

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 26

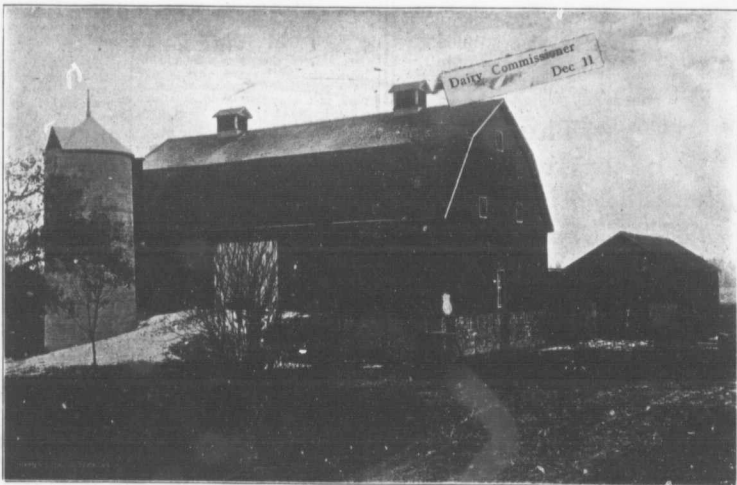
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 29,

1911.



FARM BUILDINGS THAT HAVE MANY FEATURES WORTHY OF ADOPTION

Although buildings like these may not be within the reach of every farmer we would have Farm and Dairy readers note that there are commendable features here illustrated that could be had in much cheaper structures. The silo—it need not be expensive—is a grand investment on any dairy farm. The root house under the approach is convenient as is also the location of the drive shed near the stable door. These buildings are on the farm owned and worked by

D. J. Wyckoff, Oxford Co., Ont. He has them painted red with white trimmings, thereby adding to their appearance and to their selling value.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

There is a Difference in CREAM SEPARATORS

SOME farmers have an idea that all Cream Separators are alike. Because using is not a success there is not a better machine will "just make it do

There are many kinds of Cream Separators, some are almost useless, some "pretty good," but there is only one make that will give entire satisfaction no matter how difficult the test. The "only" machine is—

The Simplex Link- Blade

Showing extreme simplicity of driving gears—one pair bevel gears, one pair spur gears, showing also the inclined intermediate shaft, a new and exclusive "simplex" feature.

This is because it is the only machine having the LINK-BLADE Separating device and the SELF-CENTERING BOWL. These two features alone make the machine superior in construction to any other machine. But! there are other points of excellence about the machine that are just as important, with the result that the SIMPLEX is a machine of lifetime-lasting value. Our new Booklet is brimful of Separator facts and this free for the asking.

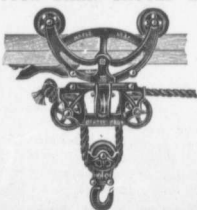
D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

YOUR BARN SHOULD HAVE A BT HAY UNLOADING OUTFIT IN IT



1st. Because it will enable you to unload in from three to five minutes the largest load. No other investment of the same amount of money will save as much time or hard work.

2nd. Because the BT is the best line of hay tools built. We build Steel, Wood, Rod and Cable Truss Outfits and Forks and Slings of every description. It will pay you to find out their merits before you buy.

Write To-day Our Catalogue is Free
"PRETTY BROS., - FERUS, ONT.
We also build Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

Entries in Prize Farms Contest

With the possible exception of two entries concerning which there has been some correspondence, the entries in the Interprovincial Prize Farm's Competition for 1911 and 1912 have closed. Altogether there are 35 entries compared with 46 entries in the competition held two years ago. As, however, 10 of these entries are from the province of Quebec, it will be seen that the number of entries from Ontario in this competition are much less than in the competition held two years ago. We find it hard to account for this as the competition has been equally as well advertised, the only possible explanation being the extra shortage of labor.

The fact that three counties in the province of Quebec have entered almost one-third as many farms as the whole province of Ontario, shows that the farmers of this famous section of Quebec are thoroughly progressive and indicates, as we have intimated before, that Ontario will have a hard time in the Interprovincial Contest next year. The famous gold and silver medal farm of Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., is included among the entries from that province.

Owing to the fact that only six entries were received from districts 4 and 5 in western Ontario, in each of which 10 prizes were offered, the committee, in accordance with the rules of the competition, has revised these districts, making them into one, and including two cities from that portion of the county of York, east of Yonge street, that otherwise would have been in district No. 4, covering all of western Ontario and York county.

The judging of the farms will commence in Quebec during the first week in July. In the province of Quebec, through the kindness of Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, arrangements have been completed with Mr. I. J. A. Marsan, of L'Assomption, Que., the secretary, by which the judges sent out by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, to judge the farms entered in a special contest being held in that portion of Quebec this year by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, will also judge the farms entered in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farm's contest. These judges are Mr. Thomas Drysdale, Allan's Corners, County of Chateaugay, and Arsene Dennis, St. Norbert, County of Berthier, P. Q., who have been kind enough to consent to act. All the farms entered in Farm and Dairy's contest, with the exception of the farm of Mr. Ness, which being a gold medal farm, is not eligible to compete, have been entered in the Provincial Farm's Competition this year. The courtesy of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and of the officers of the Provincial Farm's contest, in granting this assistance, is much appreciated.

The farms in Districts 2 and 3 of Ontario, will be judged by Mr. Henry Glendinning of Manilla, president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and the well known institute speaker and dairy authority, who judged the farms in western Ontario in the contest held two years ago, assisted by Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., one of the editors of Farm and Dairy. The farms in western Ontario will be judged by Mr. Simpson Rennie, Ontario's famous gold medal farmer, and by Mr. Chas. C. Nixon, B.S.A., another of the editors of Farm and Dairy.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

One noticeable feature of the Prize Farm's Competition held this year, is the fact that only four farms in Ontario that were entered in the contest held during the past two years, have re-entered this year's contest. The prize-winning farmers of the past competition seem content to rest upon their laurels.

The farms entered in the various districts are as follows:

District No. 1.—Including the counties of Chateaugay, Beaurivage and Huntingdon, in the province of Quebec.—Jas. Ritchie, Dewittville; John Brown and John W. Lokan, Howick Station; John Geddes, Andros; Geddes and R. D. McNeill, of Ormstown; Jas. McKell, Riverfield; Alex Younie, Brysonville; R. R. Ness, Howick, and Stirret Cameron, Dundee, Que.

District No. 2.—That portion of Ontario lying east of Kingston.—J. D. McInnes, Glen Payne, Ont., Stormont county; J. E. Goldwell, City View, Carleton county; W. W. Hicock, Sealey's Bay, Leeds County; T. J. Graham, Britannia Bay, and W. F. Bell, Britannia Bay, Carleton county; Wm. Wightman, Lancaster, Glengarry County; Wm. H. Gallinger, Cornwall, Stormont county.

District No. 3.—That portion of Ontario lying between Toronto and Kingston, not including the county of York.—J. A. Stewart, Sr., Merin, Northumberland county; Chas. Dunn, Little Britain, Victoria county; S. A. Northcott, Tautou, Ontario county; C. H. Hosen, Kemps, Wm. Telford, Bridgenorth, and C. & E. Telford, Bridgenorth, Peterborough county; E. Budd, Preciscous Cors., Northumberland county; R. G. Gorman, Ontario county; Jas. Gay, Frankford, Northumberland county; Geo. W. Anderson, Rossmore, Prince Edward county.

District No. 4, being all of western Ontario, including all of York county.—Wm. James and R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; W. A. Patterson, Agincourt, and J. C. Bales, Lansing, all of York county; Ont.; Jas. Patte, Bradford; Isaac Holland, Brownsville, Oxford county; Wm. Jull, Norwich, Oxford county; A. S. Turner & Sons, York, Westwindsor county.

It will be noticed that famous York county has four entries or more than any other county, as was the case two years ago. Peterboro, Northumberland and Carleton counties each has three, and Ontario and Stormont counties two each. The noted dairy center, Oxford county, in which Farm and Dairy has a larger number of subscribers than in any other county in Ontario, it being followed closely by Peterboro county, has only one entry, while other noted dairy counties such as Perth, Middlesex, Elgin and Deserudas, have no entries. Farmers in these counties knew about the contest but seemed unprepared to take part and, therefore, the honors in this contest will go elsewhere.

Shipping Peaches to Great Britain

Great interest was taken last season in the trial shipment of peaches sent to Great Britain by the Dominion Cold Storage Branch. Commodities arrived at from these shipments are summarized in our article No. 27, as issued by the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"These trial shipments have demonstrated that Canadian peaches can be delivered in Great Britain in good marketable condition provided proper care is exercised in packing them for shipment. Only peaches of good quality, of large size and with a certain amount of ripeness, and if the peaches can be cooled before shipping they may be picked in a more mature condition, which would add to their flavor, size and appearance. Only a comparatively small quantity of peaches can be disposed of in Great Britain at the prices realized for our shipments the past season, and if growers desire an outlet for a considerable quantity at a lower price will have to be accepted. The number of growers who are in a position to successfully cater to this export trade is limited, and any increase in the average grower or shipper, following the average slip-ship method, nothing but disaster may be anticipated."

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

EFFECTS
James

Will Mustard Can be

To successfully cultivate, it is to omit a crop from this practice, however, is so on high priced land, every year and successful same time, other means for destroying weeds are we have in spraying.

Considerable experiments determine if weeds can be chemical solutions. Replication stations carried to show that certain we such treatment. In order of spraying solutions of Co., Ont., Mr. I. F. Mc Representative of the Department for the county, tions in different parts of Sunnidale Townships during 1910. Two acre plots badly infested with weeds sprayed on farms at Hampton, Brentwood, others. The demonstration days, and farmers who the work gathered to see were made and applied.

The apparatus used was a simple one. An outlet pump was mounted of a pair of cultivated axle, which supported the barrel. A brass tube in the rear of the platform with the pump by a hose nozzles on the tube, one in the centre, the distance raised about 18 inches. raised or lowered by the nozzles could be ad spray downwards or towards cart was drawn by one horse.

There was not much the horse, or broken to cart. No damage to the a few days after the spray was used. A spray used, with two men ample pressure for six number of nozzles the considerable area in a

SPRAY MAT

The materials used were iron sulphate (red iron sulphate was

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1911.

No. 26

EFFECTS OF SPRAY SOLUTION ON WEEDS IN GROWING CROPS

James Laughland, B. S. A., District Representative, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Wild Mustard Can be Killed by Spraying. Perennial Sow Thistle and Bind Weed Checked by the Spray Fluid

TO successfully combat weeds by means of cultivation, it is sometimes necessary to omit a crop from the land for a year or two. This practice, however, is expensive, particularly so on high priced land. In order to crop the land every year and successfully fight the weeds at the same time, other means than commonly practised for destroying weeds are necessary. This means we have in spraying.

Considerable experimenting has been done to determine if weeds can be killed by spraying with chemical solutions. Reports from the different experiment stations carrying on such work, go to show that certain weeds readily succumb to such treatment. In order to test the effectiveness of spraying solutions on weeds in Simcoe Co., Ont., Mr. I. F. Metcalf, then District Representative of the Department of Agriculture for the county, held demonstrations in different parts of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale Townships during the summer of 1910. Two acre plots of grain that were badly infested with wild mustard, were sprayed on farms at Collingwood, Southampton, Brentwood, and Sunnidale Corners. The demonstrations were held on set days, and farmers who were interested in the work gathered to see how the solutions were made and applied.

The apparatus used to apply the solutions was a simple one. An ordinary spray barrel and pump was mounted on a cart made out of a pair of cultivator wheels, and an axle, which supported the platform for the barrel. A brass tube was attached across the rear of the platform, and connected with the pump by a hose. There were three nozzles on the tube, one at each end and one in the centre, the distance between them being about 18 inches. The tube could be raised or lowered by means of a lever, and the nozzles could be adjusted to throw the spray downwards or towards the rear. The cart was drawn by one horse.

There was not much grain trampled on by the horse, or broken down by the wheels of the cart. No damage to the grain was perceptible a few days after the spraying had been done or afterwards. A spray pump such as the one used, with two men on the handle, would give ample pressure for six nozzles, and with this number of nozzles the machine would cover a considerable area in a short time.

SPRAY MATERIALS USED

The materials used in the spraying solutions were iron sulphate (copperas), and bluestone. The iron sulphate was supplied by the Colling-

wood Wire and Nail Works. This material somewhat resembles bluestone, but is greenish in color. It may be purchased either in the crystal or granulated form. It is a by-product in the manufacture of wire, and can be purchased for about one cent a lb. A solution of iron sulphate for weed spraying is a little more difficult to prepare than bluestone owing to the larger quantity required. A 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate is necessary where a two and a half per cent. solution of bluestone is sufficient. In 40 gallons of water, therefore, 80 lbs. of iron sulphate would be required while 10 lbs. of bluestone would be sufficient for a like amount of water. The bluestone can readily be dissolved in

with bluestone at 10 cents a pound the cost would be one dollar.

The spraying was done just when most of the mustard was in bloom, which was some time before the grain headed out. Parts of some of the fields were sprayed about a week later, but results were not so good as from the earlier spraying.

It appears from the last season's work that spraying with iron sulphate (copperas), is a very inexpensive and quick way of killing wild mustard and many other weeds. In the fields that were sprayed all the young mustard plants turned black and the leaves fell off. Some of the older plants that were further advanced had more energy stored in them; consequently they offered more resistance to the spray solution. But even these old plants seemed to become hollow in the stem from the treatment. Any seed that was already on them would hardly mature enough to germinate.

The spraying done on a dull day was more effective than that done on a bright, sunny day. On a bright day, when the atmosphere is very dry, the solution passes into the air before it has had time to kill the weeds. But although a dull day is the best kind of a day for the spraying, it should not be done when there are prospects of rain falling immediately, or the solution will be washed off, and its effect be greatly diminished.

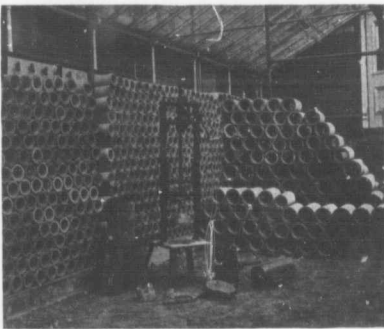
Mustard is most difficult to keep from going to seed in spring grain. Our experiments show that if the infested fields of spring grains are sprayed before the grain heads out, that the mustard can be largely prevented from going to seed. Although some of the mustard plants were too far advanced to be completely killed when the spraying was done last year, the younger plants were easily killed. If the mustard were sprayed just when it was coming into blossom, all of it could be killed.

CLEAN LAND AT LITTLE EXPENSE

This treatment is cheap, and it does not interfere with the regular cropping of the land. Mustard spraying comes on at a time when work is rather slack on the farm, and by spending a few days at this work for a couple of years, the mustard can be largely kept from going to seed. The greater portion of the seed that is on the ground will germinate in a couple of seasons, and soon the land will become so nearly clean that hand-pulling will be all that is necessary.

In addition to the mustard spraying, which was done with the large apparatus mentioned, a knapsack sprayer was used to test the solutions on other weeds. From the experiments carried out, it appears that most annual weeds can be killed by spraying with a solution of iron sulphate. Annual weeds are those that grow, pro-

(Concluded on Page 6.)



Underdraining Aids Greatly in Combatting Noxious Weeds

Weeds flourish on undrained soils where crops are poor to fair; but on well drained, well tilled, fertile land the crops grow so luxuriously that weeds have little chance. Now that tile may be made at home with cement, tile draining has been given considerable impetus, since tile are now available where before they could not be got. Experiments in making cement tile with a hand machine, as here illustrated at the Guelph College, proved these tile to be satisfactory although it is recommended that good clay tile or power machine tile be used where available.

a small quantity of water and diluted to 40 gallons. In dissolving the iron sulphate, however, a large quantity of water must be used; otherwise the water will become saturated and the crystals will remain undissolved at the bottom. Some tests made in this connection show that one gallon of cold water will dissolve 2.25 lbs. of iron sulphate, while a gallon of hot water will dissolve four lbs. of the material. The best way to bring iron sulphate into solution is to put it into a large vessel with the required amount of water and agitate it.

Forty gallons of the spray material is sufficient to cover an acre of ground. To spray an acre of weeds, therefore, with iron sulphate at one cent a pound, would cost 80 cents for material, while

Orcharding is On the Increase

Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph

In answer to the query, "Are many new orchards being set out in Ontario?" I would say, "Yes, a large number." I think I would be quite safe in saying that more new orchards are being set out now than ever before. Orchardng as a business is taking on new life. Our farmers are learning that there is good money to be made out of fruit and they are learning how to proceed in order to get best returns from the venture.

Orchard planting, as a matter of fact, has only just begun and I look for the acreage to increase in the future even faster than it is doing now. Take a map of America and draw a line straight west from Toronto 2,000 miles long; describe a circle with Toronto at the centre and the 2,000 mile line as a radius, and then compute if you can, or compare approximately, the areas of country within the circle which can grow fruit and those which cannot. You will find that the acreage with fruit-growing possibilities is very small in comparison. Consider along with this the fact that the areas that can grow wheat are being laid down to that crop at a much more rapid rate proportionately than are the areas that can grow fruit. The inference is plain. There can be no disguising the fact that the Province of Ontario must ultimately adopt fruit growing as one of its principal lines of activity.

