

FARM AND DAIRY

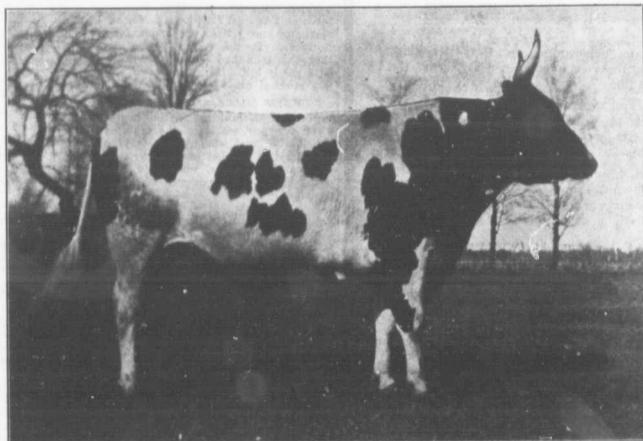
RURAL HOME

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PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 13

1913.



WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A SIRE SUCH AS THIS?

The type of the Ayrshire bull here illustrated is worthy of study. Notice his fine masculine bearing, his great length, the deep full middle, the straight lines and generally attractive appearance. And then compare him with the average cheap sire so common throughout the country. What a marvellous difference a sire such as this would make in the dairy stock of a district! Such a bull would be cheap at almost any price. As we dairy farmers come to appreciate the value of sires of choice, milky breeding the prices that breeders of pure bred stock will pay for select animals such as this one, which heads the herd of A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., and the prices dairymen with grade herds will pay for their herd headers, will make the prices now paid look meagre indeed. A good bull is the best investment a dairyman can make.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
 CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Good Points

about

"Simplex" Link-Blade Cream Separators



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 35 ft. from the floor.

"Simplex" Cream Separators are Easy Running. This is a big point to the man or woman who turns the machine. It makes the "Simplex" the only practical large capacity hand cream separator.

Simplicity is a leading feature of the "Simplex." Because of its simplicity it can scarcely get out of repair, and will last a lifetime.

The Bowl of the "Simplex" is Self-Balancing. It will allow run steadily and skim perfectly, even under such handicaps as poor placing and a bowl slightly out of mechanical balance caused by damaging lack of care.

Ease of Cleaning is always to be considered. "Simplex" machines are popular with the women folks because they are so easily cleaned.

The new "Simplex" Separators have an Interchangeable Spindle Point. Should careless handling cause injury to the "Simplex" Spindle Point, a new point, with worm, at a cost of only \$1.25, can be put on in place of damaged point—thus saving great expense necessary for new bowl and spindle as required in other makes of cream separators.

Skins Catalogue Capacity under most adverse conditions. "Simplex" Separators always over-run their rated capacity when given ideal conditions.

Many other points, including the low down supply can, of the "Simplex" are explained in our free illustrated catalogue. WRITE FOR A COPY OF IT.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

OUR most successful business men and advertising patrons appeal to our people—the Dairy Farmers Right Through the Summer Season

They recognize that this is the flush season with Dairy Farmers and a time when they have many needs and are buying heavily.

It will profit you to take a tip from these successful advertisers and have your line announced to our people—the Dairy Farmers—every week in Farm and Dairy right through this great buying time of summer.

SELLING

To produce is easy, to sell is more difficult—to sell at a good fair profit is work at all. The farmer may well learn to be more efficient. This Department of Farm and Dairy is conducted by a Sales Expert. Ask Farm and Dairy questions about your selling problems; answers will be given in this column.

Seeds and Selling

By Edward Dreier

I know a man who had a great field of corn. It really was wonderful. He had his corn planted on new land down in the bottoms. People all around the country knew of his yield, and this man became a corn king in his district. His neighbors bought their seed from him and had great yields. He made so much money out of his seed corn that he thought he would raise corn for seed alone, and so he advertised and told of what a wonderful yield he had. A man in a different State heard of the corn and sent for several sacks for seed. The seed was sent and was planted and when harvest time came the man got only about half what the seedman claimed. So this man entered suit against the seedman for advertising and getting money on false pretence. In the trial it came out that this man had planted the seeds on a sandy hill. He lost the case and was laughed at.

WHERE SALESMANSHIP STARTS

Many of us think that selling begins after our produce is on the table at the market and when we are trying to get rid of it. Let me tell you that salesmanship begins when you buy your seeds. The buying of seeds has as much or more to do with the marketing of your produce than the actual sales talk you give your customer. If you use good seeds and give those seeds good care during the gardening period your produce will almost sell itself.

Let us look at the seed question for a while. Supposing I get a letter from a friend down in Illinois telling me about the great lettuce he has this year—he calls it Great Stuff—would it follow that I should use this Great Stuff lettuce up here in Ontario? It does not. Still, there are a great many of us doing this very thing. We are using seeds that are very good for other soils than ours and we expect to get great results.

EVERY THAT DON'T SEE

Many of us buy our seeds in just this very way. Just because Peter Grose had a wonderful yield of corn or lettuce or onions in some different locality, we think that we can get the same yield from the same seeds. We don't study our farms enough. We have the experiment station at Guelph to draw our knowledge from. We have the Government at Ottawa to draw from, and yet we bury our noses in the sand and go on in our own way.

