

FARM AND DAIRY

June 19, 1913

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For You

Now that your cows are all fresh and milking so splendidly and you have so much other work to do, you can save yourself greatly and make more money by having the two great helpers we have for you.



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

The Large-Capacity "Simplex" Cream Separator The B-L-K Mechanical Milker (Both Duos

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The large-capacity 1100-lb. "Simples" Cream Separator, once it is at speed, turns as easy as the goolb, machines of most other makes. We will prove this toyou. It will pay you to ask us for the facts. Send now for book-let describing "Simplex Large Capacity, low-down, say-turning cream separators.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS





Will it Ever Come to This?

Back to the Fat Hog?" The answer that at once rose in my mind was, like the admonition I once heard Rev. J. S. Hunter, the famous evangelist, give to his new converts: When tempted to back alide, or go back as the world commonly terms it, just ask the tworld commonly terms it, just ask

the world commonly terms it, just ask the tempter, What is there to go back to? So I would say to Mr. Macdon-ald, What is there to go back to? I am not going to defend the pack-ers in their methods of dealing with the pork producers. I believe there is altogether too much truth in what Mr. Macdonald says regarding their mathcal of maying for boos - that Mr. Macdonald says regarding their methods of paying for hogs — that they pay as much for a thick fat hog, so long as he had the desired weight, as for one of the ideal bacon type. I think our packers can find lots of room to improve in their treatment of the hog producor. If the packers want, and expect farmers to produce, hogs in large quantities they must learn a few things they evidently have not yet learned. not yet learned.

EFFECTS OF FLUCTUATING PRICE Hogs were too cheap in the fall and inter of 1911. Farmers got disgustwinter ed with feeding bogs at a loss and made a race to get out of the business. We have seen the results: A short supply of hogs for two or three years with high prices and the end is not yet. A whole book could be written on market conditions for hogs during the past 10 years, but I am not going to deal with that here. The question is, Shall we go back to the fat hog?

is, Shall we go back to the fat hog. Or, as I presume, the thick fat hog. I say, no. The ideal bacon hog can be raised more cheaply than the thick, fat, chunky, greasy hog. I think many farmers have had a false conception of the bacon hog, and have had an idea that the packers want a great, long, thin, skinny hog, with lit-tle or no flesh on it. That is not so. What the packers want is a hog of good length and depth, even and well proportioned with two good ends; that is, a nice smooth shoulder, not coarse and thick, with a nice well developed ham.

BACON HOGS GOOD FEEDERS

Now my experience teaches me, and I have bred and experimented with various breeds and types, that I can make a hundred pounds of pork at less cost with the ideal bacon hog, not the razor back, than with the thick, fat hog. The latter to my mind, lacks in form, bone and constitution to make a highly profitable feeder.

There is a happy medium to aim at sary, and thrives under various of in almost everything. This is true ditions.

Observations on Type of Swine of the bog. We should not sim a either of the extremes in type or u oill accifice quality. The ideal box a. a. consuts. Durham Co., Ont. In reading Farm and Dairy of May hg is actified quality. The dical hear hg is without question a more pre-duction and that latter by Mr. J. A. Back table that by Mr. J. A. Back table that by Port J. Back table table that by Port J. Back table table that by Port J. Back table table table that by Port J. Back table tabl not to discard our ideal hog, but try to teach the packers to treat the pre-ducers right and then raise a regular supply of hogs the year round, year in and year out.

ALL WORKING TO BACON TYPE Mr. Macdonald says, that the en-perimentalists at stations have work perimentalists at stations have work-ed in cooperation with the packen against the direct interest of the farmers in the conducting of their feeding tests. They, he says, hue endeavored to show that Tanuworks and Improved Yorkshires were a cheaply raised as Berkshires. Chester Whites, Douroe Jerseys and Esser. Whites, Dource-Jerseys and Eser. Now to my mind the Improved Bei, and Chester White make good have hogs, but not the Berk, or Chester a they were 15 and 20 years ago. The breads have been wonderfully impse-ed of late years, and no doubt the other breads, Durce-Jersey and E-sex, have also improved in type.

I believe that our experimental sta tions, tions, and the officials connected therewith, deserve great credit for the splendid work they have done and the excellent service they have me dered the farmers of this country, in testing the various breeds and gring us the benefit of their experiment. I am sure that such men as Prof. Gra dale of the Experimental Farm, Oit-wa, and Prof. Day of the Oniario Agricultural College, are of too high a type to stoop to boost one breed if the oppeare of one other at the the expense of any other.

In addition to studying the expeience of and statements of such me as these, I made tests for myself be fore finally deciding to produce the bacon hog. I made many tests of dibacon hog. I made many tests ac-ferent periods of feeding, with lot a carefully selected hogs of different breeds. I was so delighted with the results I got from the Tamwoths when fed right in the same pet at when red right in the same per with the same trough and on the same ide with choice selected pigs of different breeds, all of the same age, that I finally decided on the Tanwork. Every man can decide for himself, but as for me, much as I disliked the lar snout of the Tanworth, I was sit feeding hogs for fun but for profit, and consequently the Tanworth val my choice.

I don't say there is no other has as good, but to my mind, everything considered, there is none other qub so good as the Tamworth. The Taw worth is a good gruss feeder, will stand close confinement when saw every and between worder variant off-

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Why I Started to H

Y experience VI falfa dates years. At written by Mr. H ture. Previous to short of hay for t try six acres in al Dairy readers that

I seeded my first out any nurse cro to secure a good a mistake of seeding seed an acre. The this occasion was other mistake. F looked as if I were ing but weeds ins alfalfa. But after started, and, the la did condition, it e AN END TO

About the last of

Mr. Glendinning's cipped the field, w weeds from going ping gave the alfal that when winter ca stand of alfalfa w protect it from fros

The next year I turns from my alfa got them; in anoth From that six acr rightly, I cut betwe in three cuttings; at the job I again takes.

The first cutting 1 enough, and it got second cutting I cu tried to save it wit that I lost nearly a cutting I put in a l musty : In fact some when I started to fe

I next seeded 10 acres in all, and in tings 60 tons of as g dairy cow. READY PA

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manure and prepare keeping the corn fiel to do) I did not plow

*Mr. Bowley, the write ful competitor in one of titions conducted by Fa was illustrated in Farm

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Only \$1.00 a Year

Vol. XXXII.

RURAL HOME FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1913

FARMAND DALLA

No. 25

A STORY OF MY SEVEN YEARS' ALFALFA EXPERIENCE* Walter H. Bowley, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Why I Started to Grow Alfalfa. Some of my Early Mistakes. A full description of my Methods of Harvesting Alfalfa Hay that is Palatable and Appreciated by the Stock.

Y experience in growing and feeding alfalfa dates back over a period of seven years. At that time I read several articles written by Mr. Hy. Glendinning on alfalfa cul-Previous to that I had been almost always short of hay for the stock I kept. I decided to try six acres in alfalfa. I can assure Farm and Dairy readers that I have had most gratifying re-

I seeded my first six acres of a'falfa alone with

out any nurse crop as I was anxious to secure a good stand. I made the mistake of seeding only 12 pounds of seed an acre. The seed I secured on this occasion was two years old-another mistake. For a long time it looked as if I were going to get nothing but weeds instead of a catch of alfalfa. But after a while the alfalfa started, and, the land being in splendid condition, it certainly did start.

AN END TO THE WEEDS

About the last of August, following Mr. Glendinning's advice again, we cipped the field, which prevented all weeds from going to seed. This clipping gave the alfalfa a fresh start, so that when winter came we had a good stand of alfalfa with a good top to protect it from frost.

The next year I expected great re turns from my alfalfa. In one way I got them; in another way I did not. From that six acres, if I remember rightly, I cut between 25 and 30 tons in three cuttings; but being green at the job I again made several mistakes.

The first cutting I did not cut soon enough, and it got very coarse and woody. The second cutting I cut about the right time, but tried to save it without cocking, with the result that I lost nearly all the leaves. And the third cutting I put in a little too green. It got very musty: In fact some of it was white with mildew when I started to feed it in the fall.

I next seeded 10 acres more, which made 16 acres in all, and in 1909 we secured in two cuttings 60 tons of as good hay as ever was fed to a dairy cow.

READY FOR ANOTHER CROP

In 1910 I gave the same field a good coat of manure and prepared it for corn. The fall after keeping the corn field clean (which I tried hard to do) I did not plow the field at all, but the fol-

*Mr. Bowley, the writer of this article, was a success fal competitor in one of the early Prize Farms Compe-titions conducted by Farm and Dairy. His fine hom-was illustrated in Farm and Dairy a few months ago.

lowing spring worked it with cultivator, disk and harrow until there was an extra fine seed bed. I then sowed one bushel of barley as a nurse crop for our alfalfa with not less than 20 lbs. of alfalfa seed an acre.

I cannot get alfalfa too thick. The thicker it is the finer it is; and the finer it is the better it is. Seeded so thick and on well prepared land one is almost sure of a good catch of alfalfa.

The harvesting of alfalfa seems to be a difficult



The Very Latest Thing in Hay-making Machinery

Mr. S. M. Martin. Heatherdale, P. E. I. has just perfected the attachable hav tech deer nor in the illustration. This tedder which locense up the har as soon as it is determined by the statement of the statement on any of our common makes of mowers. This photo was taken when the tedder was being given one of its first trials.

proposition ; especially to those who do not grow it. As I have given you my first year's experience, you can readily see it was certainly a difficult proposition then for me. And it really does require a l'ttle experience before it can be done right. The last few years I have had splendid results, and I will try to give you our method as nearly as possible.

Having 16 acres to cut I like to start as soon as I can so that if we get a bad spell of weather the last will not get too far advanced before it is cut. I do not wait for the field to get one-tenth in bloom before I start. I start as soon as I can see an odd flower here and there. I always start on the highest part of the field first as it always flow ers first. If I wait till the lower portion of the field is one-tenth in bloom, the hills will be all in bloom and the hay will therefore be too woody when cut.

I start to cut as soon as the dew is off in the morning, usually cutting about four acres at a time. As soon as the mower has had a good start I start the tedder going, and keep it going almost until it is fit to cock. I ted four or five times. I would suggest here: Don't try making alfalfa hay without a tedder, for if it is at all heavy it cannot be done. The leaves on the top will drop off before the hay underneath is fit to cock.

If it has been a dry, hot day, the alfelfa will he fit to cock the same evening as it was cut. If it is not well wilted I leave it until the next morning and ted it again.

COCK ALL CUTTINGS

I believe it will pay any man to cock not only the first cutting but every cutting. I do not allow my men to roll it in heaps and call that

cocking. Each forkful should be picked up separately and put on top of each other making a small stack that will be practically waterproof. Then a week's rain will hardly hurt it at all. excepting the very outside of the cock.

If I do get a spell of rainy weather I consider it advisable to move the cocks on to fresh ground to prevent the smothering of the plants under neath. This can be quickly done if two men work together. First we take one forkful off the top of cock and then both men put their forks in the same side of the cock and slide or pull it on to a fresh track; then replace the top forkful as before.

WHEN TO DRAW IN ALFALFA

To tell just when alfalfa is fit to draw in is the part that needs a little experience. Af er the cock has finish ed heating take a handful out of the centre and wring it with your hands. If you can wring some juice out, it is not quite fit. If you can not it will be all right to draw in.

For the first cutting it will take from four days to a week, depending on the weather, size of the cocks, etc.

When putting my hay in the mow I do not put eight or 10 loads in the centre and leave it there, I spread it as it is put in, and I can assure you if this method is followed you will be well pleased in the winter when you are feeding it to your stock

One point I have missed : Alfalfa will smother and kill, I believe, any kind of noxious weeds and grasses. I have seen and proven on my fields that alfalfa will smother and kill quack grass. I know of nothing else that will do that but a bonfire. where quack grass has once got a proper start.

Almost any of the coal tar dips is satisfactory for lice, if intelligently used in sufficient strength. at the time the stables and sheds are cleaned and disinfected. The treatment of animals is repeated one or more times at about ten-day intervals.

Turnip Growing in Eastern Nova Scotia

By J. A. Macdonald. Farmers here in Eastern Nova Scotia have

adopted a different and improved method of growing turnips compared with the methods they had when I knew them some years ago.

A decade or so ago they used to plow a grain stubble in the fall for the coming root crop. Now they shallow plow the sod, a clover sod if possible, early in the fall, harrow and roll to rot the sod and also cultivate once or twice. Late in the fall, before freezing weather, the land is again plowed. deeper than before, and left rough all winter.

In the spring, manure, about 20 tons to the acre, is well worked into the ground and the land kept cultivated from time to time until ready for seeding. It will be recalled that this method is somewhat similar to the one followed at Guelph except that the land is not ribbed, but only roughly plowed in late fall.

When barnyard manure is scarce a light dress ing of this and 500 to 1,000 pounds of complete commercial fertilizer is used. Phosphate manure alone is not used as formerly, but a fertilizer containing the three ingredients, potash, nitrogen and phosphate. The phosphate and potash is spread broadcast before drilling, and the nitrate applied above the drills.

The drills are made with an ordinary plow, about 28 inches apart and on these freshly made drills turnip seed is sown with a drill or by hand at the rate of two to three pounds an acre.

THINNING AND AFTER CULTIVATION

When the plants are an inch or two high thinning begins. The drills are first thinned out with a wide-faced garden hoe, and then by hand. When thinned the plants should be about a foot apart. With some experience thinning may be done entirely with the hoe. Cultivation is begun at once in order to keep down weeds and continued once a week, or at least, fortnightly until the leaves close in over the ground.

Yields of 30 tons an acre are not uncommon in Eastern Nova Scotia. The acreage areas are not usually large. Nearly every farmer grows more or less turnips of one-fourth acre and upwards, and probably one acre would be the average area under turnips on one farm.

Not much corn is grown. Given equal chances. the turnip yield will be about double that of corn. Unless the season were favorable a yield of 15 tons of corn could hardly be expected from the ground upon which 30 tons of turnips could be raised

To Prevent Silage Spoiling

A. G. Frew, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Last fall we erected a lath and plastered silo. Owing to so much wet weather we were not able to finish it as soon as we would like to have done The corn, therefore, got very ripe and a little frosted before we were able to get it into the silo.

During the winter, while it was cold, we had splendid ensilage, well filled with good hard kernels of corn. Towards spring when the weather got warmer the ensilage began to heat and bake in large spots all over the surface, thus making it unfit for feed.

We asked several farmers, who had had silos for years, what to do, but they did not know what would remedy it. Some said to water it lightly. That did not seem to be of much use

Then we wrote the O. A. C., Guelph, about it, and found they had had no experience along that line Nevertheless we thought we would lose it anyway, and that watering could not make it any worse than it was. We put up a pulley and rope, filled several barrels with water and just poured it all over the top until the water had soaked or wet the ensilage down about a foot or probably more. This lasted a week or more and the ensilage began to spoil again, so we wet it well again, and that has stopped it.

Whenever we notice the silage getting a little dry on top we apply a little more water, but not in such large quantities. Now we have fine ensilage and the cows are eating it up clean.

As we get many useful hints from reading Farm and Dairy we thought that our experience might be of use to others.

Distributing Weeds a Crime

"Inspector," Calgary, Alta.