BETTER CARE OF ORCHARDS

It is very noticeable that along with the planting of orchards is going better care of those already established. In the majority of cases, orchards are being handled in connection with general farming, that is to say, other branches of farming are being carried on at the same time as orcharding. In some cases dairying is the chief business engaged in aside from fruit growing, while in other cases it is stock raising or grain growing. At the present time, I can recall no instances in Ontario where apple orcharding constitutes the only line engaged in. In British Columbia and on the Pacific slope of the United States, it is quite the rule to find a farmer devoting himself exclusively to apple growing. There are no doubt instances in Ontario in which this course would be found decidedly profitable. It is not, however, an ideal system of farming. Apple orcharding, to my mind, is best carried on in conjunction with what may be called specialized general farming. By that I mean that two or three special forms of agriculture will be found to work along splendidly with apple growing. These are poultry raising, bee-keeping, and dairying. Along with dairying, of course, goes the hog industry as it would appear that where hog raising has been carried on most profitably it has been practised in conjunction with dairy farming. The two combine splendidly with apple growing.

VALUE PER ACRE

The average value of a bearing orchard per acre is a difficult matter to get at. The average bearing orchard in good condition is considered to be worth somewhere between \$100 and \$200 per acre. There are many apple orchards in the province of Ontario, capable of paying a splendid return on the investment that can be bought outright for much less than this sum. The actual value of these orchards, or to express it in a business way, the valuation on which they are capable of paying a good rate of interest, would depend upon the individual orchard and also in large measure upon the individual orchardist himself. There are orchards in the province that for some years past have been paying six per cent. on a valuation of \$1,200 and even \$1,500 per acre. In the strictly business sense these figures represent the money value of these orchards. So far as I am aware, no orchards in Ontario have changed hands at anything like these figures, but in the Western States and British Col-

umbia where fruit growing is carried on upon a strictly business basis, these figures have often been equalled and in many cases exceeded.

Generally speaking the men who are just now going into orcharding are farmers belonging especially to the younger generation. At the same time, it must be borne clearly in mind that some of the most pronounced successes in apple growing in Ontario and in other apple-producing sections have been made by men who came from other occupations. The average citizen of this province would be more than surprised to know the actual number of business men, commercial travellers, doctors, bankers, teachers and others, who are investing in fruit lands in Ontario. It is well that such is the case. In many instances this new blood is pointing the way to progress. Many of the new men bring business aptitude and training, and these, without doubt, are the qualifications required for making a success of apple growing in this province.

Getting into Dairying on Right Lines

Alva Stockton, Farm Co., Ont.

Through reading *Dairy and Dairying* and following the teaching contained therein, I have changed my methods in dairying somewhat. I was formerly a believer in the dual purpose cow and had some very good specimens of the same. I found that I could not breed them with any certainty of getting even as good milking heifers as the dams. If I bred a low set beef sire, the result was heifers of beef type, with poor milking

A Note From an Appreciative Reader

In renewing my subscription to *Farm and Dairy*, I do so, not that I have not sufficient reading matter, as I take 13 other papers, but as a token or a slight expression of my appreciation of your standard of excellence in advertisements and your opposition to the liquor and tobacco traffic. In fact, I appreciate your paper, and your efforts therein expressed from start to finish.—T. H. LOWES, "Hill View Farm," Mackenzie Dist., Sask.

qualities; if to a dual purpose sire, I got steers built very much like the dairy type, so I decided to go in for a special dairy breed. I develop my stock by selection and good breeding. Accordingly, two years ago I purchased five grade Holstein cows from a cow dealer (all deep milkers, of course). One year convinced me that all cows that are black and white will not milk as they should, so after doing some serious thinking I struck off for a good dairy district and bought six more black and white grades from the breeders themselves; I met this time with better results. Three of the cows were real good.

Encouraged by this result I tried again. This year I went to the county of Oxford, where I bought eight large young Holstein cows and heifers, five of which have calved. They promise to be still better than the ones I previously bought.

About a year ago I bought a pure bred sire of the same breed, sired by Count Hengrave, Fyfe De Kol, and bred by Osler, of Ontario. He is a splendid specimen of the breed, having won first place at two fairs last fall.

I have been weighing my milk since the first of January, 1910. I find it very instructive and interesting, and also a reliable indicator of the cow's health. If there is anything wrong with the cow, she at once shuts off the milk. Then we get interested and see if her droppings are normal, or if she is eating her usual amount, or if she is getting enough water or salt, or perhaps we missed feeding her roots or grain. Perhaps she is standing in a draught, or lacks fresh air.

If more farmers weighed their milk and kept account of the feed, they would be convinced that there is a good profit in good dairy cows.

The Horse for the Farmer to Breed

Dr. J. Standish, Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

Nova Scotia is largely a horse importing province, and this, notwithstanding the fact that there are many farms well adapted to producing horses at a profit for export. There is no other agricultural product more profitable than good horses. They are a necessity in agriculture; no other agricultural product can be profitably and pleasantly produced without the aid of the horse.

The class of horses in greatest demand are most profitable for the majority of farmers to produce is the horse of draft type. Horses of this type are in demand for city, town and village work; also for lumbering and farming. They are profitable because they are so easily educated, can be put to valuable work early, at about the age of a half year, and used to produce their kind and much more until of marketable age. They then realize profitable prices. While themselves are a detriment they do not reduce the value nearly so much as in the lighter classes. Nor are they as liable to become blemished as lighter horses.

SELECTION AND BREEDING

How shall we go about to produce horses of this type? Select mares of good size, form, action, sound, and in vigorous condition and breed them to big, well-formed, upstanding, good-actioned, well-conditioned, sound, pure-bred stallions of the same breed as the mares, or of that breed of which the mare is a grade.

Nourish the mare well until the foal is weaned at about five months old. Feed the colt on food such as will induce as much growth as possible the first year. Growth lost the first year can never be fully recovered. For winter feeding, mixed clover and timothy, early cut and well-cured, along with oats, wheat, bran, ground linseed and some roots, turnips, mangels, carrots, sugar beets are suitable. Give salt and water when desired. Daily exercise is necessary.

When in the stable a well-ventilated, light and clean stall is desirable for the colts. Attend to the trimming of the feet once or twice during the winter to keep them level. During the first summer of the colt's life good pasture, salt and water, and shade, either trees or an open shed is all that is necessary.

For the second winter the same kind of food is given as the first only in somewhat larger quantities. The second summer the management is the same as the first. They can now be put to profitable work and earn their living until marketed.

Jettings from Farmers

I will have to convince my boy that I am enriching the fertility of the soil and making progress in my farm operations or he will not want to stay on the farm.—N. P. Hull, President, Michigan Dairymen's Association.

Much depends on the methods of feeding followed. We should feed regularly. My daily milk records prove conclusively that when we fail to feed our cows at the usual hours their milk yield falls off.—G. A. Brethen, Peterboro, Co., Ont.

The question is sometimes asked, "Is there not a danger that when alfalfa is plowed it will grow up again?" If alfalfa sod is plowed with a sharp plow share and all the root stalks out and the sod inverted, the alfalfa will be killed completely.—Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

There is an impression that beneficial results may be had by spraying fruit trees when in bloom. This is wrong. The practice is bad. Nothing is gained and much is lost. Spraying at that time kills the bees that are required in the fertilization of the bloom, and also injures the essential organs of the flowers and thus harms the fruit crop.—A. Smith, Northumberland Co., Ont.

"Extract from an address before the N.S. Farmers' Association."

The Horse in

E. P. Eaton, Col.

It is well to remember as well as the farmer his busy season, and farm horse with all consideration to the greatest amount of discomfort.

In working my horse on principle as in working a man can do more work in 12 or 13. A horse shod than nine and a half hours is seven to 12 and 1.30 working at a good steady and remain in better condition if dragged around for frequent rests. Regular effect on horses as on man.

For feed for hard work found good mixed hay or corn. We do not make the milk hay. A hard working horse most of its nutriment from hay acting principally as fuel, the horses are first grain, and lastly, a moderate. At noon grain or another feeding of hay is given. If dragged around for a grain feed of the day. If mash is fed twice a week better grain feeding.

AN ABUSE OF THE PROPER place for the horse and when not working it has a beneficial effect. Fresh air is to be preferred in the stable. Too many are inclined to cut down the little grass the horse will come it has spent the night not be regarded as a food later. We call the horse morning and give them a hay ration.

When not working or ration is cut down. It is fed an idle horse full ration many of the horse's ailments which is lymphangitis. Meals could be omitted or prefer to cut down a little.

Proper grooming will have direct effect on the health of the horses. It is not a man and who shows brush and cloth in preference immediate instruction latter. A good currying the skin, permits of personal healthy action of all the body. If the horse during the day, they are at night, and in any case coming the following morning.

At noon hour we aim conditions as will give of rest. I believe it would take the harness off altogether always seem to be in to hames, however, are always back on the saddle and the horses are given a drink of as soon as unhitched, and fore going back to the

And lastly, in working teamster will always have and be looking for any will make the work easier talking to one of my men

The Horse in Hot Weather

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

It is well to remember that the farmer's horse as well as the farmer himself, finds summer its busy season, and farm horses should now be treated with all consideration so as to enable them to do the greatest amount of work with the least discomfort.

In working my horses, I always go on the same principle as in working my men—and myself. A man can do more work in 10 hours than he can in 12 or 13. A horse should not be worked more than nine and a half hours. Our rule for work is seven to 12 and 1.30 to six. They are kept working at a good steady pace, and do more work and remain in better condition than they would if dragged around for a longer day, and given frequent rests. Regular hours have the same effect on horses as on men—it gives them more vim.

For feed for hard working horses, we have found good mixed hay and oats to be unexcelled. We do not make the mistake of overfeeding on hay. A hard working farm horse should get most of its nutriment from the grain ration, the hay acting principally as a filler. In the morning, the horses are first watered, then fed their grain, and lastly a moderate feeding of hay is given. At noon grain only is fed, and at night another feeding of hay is given, and the heaviest grain feed of the day. If not on pasture, a bran mash is fed twice a week to correct the effect of heavy grain feeding.

AN ABUSE OF HORSES

The proper place for the working horse at night and when not working is on the pasture. Pasture has a beneficial effect on the feet and the fresh air is to be preferred to the close air in the stable. Too many of us, however, have a tendency to cut down the horse's grain ration because it has spent the night on pasture. What little grass the horse will pick at night should not be regarded as a food, but rather as a regulator. We call the horses in first thing in the morning and give them their regular grain and hay ration.

When not working or on Sundays the grain ration is cut down. It is mistaken kindness to feed an idle horse full rations, and is the cause of many of the horse's ailments, not the least of which is lymphangitis. On Sunday one of the meals could be omitted altogether, but I usually prefer to cut down a little on all three.

GROOMING

Proper grooming we have found to have a very direct effect on the healthfulness and efficiency of the horses. It is not a case of appearance only, and a man who shows a tendency to use the brush and cloth in preference to the currie comb gets immediate instruction on the value of the latter. A good currying opens up the pores of the skin, permits of perspiration, and allows a more healthy action of all the organs in the animal's body. If the horses have been sweating during the day, they are groomed down lightly at night, and in any case are given a thorough combing the following morning.

At noon hour we aim to give the horses such conditions as will give them the greatest amount of rest. I believe it would be good practice to take the harness off altogether at noon, but we always seem to be in too much of a hurry. The hames, however, are always unfastened and laid back on the saddle and the collars removed. The horses are given a drink of water, small, if warm, as soon as unhitched, and all they will drink before going back to the field.

And lastly, in working in the field, the good teamster will always have his eye on the team, and be looking for any little adjustments that will make the work easier for the horses. When talking to one of my neighbors in the field re-

cently, I noticed that one of his horses was extremely uneasy. On looking him over I found that the martingale was out of place and had rubbed a large raw patch on the animal's breast. Any good teamster would have noticed this im-



Fillies to be Proud of

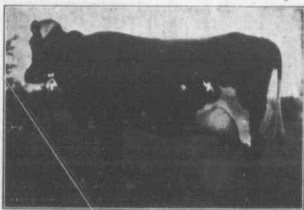
Mr. W. J. Telford, of Peterboro Co., Ont., believes in using pure bred sires only. The two-year-old fillies here illustrated are the results of crossing a pure bred Shire horse on common mares. They promise to make a splendid pair of breeding mares, and will produce the class of stock that tops the market—heavy draughters.

Immediately. Changing a buckle here and slackening up a strap there makes an immense difference in the comfort with which the animals do their work.

Summer Feeding of Cattle

"When Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, the judge who was sent by Farm and Dairy to judge the farms entered in the Prize Farms Competition, visited my farm in 1909," said Mr. E. Terrill, of Wooler, Ont., to an editor of Farm and Dairy who visited his farm recently, "he made a number of suggestions which have proved of great benefit to me. He advised me strongly to put up a silo and told me that if I would do so I could grow enough corn to enable me to feed ensilage during the summer, and that I could keep from 40 to 50 head of cattle on my farm. I thought at the time that he was badly mistaken, but I now believe that Mr. Ness was about right.

"I have finished a new silo within the past few months, and already my cattle are in much better condition. They are producing about double what they did under former conditions. I now believe that were I to put up a summer silo and leave a small field near the barn, in which the cattle, being fed in the stable during the daytime, could exercise at night, I could



A Grade Cow that is Making Good

The grade Holstein cow here illustrated was making 65 lbs. of milk a day less than a week after freshening when seen by an editor of Farm and Dairy. She is owned by W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont., who will be a competitor in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition this year.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

produce milk more economically and keep 40 or 50 head of cattle on the farm as Mr. Ness said.

"To produce milk economically we need to increase the productiveness of our land. This, it seems to me, is one of the best ways in which we can do this."

Farmers Will Not Cooperate

E. W. Bishop, Huron Co., Ont.

Farm and Dairy and other farm papers that I take have been giving particular attention to cooperation in the production and marketing of farm produce. Cooperation would be a good thing if we could work it, but I do not think cooperation will ever be a success in Canada until it is absolutely necessary. From what I have read on the matter I should think that cooperation among agriculturists in the older countries, notably Denmark, did not start until they were practically struggling for a mere existence. Cooperation with them was a necessity. In Denmark, for instance, the country had been robbed of its richest and best provinces through a war with Germany. The land left was what we in Canada would call very poor agricultural land. Prospects for Denmark were very dark indeed, and it was then that cooperation started. Until we are at the same place in Canada cooperation amongst farmers will not become a reality.

In the first place the returns from cooperation so far as the individual member is concerned are apt to be small, particularly at first, and we all know how difficult it is to hold neighbors together for small returns. At the slightest prospect of higher prices in some other market they will leave the society immediately and sell in that market. Cooperative societies in Canada too numerous to mention have been ruined by this very thing.

WILL NOT PAY THE SALARY

Cooperation cannot be a success unless the manager is an energetic, capable business man. I have never yet seen the bunch of farmers who would be willing to pay such a man a salary equal to that which he would be able to obtain were he in business for himself. And then there is local jealousy. I have a pretty good idea that did I try to form a cooperative society in my neighborhood the great majority of my neighbors would immediately be suspicious that I was going to make something out of it and would refuse to support it.

Do not think that I am down on the principle of cooperation. I believe the principle is all right, and as people become better educated and the farmer becomes more of a business man, cooperation in the marketing of agricultural produce may be practicable, but under present conditions it is not. Cooperation will first succeed in specialized districts. For instance, in a district where all the farmers are into orcharding successfully, cooperation is much more apt to succeed than where they are farming along general lines. I shall welcome the day when all of the farm produce in Canada is marketed on some business-like basis as in Denmark, but that day is a long way off.

The management of an apiary for honey must be approached in the same business-like manner as the management of a dairy herd for milk. There is no more "luck" or "chance" in the one than in the other. Scientific principles govern both. Failure in either is due to some definite cause, which must be discovered and mastered before success can be attained.—Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist.

Some persons have an idea that spraying will poison fruit and vegetables. There is no danger from this source except a theoretical possibility if the poison is applied just before gathering, with no rain afterwards. Applied at the usual strength one would have to eat 200 cabbages to consume enough Paris green to kill. There is no danger to live stock from spray mixtures on grass.—L. Caesar, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph.

Aid to Thoroughbred Stallions

During recent years many appliances have been made to the honorable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, by horsemen anxious to bring about an improvement in the quality of our light horse stock, and who are of opinion that for this purpose an infusion of Thoroughbred blood is essential. Recognizing these appeals as well as the importance of the subject, Mr. Fisher has decided to grant assistance under certain specified conditions to persons maintaining Thoroughbred stallions for service in the various provinces.

In deciding upon this step the Minister has been largely influenced by the fact that while stallions of other recognized breeds, when in capable hands, are as a rule fairly profitable, this is seldom the case with regard to the Thoroughbred, the advantages of breeding to horses of this class being unfortunately not fully realized by the present generation of Canadian farmers.