Our seeds and our care mean our yields of produce. And our yields of produce mean our dollars. We must start in the beginning with our selling. We must build from the seed up. We must get the best seeds, even if they do cost a little more, and then our yields will more than pay the difference. It is just as necessary to have good seeds as it is to have pure-bred animals. Let us all use the chances the Government has given us to know what kinds of seeds to plant in our localities. They will tell us honestly what is best, because it is to their interest that they do so. Let us get busy right now and get all the information that we can on the subject of seeds, so that our selling problems next year will be easier.

Pay the Mortgage First

"Subscriber," Wentworth Co., Ont.

In March, 1911, we purchased a Ford five passenger car at a cost of \$1,000, fully equipped. During the summer of 1911 the car ran 2,400 miles. Our repair bills during that time were \$25; cylinder oil, \$7; gasoline, about \$50. The car was then laid up for the winter, and before we could run it this spring we were obliged to have the engine overhauled at a cost of \$35; a new pair of tires, \$74; other attachments and adjustments, \$20. The car is now running well, and should do for most of the summer, but before the season is over we shall be obliged to get a new pair of front tires at about \$55. These are not so expensive as rear tires.

Someone will say, what about depreciation in value. Well, this car has had good care and looks well. I will be willing to sell it this fall for one-half the original cost. For two seasons our motor car will have cost us \$1,000, nearly \$800.

Of course, very few farmers would drive a car 11,000 miles in two seasons. But we had other interests that kept us moving about considerably.

A car is very convenient and handy, but for the farmer who is debating whether to buy a motor car or pay of the mortgage we would say: Pay the mortgage every time, because the motor car won't help you any.

A Horseman's Views

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

Watch as foaling time approaches. Star swaks at night. Don't worry till the mare lies down. Then get there.

A mare foals very quickly. Even one foot out of normal may lead to serious complications. I believe that all foals are born with harmful germs in their systems. The stronger the colt the better the chance he has to get rid of them.

A big stallion needs a brisk trot each day. The very best like we are. They are healthier and stronger when they get exercise in the open air.

A stallion's pedigree is of tremendous importance. It is about the only thing that owners are not to go by in deciding what kind of stock he will leave.

The foal's navel will probably break of itself. If it doesn't we cut it. But we don't believe in being in too big a hurry. We wait till pulsation has ceased in the navel cord. Tie at the end before cutting. Don't leave tied till the matter sluffs off. There is a small discharge that if not allowed to escape is absorbed again into the body of the foal.

After birth we get our foals as close to nature as possible. Any amount of foals are lost by too great anxiety to get them on their feet for a good suck. Their digestive organs are not in shape to handle much nourishment.

Shy milking mares have a larger number of foals live than heavy milking ones. Why?

Don't start to feed the mare too soon. She will then milk too freely. She could go without feed for 12 hours after foaling. Start feeding gradually with both mare and foal.

If the udder cakes take the foal away and milk the mare to death.

The colt will not die of starvation as quickly as it will of overfeeding.

If we have heavy milkers in our herd there is always danger of milk fever. The proper method of handling a case of milk fever is to wash the udder, inject a little antiseptic solution into each quarter and then inflate the udder to its full capacity.

Renew your subscription now.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

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RURAL HOME

A PROFITABLE DAIRY FARM WORKED ENTIRELY BY HIRED HELP

A Demonstration of the value of Business Principles applied to Dairy Farming. Good Cows the basic factor in the success of this Halton County Dairy enterprise. How the labor problem has been solved.

Is it possible to run a dairy farm on strictly business lines and make it pay? That is, can you afford to hire all the labor even to that of the manager, meet all expenses and still pay a good interest on the investment in the farm and stock? This is the experiment that has been successfully tried on the old Robertson farm near Milton in Halton Co., Ont. This farm was purchased by the Milton Pressed Brick Company, of which Dr. Robertson of Milton is president. This company had almost 800 acres of good land on their hands that it will be years before they can make use of in connection with the brick works. The question that the managers had to solve was, "How can we make profitable use of this land in the meantime?" They decided in favor of dairy farming. There were good build-

When in Milton recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy inspected this farm and herd, and secured from Dr. Robertson an explanation of just how the business is conducted. "It all comes down to the cow," said Dr. Robertson. "We are able to hire all our help and still make interest on our investment because we have cows of producing ability. When we started to keep milk records, we found in our herd a yearly average of less than 4,000 pounds of milk a cow. We got rid of the poorest cows, and every year since we have, by weeding and selection, increased our yearly average until now it is over 9,000 pounds, and in another year we hope to have an average production in our herd of 10,000 pounds of milk a cow. The first year we tested we sold 10 or 12 of the cows. Even this year we sold off six. We have in our herd two grade Holsteins that produced 18,000 and 12,000 pounds of milk respectively last year. We paid \$230 for these two cows. We intend to keep nothing but the best. We weigh the milk of each cow every day and consider daily records much more valuable than those taken three times a month.

PURE-BRED STOCK THE BEST

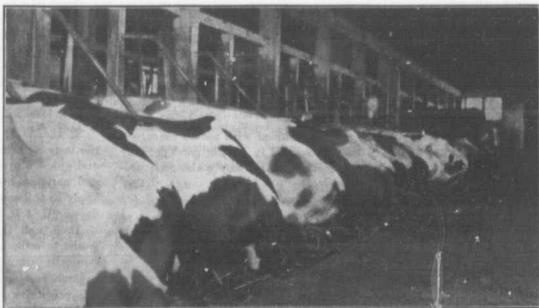
"We have recently," continued Dr. Robertson, "gone into pure-bred stock, and we now have a dozen pure-bred Holstein milk cows. Most of our young stock that we are raising to replenish the herd are from the pure-bred cows. We still,

however, raise some of the grade heifers from the highest producing cows. We find that pure-bred Holsteins on the average are greater producers than are the grades and the surplus stock we have to sell is, of course, worth more money.