It is now a crime in Alberta for a farmer to allow noxious weeds to grow on his farm and thus seed the farm of one of his neighbors. At Clares-



A Combination Rack Adjusted for Stock

holm recently a farmer, Mr. Flitton, brought action against his neighbor, Mr. Strange, for damages because wild mustard had been allowed to grow with no attempt at restraint on the latter's farm. Judge Walsh, before whom the case was tried, allowed Mr. Flitton \$632 damage.

This decision is strictly in accordance with Alberta law; and in my opinion Alberta law should be the law of all the rest of the Dominion. On the old home farm down in Ontario we had a neighbor who grew the finest crop of sow thistles in all the country round. At one season of the year the seeds were carried from his land to ours in such quantities as to almost resemble a snow storm. And we had no redress.

That man caused us losses each year amounting to many dollars. On the whole we must have



The Same Rack Ready for the Hay"Field

I he came fack feady for the Hay. Field becombinistion hay, grain and stoke rack seen in becombinistic and stoke and made by with the second second second second second second transfer of the second second second second second transfer of the second second second second second part of the second second second second second part and second second second second second part and second second second second second part and pairy last weak second second second part and pairy last weak second second second second part and pairy last weak second second second second part and pairy last weak second second second second second part and pairs last second part of the second sec

spent many hundreds of dollars trying to keep down the sow thistle the seeds of which were so plentifully supplied us from across the line fence.

At that time there was nothing in Ontario law to prevent that man from growing as many weeds as he liked. I don't believe that there is yet. It is certainly discouraging to try to keep clean fields when you have no check on your neighbors. The decision of Justice Walsh will do much to frighten untidy farmers in this province into keeping down the weeds. A similar law and a similar decision in Ontario would I know be welcomed by hundreds and thousands of the best farmers in that province. The same applies to the other provinces of Eastern Canada.

June 19, 1913

Summer Feeding Methods

H. B. Colwell, Hants Co., Ont.

During the hot days of summer, the cows are often better in the barn during the heat of the day than out in the pasture. In the cooler days of early summer the cows do most of their feeling in the day time, but in the hot weather they seek the shade during most of the day and feed at night. If there be no shady nooks in the pasture then the cows are forced to put up a continual fight with myriads of flies with the resultant de creased showing at the pail.

The conditions that I have mentioned were just about what I had to contend with and were responsible for the methods that I adopted when I commenced feeding soiling crops. When the days are cool I put the cows in the stable about four o'clock in the afternoon. They receive a good feed of oats, peas and vetches, which make up my stable soiling crop, and after being milked are turned out to pasture again. If the pastures are doing pretty well, this is the only feed they get. They are brought into the stable again in the morning and turned out immediately after milk. ing.

During the very hot weather I stable the cons at noon or shortly after and give them their green feed then. They remain in the stable until after the evening milking. When the pastures get real short I haul in a larger supply of green feed and give the cattle an extra feed when they are stabled in the morning.

Calves on Pasture

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

Shall we turn spring calves to pasture? If my answer were to be determined by the general practice as I see it in this part of the country, it would be a decisive, Yes. But I believe I can im prove on the general plan.

Did you ever see a bunch of studed unthrifty looking calves wandering around a shadeless pasture suffering all kinds of torment under a hot sun and putting up a losing fight against the clouds of flies that torment them. I have; dozens of times. I wonder how the owners of these calves expect them to develop into strong bodied, effcient milk cows. Here is one case where prac tice is no indication of desirability.

In my own herd the most of the cows freshen in the fall and the calves, growthy and thrifty after several months of good care in the stable. are able to go on to the grass, make the most of it and continue to thrive. The few spring calves that I have, however, spend the spring and summer in the stable. I used to let them run in pas ture, but now I know better. In the stable with the windows darkened during the hot part of the day the calves are cool, free from flies and have what I consider ideal conditions for growth I have noticed time and again that late spring calves under my management will go ahead and in the fall when I do turn them on grass for a month or so, be larger than the early spring calves of many of my neighbors.

Even in the case of the fall calves I do not de pend altogether on grass. Through June and the early part of July the calves generally get enough grass to keep them growing nicely, but from then on they are fed green feed as are the milch cove Likewise they are fed grain, ground oats with a little oil cake being a favorite mixture.

I do not believe in raising calves according to nature. I believe in developing them according to the best plans of man.

My idea is to treat the corn right and then it will treat me right.

June 19, 1913

The care of the

ARE, perfec wise precau insurance o time. Being only ter men, I had a one part carbolic "Vet.," at the la and within one min tightly about half the part well satur

This was repeate hours, after which evil. This dries up on it an impervious plated as far as i That is the form that appeals to me. THE MA

A writer recently ing of the benefici the licking by the n must have been ge with cows and caly never seen a mare li over; in fact, no than just to show h The mare should lie long as she will, an gets up will be very a drink of warmed

The foal is better also, and it is curic will doze if the he down. A foal is b kept like that for th of an hour, after wh strong that it can s without dashing itse much. When strong it may be taught to

TEACHIN This is generally o actually do it until I

could not find the nij keep wheeling round under her nose, one other should push th must be a sharp pus pushes steadily the fo is kept near to the fla find its way there itse

It is not easy for a twist its head to one teaches it to find the tion is one I have n No one need be anxio the teat for some ho better if they are not If the foal had tried, given up trying to suc in this way.

COAX,

A basin of hot wate emptied, leaving it he be milked into it, the would suck the finger or so. Then it should towards the mare. T round the mare's thig and beyond the udder he will follow to the ud to transfer its sucking teat.

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FARM AND DAIRY

MANAGEMENT OF THE FOALING MARE AND SUCKLING FOAL

By Leica

The care of the Mare and Foal from birth to a few days old dealt with by an English Authority. Observations drawn from practical experience,

ARE, perfect foaling condition, and every wise precaution at the time are the best insurance of minimum losses at foaling time. Being only too thankful to learn from better men, I had a bottle of 12 parts collodion and one part carbolic acid ready, as advised by our "Vet.." at the last birth we had on our farm, and within one minute of birth the navel was tied tightly about half an inch from the body, and the part well saturated with the mixture.

This was repeated after 12 and again after 24 hours, after which there is little fear of joint evil. This dries up the cord so quickly, and forms on it an impervious casing that the foal is armourplated as far as inimical germs are concerned. That is the form of insurance

that appeals to me. THE MARE

A writer recently was speaking of the beneficial effects of the licking by the mare, but he must have been getting mixed with cows and calves. I have never seen a mare lick a foal all over; in fact, nothing more than just to show her fondness. The mare should lie and rest as long as she will, and when she gets up will be very grateful for a drink of warmed water.

The foal is better to lie still also, and it is curious how one will doze if the head is laid A foal is better to be down. kept like that for three-quarters of an hour, after which it is so strong that it can soon get up without dashing itself about so much. When strong on its legs it may be taught to suck.

TEACHING FOAL TO SUCK

This is generally overdone, and I should never actually do it until I was convinced that the foal could not find the nipples. As the mare is apt to keep wheeling round so as to have the foal just under her nose, one should hold her head, the other should push the foal to the udder; but it must be a sharp push in the direction. If one pushes steadily the foal hangs back. If the nose is kept near to the flank, it will in all probability find its way there itself.

It is not easy for a foal to suck, for it has to twist its head to one side. The instinct that teaches it to find the teat in such a difficult position is one I have never ceased wondering at. No one need be anxious if the foal does not find the teat for some hours. Lambs always go on better if they are not filled with milk too soon. If the foal had tried, and after some hours had given up trying to suck, then I should teach him in this way.

COAX, DON'T PUSH

A basin of hot water should be brought in and emptied, leaving it hot. Then the mare should be milked into it, the foal's lips wetted until it would suck the finger tips, and take half a pint or so. Then it should be enticed by the fingers towards the mare. The arm should be passed round the mare's thigh, between her hind legs and beyond the udder to the foal's mouth. Then he will follow to the udder, and it is not difficult to transfer its sucking from the fingers to the

The assistant should not push the foal. I have

seen one pushing the foal's body, with him backing for all he was worth, and the other with two hands trying to force the head into position for sucking. This is ridiculous. In the case I am recording the foal sucked in half an hour. Then, when we had seen that its bowels were open, we left it for the night, leaving a lantern hung up out of reach, so that the place was light. The place itself was a roomy bay of a barn, well bedded, which gave ample space. The feeding trough was taken out, for nothing must be left to chance.

REMOVAL OF PLACENTA

There is only one other thing of importance. A mare, after an easy parturition, usually expels the placenta very quickly, it often falling from



A Dual Purpose Though Not A General Purpose Team

These pure-bred Clydesdale mares, owned by Mr. Russel Stewart, Northumberland Co., Ont., may These purchase Cynesseals marse, owned by MT. Hussel scenario, Northumosriana Co., Ont., may be here seen performing at the plow-purpose No 1. The propulsy of marse such as these bring in a nice little revenue,-purpose No. 2. The two purpose mars is a bottler investment than the all purpose mare.

her as soon as she gets up. But if it does not come away of itself within two hours a vet. should be sent for. Forcible removal is beyond the average layman, and it cannot be too widely known that the retention of the after birth, even for a few hours, often with a cast mare means foot fever, and this often leads to the death of both, and at least a ruined foal and a permanently crippled mare

In cold and snowery weather it may not be possible to get the mare out for a few days. If so, she should have grass mowed for her and chaff and corn. Her bowels should be watched. As a rule she wants nothing more than her usual food, which should be of the light order, crushed oats and best sharps being as good as anything.

SUNSHINE A GOOD TONIC

An hour or two of sunshine should not be lost, for nothing invigorates the foal so much as this. When leading the mare out one should be behind to keep the foal back when passing through a doorway, or he might get pinched. A broad mare going through an ordinary door does not leave much room for a foal by her side. A paddock should be sown so that there is plenty of best grass, and it should be such a place that there is no chance of the foal getting hurt. Ponds with nasty banks, barbed wire, and anything else that suggests itself as being a remotely possible source of injury, should be looked for.

The mare should never be turned out with other horses, even those that she has been running with up to the day. Nothing excites the cur-(Continued on page 11)

The Working Horse in Summer

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

I have four teams to do my farm work and if ! do say it myself they stand up to their summer work better than any other teams in our section of Wellington county. I would not need to say this myself if any of my neighbors were around for it is generally admitted. My success I attribute largely to my system of feeding.

Outside of feeding too scant rations, I believe that the most common mistake made on our farms to-day is the feeding of too much hay to the working horse. I have heard that it takes almost as much energy to digest timothy hay as there is in the hay, and I believe that this statement is about true. It may be alright to feed an idle horse lots of hay, but for the working horse the proper place for hay is as a filler and not as a source of nutriment.

HOW I FRED

My plan is to feed about as much cut hay as

will go into a half-bushel basket morning and noon. This seems like very little, but when supplemented with a good feed of mixed oats and corn, the horse gets the wherewithal all day and does not waste energy try ing to digest innutritious food and moreover does not have to carry the hay around with it. At night I feed with hay more liberally. Our horses do not work at night, I keep a driver for the boys, and they have an opportunity to digest hay at 0886

On the average for hard working horses weighing 1,500 lbs. we feed the equivalent of 12 to 15 quarts of oats a day. Occasionally a little barley is substituted for the oats, one quart of barley being equivalent to two quarts of oats. Corn I feed reg ularly. It is cheaper than oats

in comparison with the nutriment contained, and while my horses may not show as much vim under corn feeding, they move along just as fast, keep in better condition and get the work done. would not advise having the ration more than one-half corn by weight.

COME FROM FIELD TO WATER

Another place where the average farm team suffers during the summer is from infrequent watering. I believe in going to a little trouble to do this job right. The horses run in the pasture at night where there is water available all the time. After the morning feed and before going to the fields I always offer them water whether they take it or not. If the day is very hot I would take them in once or twice in both morning and afternoon to get a drink and would water them before putting in the stables at noon and before going to the fields again in the afternoon

A little water frequently given is much better than two or three large draughts in the course of a day. It may look like a lot of trouble to come from the field to the water trough, but I am convinced that it pays and that you get more work done in the long run. If the fields were distant from the water I would take a cask along on a stone boat

A COMBING EQUAL TO TWO QUARTS OATS

I have enough ideas on horse management to be considered a crank. Here is another. I believe that a good currying once a day is the equivalent of two quarts of oats. When the horses (Continued on page 11)

FARM AND DAIRY

June 19, 1913

Anent Alfalfa and Corn

Would altalia grow on scalary land usy seeded to fail wheat by top dressing with fine manure and drilling the seed in with a grain drill? What kind of ensinge would our native yellow coro make, alow ins the best cars to get ripe and husing the base sears to get ripe and husing C. H. M. Northil the state in the slice. We have seen several plendid field of alfaliz, according on get indext.

of alfalfa seeded on fall what. The plan advocated by several who have been successful in growing alfalfa this way is to broadcast the alfa seed in the spring and then draw the alfalfa light weeding harrow over the wheat We would not advocate drilling the seed as it might be buried too deeply. If alfalfa has not been previously grown on the field, it would be wise to inoculate the seed.

Native corn that will come to ma-turity would make first-class ensilage. but no ensilage can be considered good that has had the ears taken off. Betthat has had the ears taken on. De-ter results will be secured on the whole by outling the ears into the silo. The trouble with small 'native varieties of corn is that the yield is rather small. We would suggest that you try some of



One of the Best Friends of the Boy on the Farm

the far

just as

is

One of the Hest Friends or the Boy on the Farm Where is the farm boy whose both has not sufficient of the supression of the super-The youngest son of Mr. H. Boller of Co., Ont. here seen on top of his manure spreader, rather enjoys the, "Option does if a drive the team it machine does the rest. Note also the litter carrient does in a drive dailes trundling a wheelbarrow through some and the dailes trundling a wheelbarrow through some and the Dairy. —Photo by an editor of Fas., and Dairy.

the larger varieties, such as Comp-ton's Early in the flints and Wiscon-sin No. 7 or White Cap Yellow Dent face to evaporate and escape into the in the Dent varieties.

Fertilizer for Alfalfa

Eventified to relations I have a piece of reddied hoam soil not very rich in fertility and pretty diry as yet, which I am going to sow to aliala until about thright to work this ground until about thright to work this pre-tion as I have used all manners shat fertiliner could I purchase, and in what propertion should it be applied what propertion should the applied the about the solution of lime be adre-able-Te. R. Sign Go. Ont.

Alfalfa, to give the very best re-sults, should be sowed on land beth rich in fertility and free from weeds. On the field in question we would sugby the field in question we would us gest that you work this field thorough ly with the disc and drag harrows un-til about the first of July and then sow alfalfa without a nurse crop, us ing 20 lbs. of inoculated seed to the acre. We would strongly advise that the seed be inoculated.

It may be that your poor success with alfalfa in the past has been due to a lack of lime in the soil. If the soil has showed any tendency to become sour it would be well to m application of lime at the rate of 1.000 application of lime at the rate of LOW Ibv. to the acre. An application of 400 or 500 lbs. of basic slags to the acre, along with 180 lbs. of nuriae of potash, would probably most the fertilizer requirements of the crop, although it is difficult to give acthing but very general advice on fer-tilizers. The basic slag is to be pre-ferred as a phosphate fertilizer for al-falfa in that it contains quite a large percentage of lime.