The lack in our light horses of the quality derivable from the infusion of Thoroughbred blood, is the subject of adverse comment by all European horsemen who visit the Dominion with a view to investigating its possibilities and to aid in the purchase of horses whether for military purposes or for ordinary saddle or harness use. In this connection it should be remembered that while horses for the last named, or in fact, for any of these purposes, may well be bred from sires other than Thoroughbred, it is of importance that on the side of the dam there should, in such cases, a strong admixture of Thoroughbred blood.

THE CONDITIONS

The conditions under which assistance will be given are as follows:

(1) All horses on account of which aid is given by the Department must be registered in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the Canadian National Live Stock Records.

(2) Horses shall be of good size, quality and conformation, and shall be free from all hereditary unsoundness; these conditions to be ensured by submission annually to a thorough, careful examination, either at the hands of the Veterinary Director General or such other members of the Veterinary staff of the Department as such other persons as the Minister may from time to time appoint for this purpose.

(3) Horses so approved shall be duly and properly advertised to stand for service of mares, under the ordinary and general conditions usual in the districts in which they are to be kept, at an annual service fee (except in the case of Thoroughbred mares) of not more than \$10 to insure, such service fee to become due and payable only when mares prove to be in foal.

A \$250 BONUS

Any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling a Thoroughbred stallion in regard to which all of the conditions above set forth shall have been duly and properly fulfilled, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence thereof of the fact that a reasonable number of mares other than Thoroughbred mares, have been served during the season, be entitled to receive at the close of each such season the sum of \$250 from the funds of the Live Stock Branch. If in the event of a horse dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the season, an approved substitute is immediately placed in the same district, the Minister may, after due consideration of the circumstances, authorize the payment of the subsidy above mentioned.

The necessary forms will be furnished on application to the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Effects of Spray Solution

(Continued from page 5)

duce seed and die down the same year. They do not grow again from the root, and if the tops are killed, they are not troublesome the next season. Those having wide leaves are more easily killed than those with narrow leaves.

SPRAY FOR SOW THISTLE

Patches of perennial sow thistle were sprayed with this probably the most prevalent and most difficult weed to eradicate that infests Ontario farms. The first spraying was done just before the plants came into blossom. The thistles killed down to the ground, but they were still alive in the ground. They came up again in a few weeks, though not nearly as thick as they were at first. A second spraying was given and this further reduced them, but still some plants continued to come up. Another spray was applied, but the season was then so far advanced that the thistles ceased to grow whether sprayed or not. These sprayings have materially weakened the sow thistle and it can now easily be kept in check. Our work this season will tell whether or not it can be completely eradicated by spraying.

Bindweed was sprayed in the fall. It was all killed and failed to come up this season. It is possible that its growing season was passed anyway.

Weeds that grow up again from the root, such as perennial sow thistle, bladder campion and bindweed, can be kept from producing leaf or seed by spraying them with iron sulphate. They will continue to grow up from the roots for some time, but if no growth is allowed to appear above ground the roots will die out in time. Fleshy roots have a considerable amount of nourishment stored up in them. This, however, will become exhausted and they will die out in time if there is no leaf to receive food from the atmosphere and sunshine.

NO DAMAGE TO GRAIN

There need be no fear of the spraying solution killing any of the grain. In the fields where mustard was sprayed there were different crops of grain and in no case could any injury to the grain be noticed. It would not be advisable to apply iron sulphate stronger than in a 20 per cent solution or bluestone in a two and a half to three per cent solution.

Weed Seeds in Feed

On the recommendation of the Dominion Seed Commissioner, Mr. Geo. H. Clark, the Bill establishing standards of quality for grain products has been amended so as to make it necessary that bran, shorts, and chop feed must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds mentioned in the Seed Control Act.

The Seed Commissioner recommended this amendment after three years of investigation work. Many samples of feed were analyzed and it was found that in the average bran, shorts and middlings, as sold by retail dealers, contained 246 vital weed seeds a pound, crushed grains 677, meals 1,802, and feed oats (unground) 4,022. These seeds included more than 50 species of plants troublesome as weeds. It is known that when consumed by farm animals a proportion of such weed seeds pass into the farm manure with vitality unimpaired, and from this source have come many of the weeds now becoming troublesome in eastern Canada.

A Satisfactory Cement Silo

J.D. Wyckoff, Oxford Co. Ont.

The silo, an illustration of which appears on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week, is 14 feet in diameter inside and 37 1/2 feet high. It cost \$185, not counting our own labor in hauling gravel and cement.

We are very much pleased with our silo. The ensilage kept splendidly last winter. The silo cost a little more than a stave silo would have done, but is more durable and will be cheaper in the end.

Corn ensilage needs alfalfa to balance the ration. We have had two acres for three years. It looks better now than when it was sown. We sowed eight acres more this spring and expect to go on sowing until we have 20 acres in alfalfa.

Items of Interest

An "alfalfa plant, 13 inches high and only six weeks from the seed, was brought into Farm and Dairy office recently by Mr. Clayton Telford, of Peterborough county. Mr. Telford is one of the firm of Telford Bros., whose farm has been entered in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition this year.

Regulation 2, section 4, paragraph 2 of the regulations issued by the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, under date of November 25, 1910, and amendment thereto, issued December 30, 1910, regarding the recognition of specific breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs registered in the Canadian National Records has been modified so as to provide that no animal or animals registered in the Canadian National Records shall be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as pure bred except those which trace, in all crosses, to registered animals in the country where the breed originated, or to animals which are proved to the satisfaction of the department to be of the same breed and that have been imported into the United States or Canada from the country in which the breed originated.

Mr. McKee on Holsteins vs. Ayrshires

Editor, Farm and Dairy, I began exhibiting in the dairy test at the Ontario Winter Fair in 1910, and have been exhibiting at the Ottawa Winter Fair as well for the past three years. From my observations on these fairs, I would say that the Holsteins competing were on an average fed nearly 50 per cent. more than the Ayrshires. An Ayrshire cow simply could not get out of the ration which I have seen fed to many of the Holsteins.

Two years ago a neighboring farmer accompanied me to the Ottawa Winter Fair. At the other end of the dairy stable he happened to notice a prominent Holstein breeder feeding his cattle. He came over to see his eyes fairly bulging from their sockets. "Why, John," said he, "I would feed that one cow just about as much as you feed your whole herd." This was, of course, somewhat of an exaggeration, but my friend was simply astounded to see the ration that were being fed by the Holstein breeders to their cows in the dairy test.

I was much amused in the change in the tenor of Mr. Bollert's conversation as compared with the first, I am like Mr. Bollert No. 2—I can admire a good dairy cow no matter what breed she is. There is room in Canada for all. It is a poor policy for us breeders to be fighting each other. The enemy we want to go after is the 3,000 lb. per season animal.—John McKee, Oxford Co. Ont.

I am well pleased with Farm and Dairy, and have showed several copies to my neighbors.—Jas. McKee, Bruce Co., Ont.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
 AUG. 26th, TORONTO SEPT. 11th.
\$60,000 IN PRIZES
 FOR PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND HOME
Greatest Live Stock Show on the Continent
SPECIAL PRIZES: \$800.00 for Best Animal in Holstein Classes.
\$500.00 for Best Animal in Shorthorn Classes.
ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th
 For Prize List and Information write
J. O. ORR, Manager, City Hall, TORONTO

THE "BAKER" BACK GEARED WIND ENGINE
 Is Built for Heavy Duty. Neat and Compact in Design. Do Perfect Work. Because they are Built on Principles that are absolutely correct, and the Easiest Running Mill Made.



The wheel is built on a hub revolved at a long stationary axle spindle. As a result there is less friction and the wheels become worn and smooth, which allows them to swing toward the tower.

"BAKER" has large wheels and small sails, without rivets, as compared with other mills. The small sails sweep up the full power of the wind and stable "BAKER" will do the pump in the lightest breeze.

The engine is constructed that the gears cannot wear.

All working parts are covered with a cast iron shield, thus protecting same from ice and dirt.

We make a full line of Steel Towers, Galvanized steel Tanks, Pumps, Etc.

Write For Catalogue No. 58

The HELLER-ALLER CO., Windsor, - Ont.

June 29, 1911

The Feeder

The Feeder's Course of our subscribers are invited to send their questions with attention.

Feeding Green

I am growing potatoes in the stable or what do you think would supply be three days without it?

It is advisable to have the animal receives can according to their requirements. The heaviest milkers those that are brought Green feed is more cut out more than feeding. If properly getting in of the such time. One o

A P

"Sir James" the p raised by Mr. C. W. Farm and Dairy. The Owens. Would you Dairy will have one u if you are interest

leave the field a l evening, and if the the sowing crop is buildings, a supply dairy herd can be an hour. An old m field will be found cing green feed. If kept two or three s should be spread o on the barn floor.

to heat.

Early in the season vehicles contain a ve age of water. Cowa if the feed is cut an in the sun for a few

Rapes, while an d dry cows or young s able for milk cows, tendency to taint th in small quantities after milking.

Grain Feed Fe

Should grain be fe to ing to hasten grow? you feel after weanin Out.

Horsemen who ar the foals getting o dues them to tak than that supplied supplementary feedi months from birth, which the dam eats placed near the gro still early begin n other supply. W

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.

Feeding Green Feed to Cows

I am growing peas, oats and vetches to feed to my dairy cows. Should they be fed in the stable or in the pasture? Would a supply be cut to last two or three days without injury to the feed? What do you think of rape for dairy cows? E. C. Cumberland Co., N.S.

It is advisable to feed soiling crops in the stable. The amount that each animal receives can then be regulated according to their requirements. In the pasture the more aggressive cow will get the largest share of feed and the heaviest milkers may be among those that are frightened away.

Green feed is more palatable when cut not more than 24 hours before feeding. If properly managed, the getting in of the feed need not take much time. One of the teams can

under the rails to feeding troughs especially provided for them. The mares should get their grain rations in this enclosure until the foals get accustomed to going there. Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding," states that a large lump of rock salt near this enclosure and an occasional mess of oats will induce the mares to loiter around the feeding corner. Ground oats make the very best of feed for the young foals. When weaned at five months of age, they will have acquired the grain habit and will not miss their dams so much as those not given extra feed.

For feeds after weaning, oats lead. Shorts, brant, ground barley, peas and corn may all be used with economy. Corn should be fed in combination with the other feeds, which are rich in bone-making material. Colts suffer at times from teething, and to subsist wholly on hard, dry food would be hard on them. Steamed crushed oats or barley thickened with bran will prove appetizing in such cases. Where colts are on pasture, however, this soft feed is seldom necessary. Grain feeds should not be given in such quantities as to cause the colt to

given a pure bred Ayrshire calf. Jerseys or Holsteins are also being given away for new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

If you would secure a splendid pure bred animal to improve your herd, or if one of your boys or girls would like to have an animal to call their own, their very own, Farm and Dairy will get the animal for you, free, in return for new subscriptions. Write us if you will undertake this easy means of securing the pure bred stock you want and we will tell you how many new subscriptions will be required for the premium and we will send you sample copies and help you in every way to gain the prize. There is no time like now to start. If you are interested, write to-day and get busy with the new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

The Calf in Fly Time

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

"It is a cruel practice to subject calves to the hot sun and the torments of flies during hot weather; yet it is a very common thing to see calves tied out in the hot sun all day long and where they have to pant to get their breath. A combination of the heat with the fly pests is sufficient to cause any animal not to do well, and often they cannot even hold their own."

I just read the above in a United States paper, and the ideas here expressed are my sentiments exactly. How many poor little runts of calves we see running around the pastures

those hot days fighting with the flies, suffering from heat and not a bit of shade except such as is afforded by a rail fence! I always have a feeling of satisfaction when I see calves kept under such conditions and then think of our calves at home in a cool basement stable, with no flies to bother them, putting on flesh and preparing to make good records at the pail in the not very distant future.

It is cruel to force the calves to fight with flies and swelter in the heat. I have another reason as well for not allowing such a practice on my farm. It doesn't pay. The calf of to-day is the dairy producer of tomorrow. Whether male or female, the start that they are making now determines their usefulness later on. The bull calf that is stunted in his youth is never a very satisfactory sire. We all know that a strong, vigorous, well grown heifer makes the best cow.

I prefer fall calves to spring, because we can then give them, in the first few months of their life, ideal conditions to make a vigorous growth. What calves do come in the spring, however, are not turned on pasture till three or four months old, and then the orchard is utilized as a calf pasture. Here there is shade in abundance. Water is supplied to them a couple of times daily. They get thirsty in hot weather the same as we do, and need a drink in addition to the skim milk applied. When kept in the stable they are offered water once a day.

Order your telephone supplies from us

Prompt shipments and guaranteed satisfaction.

At this season of the year, when new companies are constructing telephone lines and old systems extending their service, the demand for telephone supplies is heavy. But you can depend upon getting prompt service from us, because we always carry a large stock of all materials necessary for the construction of a telephone line, and because we make a specialty of prompt shipping.



Cost a Letter

to-night and ask for our No. 2 Bulletin (Rural Lines.) Also tell us to include our latest and most interesting publication, a handsomely illustrated book called "Canada and the Telephone."

It will be to your advantage to get our prices on telephone supplies before placing your order. Our telephone materials are of first-class quality and fully guaranteed. On request we will send one or two telephones for a free comparison trial.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

24 Duncan St., TORONTO

A Pure Bred Bull of Rich Breeding Gotten Free

"Sir James" the pure-bred Ayrshire bull calf here illustrated is the animal obtained by Mr. G. D. Hilliker, Oxford Co., Ont., free for securing new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. The bull was bred by and is from the noted herd of Senator Owens. Would you like to obtain a pure-bred bull without cost? Farm and Dairy will have one for you and give it to you free for new subscribers. Write us if you are interested in this matter.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

leave the field a little early in the evening, and if the field in which the soiling crop is convenient to the buildings, a supply for a good sized dairy herd can be gotten in in half an hour. An old mower kept in the field will be found convenient for cutting green feed. If the feed is to be kept two or three days, however, it should be spread out rather thinly on the barn floor. If piled it is apt to heat.

Early in the season peas, oats, and vetches contain a very large percentage of water. Cows will milk better if the feed is cut and allowed to wilt in the sun for a few hours.

Hays, while an excellent feed for dry cows or young stock, is objectionable for milk cows, in that it has a tendency to taint the milk unless fed in small quantities and immediately after milking.

Grain Feed for Foals

Should grain be fed to foals before weaning to hasten growth? What should you feed after weaning?—L. C. Smith, Peel Co., Ont.

Horsemen who are anxious to get the foals getting on frequently induce them to take nourishment other than that supplied by the dam, the supplementary feeding starting two months from birth. The box from which the dam eats her grain may be placed near the ground and the foal will early begin nibbling from the mother's supply. When put on pas-

ture a corner may be fenced off in such a way that the foals can get neglect the coarser foods which are necessary to develop the digestive tract.

A fair allowance of grain for a colt measured in oats is as follows: Up to one year of age, two or three pounds a day; from one to two years, four to five pounds; from two to three years, seven to eight pounds.

A "Jim-Dandy" Premium

The Ayrshire bull calf, "Sir James," shown in the illustration above, is owned by Mr. E. D. Hilliker, of Burgessville, Ont. Mr. Hilliker obtained this bull without any cost to him other than a little of his time spent in getting 16 new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy, each at only \$1.00 a year. The calf was purchased by Farm and Dairy from Senator Owens, of Monte Bello.

As may be noted the calf is an exceptionally good one, being long, deep, and of good dairy type and is backed by splendid breeding. Mr. Hilliker is much delighted with the calf and has a preference for animals of this coloring although the Ayrshires of the lighter color are the more fashionable.

Farm and Dairy will give away more pure bred Ayrshire calves. Any one who will take the little time required to secure from among his friends and neighbors 25 new subscribers to Farm and Dairy will be

Alabama Needs 50,000 Farmers

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply big local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is beautiful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and where a ready market for same. We are supported by the State and soil to land. Write for information and literature.

State Board of Immigration
Montgomery, Alabama

160 ACRES of LAND FOR THE SETTLER

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write

The Director of Colonization
Department of Agriculture,

TORONTO

SOME HISTORY about Typewriters



Modern and Ancient

CHAPTER SEVEN

YOU can get from us the stenographer you need.

WE maintain, at very considerable expense, the largest Employment Department in Canada.

LAST year at Toronto alone we filled 5,000 positions. Applicants are tested and graded. We know their capabilities. We supply the most efficient worker for the salary the employer will pay.

THE service is absolutely free. It is an invaluable convenience to employers, and a boon to the hundreds of young people who obtain through it their means of livelihood.

AND it is merely one phase of the Underwood service.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO.

TORONTO

Limited

HORTICULTURE

Trimming—Low Headed Trees

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the May 18th issue of Farm and Dairy, there are two cuts treating of the trimming of fruit trees. The matter under these cuts leads me to conclude that the writer is a follower of the "dark ages" instead of doing a little thinking mixed with reasoning.

A tree cannot be expected to grow without moisture and heat and the heat direct from the sun. Trees in the nursery row that have been in the shade for one, two or three years are the exception of the top limbs, are under very different conditions to what they are when transplanted for an orchard. Then why not plant the graft where you want the tree to grow, where the rays of the sun can influence all parts of the young tree alike?