"As we sell our milk we get rid of the surplus stock as soon as possible. We have no difficulty in disposing of our grade heifer calves when a week old for \$10. This is because of the good records that our cows are making. We sell our pure-bred bull calves when from two weeks to a month old for \$25. We cannot afford to keep them; milk is too dear."

WHY HOLSTEINS ARE PREFERRED

Dr. Robertson's experiences with pure-bred Holstein cattle have made him a Holstein en-



Good Care Accounts in Part for the Profits From This Herd

Good cows, comfortably housed and well fed explain how the Milton Pressed Brick Company, Halton Co., Ont., are able to make money out of their large dairy farm run entirely by hired help. Notice the comfortable, sanitary appearance of this stable. Then read in the adjoining article about the success of this company in their dairy farm venture.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

thusiasm, and he delights to tell of the money-making properties of this pure-bred herd. The most serious criticism that he would make of Holsteins was that they were hard to dry. "They will milk," said he, "to within three weeks of calving without any trouble. The Durhams that we used to keep would be dry for three months. This persistency in milk flow is a big argument for the Holstein cow for we milkmen, as we must have an even supply every day in the year."

Economic production of milk is the aim on this Halton county farm. Corn ensilage and alfalfa hay are the standbys. A 45-foot cement silo is one of the features of the buildings, and it is filled too. Barley and oats grown on the farm are the principal grain feeds, but Dr. Robertson explained that they still buy some grain, but

not much, as a small grain ration is sufficient when cows are being fed alfalfa.

MILK SOLD RETAIL

The milk supply of the town of Milton is practically controlled from this Robertson farm. It is put up at the farm in bottles, and retails the year round for seven cents a quart. The man who drives the milk route gives the company receipts for every quart of milk that he receives, and has to account for it in cash. Following this system it would be impossible for a dishonest driver to make money at the expense of his employers. Cash in advance is the plan in dealing with the customers who buy tickets, and when they set their empty bottle out for the milkman to replace by a full one, the bottle must be accompanied by one of these tickets.

The most interesting point about this farm to other farmers will be that it is all run on hired labor. Everyone is paid even to the manager. Four neat brick tenement houses have been erected on the farm for the men. These houses are not only comfortable but attractive to look at, and most men with families would be glad to have an opportunity to live in such attractive homes.

HIGH-PRICED LABOR CHEAPEST

"We pay \$400 a year to two or three of our men and give them a free house besides," said Dr. Robertson, in referring to the management of the farm. We did not always pay that much, but we found that we had to if we would have good men. And our experience has convinced us that high-priced labor is in the long run the cheapest labor."

"Farmers generally would be better off did they hire more labor and pay more for it," commented Dr. Robertson. "I believe that every

acre should be made to employ men instead of a part of one man. Another point is that we hire our help the year round. Otherwise we cannot keep them.

"One of the men is given charge of the stable and the dairy herd. Another man is foreman in the fields, and the manager of the brick company, which company is located on our farm, keeps the accounts and knows what every man is doing. In this way we know what profit we are making from every man as well as from every cow."

"Do you think," we asked, "that it would be possible for all farmers to run their farms with hired labor as you do and still make a profit on their investment?"

"Certainly not," answered the Doctor. "They have not the cows. Cow quality determines profits."

The Dr. Robertson farm is being run on a strictly business basis. This system of management has now been followed for several years, and has been a success. Good dairy cows are the foundation of successful dairying, and Dr. Robertson attributes the whole success of their experiment to the daily weighing and testing of the milk of individual cows that will pay a good profit. Dr. Robertson estimates that every pound of milk that a cow gives up to 4,000 lbs. is needed to pay for her keep. It is only the milk that she produces over and above that 4,000 pounds that renders any profit to her owner.

The success of the Milton Pressed Brick Company in their dairy farming experiment must be attributed to the fact that they have good cows, good men, and apply to farming the same business principles that they apply at the other end of their business—the manufacture of brick.—F. E. E.

Twenty-one Years with a Silo

Ino, Waukegan, Lanark Co., Ont.

I have had a silo for 21 years. For 21 winters I have fed ensilage with grand results. I do not know how I could farm without a silo. I have not found any feed to take the place of silage. I ran out of ensilage this spring, and fed clover hay and double the amount of bran and mill feed, but could not keep up the flow of milk. The first reason was that the ensilage gives the cow a great appetite, and she will eat more rough feed; secondly, ensilage is a strong yet soft food and greatly relished; and thirdly, no man knows just how much grain he is feeding when he is feeding good corn ensilage.

Some people think that corn will run down a farm. This is perfect rot. Corn will build up a farm. Corn takes a great deal of its food out of the air, and hence this plant food is cut into the silo and is fed on the farm and not sold, as hay often is when we are tempted on account of high prices to rob our farms to build up the farms of others. Corn requires a great deal of cultivating, and this helps to clean out weeds and makes the ground more mellow for the next crop. I find very little trouble in getting a good stand of clover and timothy where there has been corn the year before.