A cranky sow is a hard proposition to handle, and makes a poor mother. Have the sows tame and controllable.

June 19, 191

Good Mor

"The possibili money crop." w. address by Mr. last meeting of tural and Exper Putman's home i right in the he growing district this district Variegated alfalf jest and best va About covered gentlemen impor Ifalfa seed from the small area t crop has grown now thousands of Lake Erie counti falfa. In his ad cited several co show what a pr has proven in farmer mentiones has a 12-acre fie four years ago. 1 12 acres, he secu class hay from th



Wiy Not

Mr. R. M. Inman, E potatoes that is chi handled, are a mos their own home seven tons in the a total of 32 tons of as bran for feed, f

and this with no for labor in harves Another farmer to alfalfa. Part of ed out in the land In 1910 when the

been yielding crops loads were harvest mained of the nin the crop was 25 los cattle were pastur In 1912 the same crops of 22 loads, eight loads; or, a Mr. Putman value year at \$15 a loads the high price of a reasonable valuation this basis, the crop acres was worth \$ than the value of three years mention produced 84 loads o

at \$12 a load, gave value of over \$1,000 Another six-accord 15 years and every year in it. 30 tons of a'falt.

the acre and allo eight cows one mon same field gave a c alfalfa hay and 12 the seed alone being 1912 the owner of plowed up an acre an it the best crop of grew, and from th acres he obtained 14 Mr. Putman said on all day citing in



Mention Farm and Dairy when writing. Chateauguay Co., Que.

into the most convenient form for making it go as far as possible and getting the greatest amount of value out of it. The random method would seem foolish almost to the oorder of insanity; still that is exactly what many of us are doing with the gold nuggets of fertility, which we expend upon any forma. on our farms. The best of hand spreading, under ne most favorable of conditions, the

the most favorable of conditions, leaves spots that are bare of fertility while only a little way from them will be chunks of unbroken manure that are worse than wasted because the soil under them will be under them will be saturated with the

FARM MANAGEMENT

Why the Spreader Pays

By Wm. Galloway. None of us, if given a big gold nug-get, would pay it out in chunks knock-ed off at random without regard to

the size or the value of the chunk

Instead we would try and convert it.

the most convenient form for

"Ford Times "-from Dept. G., Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. A Pure Wholesome Nutritious Meal Mites Bloodsucking hot weather scourge of th ard. Kill the pests before the CALFINE your flock. Use PRATTS LIQUID LICE KILLER or PRATTS DISINFECTANT Guaranteed. Dust the fowls with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. with

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he goes in a heavy money-burn-

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June 19, 1913

Good Money in Alfalfa

"The possibilities of alfalfa as a money crop," was the subject of an address by Mr. Geo. Putman at the last meeting of the Ontario Agricullast meeting of the Ontario Agricui-tural and Experimental Union. Mr. Putman's home is in Lincoln county, right in the heart of the alfalfa right in the heart of the alfalfa growing district of Ontario. It was in this district of the orthogen of our hard-isst and best varieties, was first dis-covered. About 30 years ago two gentlemen imported a few pounds of alfalfa seed from Germany and from the small area that they seeded the erop has grown in popularity until now these ands of areas in each of the fails. In his address W. P. Don; Lake Erie counties are devoted to al-falfa. In his address, Mr. Putman cited several concrete instances to abow what a profitable crop alfalfa has proven in his district. One farmer mentioned by Mr. Putman, has a 12-acre field of alfalfa seeded to another the sensor from bis

FARM AND DAIRY

making alfalfa fields, but that he would mention only one more. For the last two seasons a 15-acre alfalfa field has yielded crops as follows: Two tons, two and one-half tons and three-quarters of a ton to the acre, or an average of five and one-quarter tons an acre from 15 acres. The see-ond cutting one year was threshed and the seed sold for \$212. "Where can you find a more profi-able crop?" sold Mr. Putuan in con-clusion, "than that alfain field that had been seeded for 15 years, had re-ceived no fertilizer or manare in all making alfalfa fields, but that he

had been seeded for 15 years, had re-ceived no fertilizer or manure in all that time and at the end of that period was in better condition that at the beginning. There is lots of land in this province not considered valu-able that if planted to alfalfa would double and trobbs in wulle." double and treble in value."

Impressions of England

has proven in the overext, one of the second second



Way Not Go a Bit Further and Grow Them Commercially?

Mr. R. M. Inman, Eigin Co., Ont., may be here seen planting the small acreage of postose that is characteristic of the Ontario farm. And yet postatose, properly handled, are a most profitable erop with which Ontario farmers don't even supply their own home market. There is room for expansion in this industry.

a total of 32 tons of hay, just as good as bran for feed, from a 12-acre field and this with no expenditure except

and this with no expenditure except for labor in harvesting. Another farmer seeded nine acres to alfalfa. Part of this area was kil-ed out in the land adjoining a creek. In 1910 when the alfalfa had already ed out in the land adjoining a creek. In 1910 when the alfalfa had already been yielding crops for five years, 21 loads were harvested from what re-mained of the nine acres. In 1911 the crop was 25 loads and 12 head of cattle were pastured for six weeks. In 1912 the same field yielded three crops of 22 loads, seven loads and eight loads; or, a total of 37 loads. Mr. Putman valued the alfalfa that year at \$15 a load and considering the high price of mill feeds his is a reasonable valuation. Figuring on this basis, the crop from the nine acres was worth \$555 or \$120 more than the value of the land. In the three years mentomed that field had produced \$4 loads of alfalfa and even at \$12 a load, cave the entire crop a value of over \$1,000. Another sizem mentomed that new seeded

Another six-act	n field now seeded
years and	white good crop
very year in it.	
) tons of a'fali-	we tous to
te acre and all	asture for

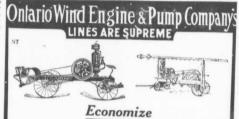
eight cows one month in 1911 this same field gave a control of 15 tons of alfalfa hay and 12 bushels of seed, the seed alone being worth \$150. In 1912 the owner of this six-acre field plowed up an acre and harvested from noted up an acre and narvester from it the best crop of potatoes he ever grew, and from the remaining five acres he obtained 14 tons of alfalfa. Mr. Pottman said that he might go on all day citing instances of profit

tons in the second cutting, or was for years secretary of the Cana-d of 32 tons of hay, just as good dian Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associa-

dian Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associa-tion, is now permanently located in England. His comments on agricul-ture in that country are interesting. "I have had the pleasure," he writes, "of visiting several farms dur-ing the past few weeks, Yesterday I more several farms during the past few weeks. Yesterday I spent a very pleasant day on a dairy farm in Worcestershire where a sale of high class Jerseys took place. Some 60 head were offered, all registered in the E. J. H. B. The prices, which were considered very good, averaged 30 guineas (\$150) for heifers and cows in milk. One bull brought 125 guineas (\$625). Both were very fine apecimens of the breed, a little larger than the laind tyne.

apacimens of the breed, a little larger than the Island type. "The market here demands a differ-ent quality of butter to that which we produce in Canada. There is little or no salt in i. The price is from 25 to 50 cents a pound. I have also found that when you order Cheddar cheeses at the high class restaurants you are invariable handed accod. Canadias invariably handed good Canadian cheese, which rotails here at about two pence a pound less than the English Cheddar cheese. It is difficult to dis-tinguish except by a Canadian."

I am very much impressed by the I am very much impressed by the great possibilities of our northern country for developing the dairying business. I feel sure that no one could do the people a better turn than to get them reading Farm and Dairy-ing will be seen in progressive dairy-ing will be seen in the second second second bundantly when the progress has been been time comes.-R. C. Fowler, Nipissing Dist. Out. Dist., Ont.

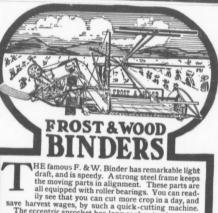


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The only part of the hog that the modern packer does not sell is the squeal. Some say it, is left on the farm for the man who buys the light weight, cheap, mail-order machines.

Buy the O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Engine, Windmill, Grinder, Saw, Scale, Tank, Trough, Pump or Well Drill, and bury the some al.

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The eccentric sprocket has long spokes to give power for compressing the bundle. This eliminates the "chug" and "jar" you will notice in ordinary binders when tying. This is very hard on both the team and machine. It is the reason why F. & W. Binders give the own-

er long service. Levers are so reachable, and the F. & W. is so well balanced that a boy or girl can operate There is no threshing of crop, no choking in elevators, and no falling off in quality of work after the first season. The Frost & Wood is one of the very best binders you can buy. Investigate to-day.

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FARM AND DAIRY



Gravity Water control of the control of the water of the control o

Address me personally: U. L. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 367 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



****************** HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes Cucumbers may be sown now with

good results Have you made several plantings

of peas and corn? Keep the soil about the shrubs spadand suckers cut down.

Canna beds of one color are more effective on a lawn than mixed colors. Cultivate the vegetables, fruits, and flowers thoroughly if you would successful

A good time to trim the spirea Van Houttei and other spring flowering shrubs is just after they are through

Swiss Chard takes the place of other leaf crops for "greens" in hot weather and kale makes good "greens" late in the fall. Plant them

Remove all blossoms from newly set strawberry plants. They take too much strength from the plant and thus do not allow it to make the best growth of vine.

Watch the roses for insects and either keep them picked off or spray with insecticides. Soapsuds makes a good spray to get rid of the aphis. Use a clean soap that is free from chemicals.

Don't plant small fruits or bushes between the trees in the orchard. They between the trees in the orenard. They soon become a nuisance. Potatoes or beans may often be planted to advan-tage. Corn should not be used as it shades too much.

Free Information on Cooperation

Those who are familiar with the history of apple growing in Canada are aware that single-handed it has been very difficult, yes almost impos-sible, to succeed in orcharding beyond a few trees, and that only since cooperation became a strong factor the enterprise has the industry become established on a permanent and pros-perous basis. During the last decade of the past century it was no uncommon thing in parts of Ontario to see splendid orchards chopped down for firewood. Growers could get little more for their fruit than the actual expenses incurred in producing it, and so the industry had little to justify its continuance. It was under these circumstances that as a last resort the cooperative movement in the industry That it has succeeded and began. That it has succeeded with it the commercializing of the apple industry on a large scale, there can be no manner of doubt, as already there have been organized throughout Canada no less than 106 cooperative societies, and the number is constantincreasing.

To outline in more or less detail the principles of cooperation, the more sirable methods to adopt in putting these principles into practice and the objects to be gained in apple growing by their adoption there has been isby their anoption there has been is-sued from Ottawa a comprehensive bulletin entitled "Cooperation and Fruit Crowing." It has been pre-pared by Mr. Alex. McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Division, who is recognized as one of the foremost authorities of the day on the subject of fruit culture, commerce and cooperation

In this work of 46 pages the subject is treated from practically every standpoint that interests the Canadian apple grower. Not only are the essenapple grower. tials and mothods of cooperation clear-ly brought out, but the advantages being derived through its agency are clearly shown. The aims of coopera-tion as applied to the fruit industry are enumerated as follows:

(a) To bring fruit products as di-rectly as possible from the producer to the consumer.

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(b) To encourage the best methods of production.

(c) To encourage thrift in the fruit grower, and economy, intelligence, engrading and marketing of fruit. (d) To make it possible for a

ber of small growers to establish commercial standing that will be a guarantee for grade marks or contracts

(e) To act as a credit organization

(e) To act as a credit organization to make advances on products in the process of being sold. Dealing with the labor problem which confronts every kind of farming it is shown that Nova Scotia grovers through their central association in 1911 were able to take care of a crop brice the weak size. twice the usual size.

Besides the other great advantages of sure markets and good prices secur-ed for fruit the bulletin cites the savings that are effected in buying sup-There is given a list of the purplies chases of one society in which manager claims to have made a say ing of \$15,000 in one year on which cost in the aggregate \$75,000 and included packages, spraving equipment and materials, fertilizers, drain tiles, etc.

The work is issued as bulletin No.



The Source of All the Trouble

Tent caterpillars are causing no end of damage in orchards and shade trees this spring. Had all the tents been destroyed when in the stage secon in the illustration we would not now be troubled with this

-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy 38 of the Dairy and Cold Storage

Commissioner's series, and is for gen-eral distribution b the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa

The Battle of the "Bug"

B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S. The potato bugs were certainly out in force last summer. Early in July we had a week of very hot weather. "Sheli backs" seemed to be unusually numerous and very soon the larvae appeared in myriads.

We had some arsenate of lead left over when we finished our orchard spraying and decided to use it on the apraying and decided to use it on the burgs, two to three pounds to 40 gal-lons of water. We had a power energy er mounted on an old wagon. We hitched a pair of oxen to it. The oxen "travelled close" and dil not injure the potato vines. We got the whole field spraved with the accep-tion of a few rows. Then came the rain.

After a two-day's steady downp we went out to see the field. In the few rows that had not been sprayed the plants were eaten off almost to the ground. The rest of the field was not so bad but as the arsenate had

June 19, 1913

mostly all been was the bugs were get. There was nothing We had started when down The weather kept for several weeks, the ground had be we did not care to heavy sprayer.

A NEW METH

Affairs were be We decided to g 'blower'' and get a t. By getting ou We between showers we the plants. One co the drills at a fair of two rows at a ti ount of Paris gr plants was almost

id the work. This blower is Illsley and Harvey N. S. It consists of holds a pound or mo blower and a deliv branches To sum up our ex

words: Arsenate of polato bugs under tions and when the oughly drenched with using as much as fo of the arsenate to 40 it would probably g sults, but then it w pensive than the P would like to know t other Farm and Dai

The Plum

The plum curculio Turk" is a very bad and apples. It hibe ture beetle, and when of spring come it is r meal on the swelling the female attacks the most as soon as form eggs beneath the sk around each egg th crescent shaped mark Arsenate of lead, gallons of water leaf buds are the

when the blossoms fall weeks later, will hold check. If the arsenat ined with the selfphur, or with Bordeau gous diseases like shot plum and cherry, apple, will also be kept

Work of the Experim

The reports and bu ing from the authori mental farms are not one It isn't every fi find the time to study reports carefully. At there is information | continually in governm that no farmer can aff out.

A new bulletin desig to help this class of I women, has recently bee J. B. Spencer, B. S. A. Publications Branch a fitted "The Demission titled, "The Dominion Farms A Review," I Farms,-A Review." Mr Spencer gives th conclusions that have during the 25 years th mental farms were under ship of Dr. Wm. Saun ulletin these valuable c be assimilated by a res few hours.

This bulletin is attra and illustrated and woul ed addition to any far It can be had free on a the Publications Branch partment of Agriculture Every Farm and Dain urged to write for this b



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No.

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A NEW METHOD ADOPTED Affairs were becoming desparate. We diedded to get a Paris green. "blower" and ets after the bugs with it. By getting out with the blower baren showers we were able to save the plants. One could walk between the drills at fair pace and do half of two rows at a time. Although the amount of Paris green blown on the plants was almost imperceptible, it ad the work.

and the work. This blower is manufactured by Illsley and Harvey, Port Williams, N. S. It consists of a receptable that holds a pound or more of Paris green, a blower and a delivery tube with two transles. To sum up our experience in a few works: Arsenate of lead will destroy polato bugs under favorable condi-tors and when the plants depray our oughly drenched with the spray our using as much as four or five pounds of the arsenate to 40 gallons of water it would probably give excellent re-sults, but then it would be more ex-peasive than the Paris green. Wo speasive than the Paris green. Wo sould like to know the experiences of other Farm and Dairy readers.