We plant for profit. Then why trim or cut off the top of the young tree that gives evaporation, which in turn gives the use of the moisture? And without moisture we cannot expect growth.

The trees in the illustrations referred to were also headed too high. If the head is started more than five inches up a lot of time is required for the sap to get to the top of the tree. If the top is close to the ground time and much material in spraying is saved—at least 25 per cent. of the spray material, 50 per cent. of time

in picking and 50 per cent. of the droppings are saved. As the tree grows there will be some limbs in the centre of the top in the shade. Only these are to be taken out. Fruit grown in the shade has not been "cooked" by the sun to make it rich. I am sure to get as much bearing wood outside as inside. We never cut the end of an outside limb. — J. W. Hollinshed, Now Westminster Dist., B.C.

Apples Sued to Cold Climates

Experiments with tree fruits have been conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms ever since 1887 with the object of finding out what varieties, if any, can be successfully grown in the colder districts of the northwestern provinces. The first year in which these experiments were conducted was of a wild Siberian crab apple (*pyrus baccata*) was imported from Russia. This crab was polonized as a pest on the hardier varieties of apples grown in Eastern Canada.

Many hundreds of seedlings were obtained but only a few of these are of worth. One of the best is a tree in western Canada. This tree has seedlings in the Alberta. The tree is a strong grower and an abundant bearer. The fruit is a greenish-yellow with a bright red cheek and the quality is fair to good. The most desirable varieties are the Bow, Charles, Columbia, Elsa and Jewel. Full information about these hardy fruits is given in a bulletin recently published and which may be had free on application to the Canadian Experiment Station, Farm, Ottawa.

Objectional Orchard Practice

J. G. Moore, Madison, Wis.

It is a very common practice to fertilize newly set trees with yard or stable manure. This practice should not be followed. The first activity of a newly set tree should be to develop an extensive root system. If large amounts of plant food materials be placed within easy reach of the tree, the root system will then be confined to a comparatively small area. After the supply of food materials provided at planting have become exhausted, the roots will then be developed sufficiently to secure sufficient food to keep up a normal growth of the young tree, and what was supposedly gained at the beginning will be more than lost by the check which the tree receives.

Under normal conditions, little if any benefit is derived by watering newly set trees. In the first place, enough water seldom is applied to moisten the soil around the tree. If water is to be given it should be applied in quantities sufficient to nearly saturate the soil to some little depth below the bottom of the roots. Another mistake commonly made is applying water on the surface after the hole has been entirely filled. If water is to be applied, it should be put on either before the top two or three inches of soil are filled in, or if applied to the surface as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry the surface soil to a depth of two inches should be cultivated and put in a fine tilth.

Practically the same objections that have been raised against watering can be offered against mulching. It is expensive, and as a rule not enough mulch is applied to be of any material benefit. Mulching as it is commonly understood, means putting litter of some kind around the base of the tree for the purpose of conserving the moisture and protecting the roots from too much heat transmitted through the soil. The most efficacious and least expensive mulch for this purpose is not one of litter, but one obtained by keeping the sur-

face soil around the base of the tree in good tilth. If kept firm and loose the dust mulch is much more efficient in conserving moisture than is any other mulch, and at the same time it retains the moisture at the point where it is needed rather than at the surface of the soil, as does the litter mulch.

Poison for Potato Beetles

How much Paris green should be added to two gallons of water to kill potato beetles—P.C. Peterboro, Ont. A teaspoonful of Paris green to two gallons of water would be effecting in killing potato beetles when the spray is applied through an ordinary hand sprinker. We do not know, however, that you use an ordinary spraying machine for spraying the potatoes as the same amount of material will cover a larger acreage and do more effective work. Paris green will be greatly reduced thereby. Three-quarters to one pound of Paris green in 40 gallons of water is the rule when a spray pump is used for potato bugs. Better add six pounds of blue stone and four pounds of fresh lime to the spray mix and you will prevent blight and prevent burning of the leaves by the free arsenic of the Paris green.

Black Heart in Apple Trees

J. W. Crow, A.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Fruit growers have long known of a trouble called "Black Heart" which is very common in some kinds of nursery stock. The varieties affected are altogether those that are easily injured by freezing. For instance, the disease is very common in Baldwin and Rhode Island Green, and it is said by fruit growers and expert nurserymen to occur in the nursery row. A great deal of damage has taken place over the advisability of planting black hearted trees, and the general opinion is that they are not suitable for planting because of the fact that the disease of the injured wood very materially shortens the life of the tree.

I have not been able to obtain very much information on the cause of Black Heart, but from opinions I have heard expressed by expert fruit growers, and from what I have seen myself, there seems to be some fear that the prime cause is some form of winter injury. I have noticed in fruit trees around Guelph that the Black Heart begins in every case with the wood formed in the summer of 1903. The winter of 1903-4 was unusually severe all over Ontario and elsewhere, and killed outright a very large number of trees. Trees which were more or less severely injured at that time, but not killed, have been dying ever since.

Certain varieties are much more easily injured than others. Certain kinds of soil, particularly those inclined to be wet or of such a nature as to keep trees growing late in the season, favor the trouble. In certain cases, the injury seems to depend partially on the slope of the land and the nature of the soil. The Baldwin is perfectly sound on southern slopes and on northern slopes has been almost entirely killed out. In the vicinity of Cobourg, Baldwin and Greening have killed out seriously on clay soils, and are almost entirely uninjured on sand or light soil.

Enclosed is \$1 for my renewal to Farm and Dairy. We look forward to the receipt of Farm and Dairy each week and are always pleased with the advice and general news it gives us. It is a very valuable and reasonable priced weekly, never mis an opportunity of recommending Farm and Dairy to my friends, and of advising them to subscribe for it without delay.—J. McClellon, Northumberland Co., Ont.

POULTRY

Raising Chicks the Modern Way

It is estimated that in one year the total value of products was \$40,000,000.00 of our dairy products to the value of only \$10,000,000.00, or about half times the value of the poultry. And the most of the poultry that went to produce this enormous revenue for our farmers was raised in the natural way by simple methods, such as shown in the illustration herewith. The large scale incubator and brooders are a necessity. Those of us, however, who do not get poultry on a sufficient scale to warrant a large investment in machinery, if we lay out care, can make the poultry business one of the most profitable and satisfactory of the farm by allowing the hen to hatch the eggs as fast as the chickens are ready to come the greater the farmer's income from the farm will be from fowl raised by a hen and with little investment.

The Standard System

The British National Poultry Association has been formed by the leading poultry experts of Great Britain, Mr. E. F. L. S., which usefully principles that should go with a view to realizing the profit for the best points are mentioned as follows:

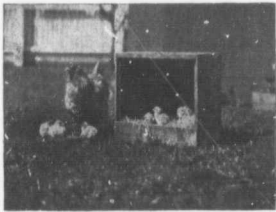
1. Size. The consumption is for eggs weighing 13 to 14 lb. per 120 eggs. Hatched given which show the red eggs weighing from 13 to 14 lb. per 120 (120).
2. Shape. Medium form preferred for anything in the profession of military utility.
3. Shell. Roughness desirable, the smoother the better.
4. Bloom. A new-laid, bright, shiny coating is preferred, buyers can tell or less by appearance, undesirable. A dirty egg is useless for the best trade.
5. Color. Tinted eggs preferred, and to meet there should be a fair "brown" eggs.
6. "New-laidness." Two days old the white egg boiled does not insipidize, but it will later, but insipid and flaky. After five days this condition something has gone with flavor and quality, and not command the top price.
7. Fullness. One sign of newness is that the egg which is meant that the scarcely visible. Observe evaporation of eggs under weather by Mr. Brown of 120 eggs one egg appeared in six days, two in three in 21 days, four in 36 days, six in 47 days in 60 days.
8. Brightness. By the clearness of contents the dull opaque. The dark spots which represent dark areas generally in development of the germ colonies in the white.
9. The white and the

POULTRY YARD

Raising Chickens the Natural Way

It is estimated that in Canada last year the total value of poultry products was \$40,000,000. The value of our dairy products was \$100,000,000, or two and a half times the value of the poultry. And the most of the poultry that went to produce this enormous revenue for our farmers was raised in the natural way by simple methods, such as shown in the illustration herewith.

For poultry keeping on the large scale incubators and brooders are a necessity. Those of us, however, who do not go into poultry on a sufficient scale to warrant a large investment in machinery, if we but use care, can make the poultry department one of the most profitable and satisfactory on the farm by allowing the hen to hatch the eggs, as well as rear the chicks. For many years to come the greater portion of the farmer's income from poultry will be from fowl raised by simple methods and with little investment.



The Natural Way

The method of raising chickens above illustrated is the way employed by many farmers and their wives who have made money from poultry. An expensive brooding plant is not necessary to succeed.

Brown states his conviction that if infertile eggs could be guaranteed for market purposes they would soon win favor. Large producers, he says, may easily secure this result and small

ones also, if they set themselves to do so.—Census and Statistics Monthly.

The Standard System of Eggs

The British National Poultry Organization Society has issued a leaflet by the leading poultry expert in Great Britain, Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S., which usefully lays down the principles that should guide producers with a view to realization of the best prices for the best eggs. Eleven points are mentioned as follows:

1. Size. The consumers' preference is for eggs weighing 2 oz. each or 15 lb. per 120 eggs. Illustrations are given which show the relative sizes of eggs weighing from 13 to 18 lbs. per score (120.)
2. Shape. Medium formations are preferred; anything in the direction of malformation militates against value.
3. Shell. Roughness of shell is undesirable, the smoother it is the better.
4. Bloom. A new-laid egg has a bright, shiny coating, and experienced buyers can tell the age more or less by appearance. Washing is undesirable. A dirty-shelled egg is useless for the best trade.
5. Color. Tinted eggs are often preferred, and to meet the demand there should be a fair proportion of "brown" eggs.
6. "New-laidness." When one or two days old the white of an egg when boiled does not insipitate to the extent that it will later, but remains milky, clotty and flaky. After from three to five days this condition disappears; something has gone which makes for flavor and quality, and such eggs do not command the top prices.
7. Fullness. One sign of "new laidness" is that the egg shall be full, by which is meant that the air space is scarcely visible. Observations on the evaporation of eggs made in cool weather by Mr. Brown show that out of 120 eggs one egg contents disappeared in six days, two in 13 days, three in 21 days, four in 29 days five in 36 days, six in 47 days and seven in 60 days.
8. Brightness. By this is meant clearness of contents through the shell, not dull opaqueness. There must be no spots, which represent molds, or dark areas generally betokening development of the germ, or bacterial colonies in the white.
9. The white and the yolk ligaments

ones also, if they set themselves to do so.—Census and Statistics Monthly.

ones also, if they set themselves to do so.—Census and Statistics Monthly.

Poultry Pointers

When the little chicks' wings begin to drop look for lice.

Relled ones are good to push those little chicks. It makes them grow.

An ointment of sulphur and coal oil is good for scaly legs in fowls.

Whitewash makes a henney look clean, cheerful and is very cheap.

It does not pay to use the laying machine for a hatching machine. The artificial hatching machine is the

best, especially where a great number of chicks are desired.

Land sloping to the south or south-east, which dries quickly after a rain, is preferable to locate the poultry plant on.

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE

An up-to-date Cheese Factory in a good dairy section—large make—reasons for selling other interests require proprietor's attention. Possession could be arranged to suit purchaser. Write for full particulars.

Box 50, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

**Spring Broilers
Spring Ducklings**

HENRY GATEHOUSE
346-352 WEST DORCHESTER ST., MONTREAL

We are open for shipments of Spring Chickens and Spring Ducklings. Highest market prices paid, according to size and quality, and prompt returns made.

ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM

FOR SALE—Good Cockerels, Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Rouan Ducks.

J. H. RUTHERFORD Box 62 Caledon East, Ont.

**"Standard"
CREAM SEPARATORS**

Save 25 to 40 per cent. over the OLD METHOD and 10 to 25 per cent. over ALL OTHER SEPARATORS

GET

The average skim milk test from a "STANDARD" Separator in 1910 was .01, which means a loss of only 1 lb. of butter fat in 10,000 lbs. of milk, totaling a loss of only \$3.00 per year (butter fat at 25 cents per lb.) from 20 cows yielding 120,000 lbs. milk.

OUR

You may have often heard it said "All Cream Separators skim clean enough." To prove that this is not so, we ask you to compare the above figures with the following:

Ordinary Cream Separators skim to .10, losing 1 lb. butter fat in 1,000 lbs. milk, totaling a loss of \$30.00 in a year from a herd of 20 cows yielding 120,000 lbs. milk.

CATALOGUE

You will note in this comparison ordinary separators lose \$27.00 per year more than the "STANDARD", while in the same period the old method loses the price of a "STANDARD".

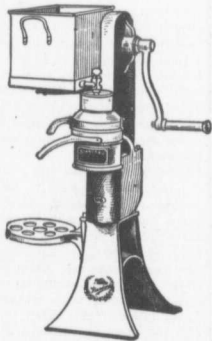
Our Illustrated Catalogue Explains why the "STANDARD" Skims Cleanest

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

Eastern Branch, Sussex, N.B.

RENFREW, ONTARIO



FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeding Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Great Britain and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amount less than \$5.00. On all checks add 25 cents for exchange fee required as the basis.

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers by mail, by air, in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 8,000 to 10,000. On all checks of circulation are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain the most reliable addresses. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries, will be made free of charge on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with the assurance of our advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any advertiser, he should write us immediately the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers will be free in order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy. You need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words "our advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERSBORO, ONT.

A WELL MERITED HONOR

Well merited was the honor conferred on Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, by King George on the eve of his coronation in making Mr. James a member of the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. C. C. James, first as professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, afterwards as Deputy Minister, has toiled unceasingly for the promotion of a higher agriculture; his services have now received recognition from the head of the Empire. Farm and Dairy had expressed the sentiment of agriculturists generally in extending to Mr. James heartiest congratulations.

To few of our leaders in agricultural progress have received recognition for their services as has Mr. James. But honors innumerable have been conferred on politicians, financiers, and business men in other lines

of industry who have done not one half as much for the welfare of their country or to make it easier for their fellowmen to make a living. For this reason the honor conferred on Mr. James will be doubly appreciated by his many friends and admirers in rural Canada.

THE EFFECTS OF RECIPROCI- TY

Extravagant claims have been made in Canada as to the effects that reciprocity will have on the prosperity of the Canadian farmers should the agreement be adopted. Many adherents of the agreement wax eloquent over the advantages that it will confer, speaking of ten dollar crop, fifteen cent cheese, an increase of ten dollars an acre in land values in Canada, and so forth. Opponents of the measure are equally emphatic in declaring that reciprocity would be the ruin of Canadian agriculture, that our markets will be swamped with cheap United States farm produce and other arguments equally exaggerated.

We predict that six months after reciprocity takes effect the average man will not be able to detect any difference in conditions. There will be no sudden increase in prices nor any great diversion of trade from its present channels. But we will benefit, nevertheless.

The yearly average of wholesale prices in almost all lines of farm produce in recent years have been higher in the United States than in Canada. This is explained by the fact that the consuming population in the United States is larger in proportion to the producing population than it is in Canada. With reciprocity there will be an evening up all round. The price of cheese, for instance, will still be determined by the Liverpool market, but the fact that we have an alternative market in the United States will make quotations steeper and somewhat higher at Liverpool. That the farmers of the West can ship their wheat to United States mills as well as to Canadian will make it necessary for our millers to compete for the farmers' grain on a competitive basis.

It is not at all likely that our own home markets, the markets of Great Britain and of the United States will be over supplied with any one product at the same time. This will put our trade on a more stable foundation, and prices will be steadier the year round. Eggs, for instance, are cheaper in the United States in winter than they are in Canada. This would confer a benefit on Canadian consumers and would not be injurious to Canadian farmers in that few eggs are then produced. In summer, when we are producing the greatest quantities of eggs, the average price in the United States in recent years has been somewhat higher than in Canada. In this we would benefit from reciprocity.

When we take our stand for reciprocity, however, we are not thinking of the present only, but rather we are looking to the future. The supply of free farm land in the United States

is exhausted. Every year the United States is getting nearer to the point where the population of the cities will be consuming more than United States farmers can produce. In the past ten years the number of cattle available for export has decreased over two-thirds. In 1909 the United States imported 6,697,570 dollars worth of dairy produce. Once the United States controlled the wheat market of the world, they are now losing their grip on the world's wheat market, due partly to the great increase in the home consumption.

The natural source of supply of farm produce for the consumers of the United States in years to come is Canada. It is then that reciprocity will confer on us its greatest benefits. Reciprocity at its present time will be an advantage in giving us steadier markets and in some lines somewhat higher quotations, but we do not anticipate any inordinate increase in land values or prices.

A DISCUSSION RE BREEDS

A frank discussion of the merits and demerits of the various breeds of dairy cattle by the breeders has been the source from which started improvements in our pure bred dairy cattle as we have them today. For this reason the discussion regarding the relative merits of Holsteins versus Ayrshires that has been going on in Farm and Dairy in recent issues should be of value to our breeders.