ROUND SILOS PREFERRED

I have a corn cutter (a Blizard), and have cut corn for my neighbors for quite a few years. As a result of my experiences I would have no other but a round silo, be it wood or cement, if I were building again. My first silo was a square silo, and ensilage spoiled in the corners more or less every year. Then we built what is called by most farmers a light square. This style proved better than the square silo, but in it if the ensilage was not thoroughly tramped in the corners it would spoil. In the round silos of my neighbors—stave, cement or prepared silos—they do not lose any feed except what spoils on top.

I would advise building silos about 30 feet high, with a small hole about 22 to 24 feet up. Through this opening I would insert the blower pipe to fill the first part of the silo. Less power is required to blow the corn up to that height than it is 30 feet. Hence we can cut faster with less fuel, be the fuel wood, coal or gasoline. If the corn is really soft, which it sometimes is when the seed does not come or bad weather such as we are getting now leaves the corn late in being planted, it is almost impossible to blow it up 30 feet and cut at any speed, while at 22 feet it can be done quite easily. My idea is to cut the first corn into the silo as fast as possible and go a little easy at the last rather than plugging the pipes every half while, which means a lot of lost time and hard work. I use a 16 h.p. steam engine and a Blizard ensilage cutter.

How We Rear Spring Calves

J. Austin, Norfolk Co., Ont.

We usually have early calves coming in January or February. As our desire is to make our calves dairy cows, we aim to promote growth and not flesh. The Holstein is our breed.

The first five days the calf is allowed to take nourishment from the cow directly. The youngster is then taught to drink, and is given whole milk for two or three days. The whole milk is then gradually reduced and skim milk added as



Away Ahead of a Wheelbarrow

One factor in the success of the Dr. Robertson dairy farm, Halton Co., Ont., described in Farm and Dairy this week, is the large use of labor-saving machinery. Litter carriers in the stable facilitate the removing of manure at a minimum of expense.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

gradually until at the end of a month the calf is receiving all skim milk.

We then begin feeding a small quantity of hay, increasing the quantity as the calf grows. We feed milk six or eight months, four or five quarts, never more. We do not turn the calves out on pasture until late in the summer. In the barn they are usually let run in a box stall, as they there keep cleaner and have more exercise than when tied. We feed no grain, our aim being to get growth at least expense. The first winter our calves are fed a small quantity, 10 or 15 pounds daily, of ensilage (corn), some hay, and roughage (cornstalks and straw), which they will eat up clean.

We are seldom troubled with scours in calves, and have been successful in having good growthy calves by this method. And they make good producers as cows.

Control of Soil Conditions

C. P. Bull, Minnesota

The season for cultivation of the soil, to remedy the mechanical condition, to control the moisture supply and to kill weeds, is now on. It would seem as though little would need to be said about cultivation for the control of the moisture supply in the soil, but there is never a season passes, but that a short droughty period is experienced. Experiments show conclusively the value of stirring the surface soil during dry times.

Strange as it may seem, the stirring of the soil is also a good thing when the soil is too moist. In the former case, cultivation breaks the capillarity and prevents the escape of the moisture through evaporation. In the latter case, it opens up the soil that is stirred, and permits a freer circulation of the air, and in this way dries out the surface area; thus controlling, to a certain extent, the moisture supply.

DEPTH OF CULTIVATION

Cultivation for conserving moisture should be relatively shallow; the depth being more or less in accordance with the severity of the drought. A deeper "dust-blanket" should be maintained during a severe drought than during a short and mild droughty period. In the "dry-land-farming" sections—that is, in regions of 15 inches or less rainfall, a dust-mulch of two to four inches is ad-

vised. Under average conditions, a one-inch dust-mulch will generally suffice.

During the earlier period of growth plants need much better soil-culture than during the latter periods of growth, for the roots are not numerous and do not draw from a very large area. For this reason, it is very important that the conditions be as near perfect as is possible, that the plants may develop normally and rapidly in their earlier periods of growth. Frequent cultivations, as well as the proper kind of cultivations, are very important. In droughty periods, a cultivation of the cornfield or potato-field should be made at least once a week. The tillage question is not a difficult one to answer, if due consideration is given the scientific principles underlying the conditions, which make it necessary to do the one thing or the other. A study of the soil, the amount of moisture, the amount of rainfall and the kind of crop, will generally indicate the method to be followed.

Practice of a Successful Horseman

A. Adamson, Wellington Co., Ont.

I never bred a mare with any hereditary weakness or blemish of any sort, unless the latter be caused by a hurt. I like a roamy mare and a compact sire, the heaviest I can find. He must be short coupled and deep ribbed and possess a masculine appearance.

I have been raising colts for 35 years and have lost very few. I have never had better success than when working the mares all winter and right up to the time of foaling. Of course, I don't mean overworking or overfeeding, but regular and steady, with a turnip each day and a little bran. I never like feeding more than a gallon of oats at each feed while working, stopping the oats entirely for a few days after foaling, then feeding lightly for 10 days. This is very essential, as a great many colts are killed with too much milk. If the mare is a heavy milker I get at the other side when the foal is sucking, and steal all I can.

ABOUT BREAKING THE CORD

If the navel cord fails to break I tie the cord to the body with a cord soaked in some disinfectant, and cut. I prefer a weak solution of formalin, and carry a little phial in my vest pocket and apply to the end of the cord three or four times a day until it is thoroughly healed.

It is well to watch the foal closely until the mother's milk comes through it. If the foal is strong it will not likely need any assistance, but a small injection of lukewarm soapy water is a safe precaution.