June 19, 1913

heavy sprayer.

the work.

A NEW METHOD ADOPTED

The Plum Curculio

The Plum Curcula The plum curculio or the "Listle Thrk" is a very bad energy of pluma to betto and when the warm days and the selling badd. Later on her best a soon as formed, boking the sense at tacks the young fruit al-ment as soon as formed, boking the sense at tacks the young fruit al-ment as soon as formed, boking the sense at tacks the young fruit al-sense at the sense at the sense the sense at the badd of the sense at the sense at the sense at the badd of the sense at the badd of the sense at the badd of the sense at the sense at the sense at the sense badd of the sense at the sense at the sense badd of the sense at the sense at the sense badd of the sense at the sense at the sense badd of the sense at the sense at the sense badd of the sense at the sense at

pair or with porteaux mixture, run-gous diseases like shot-hole fungus of the plum and cherry, and scab of the apple, will also be kept within bounds.

Work of the Experimental Farms

The reports and bulletins emanat-ing from the authorities at experi-mental farms are not read by every-one. It is every farmer that can due to study these numerous reports endly. At the same time there is information being sent out continually in government blue books out, no farmer can afford to be with-est.

cat. A new bulletin designed especially to help this class of bury men and women, has recendly been prepared by J. B. Spencer, B. S. A. Ottor of the Tablications Branch at "Ottor of the tilled, "The Dominion Experime," Harms, -A Review." In this bulleting Mr. Spencer gives the outstanding conclusions that have been reached during the 25 years that the esperi-uental farms were under the director. mental farms were under the director-ship of Dr. Wm. Saunders. In this bulletin these valuable conclusions can be assimilated by a random inst be assimilated by a reader in just a

few hours. This bulletin is attractively bound and illustrated and would be a decid-el additon to any few fibrary. It can be had free on apple illustry. It can be had free on apple illustry. It can be had free on apple illustry. It can be had free on apple in the pro-tee Publications Branch of the De-partment of Agriculture at Ottawa. Every Farm and Dairy reader is urged to write for this bulletin.

FARM AND DAIRY

Poultry Notes By Mrs. G. W. Randlett

mostly all been washed off by the rain the bugs were getting in their work. There was nothing to do but go at it is again. We had no more than got alreid when down came more rain. The weather kept wet continuously the ground had been the meantime do ground had been the meantime we did not care to go on it with our hears aprager, goo on it with our Have some way of telling the oldest eggs and keep them sold. It costs no more to feed a hen that

lays 150 eggs a year than one that lays 60.

Poultry should be kept off food 24 hours before being killed and dressed for market

for market. The popultry like fresh straw now and then just as well as the cow likes to be well hedded. A hen is not laxy by nature and will surprise you in what she can do if given the right chance. Keeping too many breeds is a poor way to succeed. One or two varieties given the best of care is best. A poultryman that is too careless to keen the house free from vermin

keep the hen house free from vermin does not deserve to succeed. Be sure to provide some shade in

He sure to provide some shade in the runs or you will find that some of your chicks will not feather. Ohicks that have been drowned in watering tanks that someone forgot to empty would make a good sized flock

Nearly every one can keep hens but can every one make the hens keep them? Hens do not pay unless you give them suitable care.

give them suitable care. Poolity raising is what you make it. Lots of peoples what it drudgery by the attitude of mind the docker than the amount of work they dock given the lawn clippings. The daily ration is not complete without animal food in some form. Skim milk fed separately or with the mash furnishes a partial substitute for the meat ra-tion.

If you do not like your breed change If you do not like your breed change as soon as you can for you will never be successful with a breed you do not like. Do plenty of good thinking be-fore you make the change as it is ex-pensive not only in money expended but in the experience you have al-ready gained with the breed you have. Give the flock you have a square deal and be sure that the fault lies with them and not that you just want a change.

DUCKS

Indian Runners are good foragers and light eaters.

and light eaters. Ducks are never troubled with lice, neither do they have cholera or roup, You will find the eggs not as fer-tile if you let the ducks grow thin. Good house, good feed, good tools, and cleanliness cro four essentials of routers the sector.

poultry keeping. Duck raising is one of the most pro-

fitable branches of the poultry busi-

For market purposes the Pekin duck is best. For eggs the Indian Runner takes the lead.

taxes the lead. Keep a good cat or two around the poultry plant as it will save you lots of trouble with mice and rats. Watch that the ducks have suitable

Watch that the ducks have suitable attention and regular feed. A few well cared for pays better than too many that are alighted. The Indian Runners grow very rapidly and begin laying early. They lay a large white egg. These eggs five they fine flavor. Give they fine flavor. Spiritkle and the spiritkle sand stuff them with fug picture of air and sover their ford as the Spiritkle sand

stuff them with feed. Sprinkle sand over their food as this will be a sure way of them getting as much as they

I heard a remark in our home re-contly, when discussing the alow pro-gress of farming in Egypt, to the effect that we had better mail them a few copies of Farm and Dairy.-G. A. Harris, Hastings Co., Ont.



(9)

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Gilson Manufacturing Co. 302 York St., Guelph, Ont.

FARM AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Com-pany, Limited.

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I. FARM AND DAIRY is published overy hursday. It is the official organ of the ritab Columbia, Eastern and Western stario, and Bedford District, Quebec, hyronen's America District, Quebec, RM air-lay, It is the on-oblight of the cast of the cast of the cast of the cast nen's Associations, and of the Cast heirs Association and the cast losistein Cattle Breeders' Association losistein Cattle Breeders' Association For all cour For all cour British

Disarro, and period to the second of the Can-dian Househo California, and of the Can-dan Househows California and of the Can-freed Britain, 5120 a year. For all coun-tries, escopt Canada and Great Britain, spiratics for postage. Notices of the ex-part to the paper until they pend notice of the experiment of the second second second expiration. No subscription is con-continuation. No subscription is con-for a club of two new subscriptors for a club of two new subscriptors.

tor a club of two new subscribers 3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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mailed free on request. OUR GUARANTEE We guarantee that every advertiser in this been the adverte ne adhe to ad-farm and Dairy are as carefully cuited as the reading columns, and because to unscrupulous advertisers. Stouid any ad-vertiser herein deal adhonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance sub-dy your loss, provided us the transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a the facts to be as stated. It is a condi-tion of this contract that is writing to advertisers, you taker: "I asw your ad-Rogues shall not ply their trade at the super of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these col-tribuing disputes between subscribers and homorable business men who advertise, nor pay the dobts of nonesst bankrupts. FAARM AND D DAIRW

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR FOREST WEALTH

How many of us ever stop to think of the vast wealth that Canada has in her forests?

Canada's forest area is about eight hundred million acres. In this area are six hundred billion board feet of merchantable timber worth about ten billion dollars. We are cutting this timber at the rate of about one hundred board feet an acre or eight billion board feet a year.

We are wasting more than we are cutting. According to estimates made by the Canadian Forestry Association, the fire losses each year are estimated at nine hundred and fifty board feet an acre, or nine and onehalf times as much as we are cutting for lumber. The value of this timber that is burned up each year varies from fifty million dollars to two hundred million dollars. Worse than that

AND DAIRY we are burning the young growth and tinue to increase in value, just as soil fertility on hundreds of thousands of acres. That means less timber in the future for our children and our children's children. And forest fires continue to make deserts.

Dominion and Provincial governments are doing much to encourage the reforestration and the planting of trees in treeless areas. The Federal Department has supplied twenty-five million seedlings to settlers, mostly in the Canadian West. Millions are being sent out annually by nursery companies. The experience of tree planters and far-seeing farmers indicates that there will be a demand for tens of millions more.

But we must remember that it takes years to grow trees. The seedlings that we are planting to-day will not be merchantable timber for forty or fifty years. It is much more to the point from the standpoint of this generation and the next to protect the timber that we now have

HIGH COST OF LIVING

In all discussions on the high cost of living as conducted by city people, there has been one dominant note: The editors, both of the city daily and the country weekly are of but one opinion : Manufacturers, bankers, lawyers and mechanics have all harped on this one theme: They have come to the conclusion that the farmer is receiving most of the added price that the consumer has had to pay, and that he is waxing wealthy as a result.

Farmers, too, are discussing the same problem, but they are not so united in their conclusions concerning its cause. In spite of the best they can do, working from daylight to dark and making use of every device possible to cut down expenditure, the average farmer, after allowing himself only a fair return for his labor, is not making bank interest on his investment. A few farmers who are working along special lines are doing well; but with the majority the high cost of living is almost as pressing a problem as it is with the people of the city. Plainly it is not the farmer who is responsible for high prices.

If neither of these great classes are responsible for the high cost of living then who is? In every community, but more

especially in great centres of population, we find many people who do not engage in any productive enterprise, but who, nevertheless, are able to live on the fat of the land. They spend thousands of dollars where the working man or farmer spends hundreds; or perhaps only tens. The luxuries that these people enjoy are produced by somebody's toil. This means that the working classes do not receive the full reward of their labor. Take an example: There is a well-known restaurant in Toronto for which the landlord receives an annual rental of \$25,000 a year. This is because the land on which it is located has become, during recent years, extremely valuable. This landlord does not need to do a tap of work : yet he can afford to live in luxury. More than this; while he is doing so his land will conToronto increases in size, and thus he will be able to charge higher and higher rentals.

Now what does this mean to the community? Simply this: The man who rents that store is forced, in order that he may earn that \$25,000 a year -which is equal to \$80 a working day to buy his supplies from the farmers at the lowest possible prices : He is compelled, also, to charge his customers all they can possibly pay for the food they buy. He has, also, to pay his help as low wages as they are able to work for. Thus the producers, who are the farmers; the consumers, who are the city people, and his help, who represent the working classes of the cities, are all placed under tribute in order to produce \$25,000 a year for a man who does not need to do anything simply because he has control of a piece of land that God created and intended for the use of the people at large. When you remember that there are thousands of men in a similar position, varying only in degree to correspond with the value of the monopoly they hold, it is easy to see one of the fundamental causes of the high cost of living.

The remedy for this condition is to remove other forms of taxation and tax land according to its value. Were this done such land as that held by this man would pay thousands of dollars a year back to the community in taxes, and thus the public at large would receive back their proper share of those land values which the community at large creates. There is an Ethiopian in the woodpile alright and the sooner we catch him and pull him out the better it will be for all of us.

A PROSPEROUS "INFANT"

The operations of the Steel Company of Canada for the last year show net profits of 16.64 per cent, on preferred stock and 5.45 per cent. on common stock. The report shows that the net profits for the year, after expending \$464,163 for repairs, maintenance, and improvements, were \$1,547,039.

Were farming as profitable as is the manufacture of steel products, the farmer with a farm valued at \$10,000 on the basis of preferred stock, would be able to pay himself a handsome salary and then have \$1,664 to the good. Even were his earnings no greater than the common stock of the company, the farmer would have \$545 to invest besides a handsome salary that would more than meet the expenses of himself and his family. If the value that he placed on his farm had as large a percentage of water in its composition as the common stock of our steel companies is reputed to have, the dividends on actual capital invested would be even more attractive.

And yet our steel companies, earning the handsome profits that they do, insist on being classed as "infant" industries. What a holler they did raise when they found that the bounties that the Dominion Government had been paying to them for many years were to be discontinued. They have not yet given up hope of having the steel bounties renewed and their lobbyists at Ottawa are constantly at work trying to create a sentiment among the members in favor of renewal of the bounties

From the showing that the Steel Company of Canada has made with in the last year, with greater profits than even the best of farmers ever dream of getting from their farms, it is evident that the steel industry is no longer an infant, and the Government is right in its determination to "wean" the steel barons from their Government "pap."

BRYAN'S PEACE PROPOSALS

William Jennings Bryan practices as he preaches. A couple of years ago Mr. Bryan toured through Canada delivering his famous lecture, "The Prince of Peace." Now as Foreign Secretary in the Cabinet of President Wilson, he has formulated and sub mitted to the nations of the world what promises to be a workable plan for the solution of international diff. culties without international war. All of the most powerful nations on the earth, among which are numbered Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, have responded favorably to Secretary Bryan's proposals.

The details of these proposals have not yet been worked out. The general principal is that each country shall submit to an investigation of all international disputes of every charac ter by an international commission. each of the disputants agreeing not to declare war or begin hostilities until the commission E reported. The disputants do not have to ask for at bitration. The investigation is to be made by the commission on its own initiative and the reports submitted in a specified time.

The most important point about the proposed plan is that the contracting nations agree not to declare war until one year after the dispute arises. War, as in the case of fights between individuals, is almost invariably declared in the heat of passion when the people are incapable of reasoning. One year's time to cool off will in itself be sufficient to prevent most international conflicts.

We are sure that we voice the sentiments of every reader of Farm and Dairy when we wish Secretary Bryan all success in his grand work.

DELIVERY OF PEDIGREES

There is no law in Canada today that secures to the buyer of purebred stock a claim to the deliverance of pedigree papers.

In other words, if a man were to buy a pure-bred bull, paying five hundred dollars in cash for him, the seller could not be compelled to deliver the papers unless there had been some special arrangement between him and the buyer before the sale was consumated.

There is one exception to this rule, as pointed out in a recent issue of the Nor-West Farmer. Rule No. 66 of the Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book stipulates that the papers must

June 19, 1913

he delivered : but : standard bred hor Breeders as a cla

know that the pu stock expects to ha papers delivered to the most part, hay without any specia ing made beforeh however, a few m who prefer to liv rather than the spi in isolated cases t registration papers

There is room for tion. Will Hon. please take notice?

Apportionm

How does the go to spend the first i \$10,000,000 voted fo

AD. T LXXX

The Only W It takes a little cou And a little sel And some grim de If you want to r

It takes a deal of And a firm and s No matter what the If you're really of

There's no easy pat There's no rosy Life, however we r Is no simple par But its prizes call f For endurance an For a rugged dispos And a' don't snow

You must take a blo You must risk and

And expect that in t You will suffer fro But you mustn't wi

If a fight you onc Be a man and face t That's the only wa

Yes, that's mighty quite that way in adv The worth-while usually easy. They fort and a deal of cou

But when the rew how much more w preciated it always costs something both in effort!

If you have "the ing to the prosperou people, -quality peop comes, such as we re clusively with Farm you are sure of "be when you appeal to your advertisements p

guaranteed columns. Sometimes you will ceedingly rich and ge right easily. At oth barely possible that vo appointed. But at all absolutely sure to win ing closely to the line by the unknown an above, and you have Farm and Dairy,-

"A Paper Farmers

hope of renewed. tawa are to create mbers in

aties the Steel ade with. er profits iers ever farms, it dustry is Govern nation to om their

SALS Dractices

rears ago e, "The Foreign resident and sube world ble plan nal diff. war. Ali on the ily and rably to

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Stud must

June 19, 1913

however, a few men here and there who prefer to live up to the letter rather than the spirit of the law, and in isolated cases the deliverance of registration papers has been refused.

There is room for immediate legisla-Will Hon. Martin Burrell tion please take notice?