Criticism is good when it points out faults or weaknesses that the admirers of a breed are apt to overlook. The short tests of the Ayrshire were at one time subjected to the severest criticism by the breeders of other breeds. By careful breeding this defect in the Scotch dairy cow has almost been overcome in Canada. In some of the best herds of Ayrshires in Canada the tests of the animals could not be complained of by the most critical. The low test made by Holstein milk at one time militated strongly against the progress of the breed. Holsteins in consequence are being improved by their breeders in this respect.

Holsteins are on too firm a foundation for their breeders to fear the attacks of opponents. They have shown themselves to be dairy producers of the first rank. In the hands of thousands of dairymen, who have no interest in making large yields except for profit, they have shown themselves to be wealth producers and mortgage lifters. Even with the breed on such a firm foundation, on however, it would seriously interfere with the progress of the breed did the breeders by any indirection on their part give the general public any reason to believe that the magnificent records made by Holsteins have been made under abnormal conditions. Some of the records made by United States Holsteins in recent years, such as that of Colantha 4th's Johanna, can hardly be said to have been made on a commercial basis. Unless care is exercised Holstein breeders, in their anxiety to make great records, may prove themselves their own worst enemies.

There is no reason, however, for the breeders of rival dairy breeds to fear each other. There is room in the country for all of the great dairy breeds, and the chief value of a discussion such as is now going on lies in the fact that it shows to the dairy farmers of the country the great profits that are made through having well bred dairy stock, no matter what the breed.

Work horses may, with satisfactory results, be turned to pasture at night, and when not busy. It is good for their feet to be on pasture and the fresh air and green grass courses healthiness to the horses. But too many of us seem to expect that the horse that is worked all day should go on pasture at night, and, outside of its noon feed, get enough from the pasture to supply its needs for keeping in condition. It is well to pasture the working horse, mainly because it is conducive to healthiness. The grain ration should not be reduced materially from what it would be were the horse doing the same amount of work without having access to pasture at night.

An Abuse of Horses

On many farms are to be found steep hillsides difficult to cultivate, and producers of poor crops of ordinary grain or grasses. This land may be made exceedingly profitable by seeding it to alfalfa. Once alfalfa is well established on such land, it ordinarily need not give trouble for many years save in taking off the crop; and whereas it previously produced poor crops, it will in many cases produce alfalfa abundantly. Many farmers are thus using their hillsides to good advantage. You may do likewise, although you will be ill-advised in thinking of alfalfa only as a hillside crop. Alfalfa, if given the right conditions, will thrive practically anywhere, and is one crop out of few that will return profits from steep hillside land.

If you buy goods from a deaf and dumb pedlar who hobbles around on one leg and who never gets into the same section twice, do not give it for charity sake.

If you want a good article or something that will give satisfaction, buy of a reliable concern that is recommended by responsible people. Advertisers in Farm and Dairy are responsible; we recommend them as explained in our Protective Policy on this editorial page.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It also makes "John" a dull man. Ye who work the long hours take note!

It is an axiom of political economy that if one industry is given advantages over other industries either in buying or selling, capital and labor will flow from other industries to that industry. Have you noticed the steady stream of people and money from Canadian country districts to the cities, the home of tariff-favored industries?

FARMERS'

The Farmers and

The grain growers of Canada have proven their party has no interest. We noticed that Mr. leader of the Opposition Western Canada, people of Canada, particularly in the position would be to receive West. Would Western remain firm in their support of would they their party leader?

The grain growers of the present plain W. Mr. Borden at Brandon Here grain growers representation of Manitoba met Mr. led before him their view W. Scallion, the private the farmers is the privilege. There were as natives as Liberals in force and all united in political-party names. We have no weight or influence. We will support any party that will honor to legislate in the interest of the welfare of all. The resolution in regard to as presented by the read as follows:

THE FARMERS DE-

"The products of our exported, are sold in the free competition, and prices practically fix home consumption, which for our farms are purchased on the market by methods already men is not a square deal, as such such restrictions. We strongly urge that the of our general tariff, be increased from year free trade with Britain at farthest, within 10 possible measure of reciprocity with the United States. We are pressed for when we are increased to was demanded by the d resenting the farmers of Ottawa last December.

regret, but we wish to a disapproval of the passage to Parliament to try to passage of that measure dissolution of Parliament for a redistribution men which would give play in Parliamentary re-

LOOK TO THE FUTURE
"We have studied the reciprocity with the U especially with regard to the present agricultural interests of the for in its present form entirely with the natural both countries, and large a farmers' question endeavor to inform of its effect on present and conditions, and the ca both Canada and the U with regard to producti- tion of foodstuffs, and that while the lines of pro- consumption of foodstuff- concerning in the United lines are rapidly widening. "In the year 1858 the of wheat, corn, oats, hay, in in the United States 784,500 and the exports were 508,715,000 bushels nine years later, the a

FARMERS' RIGHTS

The Farmers and Mr. Borden

The grain growers of Western Canada have proven conclusively that party lines cannot blind them to their own best interests. When it was announced that Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, would visit Western Canada, people in Eastern Canada particularly waited with interest to see how the leader of the Opposition would be received in the West. Would Western Conservatives remain firm in their stand for Reciprocity or would they rally around their party leader?

The grain growers made their position perfectly plain when they met Mr. Borden at Brandon, Man., on June 29th. Here a delegation of grain growers representing every section of Manitoba met Mr. Borden and laid before him their views. Mr. J. W. Scallion, the principal spokesman for the farmers is a life long Conservative. There were as many Conservatives as Liberals in the deputation and all united in declaring that "political party names have ceased to have any weight or influence with us. We will support any Government or any party that will honestly endeavor to legislate in the interests and promote the welfare of all the people." The resolution in regard to reciprocity as presented by the Grain Growers read as follows:

THE FARMERS DEMANDS

"The products of our farms, when exported, are sold in the markets of the world where the prices are fixed by free competition, and the export prices practically fix the prices for home consumption, while the supplies for our farms are purchased in a restricted market where prices are fixed by methods already mentioned. That is not a square deal, and we demand that such restrictions be removed. We strongly urge that the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of our general tariff, and gradually be increased from year to year until free trade with Britain is established, at farthest, within 10 years.

"We are strongly in favor of and will continue to press for the widest possible measure of reciprocal trade with the United States. Such a measure was pressed for when the Premier was in the West last summer, and it was demanded by the delegation representing the farmers of Canada at Ottawa last December. We not only regret, but we wish to record our entire disapproval of the facts recorded in Parliament to try to prevent the passage of that measure and force a dissolution of Parliament upon it before a redistribution measure could be introduced to give the West fair play in Parliamentary representation.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

"We have studied the question of reciprocity with the United States, more especially with regard to its bearing on the present and future agricultural interests of our country, for in its present form it deals almost entirely with the natural products of both countries, and is therefore largely a farmers' question. We have endeavored to inform ourselves as to its effect on present and prospective conditions, and the capabilities of both Canada and the United States, with regard to production and consumption of foodstuffs, and we find that while the lines of production and consumption of foodstuffs are rapidly converging in the United States, these lines are rapidly widening in Canada.

"In the year 1898 the total acreage of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye sown in the United States was 151,784,501 and the exports of that crop were 538,715,000 bushels. In 1907, nine years later, the acreage under

these grains was 185,353,000, or an increase in acreage of 22 per cent. But the exports in these grains that year were only 227,442,000 bushels, a decrease in nine years, notwithstanding the increased acreage under crop, of 69 per cent., showing how rapidly home consumption of these grains was overtaking their production.

FINISHED PRODUCTS DECREASE

"But it might be said that this tremendous falling off in the export of grain was owing to its being fed to stock and exported in the form of beef or pork. However, the falling off in the export of these commodities was fully as remarkable as in grain for the period named. In 1900 the report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows 27,610,000 cattle on the farms of the nation. In 1908 the number had increased to 50,000,000, an increase of 81 per cent. The exports of cattle had decreased 14 per cent. In 1890 the number of swine on the United States farms was 38,500,000. In 1908 the number had increased to 56,000,000, an increase of 45 per cent. But notwithstanding the large increase in production, the exports of pork and its products showed a falling off of 441,000,000 lbs. During the same period the number of cows increased 34 per cent., while the exports of butter and cheese went down from 79,000,000 lbs. to less than 15,000,000 lbs., and the imports of butter and cheese increased from 10,000,000 to 33,500,000 lbs., an increase of 232 per cent., showing that the consumption of butter and cheese in the United States had outgrown the production of these commodities, and that it was necessary to import in order to meet home consumption. The United States Bureau of Statistics, 1909, shows a falling off as compared with the previous year in the exports of beef of 35 per cent., of pork and its products 15 per cent., and of grain 29 per cent.—this falling off in one year.

WILL SOON IMPORT FOOD

"During all these years in which consumption of foodstuffs has been overtaking production the United States was bringing new land under cultivation. But she has practically reached her limit in that respect. This statement of facts taken from the records shows that in a short time the United States will be a large importer of foodstuffs, and there is no country in the world more capable and in a better position to supply that demand than Canada. Canada is just beginning to develop her immense resources for the production of foodstuffs. In a few years our great West will be raising for export hundreds of millions of bushels of grain and hundreds of thousands of live stock and other produce. Where are the markets to be found for all this? Britain can only take a limited quantity. Last year we exported 50,000,000 bushels. Britain took only part of it. France and Belgium took some, and the United States took 2,000,000 bushels in flour and wheat in the face of a tariff of 25 per cent.

WE WILL NEED MARKETS

"When Canada has in the near future, as it is calculated she will have, 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides millions of bushels of other grains for export, where is she going to send it? Where is she going to send her large production of other commodities? Shall we refuse the market offered by 90,000,000 or 100,000,000 of people right at our doors—an open market which will in a short time be the best market in the world for our surplus products? Our trade with the United States is greater than our trade with all other countries combined. Last year it was greater by over \$100,000,000 than our trade with Britain, notwithstanding the preference given Britain in our tariff, and that trade has been in-

(Concluded on page 12)



When the Bluebirds start a warbling
And the Mocking Birds to mock;
When the summers here will roses
And the sun's the farmer's clock;
When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fodder's in the stock;
When snowballs come a-whizzing
And the paths the snow drifts block.

**De Laval
Cream
Separators**

Skim Just The Same

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

BOYS! GIRLS!

You can be independent, earn money, win a pure-bred pig, a bull calf, or other pure-bred live stock, and many other valuable premiums, or, if you wish it—CASH.

Don't ask father for every cent you want. You can earn many of the things you would like to have, and money, too, by helping us to get new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

HERE IS THE PROPOSITION

We want new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. You can help us get them. We will help you get them. That means we will work together.

YOU CAN TAKE PART

in our campaign for new subscribers. Read what we have said to the boys. This same proposition is open for you. See if you can beat the boys in helping us to get more subscribers.

There are a good many of your best friends and neighbors—FARMERS, who live near you, who do not take Farm and Dairy. They would take Farm and Dairy if they knew about our paper and actually understood what a **Great Big Dollar's Worth** Farm and Dairy would be to them for a year.

Send us the names of two, three, four or five of the very best farmers you know who do not now take Farm and Dairy.

We will send them sample copies of Farm and Dairy, and write them each a personal letter telling them that your father takes Farm and Dairy, and asking them if they will subscribe, and to hand you their subscription of \$1.00, or that you will call for it.

This will be easy for you. One new subscriber will entitle you to a splendid Fountain Pen, nine will earn you a pure-bred Pig, 25 an Ayrshire Calf. Get us four new subscribers—all must be taken at only \$1.00 a year—and we will give you \$2.00 CASH.

Will you try? Sure you will. Get paper and ink, and write us now, sending us the names. Do it right now, and we will do our part.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Here's Water Where
You Want It



THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

Will raise water from the deepest well, or will bring it down a spring any distance from your house, and put it just where you can use it to best advantage. In your house, your barn, for watering your garden, or for fighting fire.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE TODAY AND LEARN HOW CHEAPLY YOU CAN DO THIS

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LTD.
Windsor, Toronto, Calgary

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?

If you desire rest and recreation, why not try

"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP?"

Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadoussac, the far famed Saguenay River, etc., on application to any Railway or Steamboat Ticket Agent.

For illustrated guide, "Riviera to the Sea," send fee in postage stamps to H. Foster Chaffee, C. G. P. A., Toronto, or Thos. Henry, Traffic Mgr., Montreal, R. & O. Navigation Co.

FACTORY MANAGER WANTED

To use the best and cheapest preparation for all cleaning purposes in Cheese Factories and Creameries. Used at Dairy School Guelph and by the leading factories of Western Ont.

Write for prices to

R. A. TRELEAVEN

MOOREFIELD, ONT.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY

SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

We Refund Your Money if it Ever Fails.



COLIC KILL KILL YOUR HORSE or Cow within one hour unless you have this remedy ready for instant use. Colic kills more horses than all other diseases combined, and when you need a remedy you must have it at once, for if you wait for a veterinary or make a trip to town you may find the animal dead when you return. If International Colic Remedy ever fails we will refund your money. It is the only Colic Remedy ever sold on such a strong guarantee. Put up in a regular drenching bottle.

SAVED HIS FILLY

ST. JOVITE, QUE, March 3rd, 1911.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited,
GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to say I used International Colic Remedy on what seemed to be a hopeless case and saved a beautiful filly—she was cured in a few minutes. (Signed) CHARLES ST. AUBIN.

PRICE 80c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

Creamery Department

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

Dairy Progress in Alberta

Creamery men in Alberta are showing a progressiveness that might well be emulated by some of their brethren in the same business in other parts of the Dominion. The question of scales versus pipette for the taking of cream samples is already settled. Scales are thus compulsory by law. The problem now engaging their attention is the payment for cream according to the grade.

Two grades of cream and butter are recognized. The creamery operator grades the cream as it comes from the patron, and butter from government creameries is graded at Calgary by two competent inspectors each week. A premium of two cents is paid for first quality cream. Speaking of the success of cream grading, Mr. C. L. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for the province, says:

"This grading system has done more than anything else could have done in this province to improve the quality of our butter. The patrons are satisfied and the premium paid for first-class cream is an incentive to furnishing a first-class product. This has brought about better methods on the part of cow owners than any amount of work and instruction could have done. Grading seems to be the key to the improvement of our creamery production in Alberta."

As an evidence of the effect of grading on the quality of butter, it is stated that the price of Alberta butter is higher in Alberta than does the price for Ontario butter in that province.

Dairying in Connecticut

J. M. Trueman, Dairyman, Storrs Agr. Exp. St. Conn.

The cheese factory business has practically gone out of existence in Connecticut. We still have a number of creameries and most of them are doing business by modern methods. Milk is bought by weight and paid for by the Babcock test, the farmers receive so many cents a pound for butter fat. The work is very carefully done and the farmer watches the markets closely to see that he receives the proper amount for his butter-fat.

Cream is tested in 30 per cent. cream bottles, a nine gram sample

being weighed out on delicate scales. We have a state law that requires that all Babcock bottles used in creameries for testing milk, that is to be paid for by the test, must be calibrated at the State Experiment Station at New Haven. Most of the butter made in Connecticut creameries is put up in one pound prints and sold in cities. Our state law requires that "16 oz." be printed on the package with letters one-half inch high.

The reason for the great care and exact methods used in Connecticut creameries is the necessity of putting out a first class product in order to get a price that will enable the farmers to produce the milk at a profit. Feeds are high, labor is high, cows are high and the creameries must get about 35c to 40c a pound for butter in order to get the milk.

One creamery near the college averaged to the farmer 38c a pound for butter fat last year, which is the highest average I have heard of. Several others have averaged 35c for fat during the past year. In order to pay the farmer such prices, it is necessary that the very best methods be employed and the best product possible produced.

Factors that Determine Moisture in Butter

L. A. Zufelt, Kingston, Ont.

We can incorporate in butter 15 per cent. of moisture without injuring the quality. I would not advise a butter maker, however, to try and work in moisture unless he has a moisture test.

Several factors tend to increase the percentage of moisture in butter. Butter from a rich cream will have more moisture than that from a poor cream made under the same conditions. If the wash water is too cold or if the butter is worked in a room that is too cold, we will get a tallowy texture and low moisture content. Churn that has only half of its capacity of cream in it will give a butter that is lacking in moisture. Anything that delays the butter from the time it separates into granules keeps out the moisture. It is commonly believed that we should churn until the butter is in lumps. In my experience this does not increase moisture, and injures the quality. Churns of small diameter are to be preferred where a large moisture content is aimed at.

Prevent Mold on Butter

C. L. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Alberta

With the advent of the warm weather we shall soon hear a good deal of the trade about moldy butter unless creameries start out to fight that enemy "mold" in a determined and systematic manner. It is a well-known fact that mold-infected butter becomes unsalable in a comparatively short time and involves not only heavy financial losses and unpleasant business relations, but also a serious loss of prestige standing on the market of the person or firm who make and sell such butter.

Science tells us that mold is a plant, though of a very low order. Like other plants, it grows from seed, called spores. Mold spores abound in the air around us, and given favorable conditions and a suitable medium they will settle and grow. Dampness, bad ventilation, medium temperatures, and absence of light favor the growth of mold, but the opposite conditions retard or even stop its growth.