I avoid putting an infal mare into soft ground where there is any danger of slipping or straining. I have the whippetree she works on six inches longer than the ordinary whippetree, so that the tugs will not press on her sides. I avoid jerking her. Neither do I like working her on a tongue if I can avoid it, especially on a roller, as that "chucks" too much at the fetters. If infal mares must be worked on a tongue, then I drive them myself.

Regular exercise all winter is the great secret of strong, healthy foals.

Real good stallions cost money. If a man puts money into one we should support him. And we shouldn't expect service for less than \$15.—C. W. Gurney, Brant Co., Ont.

We have two distinct horse markets in Canada—the one for inferior stock that is always liquid, and the one for high quality stock, and here there is never enough to go round. There are always people who are bound to have a good article, no matter what the price, and we farmers should plan to give them the right article in the horse line.—C. W. Gurney, Brant Co., Ont.

Some Ideas

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Some Ideas on Spring Foals

Robert Russell, Ontario Co., Ont.

We always plan to have our foals come when there is good spring pasture. Many of the troubles of the young colt that are due to improper sanitary conditions around the stable are avoided when we have the mare and her offspring out on the grass right next to nature. In cases where the mare has a deficient milk flow there is nothing like pasture grass to stimulate the flow.

We consider that the first week or two of the foal's life determines to a large extent its health and vigor from then on. Immediately after birth we see that the foal gets a good drink of the first milk of its dam, which tends to relieve the alimentary track of matters collected there in its fetal life. In some cases a gentle purgative of castor oil will be necessary to accomplish this.

TOO MUCH NOURISHMENT

In a few instances in our experience foals have suffered from an over supply of nourishment. In this case we take the mare off the good pasture and put her on dry. Sometimes it is necessary to bring them into the stable and put on dry feed altogether. Where diarrhoea is brought on by over feeding we check it by giving parched flour or boiled milk. Constipation, on the other hand, which we are seldom troubled with, may be relieved with castor oil and injections of soapy warm water.

Our foals give us little trouble after the first week, as being with the mare on grass they can shift for themselves. We get our mares back to work in a short time, and do not allow the foals to run along beside them, as is so commonly done. We keep the youngsters in box stalls while the mare is at work. The main thing now is to teach the youngster to eat. This we find to be easy, as it simply consists in putting the feed box down on the ground so the foal can get into it along with its dam. Oats, the main feed that we give our mares, agrees excellently with the foals as well. By the time we are ready to wean the foal at five or six months, they are eating a sufficient supply of grain to pass through that critical season without loss of growth.

How I Cultivate My Corn Crop

M. H. Jennings, Haldimand Co., Ont.

Everyone believes that corn should be cultivated frequently. I find, however, that very few

showed green at the surface. Shortly after the corn plants have shown themselves I harrow again, going crossways of the rows, and get rid of weed crop number two. The first time I harrowed the corn this way I was afraid of killing half the corn plants as well. But I found that very few of them are injured.

DEPTH OF CULTIVATION

After the second harrowing I use the riding cultivator, straddling one row. In the first cultivation I run quite close to the row and cultivate to a depth of three or four inches. As the corn plants develop I set the shields farther and farther apart, and cultivate to a depth of only one



The Fresh Air Principle of Poultry Housing, Extensively Adopted

Mr. S. G. Wert, whose extensive poultry plant is described in the adjoining article, has given open-air houses a thorough test, and is well pleased with results. Mr. Wert devotes 12 acres to poultry.

inch. The roots of the corn plants, I find, come very near to the surface, and when I cut them off I am cutting off the source of the food of the plant and injuring its growth.

I endeavor to cultivate every week, and on no account would I let it go more than 10 days. One of the most important times to cultivate is after rains. We then conserve the moisture, and moisture is more necessary than fertility to a good corn crop. A long in the latter part of a summer the corn will be too high for the straddle row cultivator, and we then cultivate twice, or sometimes three times, with the old style single row walking cultivator, the last cultivating being done when the corn is so high that neither man or horse are visible.

AN EXPERIMENT SUGGESTED

Here is an outline of an experiment that I would like to see tried at some of our experimental stations. I would like to know how much additional feed value is added to the corn crop



Farms Such as These Give Quebec's Best Dairy Districts Deserved Fame

The buildings on the McNally Farm, here illustrated, are of the kind one expects to find in such a famous dairy district as the Eastern Townships of Quebec province. The competition between the farms of this district and those of Ontario will be a close and, without an interesting one.

practice their belief. So long as the corn field does not look too weedy they are inclined to let it go for "some necessary work." I am coming to believe more and more that corn cultivation is one of the most necessary and at the same time most profitable operations in the summer's work. I first harrow the corn before the young plants appear, and then again in two or three days. If the weather has been favorable the weed seeds will have started to germinate and a light drag harrow crossing the rows at right angles will stop the immense crop of weeds before they have

by each additional cultivation that we give it. Many of the farmers in my neighborhood seem to think that two or three times cultivating in the course of the summer are sufficient. At least that is their practice. If we could find out that every new cultivation added enough feed value to more than pay for the work of the cultivation and then made that experiment well known in all of the agricultural papers it might stir some of us up to do more cultivating. I know that I myself get careless at times, especially in the rush seasons.