Apportionment of Aid

How does the government propose to spend the first installment of the \$10,000,000 voted for the extension of

AD. TALK LXXXVI

The Only Way to Win

It takes a little courage And a little self-control. And some grim determination

If you want to reach a goal. It takes a deal of striving,

And a firm and stern set chin. No matter what the battle.

If you're really out to win.

There's no easy path to glory, There's no rosy road to fame. Life, however we may view it, Is no simple parlor game; But its prizes call for fighting For endurance and for grit, For a rugged disposition

Anda" don't know-when-to-quit."

You must take a blow or give one, You must risk and you must lose, And expect that in the struggle You will suffer from a bruise. But you mustn't wince or falter

If a fight you once begin, Be a man and face the battle-That's the only way to win.

Yes, that's mighty true ! And it's quite that way in advertising.

The worth-while things are not usually easy. They require an effort and a deal of courage to obtain.

But when the reward does come. how much more welcome and appreciated it always is because it costs something both in money and in effort!

If you have "the goods" appealing to the prosperous dairy farmer people, quality people with big incomes, such as we reach almost exclusively with Farm and Dairy,you are sure of "being in right" when you appeal to them through your advertisements placed in these guaranteed columns.

Sometimes you will strike it exceedingly rich and get your results right easily. At other times it is barely possible that you may be disappointed. But at all times you are absolutely sure to win when working closely to the line as suggested by the unknown author, quoted above, and you have your ads. in Farm and Dairy,-

"A Paper Farmers Swear By "

June by this applies only to standard bred horses. Breeders as a class are honest. They have that the purchaser of their stock expects to have the registration appers delivered to him and they, for the most part, have been doing so the most part, have been doing so the most part, have been a so the most part. A so been a so the most part, have been a so the most part, have been a so the most part. A so been a so the source and the balance of the source source of the s

poses specned. Ontario's share on the per capita basis is \$175,733; that of Quebec, \$139,482; Nova Sotia, \$34,285; New Brunswick, \$24,509; British Colum-bia, \$27,334; Manitotish Colum-bia, \$27,334; Manitotish \$0,1730; Saskatchewan, \$34,206; Alberta, \$35,001

Saskatchewan, \$34,206: Alberta, \$25,094. The vote of \$175,733 for Ontario in to go in part for the following speci-fied purposes: For a field hushandry building at the Ontario Agricultural College, \$40,000; for district repre-sentatives in educational work, \$22, 500; poultry work, \$10,000; milking Shorthorns, \$12,500; fruit work, \$0, One is short courses, \$7,000; asricul-tural on the Stock Association, \$10, One is abort courses, \$7,000; asricul-tural on the Stock Association, \$10, \$5,000; hive Stock Association, \$5,000; hive fair Association, Low \$5,000; hive stock are observed and \$5,500; hive stock and \$5,500.

The Working Horse in Summer

(Conducted from page 5.) (Conducted from page 5.) come in a hight I allow them to dry off and them see to it that each team-ster runs over his team with a curry comb before bed time. A horse must certainly spend an uncomfortable night when the sweat is allowed to dry in a hard casing all over them. The next morning the teams get a good combine. good combing.

good combing. And here is one of the most import-ant points of all in summer horse management. Feed in proportion to the work done. I do not care how well the farm is managed there are bound to be days, and perhaps weeks, when the horse is not working up to its canacity, or perhaps is in total when the horse is not working up to its capacity, or perhaps is in total idlences. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that if we keep up the work rations that if we keep up the work erations that the horse will be in bet-ter shape for hard work when it does come. I reduce the feed in proportion to the work done even when the idle price is for only one day. Saturday needs is for only one day. Saturday morning and at noon is only about half of the regular ration with a full feed again at night. In the field I believe in keeping

In the fields I believe in keeping the team moving all the time rather than rushing them along and then giving them a short rest. It is keep-ing everlastingly at it that covers the greatest acreage in a day.

The Foaling Mare and Suckling Foal

(Concluded from page 5.)

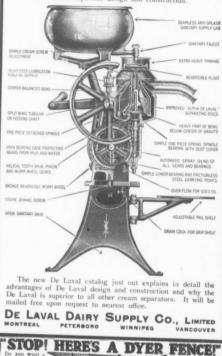
to the there is the a foal, and they crowd round, mad with excite-ment. The mare, being over anxious to defend the foal, kicks out at them, and may give the foal an unlucky knockout blow. I saw one such case last summer, a grand foal ruined.

A foal must not be allowed to get wet whilst young. I know that many wet whilst young. I know that many do and survive it; but I have seen a foal struck into a chill on a wet day after it was a month old, from which it took months to recover. Horses just now are valuable stock, and the brood mare and her foal should have uncessing cire.—Farmer and Stock-heredes. breeder

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cream separators becomes greater. Every year the De Laval offers separator buyers a better machine than the year before

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is full of valuable information for stock feeders and dairymen It is written by authorities and should be read by every farmer. Send for free copy to-day—ask for catalog 4.

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former address not mentioned. In this case we would send copies to oth addresses and bills to the old ddress

address. If you are getting 2 copies, or bills when you have paid up, there is some mistake. In this case please send us a card giving as much information as possible, so we can locate the error. Labels from the locate the error. Labels from the two copies will often help us. Many Thanks for This

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Sales Company of Canada, Limited

FARM AND DAIRY



As the swarming season is now pon us it may not be out of place to give a few notes referring to the control of swarming. Why do bees Why do bees swarm

swarm? Most natural thing in the world, some will say; then why do not all colonies of bees swarm? The fact that all hives of bees do not swarm, is sufficient proof that the swararen ge not quite natural. The prime of the of swarming is the convention of the not quite natural. The prime cause of swarming is the congestion of the population of the hive, and by the repopulation of the functions to be per-striction of the functions to be per-formed by the inmates of the hive. The queen is restricted in her egg-Ine queen is restricted in her egg-laying, the working bees are restrict-ed in their functions of storing sup-plies and in the general work of the hive; setting eggs, nursing the young bees, etc.

WHY QUEEN LEAVES

The queen is a powerful force in herself. She generally begins laying eggs in the spring, commencing from the centre of the cluster of bees and working outwardly until she herself in her work, occupies the greater part of the hive, while the ordinary bees, beside nursing the eggs of the queen



Power for the Bee Man

Mr. Chas. Black, Frontenae Co., Ort, has here removed one side of his portable set tracting house to show just how he used a gasoline engine for extracting honey. Jee keepera as well as dairymen are considering the power question.

into young bees, store honey from the

Queen cells are constructed suit. Queen cens are conserved in which will be raised a successor to the queen which is shortly to leave the hive with the swarm. In about seven hive with the swarm. In about seven days after eggs are set in these spe-cially prepared cells, the first swarm usually issues, taking the old queen

THE BEEKEEPER ACTS

ing the beckeeper must take matters into his own hands somewhere about this time, preferably a little before the bees have contracted the swarming im-pulse or a little before the above mentioned forces meet, and by giving an upper storey of "drawn-out combs," or failing "drawn-out combs," give frame filled with full sheets of foun-dation, but the bees will be more

dation, but the bees will be more likely to swarm with foundation only, than if given the drawn-out come. The above is more applicable to the production of extracted than comb noney, and we shall have to adopt a rather different method if we wish to prevent awarming in the production of

June 19, 1913

removing the two outside comes in the hive, and separating those remain-ing so that there will be space for the two combs in the centre of the brod nest. This operation will prevent if for at least nine or 10 days, when it must be repeated, and, according to our experience, the bees will work in the supers without any further at-

PRECAUTIONS

It would be well to remove any usen cells that may have been formed before inserting the empty combs, and before inserting the empty combs, and it should be mentioned that to use bare sheets of foundation does not have the same effect as "drawn-out combs '

As a further means of the control of swarming, ample ventilation-with-out draught-should be provided by raising the hive off the floorboard with wedges three-eights of an inch thick Partial shade in the middle of hottest days of June and July help to make the bees more comfort. le and contented. If the above hints are carried out

carefully and at the proper time, little carefully and at the proper time, into swarming will be the result, and the beekeeper will get far more heney with much less work, than if the bees are allowed to swarm naturally according to their own sweet will-

Cheese Department Makers are invited to send contri-butients to this department, to sate the send that the send contribu-dence matters relating to dence and deconstant department. The Cheese Maker's Department to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Referee of Weights Only

Refere of weights Unity Editor, Farm and Dairy,-In your issue of June 18th the report of the Royal Commission on a referres and Butter Weighing is referres and the Cheese Depart?. Int and the sub-the Cheese Depart?. Int and the sub-dition recommends the appointment of an official referee at Montreal."

Please allow me to correct commend the appointment of a ficial referee. The nearest to recommendation in the report is that "a competent official should be appointed under the control of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission er, with headquarters in the city Montreal who shall be charged w the duty of investigating the weight the duty of investigating the weight of cheese when shortages arise." In other words the Commission has re-commended the appointment of an inspector of cheese and butter weigh-ing, which, of course, is quite a dif-ferent thing to an official refere-J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner.

Cheese Jots

Green cheese is due largely to the greed of the patron .- H. Hodgson, Montreal, Que.

The water supply of many The water supply of many is our cheese factories is not all that it should be. Many troubles net with in the production of A. 1 cheese can be traced to impure water.-R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor, Peterberg C., Cat Co., Ont.

The greatest loss in yield from over-ripe or unsound milk is not in the whey, but in the cheese. The cheese contains less moisture and therefore a smaller weight of cheese is obtained.-G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Eastern Ontario.

In the year 1912 it took .06 per cent In the year line is to book to be there leas milk to make a pound of cheese than in the previous year. This meant that \$65,000 was saved to the farmers of Ontario.--G. G. Publow, On the previous year. Chief Dairy Instructor, Eastern On

June 19, 1913 ***********

Creamery De Butter makers are in contributions to this ask questions on m to butter making s subjects for discus jetters to Creamery

************* Factors in Butter

Good raw material factor in the good keeping butter e in the Crea W. H. Cooper r factors that go t qualities of c. Cooper says :

The use of a good in making butter quality. By addin number of ad id producing b reome the un prosent Th be chiefly lac g or lessening the org the quality o this connection be of great aid, a the cream killing m life. This gives a lactic acid bacteria However, cream an although it can g s quality. This is ality.

ACIDITY The amount of acid keeping quality o present it is genera ter made from crea medium acidity will in that made from h Recent tests has et cream butter poss-ping qualities. Sor tigations have given and they state that nentations, desira tends toward but

purity of the was influence the keep teurization and starte good if the butter is aminated wash wate found in such water very undesirable sorts The writer met with ch the butter, scoring 83, began to drop to 8 ig held for a few days as traced to an unprot well; changing this a he quality back to nor surization of the was advisable.

CLEAN SALT NECES "Good clean salt is nece readily tainted and adled with care. Exp e dairy division show th ted butter possesses be talities than heavily sal eavier salting often ap naify and bring out off f higan station has show ain yeasts, which may car ion of butter to some e ist in from 15 to 25 per -ich strength is hardly li

"There is little, if any, een the water content and its keeping quality, pr normal methods have been Overchurni seess injurious to body, n the keeping quality.

GOOD CREAM ; POOR BU "Workmanship is impor reless maker could easily atter from good cream. roperly washed or dried c sly washed vats, ay washed vats, paste her utensils could quickly erchurning or incomplet



with them.

Now, if we wish to control swarm-

prevent swarming in the production of comb honey. We must see that the comb honey. We must see that the queen has sufficient cells to meet her requirements. These cells can be pro-vided by giving empty combs right in the centre of the brood nest, by first

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081

641 St. Catherine St., West, Montreal

9, 1913

le combs in hose remain-pace for the of the brood l prevent ys, when it ecording to will work in further at-

emove any been formed combs, and hat to use does does not

the control tion-withboard with inch thick ile of the July will te comfort-

arried out time. little t, and the ore honer if the bees and

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to ask ting to est sub-letters rtment.

lity.

Only

ese and ed to in the state-ort in adointment t is that be ap-of the

The writer met with one case in bich the butter, scoring, normally 52, 60, legan to drop to 86 or 88 after ing held for a few days. The fault as traced to an unprotected cream-y well; changing this soon brought is quality back to normal. When pure, clean water cannot be secured attentiation of the wash water may avirable. of an a atriable. CLEAN NALT NECENSARY Good clean salt is necessary. Salt a readity tainted and so must be and/d with care. Experiments by dair division show that a lightly must be a lightly and the sorial salt of the must may be availy a salt of the weight and bring from appears to in-must may be a lightly and the weight and bring from appears to the the salt of the salt of the salt of the weight and bring from appears to in-must may be a salt of the salt of the weight and bring from appears to the weight and bring from appears to in-must be a salt of the salt of the weight and bring from appears to in-must be a salt of the salt of the weight appears to the salt of the weight appears to the salt of the salt advisable

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r cent cheese This o the blow, On

June 19, 1913

Factors in Butter Deterioration

In this connection pasteurization

ACIDITY

The purity of the wash water used influence the keeping quality. steurization and starters can do litgood if the butter is washed with taminated wash water. The bac-ia found in such waters are usually very undesirable sorts. The writer met with one case in

tion of butter to some extent, grow est in from 15 to 25 per cent brines; uch strength is hardly lightly salted

A core in Butter Detarioration Factors in Butter Detarioration Factors in the Creamery Journal Factors in the Creamery Journal factors in the Creamery Journal factors that go to determine the factors the fa low temperatures. Comparatively low temperatures, 32 to 40 degrees, are ne-cessary to hold butter for even short times

Determine the maximum is the most imperiant factor in the manufacture of a god keeping butter. In a recent write in the Greamery Journal, the Greamery Journal, the factors that go mentions several depind qualities of creamery butter. Prof. Gooper ages: "The use of a good starter will as-is in making butter of hotter keep-ing quality. By adding to the cream a large number of actively growing actic acid producing bacteria, we can dren overcome the undesirable kinds wready present. The fermentation will hen be chiefly lactic, and check-ing a lower the quality of the butter. In this connection pasteurisation

any length of time in storage."

Reduce Work One-third

C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa

The amount of acidity developed the eream will have some effect upon a keeping quality of the butter. present it is generally held that ter made from cream ripened to and a right will keep better an that made from highly ripened am. Recent tests have shown that A decrease of labor with no diminu-tion of income, but with general im-provement of results, is a combination provement of results, is a combination which appeals to any one. Laborasy-ing machinery and thoroughly efficient machines might just as well be used by dairy farmers as by any manufac-turer. So the questions come: Have we come to any solution of the same of the efficient cows? Do they save or nation of the same state of the same time increase both comparatively and actually the necessary amount of labor in keeping cows, and at the same time increase the income? Every dairy farmer needs to answor such questions as applied to this herd, and he can answor them satisfactorily when he eet cream butter possesses excellent restigations have given the same re-tis, and they state that the absence (ermentations, desirable or other-se, tends toward butter of better answer them satisfactorily when he keeps dairy records.

A statement made by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, regarding Ontario cows last year, was that dairymen are keeping sixteen cows to do the work of ten. So it is quite possible to cut down work one third, and rejoice be-

down work one-third, and rejoice be-cause possessing more efficient cova. To the serap-heap with the old junk! A Quebec dairyman after one year of cow testing writes the Dairy Divi-sion that he now gots as much milk from his 32 selected cova as he used to get from his larger herd of 42 cova. Ten inefficients were beeled. Dairy farmers have not time to waste work-ing for poor cows, so make sure that each one pays.