Dryness, good ventilation, and light in the workroom add greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the workers, so there should be no need of specially urging anyone to apply these conditions in creamery work for the purpose merely of preventing the growth of mold. These conditions should also be provided in the places used for

storing supplies such as salt, packing age, parchment paper, etc. The use of lime for whitewashing walls and ceilings and for scrubbing floors and utensils and floors will be found helpful in keeping the creamery and utensils in a sanitary condition, free from mold.

High temperatures to control mold may be employed in the form of boiling water with or without the addition of lime or washing soda for the purpose of scalding floors and also in the daily re-tiling of the brine in which the parchment liners and print wrappers are prepared.

Dairy Record Centres

Officials in connection with the extension work of the Dairy Division Ottawa, are now located in Peterborough, Lanark and Oxford counties, Ontario, and St. Hyacinthe and Brome, Quebec, and at Kensington, P.E.I. They are gathering specific information as to the existing condition of the dairy industry in the districts. Each district is termed a dairy record centre. Each farmer within a certain area is called on, and there will be obtained from him many facts as to the number of acres cultivated and the type of the farm, the number of cows, and the quantity, the weight of milk sent to the factory, the milk used at home, the cost of feed, and so on. When these statements are compiled there will be definite and valuable information for the encouragement of other dairymen. It is intended to follow up this work closely for a number of years both in these and other sections.

The recorders are paying special attention to the encouragement of cow testing in these districts; they are already collecting weights and tests of about 4000 cows, so that it is evident that a tremendous impetus is being given to cow testing by this new force.

A special bulletin on cow testing is available to all applicants. Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. When applying, state the number of cows, and whether forms are wanted for weighing daily, or for only three days each month.—C. F. Vaisey, in Charge of Records, Ottawa, Ont.

The Farmer and Mr. Borden

(Concluded from page 11)

creasing from year to year in face of a hostile tariff, which makes it less profitable to all engaged in it. This trade with the United States, which of the conditions already stated, will expand immensely. Why should that great open market now offered us be refused to the whole range of history? The trouble where the tariff furnishes no example where the offer of such a market under such conditions was refused by any nation."

Questions and Answers on Buttermaking

One of the recent books written by the well known dairy authority DR. MAXER DOW contains just such information as you need to know about buttermaking. You probably know a lot about buttermaking now. You can do the man, the boy, the girl, the woman, the farmer and wherefore?

The men in demand to-day are the men who do this to the best advantage. An occasion requires tell why and how to do it.

This book by Dr. Puhlow contains a vast fund of information you ought to know. It answers all your questions about buttermaking and instructs you on many things you never knew before about why to do this or that and how to make it.

Place yourself in a class with the progressive dairy men by buying this book. You cannot tell at what hour you will need it, but you will get it. You will need it if you are master of the information it contains who can tell what position you may enable you to command some day!

60 CENTS

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Cheese

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department on all matters relating to cheese making and to suggest suitable for discussion. Address letters to the Cheese Department.

"Importer"

Editor, Farm and Dairy:—I have a few words in regard to the article in your issue of June 15th, headed "Importer." I am sure that you are all aware of the fact that there is a growing room in Canada, and this is a question as to whether we are to have had many "ends" in Canada, in the sequence of the price which has been a much so, that we are taking home



A Well Equipped

The Casel can may well equip Western Ontario, France, the maker of the cheese in preference. Canadians are in favor of the planation of the cheese in a cold, being checked in moisture exudate, a few weeks here, chief.

IN FAVOR OF

We are as cord curing as Mr. R. atmosphere is dry kept a sufficient boxed and shipped to the market for a few days, them at a low to be them to turn looking for the it. That "the cond round the cheese room are as near these under which and Scotch should be quite true, but borne in mind, the Canadian cheese tory, the home-made at least a week, it is not as good as it is practically an simply swathed in that evaporation all the time.

In your opinion the "wet ends" not in doing curing and cold



To live is not to live for one's self alone; let us help one another.—Menander.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Eliza Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside. Her son, Tom, is a rising doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Mother Mayberry's remedies. Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martin Luther Haselway, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingate discovers she is coming to care for Tom Mayberry, and he realizes that his strongest desire is to be able to restore her. Miss Wingate upon one occasion that she is so happy, it does not matter if she should never sing again; and upon hearing this Dr. Mayberry tells her that although he does not know why he knows he is going to give her back her voice. Many calls for Mother Mayberry's remedies are made, but she is always up and ready to respond to them. The sewing circle meets with Mother Mayberry, and whose table and philosophic kindness are as usual bountifully served to her guests. Miss Wingate tells Tom the story of her early years. Tom goes off to the city early in the morning without telling Miss Wingate know. Every one in the Providence neighborhood attends the wedding of pretty Bettie Pratt the preparations for which were supervised by Mother Mayberry. That night Tom confesses to Miss Wingate that he loves her.

"NOT a bit, anywhere," answered Miss Wingate, with the burr all gone from her soft voice. "Is it true?"

"Dear me, I can't hardly stand it to hear you speak, it is so sweet!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry, in positive rapture, and again the tears filled her eyes, while her face crinkled up in a dimpled smile. "I don't see nothing where the mocking birds will hear you, please, 'cause they'll begin to hatch out a dumb race from plumb discouragement. Come out on the porch where it's so hot, but I'm a-holding on to you to keep you from flying up into one of the trees. I'm a-going to set about building a cage for you right—"

"Now, didn't I tell you about that slippy-ellum!" came in a positively triumphant voice to greet them as they stepped out of the front door. Mrs. Peavey was ascending the steps all out of breath, her decorous hat awry, and her eyes snapping with excitement. "Course I don't think this can be no positive cure and like as not you'll wake up to-morrow with your voice all gone dry again, but if were the slippy-ellum that done it!"

"I think it must have helped some," answered the singer lady in the clear voice that still retained a wondrous note of meekness to her neighbor.

"Course it did! Tom Mayberry's experimenting couldn'ter done it no real good. His mother were giving that biled bark for some throat for thirty years and it was me that remembered it. But it were a pity that you done it at the grave; that were Miss Bostick's funeral and not your'n. Now look at everybody a-coming up the Road with no grieving left at all!"

"Oh, Hettie Ann," exclaimed Mother Mayberry in quick distress, "it are a mean sorrow that can't open its arms to hold joy tender. Think what it do mean to the child and—Look at Bettie!"

And indeed it was a sight to behold the pretty mother of the seven-year-old child, as she came walking like a full-rigged ship. Miss Winate flew down the steps to meet her and in a few seconds was enveloped and involved with little Heester in an embrace that threatened to be disastrous to all concerned. Iudie Pike was close behind and making a grab on her own part.

stood holding the end of the singer lady's sash in her one hand while Teether, from her other arm, caught at the brand ribbons and squealed with delight. The abashed Pattie hung over the front gate and Buck grinned in the rear.

"Lawsy me, child," Mrs. Hoover laughed and sobbed as she patted the singer lady on the back, little Hoover anywhere he came upmost and includ-



The Old Deacon and Eliza, Hand in hand.

ed Teether and Judy also in the demonstration, "I feel like it would take two to hold me down! You sure sing with as much style as you dress! And to think such a thing have happened to all of us here in Providence. We won't never need that phonygraph we are all a-hankering after now.

Speak up to the child, Judy Pike!"

"I don't need to," answered the more self-contained Sister Pike, "she knows how I'm rejoicing for her. Just look at Mr. Hoover and Ez Pike a-grinning across the street at her, and here do come the Squire and Miss Tutt, walking along together for the first time I almost ever seed 'em."

"Whereup," wheezed the Squire, "I done come up here to give up on the subject of that Tom Mayberry! I done a long look or talk like he have got any sense, girl, but he ain't no great doctor anywhere from Harph Hills to California or Alaska. He have got good remedies for all. He reckon you are one of the hot water kind, but he can give bitters, too. You'd better keep him to the bitters though for safety."

"There now! You all have done heard the top testimony for Tom Mayberry," exclaimed Mother, fairly running over with joy.

"Glory!" was the one word that rose to the surface of Mrs. Tutt's emotions but it expressed her state of heat and caused the Squire to peer at her, with uneasiness, as if expecting an outburst of exhortation on the next breath. Mrs. Mayberry's experienced eye also caught the threatened downpour and she hastened to admonish the group of women.

"Sakes, you all!" she exclaimed, untwining the strings of her bonnet energetically, "they won't be super-cooked on the Road if we don't go get about it. A snack dinner were given the men and such always calls for the putting on of the big pot and the little kettle for supper. Miss Elinory will be here for you all to eat up to-morrow morning, like a wind storm. Go on everybody!"

"Oh," exclaimed Mother Mayberry, as she stood on the top step looking down at them all, "look how the sun have come out on us all, with its happiness after the sorrow we have known this 'day. I thank you, one and all, for your feeling with me and my daughter Elinory. The rejoicing of friends are a soft wind to folks' spirit

And with more congratulations to the singer lady, laughs with Mother Mayberry, and the return of a sister two with Mrs. Peavey, the country women dispersed to their own roof tops. The sorrow that had come and they had endured for the night now they were ready to rise up and meet joy for the morning. In the children of nature, the emotions of their eternal balance and the sense of the proportions of life is instinctively true.

"Look honey-beard, who's coming!" said Mother Mayberry, just as she was turning to set herself in her rocking chair, tired out as she was with the strain of the long day. "Run, meet 'em at the gate!"

And up Providence Road came the old Deacon and Eliza hand in hand, with Martin Luther trailing warily behind them. When she saw Miss Wingate at the gate, Eliza, for the first time during the day, loosened her forward to hide her head on the singer lady's breast as her thin little arms clasped around her convulsively.

"Now," she wailed, "Miss' Bostick are dead and I'm gone away, too. Can't you stay a little longer? Will you stand to let you go out? Poor Doctor Tom! Please, oh, please!"

"Hush, darling, I'm never going to leave you Providence as Miss Wingate, as she hugged the small pioneer as closely as possible and held out one hand to the Deacon as he came to beseech them. "I'm going to stay and sing for you and the Deacon whenever you want me—if it will help!"

"Child," said the old patriarch, with an ineffable sweetness shining from his sad old face, "out of my affliction I come to add my blessing to what the Lord has given to you this day. And in that mercy as a special dispensation to me and to you, as it came when you were performing in His offices for us. No sweeter strain could come from the choir invisible that she hears this night, and if she knows she repeats that it will be given at other times to me, to feed my lonely soul."

"The songs are yours when you want them," said the singer girl in her sweet bewilderment as he held his hand in hers gently. "And it is true what the Deacon says, they ain't no help like music," said Mother Mayberry who had come down the walk and stood leaning against the gate near them. "A song can tote comfort from heart to heart when words wouldn't have no meaning. It's a high calling, child and have to be answered with a high life."

"I know Pattie and Aunt Prissy will let you always sing in the choir if Deacon asks 'em," said Eliza in a practical voice as she again took the hand of the Deacon's hand. "And Mr. Peavey are a-going to buy a piano for Aunt Prissy when they get married and sometimes you can sing by it if Doctor Tom can't save up enough to get you one. But I want Deacon to come home now, 'cause he are tired."

And without more ado she departed with her docile charge, leaving the fastidious Martin Luther with his hands clasped in Mother Mayberry's.

"Mother," faltered Miss Winate, as she and Mother Mayberry were slowly ascending the steps, assisting the almost paralyzed young missionary to mount between them, "where do you suppose—he is?"

For some minutes back the singer lady had been growing pale at the realization that the Doctor had not come to her since she had left his side in the churchyard and her eyes were beginning to show a deep hurt.

"I don't know, Elinory, and I've been a-wondering," answered Mother Mayberry as she sank down on the top step and took the tired child in her arms.

(To be continued.)

The Upwar

The Overcom

No. 14

God is a Spirit.—John Know ye not that you of God and that the dwell in you?—

The life of the victorian is a life of victory. At its highest a only a victory over self position, such as pride and selfishness, but difficulties as well. I such as fault is not we profess but in our loving its teachings.

During the past few has been made to his department wherein looks that endeavor to passages of Scripture each of us attain grace if we will but strive right way, are at fault pointed out that these earthly success undid himself dissuaded we forms of earthly advantage while on earth is not eternity, that wealth, strong spiritually, wrong sins, and that the on for each of us is to m estimate that work would have us do, an ordinance of His will



The Upward Look

The Overcoming Life
No. 14

God is a Spirit.—John 4:24.
God is love.—I John 4:8.
Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?—I Corinthians 3:16.
The life of the true, earnest Christian is a life of victory all along the line. At its highest and best it is not only a victory over sins of the disposition, such as pride, bad temper and selfishness, but over temporal difficulties as well. If our life is not such, the fault is not in the religion we profess but in our method of following its teachings.
During the past few weeks an effort has been made to show through this department wherein those modern books that endeavor to prove, often by passages of Scripture, that we may each of us attain great earthly success if we will but strive for it in the right way, are at fault. It has been pointed out that these books emphasize earthly success unduly, that Christ Himself disdained wealth, and all forms of earthly advancement, that while on earth we are building for eternity, that wealth, unless we are strong spiritually, will lead us into sins, and that the one supreme duty for each of us is to make sure that we are doing that work which Christ would have us do, and that the performance of His will for us is our

chief aim in life. Once, however, we understand these points thoroughly, and we feel assured that Christ is assisting us in our various undertakings—which should all be for His honor and glory—then it is that we may go forward with the utmost confidence, expecting to accomplish great things in His strength.

Here it is that the books previously mentioned put to shame many professing Christians. Their authors have caught a larger and clearer vision of God's will for us than is enjoyed by most of us, and they announce it with a faith and assurance of better things to come to which the human heart naturally responds. We all feel and realize that there are higher and grander achievements in life to which we have not yet attained, and it is but natural in view of the assurance that God loves us to believe that He desires to give us those things for which we long, if we will but strive to live and do better ourselves. The authors of these books are so positive in their assertions that we have great God-given powers within us, if we will but develop them, that thousands of weak-hearted, discouraged people after reading their words of cheer, receive fresh inspiration and are led to strive earnestly and with greater faith to make more of their lives.

It is no easy matter to say just where the average Christian is at fault in this respect. Most of us live in an atmosphere charged with a too great consciousness of our own defects, and thus we miss the inspiration that comes from a vision of God's infinite power and love. Could we

but think less of self and more of God we would soon feel new powers seeking expression through us, and we would move on to greater and yet greater accomplishments. Let us, therefore, as a foretaste of better things to come, remember what we are told in our text this week, that God is the Spirit of Love, that our bodies are His temple, and that He lives within us, and let us strive, ever more and more, to yield our spirits to the influence of His in order that His Spirit of Love may dominate us, and thus banish all fear and anxiety from our minds so that we may always live at our best. During the next few weeks we trust to be permitted to develop this thought more fully through this department of Farm and Dairy.—I. H. N.

Cooperative Laundry

I have had in mind a plan for a laundry to serve the women on the farms.

Could it not be run as are the stock cheese factories, each family taking so much stock to erect and equip the building which would not have to be large or expensive? A good, soft water supply would be necessary and boiler to heat and dry the clothes. Also power enough to drive the wash machine and mangle. The hand ironing could be returned and done in the homes if expense was too much to employ a hand ironer.

The heavy work is what the women should be relieved of, and now when so many farmers are in the dairy

business, the men's overalls and jackets should be washed often. They are too heavy for the ordinary woman to do.

Such a laundry requires very little help to run and do all the washing within a five mile radius.

Probably a man and his wife or a good smart woman and boy could manage to run it with the use of a horse and wagon two days a week. The extra expense could easily be made up by the women in raising more chickens, fruit, etc. or in doing their own sewing.

This would be a good problem for the Women's Institute to solve. A committee could be appointed to write to the firms supplying laundry outfits. Information could be got from the local town laundries.—T. N.

Plants in Bedrooms.—Few people know how injurious it is to sleep in a room with plants or flowers. All bulb plants, especially lilies, jasminto, laurels, and any strong-scented bloom lead the air with their perfume, which, though pleasant in small quantities, becomes heavy and sickening after a time, and produces headache and drowsiness on waking, and sometimes more serious ills. Curiously enough, fruit has the same effect, so should never be kept in a bedroom, which ought to be as airy as possible. It is really advisable to have the windows wide open all day long, and partially so at night, during both summer and winter if the inmate can stand it.



Always the cookbook says:
"Sift Your Flour."
No lumps, you see. *Aerates* the flour, making it lighter.
Put **FIVE ROSES** in your sifter.
Never soft and sticky—never lumpy, musty, woolly.
Never coarse.
Milled superfine from *Manitoba's* grandest wheat.
Fine, granular, very dry.
Nothing remains in the sifter—**FIVE ROSES** is free, heavy.
And your bread is more porous, more yielding, more appetizing.
And more *Digestible*.
Because the particles are finer, easier to get at by the stomach juices.
Use this very fine flour—*superfine*.
FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

Most Wholesome of Sweets*

Thomas P. Hallock.

"Eat thou honey, because it is good" is the advice we are given in the Bible. Indeed all through holy writ we are reminded that honey is a good of great purity and delicious to the taste.

One of the items sent by Jacob to his unrecognized son Joseph, then ruler of all Egypt, was honey.

Formerly honey was the principal sweet. It is only within a short span of years that sugar products have come into general use, and it is indeed unfortunate for the health of our bodies that the liberal consumption of nature's first and purest sweet has been in a measure superseded.