Raising Poultry for the City Markets

At Wales, Ontario, 77 miles from the city of Montreal, are located the Wales Poultry Yards. The proprietor is Mr. L. G. Wert, who makes a specialty of selling eggs and poultry on the Montreal market. These poultry yards furnish evidence of the change that is taking place in agricultural conditions in Canada. The rapid growth of large cities like Montreal and Toronto has created a demand for eggs and poultry which is leading men to devote their whole attention to the supplying of this demand. Special poultry farms, therefore, are springing up in the vicinity of these cities that are similar in character to

the large poultry farms that are proving so successful around the large cities in the United States.

Mr. Wert has been raising poultry for some years. He has made as much as \$150 profit a bird from the sale of eggs alone. This, however, was done when he was engaged in poultry raising on a comparatively small scale. His success, however, has led

him to extend his operations and to decide to devote practically his whole time and attention to poultry raising.

Realizing that there have been many failures among those who have endeavored to make a specialty of poultry raising, Mr. Wert has spared neither time nor effort to ensure success. The eleven buildings that comprise his plant are located beside the Grand Trunk railroad tracks, and adjoin the station. Several trains a day, to and from Montreal, pass his door. This facilitates the marketing of his products promptly and in good order.

THE BUILDINGS

The first building erected was 100 by 20 feet, and accommodates 400 birds. It was built according to the plans recommended by the Pembroke Poultry Yards. It is divided into five sections, has a straw loft seven feet four inches from the floor, and has proved fairly satisfactory. Mr. Wert, however, considers it too long, as when the windows are open there is too much of a draught. To prevent this he is planning to put in wooden partitions. He intends also to lower the ceiling, as its height now permits considerable heat to escape.

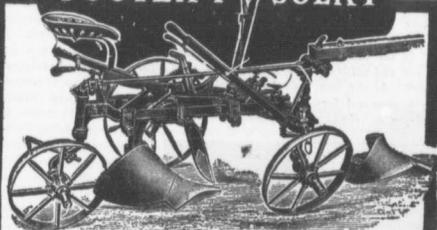
While there is a certain economy of labor where five flocks are kept in one building, Mr. Wert believes that smaller buildings, such as those recommended by Professor Graham of Guelph, 20 by 20 feet, give better results. He, therefore, has erected nine of these buildings at a cost of 75 dollars each. In the centre of the south side of these buildings he has glass windows that swing on hinges, making it possible to open them as may be desired. At the ends of these windows he has openings covered by muslin, which promote ventilation. The muslin coverings as well as the windows can be hooked up as desired. These nine buildings adjoin each other, there being just 30 feet space between each. A well has been sunk for each set of three buildings. This saves labor in the carrying of water.

For each house a yard has been provided 50 by 242 feet, the building being in centre of each yard. Mr. Wert aims to keep one end of this yard cultivated and at the other to grow low shrubbery for shade.

In addition to the buildings mentioned there is an incubator house, with proper ventilation and

(Continued on page 9)

ONTARIO FOOTLIFT SULKY



HERE is a plow that is just about able to run itself. Once you adjust it for width and depth of furrow, a boy can run it all day long. If the Ontario Footlift Sulky strikes a stone, the Plow rises and resets itself, thereby preventing breakages. When the end of a furrow is reached, a touch of the Footlift attachment raises the bottom for the turn. Furnished with either Judy Bottoms (cutting 7 inches to 10 inches) for clay, or No. 21 Bottoms (cutting 10 inches to 12 inches) for loam. Equipped with Rolling or Straight Colters.

You should have this plow—one of the newest and best of our extensive line. It goes to the very limit in convenient adjustments, dust-proof bearings, proper design and the best grade of material we can buy for the purpose. Mold boards are soft centre steel—the hardest, best scouring and longest-wearing material procurable—no brittleness—no break-downs.

The Ontario Footlift will plow your land right. It is worthy of close inspection and investigation. We're always glad to give you information.

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CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

FARM MANAGEMENT

Peas and Oats for Ensilage

What quantity of peas and oats should be sown per acre? At what stage should this mixture be put into the silo as well? At what stage would it be cut for hay, and would the grain be removed separately?—R. T. Thompson, Brant Co., Que.

If it is possible to work the land early in the spring a mixture of oats and peas would be suitable for hay or silage, mixing the two equal parts by weight and sowing at the rate of three and a half bushels to the acre. The mixture would make the best feed if cut in the milk stage and put into the silo or cured as hay. In either case the grain would be left in the straw.

We doubt the advisability of seeding this mixture at this late date. We would suggest that Indian corn be planted instead. More feed can be gotten per acre, and the corn makes much more desirable silage than does the grain mixture. The fact that peas do not always make the very best kind of silage.

Ensure a Big Corn Crop

The corn crop likes cultivation. The most effective cultivation is that done with the harrow before the corn is up or with the disk before planting. Cultivation at that time kills weeds easily, helps to keep land in good tith and aids in warming it.

Cultivate often. Cultivate where weeds make it necessary or not. Preserve the soil mulch. Experiments at the Minnesota Experiment Station in regard to number of cultivations showed that under average conditions crop yield was increased somewhat in accordance with the number of cultivations. Each additional cultivation up to seven gave increased yield of five to seven bushels of corn. Investigators have found this true in other localities. Cultivate often and well.

Now to cultivation. The first cultivation should be deep and close to row or hill. Succeeding cultivations should be shallow and a little farther from the row. One to two inches is shallow cultivation. When the corn plants is 30 days old its roots practically occupy the soil between the rows. They are close to the surface. Cutting them cuts off the food supply of the plant, and increases yield.