The Value of Corn

J. H. Shepperd, North Dakota Agr. College. Corn fodder furnishes more digest-

for to the second secon the same price on the Chicago mar-ket as meadow hay. It is a good roughage for horses, wholesome and usually free from dust.

usually free from dust. Ensilage from corn is a standard feed for dairy cattle and is good for beef cattle and sheep. It supplies a good substitute for freesh pasture grass in winter. A succulent feed of this sort is a great help in keeping up the milk flow in winter. Corn is the best fattening grain known and is relished by all classes of live stock.

erchurning or incomplete washing live stock

FARM AND DAIRY



(13)

745



The lucky dairyman is the man who dates accounted of every opportunity to increase his milk or cream pro-duction without increasing his feeding cost, and who leaves no stone unturned to make every cow he owns produce the last cent of possible profit.

That's the kind of "lucky" cow owners you'll find with Ideal Green Feed Silos on their farms. They know that a good silo pays for itself the first year and after that is all clear profit.

If you don't know why send for our free Silo Book which contains much valuable information about the erection of silos and the advantages of silage.





(BO to sleep with a smile on your face. It will make you more beautiful every year .- Larson . . .

Rose of Old Harpeth By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS "Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs Merrill Company"

(Continued from last week) cided," came in Mrs. Plunkett's soft voice from the side door of the store.

and it held an unwonted note of de-cision in its hushed cadences. A deep

pink spot burned on either cheek, her

pink spot burned on effect cnees, ser-eyes were very bright, and she kept her face turned resolutely away from little Mr. Crabtree, over whose face there had flashed a ray of most beau-tiful and abashed delight.

COULD move out the melojion into the kitchen and give 'em the parlor, and welcome, too. Mis' It to the kitchen and give 'em the parlor, and welcome, too. Mis' Poteet she put in and asked for Stonje to bed down on the pallet in the front hall with Tobe and Billy and Sammie, and I was agoing on to plan as how Mr. Tucker and Mr. Crabtree would stay together here, and I knew Mis' Plunkett would admire to have Rose Mary herself, but just then she sudden put her head down on my knee. hor nertly arms around me. and knee, her pretty arms around me, and knee, her pretty arms around me, and held on tigft without a tear, while I couldn't do nothing but rock back and forth. Then Mis² Potest she cried the top of Shoofly's head so soaking wet it give her a sneese, and we had to laugh. But she never answered me what they was a-going to do, and you know. Cal Rueker, I ain't slop nights Athenia and the show the show the show thinking about 'em, and where they'll move, have I?''

746

(14)

"Naw, you shore ain't-nor let me neither." answered the poet in a depressed tone of voice.

"I mighter known that Miss Viney woulder taken it up-headed and a-lin-ed it out in the scriptures to suit her-self until she wasn't deep in the self until she wasn't deep in the grieving no more, but little Mis' Amandy's a-going to break my heart, as tough as it is, if she don't git com-fort soon," continued Mrs. Rucker with a half sho. "Last night in the new monslight I got up to go see if I hadn't left my blue waist out in the dew, which mighter faded it, and I aw something white aver in the saw something white over in the Briar's yard. I went across to see saw something white over in the Briar's yard. I went across to see if they had left any wash out that hadn't oughter be in the dew, and I found her in her little, short old nightgown and big slippers with the little worn-out grey shawl 'round her shoulders a-digging around the Maiden Blush rose-bush, putting in new dirt and just a-crying soft to herself, all trembling and hurt. I went in and set down by her on the damp grass, me and my rheumatism and all, took her in my arms like she were Petie, and me and her had it out. It's the araves she's a-grieving over, we all a-knowing that she's leaving buried what she have never had in life, and I tried to tell her that no matter who had the place they would let her come and

nd—" "Oh, durn him, durn him! I'm going clear to the city to git old going d heat the liver outen him!" Gid and beat the liver outen him!" exclaimed young Bob, while his sun-burned face worked with emotion and his gruff young voice broke as he rose walked to the door. and

"I wished to the door. "I wisht you would, and I'll make Cal help you," sobbed Mrs. Rucker into a corner of her apron. Her grief was all the more impressive, as she was, as a general thing, the balancewheel of the whole Sweetbriar mach-inery. "And I don't know what they are a-going to do," she continued to

and I don't want no Sweetbriar pre-

sent for a wife if I can help it. Have you done decided?"

"Yes, Mr. Crabtree I have, and I had oughter stopped and told you, but I wanted to go quick as I could to see Mr. Tucker and Rose Mary. He gave consent immediately, and looked like Rose Mary couldn't do nothing but talk about you and how good you was. I declare I began to get kinder was. I declare I began to get kinder proud about you right then and three, fore I'd even told you as I'd have you." And the demure little widow cast a smile out from under a curl that had fallen down into her bright eyes that was so young and engaging that Mr. Crabtree had to lean against the counter to support himself. His stormed-tossed single soul was fairly blinded at even this far sight of the haven of his double desires, but it was s well that he was dumb for joy. for Mrs. Rucker was more than equal to the occasion.

"Well, glory be, Lou Plunkett, if that ain't a fine piece of news!" she exclaimed as she bestowed a hearty embrace upon the widow and one al-most as hearty upon the overcome Mr. Crabtree. "And you can't know Mr. Crabtree. "And you can't know till you've tried what a pleasure and a comfort a second husband can be if you manage 'em right. Single folks a-marrying are likely to gum up the



Enthusiastic Grangers Who Are "Making Things Go"

One of the liveliset granges in Ontario is the Apple Grove Grange of Middlemarch. Egin county. Here are the officers perponsible for the progressive policy of the grange. The methods adopted in this grange to keep up interest were described in the June Sh issue of Farm and Dairy. In the June Sh issue of Farm and Dairy. grange.

"Me and Mr. Crabtree were a-talk-ing it all over last night while Bob and Louisa Helen were down at the gate counting lightning-bugs, they said. They just ain't no use thinking of separating Rose Mary and Mr. Tucker and the rest of 'em, and they must have Sweetbriar shelter, good must have sweetoriar shifter, good and tight and genteel, offered outen the love Sweetbriar has got for 'em all. Now if I was to marry Mr. Crab-tree I could all good and proper move him over to my house and that would leave his little three-room cottage hitched on to the store to move 'em hitched on to the store to move 'em into comfortable. They have got a heap of things, but most of 'em could be packed away in the barn here, what they won't let us keep for 'em. If Mr. Crabree has got to take holt of my farm it will keep him away from the store, and he could give Mr. Tucker a half-interest cheap to yrun for him and that will leave Rose Mary free to help him and tend the old folks. What do you all neighbors think of it?"

"Now wait just a minute, Lou Plunkett," said Mr. Crabtree in a radiant voice as he came out from around the counter and stood before are a-going to do," she continued to her with his eyes fairly glowing with his emotion. "Have you dome decided ""Well, I know, and I've done de- yourself." This is twist me and you,

marriage certificate with some kind of a mistake until it sticks like fly-paper, but an experienced choice generally runs smooth like melted butter." And And with a not at all unprecedented fem-inine change of front Mrs. Rucker substituted a glance of unbridled pride for the one of scorn she had brief for the one of scorn she had bately bestowed upon the poet, under which his wilted aspect disappeared and he also began to bloom out with the joy of approval and congratulation.

And I say marrying a widow are like getting a rose some other fellow have clipped and thorned to wear in have emped and morned to wear in your buttonhole, Crabtree; they ain't nothing like 'em.'' Thus poet and realist made acknowledgment each after his and her own order of mind, but actuated by the identical feeling of contented self-congratulation.

"I'm a-holding in for fear if I breathe on this promise of Mis' Plun-kett's it'l' take and blow away. But you all have heard it spoke," said the merry old bachelor in a voice that pos-itively trembled with emotion as he turned and mechanically began to sort over a box of alcohor

turned and meenanically began to sort over a box of clothespins, mixed as to size and variety. "Shoo, Crabbie, don't begin by bein' afraid of your wife, jest handlo 'em positive but kind and they'll turn

your flapjacks peaceable and butter 'em all with smiles,'' and Mr. Rucker beamed on his friend Crabtree as be wound one of his wife's apron all around one of his long fi habit he had that amused him knew in his secret heart tensor

"Now in the secret here the down Providence Road a-s like a partridge in the wh Louisa Helen. They've got young dream so bad they had have sassaprilla gave for it." nave sassaprilla gave for it." poet cast a further glance widow, who only laughed and indulgently down the road at treating form of the gawky Adonis

"Hush up, Cal Rucker, and gin chopping up fodder to feed come supper time," answered his her usual attitude of brisk ge ship coming into her capable and eyes after their softening the strain of the varied emotion the last half hour in the store. "I me and you get mops and broom begin on a-cleaning up for Mr. tree before his moving, Lou. I recks you want to go over his things being you marry him anyway, and I'll his you. I found everything Cal Rucks hid a diagrace, with Mr. Sattership so neat, too." And not at all hesing the flame of embarrassment that the name of embarrassment that or municated itself from the face of widow to that of the sensitive Crabtree, Mrs. Rucker descended steps of the store, taking Mrs. P kett with her, for to Mrs. Rucker state of matrimony, though holy, we still an institution in the realm realism and to be treated with accord ing frankness

Meanwhile over in the barn at th Meanwhile over in the barn at the Briars Uncle Tucker was at we rooting up the foundations up which had been built his lifetime d lordship over his fields. In the mids of the floor was a great pile of dd and ends of old harness, empty greas the barness teach and argung of our cans, broken tool, and scraps of ite pathetically-patched old implet that told the tale of patient savi every cent even at the cost of me greater labor to the fast weaken old back and shou'ders. A new pla shaft had meant a dollar and a had so Uncle Tucker had put forth a extra strength to drive the dull a one along the furrows, while even grindstone had worn away to such evenness that each revolution b made only half the impression on blade pressed to its rim and thus ca ed the sharpening to take twice long and *wice the force as would h been required on a new one B grindstones, too, cost cents and a lars, and Uncle Tucker had ground patiently, even hopefully, until the the very end. But now he stood will a thin old scythe in his hands looking for all the world like the incarnation of Father Time called to face the fit day of the new regime of an arrive eternity, and the bewilderment in in eyes cut into Rose Mary's heart with an edge of which the old blade h

an edge of which the on bases long since become incapable. "Can't I help you go over thisp Uncle Tucker?" she asked softly via a smile shining for him even thread the mist his eyes were too dim to di

the mist his eyes were too do not set cover in here. "Noo, child, I reckon not," he as swered gently. "Looks the his me to handle all these things I hu used to put licks in on more as good farm deal. I was just a sense ing how many big clover crops I hi mored down with this old blade here. I laid it by to go riding away from on that new-fangled buggy resp out there that broke down five years, while this old friend is served its twenty-odd and now is part for as many more with careful ho ing.

(Continued next week.)

*********** The Upwar When Trouble Was there ever a ti

there a time now. faces you? The long the old home is over. stead must pass to the The furniture, gather so many years, almost so many years, almost which is dear from so must be sold to pay God having called the Himself, those left kn teet the daily needs.

Will you read over poughtfully that comf of the Widow of Zarep 17: 9-16. Evidently th need was very drought. The a handful of m a little oil in a cr What a vivid story what anxious fear the ave watched that supp ay by day! Now, t andful left, and no wa lay by day! ny more!

When Elijah asked | when English asked i how willingly she star bidding. But when h morsel of bread she cri-he Lord thy God liveth but only a handi rel and a little oil i hild, I am gathering at I may go in and o



19, 1913

and butta Mr. Rucker abtree as h pron string him and h teased her. ob tracking a-w histling wheat for got had oughter it." and the

nce ut the and d at and go by isk genera

ening und emotions broom an Mr. Crab hings befor nd Cal I'll hel Rucke Sattership that con Mrs. Plus-

holy, was realm d

at wor stood il weakenig new plot 1 dul tion thus cars throw

June 19, 1913

The Upward Look and my son, that we may eat it and die." How the last words portray ber utter hopelessness 1

The Upward Look whan Trouble is Nigh Was there ever a time in your life the add home now, when a the hands of others the dilume is over, and the home the furniture, gathered together for a many years, almost every piece The furniture, gathered together for the furniture, gathered together for so many years, almost every piece of which is dear from some association, must be sold to pay the mortgage. God having called the breadwinner to Himself, those left know not how to teet the daily needs.

will you read over prayerfully and houghtfully that comfort giving story of the Widow of Zarephath, 1st Kings (7.9-16. Evidently the mother's and 17: 916. Evidently the mother's and child's need was very great at that time of drought. The supply was so small, "a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a crose," What a vivid story that is! With what anxious fear the mother must be several that mother must

what anxious fear the mother must have watched that supply diminishing day by day! Now, there is only a handful left, and no way of obtaining any more

When Elijah asked her for water, how willingly she started to do his bidding. But when he asked for a morsel of bread she cries out, — "As His own plans for our deliverance. Help is on its way. So, instead of being anxious we must be peaceful, in-stead of discouraged, confident, in-stead of depressed, hopeful, sure that the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but only a handful of meal in shared and a little oil in a cruse: and behild. I am gathering two sticks, that I may go in and dress it for me

TARM AND DAIRY

Notice that before the command, came that wonderful encouragement, "Fear thou not."

"Fear thou not." "And abe went and did according to the word of Elijah." Did ahe go, in hesitating doubt, or in joyfu energy tainty? Whichever way, however, "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the eruse of oil fail."

The most beautiful part of the story

is that, while in her great despair, she was making her simple prepara-tions for their last, scanty meal, every

minute help was coming nearer. Is that not the greatest comfort? Now,

the very moment, when we are most anxious, discouraged, depressed, know-

ing not what way to turn, God has

Contented Children

Where we see a happy, sunny nat-ural child we may rest assured that it is not a spoilt one. It has been taught, very early, the lesson of giv-ing up its own inclination to the will of others, and has learnt to be useful in its little way. A child who feels

Carron and a constant and a constant

Promise Yourself To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind. To talk health, happiness and pros-

perity to every person you meet. To think only of the best, to work only for the best and to expect S

only the best. -Larson in "Eternal Progress"

of use to its parents and playmates has an immense moral advantage over others who live entirely for themselves.

Did you ever read the poem of the nother who, tired and weary, took up little garment to mend, and found that the rent had been gathered to gether in entrible clumsy way? But it had been terrible clumsy way? But "Dear child help be her wee daughter." "Dear child help be her wee daughter, the mother said, wanted to help me," the mother said, wanted to help wee thanked her for her "help?" and help?" and the her mother help?" and any mother worthy the name, re-prove the little one, for perhaps, making the work of repairing, more that the rent had been gathered tocomplicated? A wise mother will look at the motive, and will rather encour-age than repel such attempts at "the ping at "helping." A child brought up in such a home

A entil brought up in such a nome cannot fail to be sweet tempered and happy, and it only means a little care-ful training at an early stage of its life -Ex

Just Common Folks

We cannot all be wealthy, beautiful or famous in the world, but all can be good, useful and happy.

People in the common walks of life are apt to think that they are of no importance—a most erroneous idea.

In portance—a most broncos tora. The obscurest comes in contact with other follow beings, and leaves an in-fluence for good or ill. Then the best things in life are as often possessed by the poor and humble as by those mov-ing in the bichest noiset. ing in the highest society.