Not only is honey the most wholesome of all sweets, but it is the most delicious. No preparation of man

*This article is published at the request of Mr. W. F. Whitestone of Victoria, B. C., Ont., a bee-keeper, who frequently contributes to Farm and Dairy.

can equal the delicately flavored product of the hive. Millions of flowers are brought to us in trillite, presenting their tiny cups of dainty nectar to be gathered by the busy trippers; and when they have brought it to the proper consistency, and stored it in the wonderfully wrought waxen cells, and sealed it with coverings of snowy whiteness, no more tempting dish can grace the table at the most lavish banquet; and yet its cost is so moderate that it may well find its place on the tables of the common people every day in the week.

Honey is one food product whose price, not being strictly-controlled, varies a little. In late years the cost of nearly every delicacy and practically every necessity of life has increased. Honey alone may be had at almost the same low price it cost in your childhood days, and it is just as delicious, too; indeed in many cases it may be a matter of real economy to lessen the butter bill by letting honey in part take its place. One pound of honey will go as far as a pound of butter; and if both articles be of the best quality the honey will cost the less of the two.

Often a prime article of extracted honey equal to comb honey in every respect, except its flavor, can be obtained for half the price of butter, or less. Butter is at its best only when "fresh"; while honey properly kept remains indefinitely good—no need to hurry it, although the way for fear it may become rancid.

Produce your own honey! Make a start in beekeeping this year. Clean up a small corner in the back yard—invest in a beginner's outfit and join the ranks of practical beekeepers—hale and hearty out-of-door folks who take keenest pleasure in their close communion with the wonderful workings of nature as exemplified by the busy little honey bee.

The Joy of Living

"Life is just a disappointment," said a woman who had really a great deal to make for happiness.

"Then you do not live right!" answered her friend, a woman who had borne much—she disgraced for one she loved—with fortitude.

"Do you mean to tell me every one can be really happy?" exclaimed the woman.

"I am!" answered the friend. "And you have taught my children to be."

"Teach me, too, if you can."

"My dear, you have got to learn to enjoy every little bit, and just one bit at a time. When you waken be glad you can get up—that you need not be chained to a bed of sickness or pain. Enjoy preparing the breakfast; it is really the finest meal of the day if you take it happily.

"Watch the out-of-doors, and see its beauties—the majesty of the storm, the caressing sunshine and singing birds, the glorious sunset; if you chanced to be travelling in a foreign country, you might see these same things and call them wonderful."

"Enjoy each piece of work as it comes. Nothing is really bad to do if we think right about it. Some of it is a little strenuous, but think of the beauty of the crown of ironed clothes, of rows of smooth ironed garments, of glistening windows and dishes, of well made beds and well-dusted furniture!

"Once there seemed no happiness in

the world for me. But I determined to get happiness out of mere living. I made my bed with exquisite care, so that I loved to get into it at night. I set my table as if for a guest, and I learned to enjoy my simple food. I liked my new clothes, however simple they were, and my household furnishings however inexpensive.

"I enjoyed my neighbors, and my own family. I enjoyed every book and magazine as if it were the only one I possessed. I enjoyed my simple recreations as if they were rarely unusual. What gratifies me most is that the children have fallen into the same habit. 'Nice bed,' they say, and pat a her pillow. But she settles down contentedly, and drops off to sleep. It is not a disappointment for her to go to bed!"

"Let's have a picnic, Mother," Robert is very apt to say. Then we pack a basket of plain, wholesome food and sally forth. We have no horse or power, but a bicycle, to travel, but we walk or row to some secluded spot, gather sticks for a fire, and cook our simple meal. We get a repining word. We all enjoy it thoroughly.

"Both boys and girls enjoy all sorts of weather; all sorts of experiences. The girls take actual delight in seeing how pretty they can make their inexpensive gowns. The boys are proud when they can add some home comfort from their little workshop.

"There will, of course, be troubles for each of us. But if we persistently enjoy each minute of the day as it comes, there will be little time left for repining—and repining never helps a misfortune." The Housekeeper's word. We all enjoy it.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

SOFT GINGER CAKE
Two eggs, one and one-half cups of molasses, three tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of milk, one teaspoon of soda and two of cream of tartar.

FRIED CAKES
Three eggs, two and one-half cups sweet milk, two sugar, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, one of soda, a spices to taste; roll out and cut in shapes, and fry in boiling lard; while hot dip in fine sugar.

CORN BREAKFAST CAKES
One and one-half cups sweet milk, two of flour, one of corn meal, two eggs beaten light, butter size of an egg, tablespoon of baking powder mixed in flour; Lake in corn pan, and have them hot before putting in the mixture; cook quarter of an hour in a quick oven.

FIG CAKE
For the white part: Take two cups of sugar, two of flour, two thirds of a cup of brown sugar, butter size of walnut, one cup flour, one chopped figs, one-half cup sweet milk, one egg, one teaspoon baking powder; when done place the fig cake between the light cake, with a little frosting.

Outside leaves of lettuce, if boiled, chopped, drained and served on toast like spinach are delicious.

A discolored beanpot may be restored to its original cleanliness by letting buttermilk stand in it for a day or so.

The Sewing Room
Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and send for 25¢. Give age; for adults, give bust measurements for waists, and waist measures for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

FANCY PEASANT BLOUSE, 75c
The peasant blouse is the latest thing opening at the moment. This one is made of pretty collar and cuffs. It can be worn with or without a gump, and is admirably serving a double purpose.
The blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 31, yards 32 or 34, yards 34 inches wide, yard 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards of handkerchief trimming.
Facing and under collar will be needed 1/2 yard of all-over lace will be needed. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.




CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS, 75c
The above pattern can be made in two ways. As the dress is made, the edges are cut to the under side, and it can be laid out perfectly flat and so to a certain extent in ease, but if preferred the edges can be sewed together in dressings and Bodice, either case, the dress is designed to be worn over the blouse, and the waist line by means of a belt. In the bodice the lining is trimmed.



SIX GORED SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 75c
The skirt, made with extensions on front and back gored which form the trimming is one of the newest and smartest both for young girls and for their elders. The extensions are overlapped, and allow effective use of buttons, or other trimming, and the skirt goes plain and either with high or natural waist line.
For the 15 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 30, or 34 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards.
This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 15, and 18 years of age.



PLAIN BLOUSE OR UNDERSLIP, 75c
Such a plain blouse as this one serves almost a numberless uses. It can be made in a 11 1/2 x 14 1/2 size with square or round neck and with shorter sleeves.
For a woman of medium size 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 31, yards 32 or 34, or 1 1/2 yards 40 inches wide.
This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.



June 29, 1911
OUR FARMER
Correspondence
PRINCE EDWARD
KINGS CO.,
LOWER MONTAQUE,
is completed with the
Weather was a fine
work. On June 8th we
fall this spring, a second
It will be continued
Everything is backward
crop, which is now sett
the present time promi
in the history of the p
are worth 40c a bu.; out
10-6. A. A.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO.
Belleville, June 28
well during bloomi
poor setting of fruit and
fruit crop are light to
and fall varieties will
be no plums—F. S. Wa
COOPER FALLS, O.
no fall in this part.
fair average. We grow
cane, pear and hawtho
about 30 bu.; to timo
to 30 bu.; 40; to acre
to J. J.

HALDIMAND CO.
DUNVILLE, June 28
Haldimand Co. promi
average. Most of the
have been very v
spring, and being ca
so to a certain exte
quality what we ack
early apple crop prom
diseases and Bodice
of Spys there are
Many orchards have
diseases usually from
gave them little or n
of the crop, therefore
if the farmer is the lo
the more he will get i
of value—Chas. H. H


BRANT CO.
BERFORD, June 28—T
light; probably shorter
early and fall apples ar
and most winter sort
will be good. There ar
country where great
apples by the Rose h
of foliage and fruit
cherries are light—F. M.

PERTH CO.
ELMA, June 28—1
what better. Some time
Dairy correspondent inf
fall wheat was almost
strong. Spring crop
looked better. Small
apples will be plentiful,
are scarce—W. S. A.

GREY CO.
KILNITHY, June 28
poor, especially Duches
good. Cherries and plum
Fall wheat, where not
be a heavy crop, but
it was winter killed. S
looked better and corn
the shape—Alex. Gamm

ESSEX CO.
AENKER, June 28—1
promising, with the ex
which will be a little l
long drought during M
ting is practically the
much larger area this
previous year. The cut
considerable losses. In
their ravages have abou
crop is making a good
been cultivated one an
strong. Hogs are read
prior; they are 87 a ew
are 812; small lots of
ket, 814; wheat, 92—

THE CONNOR BALL-BEARING WASHER
Is the Perfect Washer that gives satisfaction, and that is guaranteed. Easy to run, runs on Ball Bearings, and washes everything from handkerchiefs to the very articles with rapidity and thoroughness. You will be astonished to see how perfectly clean every article will be. Do not do another washing in the old "back-breaking" way when you can supply you with a washer that will out-wash-day in half. Write for literature. J. H. CONNOR & SON, LIMITED, OTTAWA, ONT.



CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS
carefully selected, arriving every Monday. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario.
ARTS, EDUCATION, THEOLOGY, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, including ENGINEERING.

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

ARTS SUMMER SESSION
July 3rd to August 11th.

For Calendars write the Registrar, G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ontario.

School of Mining
A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Affiliated to Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

- Mining and Metallurgy.
- Chemistry and Mineralogy.
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Electrical Engineering.
- Civil Engineering.
- Mechanical Engineering.
- Sanitary Engineering.
- Power Development.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINGS CO., P. E. I.
LOWER MONTAGUE, June 19—Seedling is completed with the exception of turnip. Feather is very good. No work for work. On June 9th we had our first rainfall this spring, a second on the 16th and a third on the 23rd. The soil is continuing to dry. Everything is backward except the fruit crop, which is now setting and which at the present time promises to be the best in the history of the province. Potatoes are worth 40c a bu.; oats, 35c to 40c; eggs, 12c-14c. A. A.

ONTARIO.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

BELLEVEILLE, June 26—Very dry weather during blooming time caused a poor setting of fruit and prospects for the fruit crop are light to medium. Summer and fall varieties will be best. There will be no plums—F. S. Wallbridge.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

COOPER'S FALLS, June 26—We grow no alfalfa in this part. Corn has been a fair average. We grow mostly wheat, oats, peas and clover. Best average about 30 bu. to the acre; oats, 40; peas, 15 to 20; barley, 40; timothy hay about 1 1/2 tons to the acre; clover about the same.—M. J.

HALDIMAND CO., ONT.

DUNNVILLE, June 26—The apple crop in Haldimand Co. promises to be below the average. Most of the orchardists, however, have been very active in pruning, spraying, and taking care of their trees; so certain extent we will make up in quality what we lack in quantity. The early apple crop promises to be good. Greening and Baldwin set fairly well, but of Rapps there are practically none. Many orchards have been rented in this district. Usually fruit growers who formerly gave them little or no care. The quality of the crop, therefore, will improve, even if the farmer is the loser, and the object here will get the best methods will be of value.—Chas. H. Weaver.

BRANT CO., ONT.

BURFORD, June 26—The apple crop is light; probably lighter than last season. Early and fall apples are almost a failure and most winter sorts are light. Quality will be good. There are some places in the county where great damage is being done by the rose beetles stripping trees of foliage and fruit. Plums, pears and cherries are light—F. M. Lewis.

PERTH CO., ONT.

ELMA, June 21—I never saw the fall wheat better. Some time ago a Farm and Dairy correspondent informed you that fall wheat was almost a failure. He was wrong. Spring wheat never looked better. Small fruits and early apples will be plentiful, but winter apples are scarce.—W. A. S.

GREY CO., ONT.

KILBYTH, June 26—Fall apples will be good, especially Duchesse; winter apple poor. Cherries and plums are a failure. Fall wheat, not more than last year, and it was winter killed. Spring grain never looked better and corn and roots are in the shape—Alex. Gammie.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

ARNER, June 26—All crops are very promising, with the exception of hay, which will be a little lighter owing to the long drought during May. Tobacco setting is practically finished. There is a much larger area this year than in any previous year. The cutworms worked considerably havoc on the early setting, but their ravages have about ceased, and the crop is making a good start. Corn has been cultivated once and in some cases once more. Hogs are steadily advancing in price; they are \$7 a cwt. Baled timothy hay is \$12; small lots on the local market, \$14; wheat, 48c.—A. A.

NIPISSENG DIST. ONT.

WALL TAY BERG, June 10—So far the spring has been remarkably good for crops. Hay on the 5th Concession is two weeks high. Wheat is showing up as equally well. At present Mr. M. Hewitt is busy with his gang of men building camps and getting in material for 10 miles of collection roads to be built this year. The majority of the old settlers are working on this road. In a short while Mr. Mackintosh of Earton intends to put up a sawmill to cut one to one and a half million feet a season, and with him will

be a storekeeper. The T. N. O. Railway has kindly granted a stopping-place, a siding, and a freight house, nos. 213, and so with railway conveniences and public roads the pioneer days are passing—and none too soon. In ten years or there will be farms here worth tenfold the value of farms in Old Ontario, the growth being so rapid and so thick.—P. G. M.

MANITOBA.

DAUPHIN, June 26—We have 40 head of Ayrshires and grades and milk 25 to 35. Our herd bull is Bright Lad of Burnside, bred by E. R. Gross. We have made an experiment at growing corn, and it has proved very satisfactory, the main difficulty being to get time to harvest it. From two acres of fax last year we harvested 40 bushels, worth \$2 a bushel. We prepared the land by skin plowing in the fall, manuring in the winter, harrowing in the spring, plowing well the 4th of June, and sowing half a bushel to the acre. Fax pays—J. J. Dunfield.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHILLIWACK, June 14—Crops are looking A. L. The worms are bothering the trees, but spraying is fixing them. Grass is plentiful. Horses give promise of a great crop. Some alfalfa has been cut, but it is not plentiful.—J. C.

BOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS
 Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, all of whose members are residents of the Dominion. Items of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Mr. P. J. Saly, Lachine Rapids, Quebec, for sale a young Holstein bull ready for service that should give a good account of himself. This is one of the best bred bulls in Canada, sound, bialing the blood of four of the greatest sires of the breed, viz., King of the Pontiac, King Segis, Paul Beets of the Count De Kol, and Paul Beets De Kol. The dam of the bull at two years and three months made five fine calves in 20 days and exactly 12 months after made over 23 lbs. and was only dry two weeks in poor condition, and that also in the terrible heat in May. He is an extra fine individual and fit to head any herd.

OFFICIAL RECORD FOR APRIL

Helena Keyes (597) at 2y. 11m. 15d. of age; 16.08 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.11 lbs. butter; 41.8 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.
 Myrtle De Kol Wayne (10582) at 2y. 11m. 19d. of age; 16.05 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.05 lbs. butter; 44.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Orrin Strader, Brinston, Ont.
 Floatie Pieterji Mechtliche (34768) at 2y. 6m. 14d. of age; 14.56 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.35 lbs. butter; 35.00 lbs. milk. Owned by A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont.
 Lyndia Inca Veeman (14867) at 2y. 2m. 16d. of age; 12.98 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.22 lbs. butter; 41.56 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.
 Lady Xanthe De Kol (10134) at 2y. 11m. 14d. of age; 12.86 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.7 lbs. butter; 38.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. F. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont.
 Pearl Lilledale (14886) at 2y. 2m. 14d. of age; 12.52 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.56 lbs. butter; 35.1 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.
 Countess Akkrum (15071) at 12.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.38 lbs. butter; 37.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Orrin Strader, Brinston, Ont.
 Ottilie Hengerveld (11804) at 2y. 10m. 13d. of age; 12.32 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.15 lbs. butter; 33.00 lbs. milk. Owned by B. E. Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont.
 Queen Anne Teake Lady (12020) at 1y. 10m. 17d. of age; 11.99 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.95 lbs. butter; 284.65 lbs. milk. Owned by S. Lemson, Lynden, Ont.
 Calamity Teake De Kol (11811) at 2y. 2m. 21d. of age; 11.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.89 lbs. butter; 381.06 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.
 Sunnyside Sneek (10256) at 2y. 10m. 5d. of age; 11.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.89 lbs. butter; 314.15 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.
 Tone (10220) at 2y. 11m. 6d. of age; 11.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.67 lbs. butter; 331.4 lbs. milk. Owned by T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg, Ont.


