The erection of this abattoir will place the city stock yards which it will displace, in a more convenient and business on a sound basis. It will also prevent the big packing houses from getting the monopoly of the meat trade.

HOLSTEINS

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the following: \$2000 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Regis Pieterse for sale, from tested dams. Priced right on existing quality. Some of us have Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want or better come and see them. Anything we own is for sale.

L. R. LISPIST, STRAFORDVILLE, ONT. Eight Co.

HOLSTEINS

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

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

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

HOLSTEINS AT PRIVATE SALE

The entire herd of pure bred high testing, prize - winning cattle of two years old and over. Animals freshening monthly.

Chas. Watson, Agincourt, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Ind. Div. Railways

Parties met on request

FOR SALE

That splendid herd Holstein Bull, Sir Ormsby DeBoer, son of Sir Canard Ormsby and grandson of Sir Pieterse Pouch DeBoer, now one year old and in for service. Apply to

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE HAMILTON

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed see 75 FREE ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE Holstein Friesian Assoc., Box 144, Baltimore V.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, sired by Dutchland Oshawa Sir Hona, and out of heifers sired by Coast Hengerveldt Payne DeKok

E. F. OSLER BRONTE - - - ONT

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets A. C. HARDY - Proprietor SERVICE BULLS;

KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, King of the Postize; Dam, Fostize Artis—17 lbs. butter in 7 days (17 lbs. butter in 36 days.

PRINCE HENGEVELD PIETERSE—Six Pies; Sire Woodcock; Dam, Fostize; Princess Hengerveldt DeKok—14 lbs. butter in 7 days; highest record daughter of Hengerveldt DeKok.

Imperial English Yorkshires from Prize winning stock, and all ages, for sale. Address all correspondence to: H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Ont.

MISCEL

BERSEYS GOLD

We have for sale 4 Jersey cows and 4 Jersey heifers. Write us about it. J. DENCAN.

Jerseys

Two of the cows are milking heavy milkers. Write us for more of the stock. FROS. J. HETHERINGTON

FOR SALE

Montague All milk a day. Perfect 17 1/2 lbs. calves and 20 lbs. milk. Write us for more of the stock. FROS. J. HETHERINGTON

MRS. LIO

Ste. Anne

HOLSTEINS

ELMDALE D

For Sale: 3 year old cow and 2 year old heifer. Write us for more of the stock. FROS. J. HETHERINGTON

FAIRVIEW

Too much for poor good one. 300 lbs. good Apple. Write us for more of the stock. FROS. J. HETHERINGTON

RIVERVIEW

Offers Bull Calves sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada. Write us for more of the stock. FROS. J. HETHERINGTON

GLENDALE

Entire crop of Dairies and a line of 3 year old cows. Write us for more of the stock. FROS. J. HETHERINGTON

SPRING BR

Quality of get "Breed" new grade Dairies. Write us for more of the stock. FROS. J. HETHERINGTON

C. C. HALLMAN



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WILLE, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

**JERSEYS GOLDEN FERN LAD STRAIN**  
OF HEAVY PRODUCERS  
We have for sale 4 Yearling Bulls ready  
for service: 4 Yearling Heifers; Calves;  
both male and female; and females of all  
ages.  
Write our herd (40 cows now milking);  
write us about Jerseys you wish to see.  
J. DUNCAN, DON F.O., ONT.

Golden Lad and Flying  
Fox strains, also  
Lamberts. Eight  
females and 3 bulls.  
AT PRIVATE SALE

Two of the cows 1 offer—5 and 6 years  
old are milking up to 25 lbs. a day,  
heavy milking, rich testing stock and  
fine animals. Stock bull out of Arthur's  
Golden Fox. Am going out of the busi-  
ness. Write me for full particulars,  
and see the Price. For sale.

W.H.S. HETHERINGTON, Peterboro, Ont

**FOR SALE** Registered French  
Canadian Heifer, 7  
years old, out of  
care. The weight of  
Montague Allan, and giving over 50  
milk a day. Heifer calving in May,  
1912, 30 lbs.  
Perfect type for starting a herd. Al-  
ways calves and cows on hand for sale.  
Best quality Canadian stock. Price of  
buller, \$200. Will be worth \$400 another  
year. Write to cow for name, date of  
birth, etc. Eight years old. Calved this  
week. Tested for Tuberculosis.

MRS. LIONEL GUEST  
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

HOLSTEINS

**ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS**  
For sale: 1 Yearling Bull, also  
calves, out of Record of MILK, WALKER,  
and other names by Faldens Oranshy. He is  
one of the best quality Jersey animals,  
L.B.O., 1st 1774 2 money, 41 lbs. calves  
and 50 lbs. butter in 7 days.

1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 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# Why should I use Canada Cement?

**N**O FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete—perhaps yourself—should require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

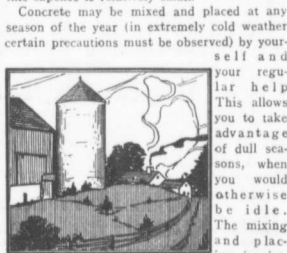
**"WHAT IS CONCRETE?"**  
CONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the con-



crete is to be used. This mixture hardens into an artificial stone. This hardening process is rapid at first, and in a few days the mixture is as hard as rock. After that, time and weather, instead of making it crumble, actually makes it stronger.

Since stone, sand and gravel may be found on nearly every farm, the only cash outlay is that required for cement. Cement forms only a small part of finished concrete, and this expense is relatively small.

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by your-



self and your regular help. This allows you to take advantage of dull seasons, when you would otherwise be idle. The mixing and placing is simple, and full directions are contained in the book which we will send you free.

**"WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR?"**  
CONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step

on the porch, or making a few fence posts, or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete for small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build of concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay, and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in **FIRST COST** than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

**Y**OU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farm more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.



**O**UR mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

## "Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

**W**E were the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs, and to point out to the farmers of Canada how they could save money by using concrete. We conducted an exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," containing all the information that the farmer could need. We have made a special effort to give the farmer

ers of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions of

concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we conducted a \$5,000 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold. second contest, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmer's needs is in better position to give you a farmer-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.

**Y**OU should use "CANADA" Cement because its makers offer you not only the best cement made but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.

**I**F you haven't received a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1918 Cash Prize Contest. Address:

**T**HIS book of 106 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmer's uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on the inside.

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Farmers' Information Bureau  
550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, Que.



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