Money cannot purchase our love.

A pretty face is not always the sign of a noble character.

Fame is not a symptom of happi-ness. Though your name be not known outside your own community, it may live forever.

A helping hand extended to those in need; a word of kindness and sym-pathy to a soul in sorrow or despair; the influencing of an erring brother to lead a higher life, are deeds that

In the realms of immortality t will rise up and "call you blessed. Western Farmer. they



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Capable Old Country Domestics Parties arriving June 4th and weekly after APPLY AT ONCE The Guild, 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

and 71 Drummond St., - Montreal **IMPROVEMENTS**

T HIS is the latest, proved type of washer. Almost automatic, so easily does it easily does 10 run on ball bearings. Substantial stand keeps it steady on the floor. Steamtight and water-tight lid, which, when raised, drains into the tub

CONNOR Ball Bearing WASHER

aso has handle for turning wasner, wringer na .nd wringer adjustments all on the same side, valking around this washer necessary. An eature is the absence of any centre post or c betruction around which clothes might wind gar. Write for booklet describing this washer f



FARM AND DAIRY

That Disfiguring Wood Pile

By "Sunbeam How many really elegant farm nomes we see in the country, whose eeauty is sadly marred by uninviting

beauty is sad surroundings. One thing in particular which

often attracts my attention is the pre-sence of the wood pile in the door yard, either to the rear or side of dwelling. Wood is a very necessary article.

do not consider, however, that it is ornamental when thrown in confusion it is on the lawn; and it does not seem ne cessary ry (especially on a farm where is not limited) to have our door yard converted into a woodyard. The removal of it to some distance from

on a conservation of the c

THE frequent repetition of any facial expression causes permanent alterations in the expression, manent alterations in the expression, and those correspond with, and sug-gest to the beholder, the emotional state that has predominated; so that the man who is always laughing comes to look "a jolly man," the comes to look "a jolly man," the thinker a thinking man, and the wo-man who worries begins to wear a worried look that persists—Darwin.

Surreneres the house (possibly to that pasture field behind the barn) would certainly mean a vast improvement to many

I remember when our wood was all at the rear of the house. Now it is a level green lawn, a chip being more foreign to it than a tree on the Sahara; and we have been amply repaid for our trouble.

Our Daughers' Allowance

Mrs. B. Campbell, Kent Co., Ont. I would like to know how many readers of Farm and Dairy are prac-ticing the monthly allowance plan for training their daughters into econ-omical and judicious expenditure of This is a training that our money money. This is a training that our girls do not receive while attending the public school, and I fear that in many cases, they know practically nothing about the handling of money until they have homes of their own. My parents always believed in giv-ing each one an allowance, and I have followed this right in we own homes

followed this plan in my own home My girls are allowed a certain amount My girls are aboved a certain amount each month, and from that amount they are enabled to buy almost all of their own clothes as well as other little knick-knacks that are dear to the hearts of all girls.

Of course we do not give our girls enough money to allow them to spend lavishly. They must practice economy enough money to allow them to spend lavishly. They must practice economy in order to make ends meet until the next monthly allowance appears. Some months they do not spend much money months they do not spend much money but save up for the next, and in that way are able to make some purchase worth while. Girls like to be indepen-dent and feel that they have money of their own to use as they wish. And do they not earn it?

Some parents try to make out that because parents try to make out that because their children get food and clothing and a roof over their heads they should consider themselves well cared for. But if these girls were to go out to make a living and do the same work that they do at home would they not expect to receive a reasonable wage? Then why should they not be rewarded for their services at home?

By having money of their own they ill come to appreciate its value, and will come to appreciate its value, and after they have had a little experience in buying they will be able to do a great deal of the purchasing for the home as well as for themselves.

We have taken Farm and Dairy for several years and like it well. I ca-pecially enjoy the poultry and dairy columns.--Mrs. Wm. J. King, Kings Co., N. B.

June 19, 1913

R*************************** The Sewing Room Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children give age: for adulta, give bust measure for waiste, and waist measure for skirta. Address all orders to the Pattern De-nartment

799999999999999999999999999999 4) TWO-PIECE SKIRT. 7877

two-piece pron n be cut oan high with waist or w with of wit ornamental to the natu line. The lo can be left or it can b at the sides left ed. ope atural whe atural wais sed, the bi-e dart fitted orred, althout there

gai in sizes from This pattern is cut CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS, 7876

32



the dress wi 21% yards of 27. 1% yards 1% yards wide

wide, with tion and 6 yards of edging n in the large view; 1¹/₂ cing 10 inches wide with material 36 inches wide a

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require

plain material 36 inches wide with 1 yard g plain material 36 inches wide and 3/4 yard of allover embroidery 18 to make a shown in the back view. This pattern is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 5 years ", age.



SHORT COAT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7862



16 and 1 VORTH

June 19, 1913

----OUR FARME

PRINCE EDWA

PRINCE EDWA KING'S CO. CARDIGAN, June 9 good growing weather man although it keep grass is doing fine. Support of the state it promises to be a dairing. Buiter, 280 patatee are still bein ge: good beef cattle st to fe live-H. P. ONTAK

ONTAR

HALIBURTON RINMOUNT, June 1 weather still continues in six weeks. Spring Eay is very short with the are doing well. We er and rain. Sheep shee is now completed. Very

Astonishe

The way our live tisers are making through the column and Dairy is astor Recently Mr. Jo of Ennismore, a as a breeder of pur advertised a bull c columns of Farm a the strength of th sold the calf at \$10

The calf was a point well worth the mo well worth the mo is very encouraging breeder, not at all side of his home can make such a g so readily through

in Farm and Dairy Mr. S. Armstron, P. O., Ont., recent in Farm and Dairy ed of the stock he and secured more he could take care o ed them on to some

Have you pure by want to sell? It a to seek buyers for the advertising colu and Dairy!

You know our you only the low \$1.40 per inch each announcement out possible buyers. T of seeking sales! I ad tonight while y ing about it and se and have it in Farm for several issues.

have been through. They a lb. for lambe; 4% o for c livery. Butter, 200; eggs veal, 100; beef, 100; chi beef, live weight, 85.45; w unwashed, 150; cats, 500; wheat, 90c-J. A. L. T.

WELLINGTON CO METZ, June 2.-Farmer ing in their potatoes an grain crop is looking wel is very short and thin or old weather. Colts are grain erop is is very short cold weather. and healthy. Pigs are (\$6.60; eg 0c.-J. A. S. and cattle a lie; potatoes, are 1

WATERLOO CO. A. June 7.-After her we were bles rain on Friday, REMTRA. ain on Friday, a heavy electric ge. Orops wer well now. M clover is missi ted up extra fi-beets which ar ich is mostle slight dan ed and le proving b ground we and suga thich is mostly ane. With goo promises a goo c sowed Car 87.35 down. coming up sowed Ca 87.35 down, oung pigs are The beef ca of this section of this section of hold at pre-ping milk an-or while the l at prese cleaned taking a ers are fight to sta ung colts is



9, 1913

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material 36 or 1% rd 27 in-IS and M

June 19, 1913 ----

PRINCE EDWARD 154.AND KING'S CO. P. E. I. (2010) A. Juno 5.-We are having (2010) A. Juno 5.-We a

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT. EIMMOUNT. June 9.-The dry cold sather still continues; only a light rain in six weeks. Spring grain looks well. Tay is very short with a good stand. Cat-is are doing well. We want warm weath-er and rain. Sheep shearing was late but a now completed. Very fow cattle buyers

Astonishes Us!

The way our live stock adver-tisers are making sales so easily through the columns of Farm

through the columns of Farm and Dairy is astonishing. Recently Mr. Joseph O'Reilly, of Ennismore, a new beginner as a breeder of pure breed cattle, advertised a bull caff, using the columns of Farm and Dairy. On the strength of the first ad he is the set as \$100 sold the calf at \$100.

sold the calf at \$100. The calf was a good one and well worth the money. Yet it is very encouraging that a new breeder, not at all known out-aide of his home community, can make such a good sale and so readily through advertising is form and Dairs

so readily through advertising in Farm and Dairy. Mr. S. Armstrong, of Jermyn P. O., Ont., recently had an ad. in Farm and Dairy. He dispos-ed of the stock he was offering and secured more replies than he could take care of, so he pass-ed them on to some of his neigh-

Have you pure bred stock you want to sell? It will pay you to seek buyers for it through the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy!

and Dairy! You know our service costs you only the low flat rate of \$1.40 per inche each issue. Your advertisement will take your announcement out to 16,000 possible buyers. Try this way of seeking sales! Fix up your ad tonight while you're think-ing about it and send it to us and have it in Farm and Dairy for avoral issues. for several issues

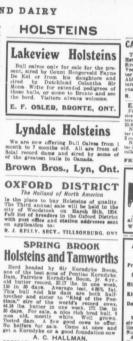
have been through. They are offering 60 a h for lambs: 4/c for earlie for fail do hyper, Burley, beet live weight, 56.66; worl, wanhed 50 that Start, A. L. T. Wirzh, Jine Z. - Parmeros, are they put-ling in their potatose and turnips. The finance on so doing well, but the grave finance on so doing well, but the grave of seather. Colis are coming strong at health, Pige are still seeping up at the potatose, Burley, A. So: butter, and patheous control of the start and the still seeping up at the start and start and the start and the start and batth, Pige are still seeping up at the potatose, Burley A. So: butter, and patheous control of the start and the start an

An array of the service of the servi

and methods induiting, soving roots the order of the day. - A. B. Reveals, a base of the day. - A. B. Reveals, a base of the day. - A. B. Reveals, a base of the day. - A. B. Reveals, a base of the day. - A. B. B. Reveals, a base of the day. - A. B. Reveals, a base of the day. -

by the hundreds. Young pige have reached a record price, Siza paper - JE C. LAMBTON CO., ONT. WILLIAMBTON CO., DUILE a lot of page, corn, etc., have been planted for the seem to better, Cuttle, pige and sheep emen to better, and of root is and for provements, taxed for the pige and sheep provide the sheet of the sheet of the seems to better the sheet of the sheet of the seems to better the sheet of the sheet of the provide sheet of the sheet of the sheet of the provide sheet of the beat of the sheet of the sheet of the beat of the sheet of the sheet of the beat of the sheet of the sheet of the sheet of the beat of the sheet of the sheet of the beat of the sheet of the sheet of the sheet of the beat of the sheet of the sheet of the sheet of the beat hoffers, impectors of anything to make a fait lob for a government support.

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A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU. WATERLOO CO., ONT.



I BELIEVE THIS BULL IS THE Best in Canada To-Day

Dess in the contract of the second se

Tat, and being one of 13 cows, suters to "Prices." that have broken works a rotation of a gree with me that this providing makes the strongest com-bination in Holstein heavy-producing, high testing blood. In Okanada, or else where, to day and arrange service free to your satisfaction from either of my two great builts, simplifyou have now inthe with segurered.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM The Manor Farm Bedford Park, Ont.

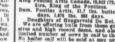
HOLSTEINS CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS

This weak we offer Bull Gail, born April Bet, 191. A dandy, nearly while in color. Stred by Das great young bull, Korndyke ter of our old herd bull, Sir Marsab ter of our old herd bull, Sir Marsab Abekers, who now has 5 A. H. O. dangab-ters, one of them over 3500 as a three war-old Price, 85008 P.O.B. Tileenburg. R. J. KELLY, · · TILLSONBURG, ONT.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS Paladi Two choice Bull Calves, light colored, Ormsby, site of 10 R. O. M. daugh up to 20 lbs., and one 3-year-old

sired by Paladin Ormsby, site of 10 R, O.M. daugh-ters, 2-yaz-cide up to 20 lbs. and one 3-yaz-rold. 2500 lbs. botter in 7 days. Veriar 7 Jans, R.O. M., 450 lbs. mills, R17 lbs. but-teriar 7 Jans, R.O. M., 450 lbs. mills, R17 lbs. but-teriar 7 Jans, R18 lbs. butteriar 7 and 7 are 2 moss, 131 lbs. mills, Bab. butteriar 7 and 8 are 2 moss, 131 lbs. mills, Bab. Jbs. butteriar 7 and terin 7 days. Full siter to call, R, O. M., 300 lbs. mills, 1633 lbs. butteriar 17 days at 2 yrs. 1 mo. old. FRED CARR - BOX 116, 87, THOMAS





HOLSTEINS LYNDEN HERD

High Testing Holston for sale. One Bull, i year old. Bire's dam Laib diaser, 25.77 like butter, 7 days. Dam a richly bred, unitested Sysacroid. Price, 86. Also 490 and upward. Also revers dams at 840 and upward. Also Heifers in milk. Write or come and see them.

S. LEMON. . . LYNDEN. ONT. **RIVERVIEW HERD**

9 Young Bulls, from 2 to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker, whose sister, 3 nearest officially tested dams, a sister of his dam and two sisters of his sire aveage for the eight 30.34 lbs. from R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams. P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

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King Nonti Heng Merc This great	Segis Pont Segis of the Pon iac Korndyl terveld De tedes Julips at young bu	iac tiacs ke Kol Pieter Il heads	the herd at	
He not a	uperb indivis	choicest	K FARM breeding, but breed to him	
J. ALEX		- SIM	ICOE, ONT.	I

FERNDALE STOCK FARM 2 Good Korndyke Buils left, also 1913 Calves, which will complete our last to to Korndyke K. Schillaard's whose beifers are doing nicely. We have 15 extra good grade helfers for sale. This lot is nicely marked and in fine condition. Will fresh en from now on. Come and see them! FIERHELLER BROS., MT. ELGIN, ONT. Bell 'Phone 167 R. 12. C.P.R. Station-

HAMILTON HOUSE **Dairy Farm** OFFERS **BULL CALF**

Dam, Lulu Keyes. Sire, our Im-port-d Herd Bull, Sir Dora Segis Pontine, who cannot be beaten in Canada, combining as he does the great strains of King Segis and King of the Pontiace. Send for his great s King of pedigree

His calves are big and straight, and this one is what you are look-ing for if you want the best blood of the breed. Our price is moderate. Write or come to see us. D. B. TRACY



7% BONDS

Two Holstein Bulls Fifteen months old, one from a twenty-one pound cow. Good individuals.

R. F. HICKS, NEWTON BROOK, YORK CO.

THE ONLY ONE

place in Canada where you can buy a Buil Calf sired by Rag Apple Korndyke sih, the greatest bred Korndyke buil in the world (dam, Pontiae Lady Korndyke, 8.00), now replacing Pontiae Korndyke, is at North Star. Why not write today or, and see the

Untvilla Holstein Herd Bulis of servicenbia ega ell sold. If you want them from here we would advise you to bury young. Only two Oolantha Sir Abbekirk and from 22.17 osives jett. Both are by Duuchland and 23.06 lbs. 4-rear-olds. Grand indi-viduals 4 monthe old. LAIDLAW BROS.. Ayimer, Ont.

Hatsin Friedman Asso. Boz 148 Battleboro Vt

NEW YORK

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD Offers

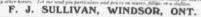
Sona of PONTIAC KOENDYKE, ready for service in the near future or younger, sona and daughter of SIR JOHANNA COLANTHA GIADI, whose three first two yearches, and sona of RAG APPER KORNYKER 20 punde sech as jointor two yearches, and sona of RAG APPER KORNYKER 20 punde sech as jointor DYKE STR. the greatest bred KOENDYKE bull in the world. Write me for anything that you want in fractions Holsteins.