Lady Annie Johanna (13047) at 1y. 10m. 14d. of age; 11.00 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.5 lbs. butter; 325.5 lbs. milk. Owned by J. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont.
 Bettina 3rd (11991) at 2y. 6m. 15d. of age; 10.99 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.73 lbs. butter; 327.92 lbs. milk. Owned by Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ont.
 Excelior Lady De Kol 4th (10617) at 2y. 2m. 16d. of age; 10.98 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.72 lbs. butter; 324.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Ashton Force, Ortel, Ont.
 Starlight Calamity Poach (12452) at 2y. 1d. of age; 10.84 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.56 lbs. butter; 303.1 lbs. milk. Owned by W. F. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont.
 Eunice Clay Agnes 2nd (13540) at 1y. 11m. 6d. of age; 10.66 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.32 lbs. butter; 251.6 lbs. milk. Owned by C. F. Smith, Scotland, Ont.
 Nellie Queen (16569) at 2y. 6m. 15d. of age; 10.26 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.83 lbs. butter; 287.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Thomas Goodson, Manhard, Ont.
 Cassie De Kol Wayne (15082) at 2y. 10m. 25d. of age; 10.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.68 lbs. butter; 417.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Edward Baker, Winchester, Ont.
 Meadowbrook Queen Korndyke (15463) at 2y. 1m. 15d. of age; 9.46 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.85 lbs. butter; 275.51 lbs. milk. Owned by A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont.
 Tolsti Goheue (13087) at 2y. 2m. 22d. of age; 9.33 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.26 lbs. butter; 363.3 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Light, Strathroyville, Ont.
 Molly May's Beets De Kol (16565) at 2y. 11m. 11d. of age; 9.24 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.15 lbs. butter; 355.2 lbs. milk. Owned by E. C. Gilbert, Payne's Mills, Ont.
 Cecilia Beets De Kol (11614) at 2y. 11m. 25d. of age; 8.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.94 lbs. butter; 321.68 lbs. milk. Owned by E. C. Gilbert, Payne's Mills, Ont.
 Rosewood Agnes De Kol (12740) at 1y. 4m. 8d. of age; 8.53 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.42 lbs. butter; 223.2 lbs. milk. Owned by M. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont.
 Snowdrop Johanna Sell (12687) at 1y. 8m. 21d. of age; 8.32 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.40 lbs. butter; 229.00 lbs. milk. Owned by M. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont.
 Hillview Queen Bonheur (12740) at 1y. 11m. 2d. of age; 8.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.93 lbs. butter; 251.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.
 G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

GOSSIP

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
 The Cattle Premium list of the International Dairy Show has just come from the printer, and is being mailed to breeders and exhibitors as rapidly as possible. The total amount in prize money figures up to practically \$10,000, being twice as much as was given by any former dairy show. In addition to the prize money, there are a half dozen solid silver cups, medals, etc. The floor plans for machinery exhibits will be ready for distribution in a few weeks, and manufacturers of dairy machinery are already asking for information regarding any former dairy show. Cattle premium lists and floor plans for machinery exhibits may be obtained by writing direct to the International Dairy Show Association, 71 Sentinel Building, Milwaukee.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Whollen, Round, and Thick Wind of the Throat—can be removed.

ABSORBINE

 Also any Buncher Swelling, No matter how large, and any horse up at work, or for labor, will be relieved in 12 hours.
 ABSORBINE, J. H. Liniment for manking Blisters, Swellings, Itch, and other Skin Diseases. Vials, 25c. 40c. and \$1.00 a bottle at druggists or by mail from W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 112, Lyons and Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

WINDMILLS


 Towers tilted every five feet apart and double braced.
 Grain Grinders
 Pumps
 Tanks
 Gas and Gasoline Engines
 Concrete Mixers
 Write for Catalogues
GOULD, SHAPLEY & NIJR CO., LIMITED
 BRANTFORD - CANADA
 BRANCH OFFICE
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 15 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
 Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.
 In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate five acres.
 A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the land in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.
 W. W. W.
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 All Unauthorised reproductions of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railviens in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

W. H. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Room 100 Temple Building
 Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.
 During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

TWO in ONE
is what you have in the
Stratford Rope Extension LADDER

The rope is so arranged that by unsnapping it from the top section the ladder can be separated to form two single ladders. The hooks automatically lock at every round and unlock between the rounds. These ladders are strong, light, easily operated, durable, and convenient, a necessity around the house and farm buildings. Write us to-day for Catalogue H for full description and price

THE STRATFORD MFG. CO. LIMITED
STRA'FORD, ONT.
We make all kinds of ladders, Lawn and Porch Swings and Seals.

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

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

HARDWOOD ASRES—Best fertilizer in use.—George Sibley, Peterboro, Ont.

150 ACRES FOR SALE—107 A. OON. 5 Lobe Township; good bullocks; half mile from school and post office; ten miles from London; convenient to railways; good soil, good water. Arcibald McTeghan, Lobe, Ontario.

PIGS & CALVES WANTED

Farm and Dairy
would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Chester White Boars, Ayrshire Heifer Calves, and Holstein Heifer Calves from 6 to 8 weeks old.

Write Circulation Manager FARM AND DAIRY
Peterboro, - - Ontario
giving prices and ages of animals

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under the card inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 26 insertions during twelve months.

- SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS**—Young Stock all ages.—J. M. Montie & Son, Bristow, Quebec.
- CLYDEDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE**—Large Selection of Best Stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, Breeders and Importers, Columbus, Ont.
- EDGEMONT HOLSTEINS AND TANTWORTH'S**—Young stock for sale. Quality good, prices reasonable.—George H. McKennie, Thornhill, Ont.
- HOLSTEINS AND TANTWORTH'S**—All ages, also B.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKennie, Willowdale, Ontario.
- TANTWORTH SWINE**—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited.—Wm. Keith, Box 1, Listowel, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Monday, June 26—Trade this past week has shown wonderful improvement. While the hay crop and the apple crop will be short prospects for other crops are good and in dairy sections more milk is being produced than in any previous year. As a result money is saving, relating freely and wholesale home goods are good from country points. Our markets are extending every year. The emigration into Western Canada this year will be a record one. The coming excellent market for Ontario are awaiting a market will be some years before the farmers of New Ontario will be able to meet this need and in the meantime we in old Ontario can consider New Ontario as a market.

CORN
Price changes are noticed in farm produce. Coarse grains and dairy produce are steady. Cattle are weaker while hogs are still ranging. Call money rates here at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent.

WHEAT
Rising markets at Chicago and Winnipeg have since raised prices of wheat locally. The wheat market has been excited the past week and the advances have been more decided than for several weeks. The advance was due to reports of damage by wet weather in the south-western States. Reports of increased acreage that will make the leading wheat producing market and quotations dropped slightly at the close of the week. No. 1 Northern oats are quoted here at \$2 1/4 to \$2 1/4; No. 2, 98 1/4 to No. 2, 93 5/8. There is no trading here in Ontario wheat. The demand is purely local and millers rely on farmers' deliveries at 75c. Wheat is quoted nominally at 80c outside. On the Farmers' Market fall wheat is quoted at 80c to 82c and goose wheat, 80c to 82c.

COARSE GRAINS
Oats as usual are strong. Corn has reached the highest level for some time. Maltng barley is on the decline. Trading has been moderately active. Quotations are as follows: Canada Western No. 2, 50 3/4 to 54; No. 3, 39 1/2 to 42; No. 2, 37c to 37 1/2c outside; 40c to 41 1/2c on track here; corn, 60 3/4 to 64c; peas, 79c to 82c; rye, 77c barley, maling, 65c to 65c feed, 55c to 57c; and buckwheat, 51c. Potatoes at Montreal are practically unchanged. There is little export trade but the trade in local circles is brisk. Quotations are as follow: Ont. Canada Western No. 2, 41 1/4 to 42c; No. 3, 40 1/2 to 43c; No. 2 local white, 40c to 40 1/2c; No. 3, 39 1/2 to 39 3/4c; No. 4, 38 1/2 to 39c; corn, 61c to 61 1/2c; barley, feed, 51c to 52c; maling, 51c to 52c; No. 1, 51 1/2 to 51 3/4; No. 2, 51 1/2 to 51 1/4; buckwheat, 54c.

MILL FEEDS
Quotations here are unchanged: Manitoba bran, 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2; Ontario bran, 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2 to 82 1/2. Montreal mill feeds are stronger Manitoba bran being quoted at 81 1/2; shorts 82 1/2; Ontario bran 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2 to 82 1/2.

HAY AND STRAW
Most of the hay arriving on the market is of inferior quality. Choice timothy finds a ready market. Quotations on track Toronto are: No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$13; mixed, \$9 to \$10; straw, \$6 to \$6 1/2. No. 2 timothy, \$10 to \$11; mixed, \$8 to \$9; No. 2, \$12 to \$13; straw, bundled, \$3 to \$3 1/2; loose, are quoted \$10 to \$11 and up.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion No. 100. Best herd headers. 3000 lbs. 3 months and under. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

CLYDEDALES—Many by that great sire, Amos, line writes E. M. Holtby, Manchester P.O. and G.T.E. Station, Myrtle C.P.R. Long Distance Phone.

DR. LEE'S COMPOUND—ABSORBENT SPAIN BLISTER—Ours. Scientifically correct. Write The Absorbent Spain Blister Co., Toronto.

YORKSHIRE AND TANTWORTH HOGS—Plymouth Rock and Orington fowl—A. Dryce, 454 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.

Montreal, No. 1 hay is quoted at \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

HIDES
The market for hides continues strong. City prices are as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 1 1/2c; No. 2, 10c to 10c; No. 3, 12c to 12c. For country stock are: Hides, cured, 10c to 10c; sheep skins, \$1.25 to \$1.50; lambs and pelts, 50c up; horse hides, 15c; horse hair, 30c; 50c; calf skins, 14c to 15c.

WOOL
Wool is taken at the following prices: Wash fleece, 15c to 20c; unwashed fleece, 13c to 14c; rejects, 15c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quotations for fruit and vegetables are as follows: Strawberries, crates, 90c to 12c; cherries, 1 qt. bks., \$1 to \$1.25; soft blue, 50c; caniflowr, doz., \$1.50; cabbage, crate, \$3.50; head lettuce, doz., 30c.

Wholesale quotations for honey are as follows: Buckwheat, 6c to 7c a lb. in this city; 5 1/2c a barrel; strained clover honey, 10c to 10 1/2c; No. 1, 10c to 10 1/2c; No. 2, 10c. No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 a doz.

EGGS AND POULTRY
So heavy is the shrinkage in eggs that dealers are considering a further cut in price. Eggs are rising in very bad condition. A large percentage are stale and there is an unusual proportion of rotten ones. Quotations here are 12c to 12c in case lots and 12c to 10c for single. The large shrinkage is also affecting the trade. At Montreal although quotations remain unchanged at the west of Toronto and 14c east of Toronto. Wholesale quotations for No. 1 stock are 13 1/4c and for selected, 80c to 85c.

There is a good trade in dressed poultry. Chickens are quoted at 16c to 18c; broiler, 14c to 15c; weight, 3c to 3c. On the Farmers' Market chickens are quoted at 18c to 20c; spring chickens, 50c to 40c; and fowl, 14c to 15c.

POTATOES AND BEANS
Potatoes are rising to 19c to 20c cents this week. The supply in the country is largely depleted. Wholesale quotations have reached \$1.50 a ton for Ontario out of store and \$1 to \$1.50 in car lots. New potatoes are starting to arrive at 85c to 87c a barrel.

Beans here are quoted at \$1.85 for pinks and \$2 for hand picked.

DAIRY PRODUCE
There is a good demand for butter and receipts are coming up readily at less prices. Quotations are as follows: Cream, 12c to 12c; milk, 10c to 10c; solids, 15c to 12c; dairy primate, 10c to 12c; inferior, 15c to 15c. Cheese continues strong at the recent advance, large old cheese being quoted at 14c, twins 14 1/2c, new large, 12 1/4c, new twins, 12 1/2c.

HORSES
So little trade is moving in horse lines that it is hard to give actual quotations. Prices are quoted purely nominal as follows: Heavy draughts, \$250 to \$350; medium weight, \$150 to \$200. Good natural horses bring \$150 to \$250 and fair quality ones \$100 to \$150. Express horses are quoted \$175 to \$200, drivers, \$150 to \$250; and saddlers, \$100 to \$250.

LIVE STOCK
A review of the cattle markets this past week would indicate that values generally are down 10c to 15c a cwt. and few steers are selling above the 16 mark. Weakness was evident on the frst market of last week. It is the same old story; the tempting prices of the week previous had induced large deliveries with consequent over-supply. The deliveries were fully 75 per cent. larger than on the Monday day of the week previous. There was practically no demand for export cattle and their presence on the market reduced the values of other grades of stock in good demand for local consumption. Light weight butcher cattle, however, were in demand by the exporters. Horses on the Tuesday market prices were 10c to 15c lower for heavy cattle with butcher cut stock in demand. On Wednesday the top price was \$1.25 to \$1.50. On Thursday it was \$1.25 to \$1.50. On Monday light receipts checked a further decline on the closing week of the week. Demand for stock was curtailed by hot sultry weather. Quotations are as follows: Export cattle, choice, \$6.85 to \$6.15; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.15; butcher,

cattle, choice, \$5.80 to \$6.10; good, \$5.60 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; butchery choice, \$4.75 to \$5.10; common \$4.00 to \$4.70; bullock, \$4.50 to \$5.10; feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.55; stockers, \$4.25 to \$5.25, and yearling steers, \$2.50. Trade in milk cows was slow and a few extra cows were sold. Choice milkers are quoted at \$50 to \$60; common to medium, \$25 to \$30; and aged, \$15 to \$20.

Trade in sheep was fairly active. Supplies were larger than usual. Few are being put up for export, but lambs are in demand. Quotations are as follows: Choice, \$12 to \$15; common, \$8 to \$10.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION

Prof. F. G. Holby of Mt. Herman School, Mt. Herman, Mass., writes: "We could not get along without Warrior Stanchions. Send me your address for literature and information to apply to." W. WALLACE, B. CRUMB, Ltd., 100 St. George St., Montreal. All correspondence sent to Canadian Factory. Write in inquiry for your free booklet in French or English.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on the 14th of the ELEVENTH of AUGUST, 1911, for a proposed Contract for four years 4 times per week, on a circular route through Smith Township starting at Peterboro (Rural Mail Delivery) from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Contract notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peterboro and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Kingston.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, June 23rd, 1911.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE BULLS
Young Bulls all ages up to one year. Try fit for immediate service, all from R.O.P. Ontario, Ont. Write for prices.

James Beer, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TANWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE—Boars and Sows for Sale. J. W. Todd, Toronto, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

TANWORTH'S AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE
Several choice young Sows bred by Imp. Boar, bred by Gotwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901-23 and '06 recently bred to young stock of Imp. boar sired by two-year-old Shorthorn heifers. Fine with family. Excellent milking strain. Prices High.

A. A. GOLWILL, Box 9, Newmarket, Ont.

FOR SALE—KNIGHTON LODGE YORKE SHIRE, 3 Boars, BT for service. 2 Sows for sale. Excellent milking strain. Write either sex—C. C. Kettle, Wilton, Ont.

INSTALL YOUR OWN WATERWORKS

A STEEL TANK IN YOUR ATTIC with water pumped to it will give you a complete water supply system for your house. A similar tank in your barn will solve the problem of water for stock, insuring a constant supply of pure, clean water at the right temperature, right where it is needed. Write for catalogue D. We build any kind of steel tank or trough to order. Steel tanks do not rust. They are built to last.

AGENTS WANTED
Write for particulars to STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONT.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
HIGH-CLASS STOCK
Ayrshire calves and cow
Yorkshire pigs and superior
both sires and grade sire
stock.

HON. W. OWENSON, RC
Riverdale Farms, Me.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRE

JUST LAMDED
1 year old heifers, all bred to
and Oct. They are a grand strain
with all good leads. A. S.
B. N. BISS,

'La Bois de la Roche'

Here are kept the choicest
AYRSHIRES, imported
YORKSHIRE and
WELLS, COPINGTON,
DOTTES and BARRED ROCK
Hon. L. FOREST, J.
Proprietor J.
St. Anne de Bellevue

Ayrshire

World's Champion herd
production. Some young
sires from E.P.P. grand
grandson of Princess of the
Woods. WOODSIDE A.Y.
WOODSIDE A.Y. ROTHSAY, ONT.

THE SPRINGBARK HERD
Contain more World's Champs
butler producers than any
America. A few choice by
record breaking dams for
able prices. Address
Ryckman's
1 miles south of Hamilton

RAVENSDALE STOCK

Ayrshires, Clydesdales,
A few very high Bull Calves
milking dams, and bred by G.
Full Boy (Imp). Write now
choice, Females of all ages.
Address
W. F. KAY, PHILIPS

STONEHOUSE STOCK

Is the home of
coveted horns
eastern Exhibitions
Prize and age
FOR SALE
Cows, also Bull Calves.
HECTOR
0-8-10

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRE

Imported and home bred
short bred of this strain
been selected for producing
young bulls dropped this
for sale. Write for catalogue
as well as a few females
for sale. Write either sex
J. W. LOGAN, Howick
(Phone in house.)

AYRSHIRE

I have
for sale at living prices
well raised and are out of
dams. Two of these calves
for sale. Write either sex
and inspect this stock of
particulars.

WOODLAND STOCK

J. O'CONNOR, Prop., CAMP

CHOICE AYR

Are bred at 'OHER
A few young bull calves
for prices.
P. D. MEARHTYNS, Prop.,
Bovick Station on G. T.

LAKESIDE AYR

Special offering of four
first age, from imports
for particulars.
LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPS
SOC. R. MEARHTYNS
104 St. James



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any feeling that he may have

little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a water tank or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and, the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a free copy containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

The Canada Cement Co.
LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....

Address.....