Hilling corn is a poor practice, as it increases work and causes greater evaporation. Level cultivation is best. If shovel cultivator is used, the eight to 10 inches is best. The surface cultivator is excellent for later cultivations. Keep corn field clean and well cultivated.

HARROWING CORN

The best time to harrow corn is before it is up. After that time determine the advisability of cultivation by the condition of the soil. Light, loose loam soils can be harrowed to better advantage than compact, heavy or cloddy soils. Harrow late in morning or afternoon. Do not harrow if the stand of corn will be seriously impaired. A good stand of corn is the greatest single factor in obtaining a good yield.

Cow Sucks Herself

Why does a cow suck herself? Can you suggest a remedy? We have a cow that sucks her own teats every day.—Subscriber, Brant Co., Ont.

Almost any cow will drink her own milk if given an opportunity, but few learn to milk themselves. As a remedy we would suggest a device that is sometimes used to prevent calves

from sucking cows when nursing in the same pasture with them. The device is in the form of a rubber spike six or seven inches long running out from the nose strap. When the cow attempts to suck herself these spikes will prevent her reaching the teats.

Another method sometimes used is to enclose the neck in an apron like arrangement made of pieces of lumber two feet long and two or three inches wide. This would prevent the cow from moving her neck around sufficiently to reach the teats. This device has a disadvantage, however, in that the cow cannot fight flies.

Some Aftermath of High-Priced Clover and Grass Seeds

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

Never before in the history of the Canadian seed trade have prices been so high for the small bulk seeds as have obtained this spring. They have gone too high for the good of our country. For many reasons have been assigned for these high prices. The principal one has been the falling in seed production during the last two or three seasons in those districts where these seeds have usually been produced in quantity. There is no doubt but that other sections will have come to the rescue had they known about the coming shortage, or had they cared to heed the warning that we broadcast, through the agricultural press from time to time. Some did heed the warning and have profited by it beyond what they expected. This will encourage them to go forward in seed production and stimulate their neighbors to do the same until a balance shall be established again—at least between seed and production and seed consumption.

As it is the high prices frightened the wholesale business, they have rather warily, although it must be confessed that they exercised a good deal of faith in going in as heavily as they did. On the other hand, but few of the local retailers had faith enough that the farmers would buy heavily or as heavily as they have been disposed to buy, so that the first place only ordered about half or less the supplies they usually get in, trusting rather to repeating orders or sending in orders for farmers to be filled. Consequently many of them have been selling on a very narrow margin, and when credit is given for seed, as is too frequently the case the dealer would often be ahead if he hadn't handled any seed at all. The they fairly sized up the situation when they believed that farmers would not buy an imprudent amount of seed, they would seed down this spring. In fact many have practically seeded down as land at all.

WHERE WE LOSE HEAVILY

This is in most cases a seedling policy. And the where the country is bound to suffer. Many rotations in cropping will be interfered with and much land that needs the nitrogen-gathering clover and alfalfa will go hungry for it. Not only will the crops, but the crops for years to come will not be so good. It makes it all the harder to get a good catch of the seeds the longer seeding down is postponed. This will lead to the great use of the more expensive plant food in the shape of special fertilizers to meet the soil demands. Fertilizer should be used now in many cases to supplement the application of manure, which would increase the area for insuring a good catch of the clover and grass seeds.

Besides the question of depleted fertility will come in the question of spread of disease and other seed. An unusual amount of seed this year

has changed hands. The dealers have been reasonably well taken care of. They are seed producing.

CHAS. REED, 77

Take a case in 2 (Deli, Ont., there other seed grown in seed production.

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has changed hands among farmers for the obvious reason that it might be obtained a few cents cheaper a pound. In many cases it doubtless made the good seed very much dearer than the seed they could have purchased at the dealers and which would have been reasonably clean at least.

CHEAP SEED THAT WAS DEAR
Take a case in point. Not far from Delhi, Ont., there was some local red clover seed grown this year. In clover seed producing districts to pay 25c

in red clover; one per cent. in Alaike, and one-half per cent. in timothy.

PROVING MANY TIMOTHY
Timothy seed has changed hands this year among farmers more freely than any other seed. In eastern Ontario, where carloads of it were shipped out this year, many a farmer will have greatly increased his prospects for ox-eye daisy, wormseed mustard, cinquefoil and sheep sorrel. What about the quality of the hay for the next few years too!



Long Life Added to Fire Protection

This roofing resists the attack of fire—will not catch from flying embers or sparks. Save a barn when a house burned within 30 feet. It wears as long as old-fashioned wooden shingles. The name is

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You make a direct saving when you buy it. Every seam is cemented water tight—no leaks, nor repair bills, nor damaged crops. Poor stock and poor machinery are bad investments. Roofing of short life is also a bad investment.

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Blue Print Barn Plans—FREE

Plans of barns that appeal to the pride of every Canadian farmer.