E. H. DOLLAR.

HEUVELTON. (Near Prese ott, Ont.)



Stallions and Marcs Stallions and Marcs In buying for you. I have been do it. All both and the states and therefore fairly well acquainted with leading breeders in the United States, where I formerly in buying for you. I have been do it. The given are a great advantage are therefore fairly well acquainted the the state in the state is the state most prolific breeders and better all round hores than these just brought for this reason breeders and better all round hores than these just brought for this reason breeders and better all round hores than these just brought for this reason better all round hores than these just brought for this reason is the state descendants of the best family for this reason is the breeders and if not they may be returned. Thus horese the breeders and if not they may be returned. Werke are of your probable requirements, Percherens will make more more fry such them.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST n n Toronto, Monday, June 16-If warmer weather continues business men will wear a brighter smile. Almost every line of trade has been seriously affected by the cold weather of May and June, because of the deterrent effect that it has had on the much of trade Choice milch cows are quoted \$75; common to medium, \$35 t springers, \$50 to \$75; calves ar

cold weather effect that it growth of crops. WHEAT,

FARM AND DAIRY

Berowith or other services it has it has had on the crosses what it is the service of the ser

Mill feels are now a little more actics. Mill feels are now a little more actics. Quotations are: Manitoba bran, \$172,60 middlings, \$21 to \$22. Montreal quotations have lost combining in the week but are have lost combining in the week but are to \$19: middlings, \$30 to \$2. mborts, \$18 to \$19: middlings, \$30 to \$2.

to 819: middlings, 830 to 822. Mark AND STRAW.-More hay is being marketed as farmers have their seeting well in hand. Conse-quently, prices are aas. Juotations on track here are: No. 1 haid hay, 81150 to 512; No. 2, 86 to 59; No. 3, 87 to 88; etraw, 8 to 88% at Mon. rel. to the market 8 to 88% on hervier deliveriset. No. 1, 813 to 8150 on hervier deliveriset. No. 2, 89 to 2, 80 to 813; No. 1, 87 to 8920. \$9.50 HIDES AND WOOL

Wholesale dealers quote as follows: Hides, cured, 15c; green, 12c; horsehides, No. 1, 83.75; hor e hair, 37c; calf skins, 15c; sheep skins, 81 50 to 81.75; lamb skins, 15<u>0</u>; to 35c.

Meinstein K. 20 to 51.5; Jamb ekins, Coarse unwahed wool is outled at 16:0; fine, Bo; coarse, waarbed, 36:: Ine, 36:: Fine Totols NND BEANSS effective feet on the market and Gwill has introse readily command 80: to 5110. New Brunseich's 51.9 to 51.25. At Montreal, 51 a bac, bummer Forzu Da Binf, and 81 a bac, bummer Binf, and and a Binf, and 81 a bac, bummer Binf, and and a back and back and 81 a bac, bummer Binf, and and a back and back and back and 81 a back and back at 52.75 at Mont-Stal.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The Teleform Provided and Provided Andream Provided A

June 19, 1913

springers, \$50 to \$75; calves ar-each. Mutton products continue in mand. Lambs, \$8 to \$9; spri each, \$5 to \$5.0; ewes. \$550 to \$3 to \$5.

*5 to \$5. A feature of the hog market the arrival of several cars of z Sakatoon to the William i Swite have been coming from for some time now. Quotations Packers quote \$9.50 to \$9.55 f Sows \$8.25. Montreal

News 88.25 discusses and the sector of the

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTREAL TODO MARKE Montreal, June 16 - 19 opposi-the recent decime in spinoi bega awis in the Toronto market bega awis in the Toronto market bega awis in the Toronto market bega awis to here the processor of last week. At this reduction and from packets was good, an index of the spinoi and the spinoi study of SIGM a cert, in select \$10.9 to \$10.5 a cert, in select \$10.5 to \$10.5 a cert, in select \$10.5 to \$10.5 a cert, in select \$10.5 to \$10.5 a cert, in select their prices \$5, a cert week abartor from killed at \$45, to cet.

EXPORT CHEESE, TRADE

abaticar fresh killed at \$42.5 to 7 ev. EVPORT CHEESE TRAIN Montreal, June 16.- The mark these has used closed with privar, fings at the country bounds to heavy and were all taken up, most being at 10.9 with the second are on a par, there being no pre-eeeing at 10.9 with a weak even of a par, there being no pre-pering at 10.9 with a weak output of the second and the are on a par, there being no pre-pering at 10.9 with a weak output of the second and the second and the second and the maintained the uphoust in and, int second and the second privar. The second and the second privar a decide diffect upon the sec-ptions flags and the second and the point pre-tact second privar is study, point here, and finese training period and the second second the second privar. The second second second privar is a second second second point pre-tact one points practically the gas and the second second second point here, and finese training period second second second country period second second second country period second second second second period second second second second period second second second second period second second second period period second second second period period second second second period period second second second second period second second second period period period second second second period period period second second second period period period second second second second period period period second second second period period period second second second period period period period second second period period period period period period second period per

Cumpl

DAIRY BOARD REPORTS Campbellford, June 10.-800 boar old at 11%0. Brockville, June 12.-855 color sold at 11520. Brockville, Jane 12-655 colored 255 white sol at 11520. Balance eff Offerings were 3,060 colored and white. Vankleck Hill, June 12-1,260 hours and at 1150. Kipszice

at 11%c. Kingston, June 12.-360 boxes white a 471 colored offered; 731 boxes sold at 1

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June 19, 1913

one of the best barga one of the bars, barry has new owner, Mr. J. Ont, has every reace promotion of the second second promotion of the second second promoted preference of erail or young buils, such as young buils, such as young buils, on the value of a he shifty, to any breeder simehing that would ional presign to may breeder semehing that would ional presign to may be promoted as the second second promote second prom age that will compare of any dispersion sale

a) any dispersion such as a dial and any dispersion on the face expression on the face generation at the close, was to them also the day a been pleasantly and p Mr. Montgomery wile his usual efficient ma shy to secure the hig dering.

by to secure the hig dering. It is hardly fair to o without referring to bur, anderson and th set, both before and a minent thoughts in t fortunate enough to 1 regret that this event thereby preventing the similar meetings of su -6. A. Brethen.

SALE OF AY

The auction sale of race Bank Farm, Rive by J. D. Duncan, who by J. D. Duncan, who one of the largest mil ery plants in the City 4th inst., drew a lan Ayrshire breeders. Th pink of condition and imported from Scotlan imported from Scotlar breeders of this distr know the breeding clearly indicated at th

clearly indicated at th an animal of Aucher Netherhall. Barcheski hrought out the bidd the animal usually we The bidding was b Janet 7th. a beautiful by John McAllister , Läbely of Hillhouse. I the start that Mr. M heifer but he was has of Howick's noted bre realized \$900. There for some of the two y. the start that are a heifer but he was hat of Howick's noted bre realized \$500. There for some of the two y ported by Mr. Duncar among them were son The total of sale amou fast of there being a f ins from two days from two days ch sold for low pr

which sold for low pr the reneral average. The 64 head were so Philps of Huntingdon, three hours. Mr. Philp among the stockmen a ser who can bring ou are to be had. A list prices realized with no bee street.

ness realized with in re given: lows -- Chapmanton V Begg, Moose Creel sokin, S38, John L; Craigley Pansy 1 chur, North Georgett noy, 8495, John 7

ree-year-olds — Ardy MoKell, Riverfield 5th, 8295, John W , Que.; Lochfergu in Bezg, Moose (Jas. lelvin Begg, Moose (logie, \$250, John Wilso

Que. Two-year-old heifers \$375, Dr. John Watson 5rd, \$410, Dr. John M Meg 23rd, \$385, P. D. Fearl and, \$255, J. P.

(pas. Yearling heifers.-Pici Molilian & Leggett T The summary of the Seven cove brought S 51 three-year-olds brou \$25: 30 two-year-olds, brou \$25: 30 two-year-olds, brou \$25: 30 two-year-olds, brou \$25: 30 two-year-olds brou \$25: 30 two-year-old bull, bidl, \$105; aix bull oal \$30, average, \$39.

CHOICE AYRS Only one left of the choice lot Duke of Ayr, the son of the of Canada. 12 months old, I of Canada. R. of P. and S very choice R. of P. and of a family with 3 very choice Spring Bull Ca dams. Write for desc W. W. Ballantyne, R. B

CATTLE AN



J. W. STEWART - LYN, ONT. **Ourvilla Holstein Herd**

....... spring land 50 to \$7; cel

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ALE don sale # June 12. #

es of the best hargains of the day, and his use owner. Mr. Johnson, of Napanes, out, has every reason to feel porcid of reasoniting size. No doubt the fact that probable "dryres" had previously secured arranged preference of based the un-restant of the size restant of the size of size of the the size of the the size of the size

Iune 19, 1913

and the subscription wave were have in the line of the subscription of the subscripti

say to secure the highest price for each derivation of the consolidate his report. "Inhort referring to the hospitality of here hospitality of the hospitality of here hospitality of the hospitality of here hospitality of the hospitality of formate enough to be present was the formate enough to be present was the formate enough to be present was the hospitality of such a happy nature. -0 Å. Incluen.

SALE OF AYRSHIRES.

proce realized with name of outputs are given given: Come-Chromosotte Willie Sth. \$460, W. Come-Chromosotte Oct.: Milkelton Freidis 328, John M. Sch.: Milkelton Freidis 328, John Str. 10, Mc. Ont.: Craigieg Panay 2nd, \$455, J. D. Mc. Thur, North Georgetown, Que, Pieken's Panay, \$495, John Thompson, Howick, One.

Falley, errs, John Anorhami, Morano, Morano, Morano, Morano, Marcin, Riverfald, Que: Kirkhouse Lane, Mokell, Biverfald, Que: Kirkhouse Lane, Gost, John Wisson, St. Chryson, S25, John Wisson, St. Chryson, Bergin, S26, John Wisson, St. Chrysoniome, S26, John Wisson, S26, John Wisson, S26, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S50, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S50, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S50, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S50, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S50, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S50, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S40, John Wisson, S50, John Wisson, S40, John Wi

Qua Twoyeer old heifers.—Pieken's Violet, \$375, Dr. John Watson; Pieken's Queen àrd, \$400, Dr. John Watson; Southwick Meg 23rd 8265, P. D. MoArthur; Pieken's Pearl and, \$253, J. P. Cavers, Ormatown, Ome

Gen. Gardin, G. V. Gardin, Orimitoria, Gen. Joarning helpers, Picken's Peach, 527, 53, McMillin & Leggett Trout Eiver, Que. McMillin & Leggett Trout Eiver, Que. Swen cours up of the Science is an Golows: B: https://www.new.action.com/ 51, 20 too/science/actional Science/action 25, 20 too/science/actional 25, 20 too/sc

CHOICE AVRSHIRE BULL

OHOICE AYROHIRE BULL: Only one let of the choice lot by that magnificent size Dike of Ayr, the son of the Champion R. of P. cow of Canala. I Smonths old, hight colored, 2 sisters in R. of P. and ot a family with extra good teats. Also farry choice Spring Bull Calves from high R. of P. M. Mither and State and State States and price. W. M. Hailandaryne, H. M. H. 3, Stratford, Ont.



CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS The little metal ear markers you will want in the spring. Send now for free circular and sample, send name and address to-day. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont. FARM AND DAIRY

ANENT CANADA'S NEW RECORD COW

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BLUEBLOODS FOR CANADA (Continued from page 17)

(Continued from pade 17) and quality. A three-reac-lod by Sir Simon, by Sir Swrard, is also from this district, the hitersparse do coming from the second second second second second of Samillands were, A. & W. Morrisoner shipped three haves of which are of the hiterspace second second but are of the hiterspace second second second second s

won free prive in brood mare elas. MANE YOL A STADARD REED MARET, The monitory the breeding of Standard the standard standard standard standard standard standard the standard standard standard standard standard the standard st

ONE BIG ONE OVERLOOKED

ONE BIG ONE OVERLOSED In connection with Mr. Geo. W. Ander-son a divertising in Farm and Dairy re-count jause H is a been abuind that in the second second second second second chanda with a dam and sire's dam that each have given over 100 km of milk at the second second second second second sire Colomba has a grand-dam on sire's ado better than 164 liss in one day, and have better than 164 liss in one day, and have better than 164 liss in one day, and have better than 164 liss in one day, and have better than 164 liss in one day. A Har given we that the bala spread of the second second second second day by cr. Y of dam and grand-dam.



-----**Ravensdale Stock Farm**

PHILLIPSBURG, QUE.

Special offering of Bulls, fit for service Write for breeding and prices

W. F. KAY, M. P., Proprietor.

AVRSHIRE CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIOS For Bale-Archite Calves and Bally for tor service and the service and the service each or, if registered \$600 All the above are from first price stock. Band in orders now, with instructions re ablument lare: Apply to 800. W. OWENS, From. at EddET SNTON, Mas. BUT STATE Form. Set Balls. Que.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES The High-testing herd. Average test 2 cows-4.44 per cent butterfat. Dholey bread Young Bulls and Bull lives by Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, a 0 of the champion R.O.P. butterfat w. Elleen-635.43 lbs. fat, and from R.O.P. di If you W. Filebh-cos & 108. 1at, and from O.P. dams. If you want high-class Ayrshires rite or come and see '000D1SSE BROS. ROTHSAY, ONT, T.R. Sta. and 'Phone con. Drayton

Brookside Ayrshires PRESENT OFFERING

A Choice Bull Calf, Born May 13, 1913

Sire, Laird Douglas-28285-G-sire, Douglandaie of Dam of Aber, Inp.-17215-Dam of sire, Bessie 16th of Ncidpath-71885-by Semantion of Gimerra-45739-Dam. Socitie's Sarah-2183-G-sire, Socitie-1978-G-dam, Sarah 2704-2182-In this calf we have blended some of the choicest strains of ultip breed-ing to be found in Qanada. His dam is a maternai halficiater "ithe set world's champion Jean Armour, whose record is 20.74 lbs. of milk and 96 he. of butter.

ing to be found in Ganada. His dous of the choicest strains of utility breadworks changing Jean Armour, whose record is 20.14 lbs of the set works changing the strain of the set of the s

JOHN MCKEE, NORWICH, ONT.



Breeder's Directory

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

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Obdice Young Boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages, brid and heavy with pig.-II. C. Benfield Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE-2 Sons of King Fayne Segis Olothilde. from R. O. P. cows. Also three Clyde Fillies and 3 Stallions. Yearlings. -R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.

AYRSHIRES **Burnside Ayrshires**

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both serce, Imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance "Phone in house. R. R. NESS. HOWICK, QUE.

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June 19, 1913

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Boulder Before and After Blast

Are there Stumps and Boulders on your Farm? If so, why not use CX L Stumping Powder to rid yourself of them? The cheapest and quickest method known for clearing land. Also used for Tree Planting, Ditching, and Sub-Soiling. If interested, write to-day for our Illustrated Booklet; it tells you how to save time and money, and convert unproductive land into productive and moneymaking Harvests.



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