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Not a Very Big Crowd, But they Were Buyers

This illustration shows the major part of the crowd surrounding the sale ring at Mr. Thos. Hartley's sale of Holstein cattle recently at Downsview, Ontario, at which sale most satisfactory prices were realized.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

a pound for red clover seed seemed out of the question. Consequently there was more or less trafficking among farmers. One of the inspectors of seed got next to a case there where a farmer was selling seed. The inspector went out and took samples. Ribgrass, or buckhorn as the plant is better known in western Ontario, is a prevalent weed, and this seed was pretty badly loaded with it. One lot had over 1,800 weed seeds an ounce, nearly all of which was buckhorn. This seed was bought for \$11 a bushel. About 10 per cent. were weed seeds. This would make the price of the clover seed up to about \$12.25 a bushel, to say nothing about the small brown dead seed which this sample contained. These later would make another 10 per cent. at least. It would not be exaggerating the case to say that fully three-fourths of this seed was more than useless to the farmer who bought it. It is true there was in the other seven-tenths a lot of good vital seed, but what a price to pay for it in weed

Timothy Jack did a land office business this year by not cutting his hay until after the Orange talk on July 12. It was full of seed. He threshed his hay, sold his seed for perhaps 14c a pound, and then pressed the threshed hay and got \$8 to \$10 a ton for it. It was one year in 100 for him. However, I would rather stand in Clover John's shoes yet.

INCREASED LABOR
Only future years will tell of how much extra labor on these farms will be required to get ahead of the noxious weed life that will be sown with not only clover and grass seed this year but with much of the seed grain used. Western feed oats, for instance, some of which get a "tick and a promise" fanning mill dressing, have been largely used. Western noxious weed life will get a good start this year in the east. It seems that the west and the east are bound to mix up in weed life at any rate. Unfortunately they mix too well.

For these and other reasons which



One of the Side Galleries at Mr. Thos. Hartley's Holstein Sale

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

life as well as hard cash! Allowing that three-tenths was useless, the price of the good seed would reach no less than \$15.50 a bushel. It is needless to say that the farmer was fined for so selling this seed for seedling purposes.

Eighty buckhorn seeds an ounce is the largest quantity that the law allows to be sold in seed for seedling purposes in grade No. 2, which is the lowest grade now recognized by the Act. Four hundred weed seeds, including the 80 noxious, or in the case of Alaike, 100 noxious, is the limit of weed seed impurities now allowed to be sold by farmers or dealers for seedling purposes in Canada. This figure is about two per cent. of weed seeds

might be deducted, too high-priced seeds are not an advantage to a farming country, and posterity must suffer. Some one remarks, "But who cares for posterity? Let them look out for themselves." As of this generation have you, whether farmer, or may not, shake off our responsibility?

Field peas and vetch make excellent pasturage sown in the proportions of three parts peas to two parts oats. Allowed to almost mature and hogged off in the fall, they furnish a feed of high value.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

CHALLENGE Save you money
Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dresy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen.
If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write us enclosing money, 25c. for collars, 50¢ per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book.
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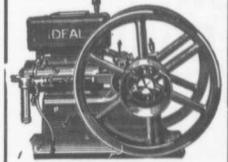
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Even cases considered hopeless can be promptly cured, with very little trouble, by using Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Your money back if any Fleming Kennedy fails to do what we claim.

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Grain Grinders, Water Hoists, Steel Saw Frames, Pump Tanks, Etc.
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HORTICULTURE

High Profits in Orcharding

Thos. Cunningham, Inspector of Fruit Pests, Vancouver, B. C.

I notice in the Orchard and Garden Number of Farm and Dairy an item referring to Wenatchee. I have just returned from that section, from an extended trip of investigation, and am in a position to substantiate what you have stated regarding the values of land. I know of one orchard of 40 acres in that Valley from which \$100,000 worth of apples were sold in five years. This shows a profit of at least \$50,000 in five years. Needless to say, the grower is up-to-date, and takes as much care of his trees as a lady would of her piano.

I note, too, that you refer in this number to the legislation now before the Provincial Government of Ontario, regarding the appointment of local inspectors by municipalities. Your attitude is unquestionably correct,

Pruning Notes

Heavy pruning tends to increase the wood growth and stimulate the vigor of the trees.

The tendency of the trees is to grow from the uppermost buds, so if it is desirable to keep the tree low, the new growth should be headed back each year.

Every kind and every variety has a characteristic growth; the style of pruning, therefore, must conform to the habit of the tree.

Summer pruning tends to increase the root growth and winter pruning the wood growth.

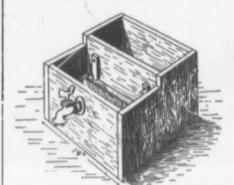
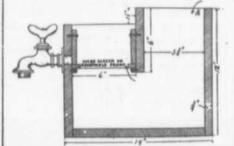
Keep the trees open to let in sunlight.

Take out the diseased wood.

Take out branches that crowd or

cross each other and interfere with each other's growth.

Keep the tree within bounds so



No Sediment on a Screen Like This

The diagrams explain this style of strainer for spray solution. The solution is poured in at (A) and comes up through the screen from the bottom. Hence the sediment is never on the screen.

That spraying and harvesting may be economically done.

Care should be taken when removing limbs that they are removed close to the branch from which they spring, leaving no stub. If large limbs are removed, the raw surface should be painted with a good white lead paint.

The most common error is leaving too much brush on the trees. A tree, in winter, may seem well opened up, but will appear very different when it is in foliage.

There has been a great fault in

planting the majority of our orchards so that the trees are too close together; in many cases, if part of the trees were removed, the remaining trees would produce more and better fruit.

There is a tendency, too, to spray the trees too high, thus making the cost of spraying and picking prohibitive. Since the various fungicides and insect pests have made it necessary to spray, and since the labor problem has become so difficult, the advantages of the low-headed trees are very important. It is difficult to notice the good and bad rules of pruning because trees vary so widely; in this letter, therefore only the general principles are laid down.

To Fight Cutworms

Tomatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes and other vegetables and garden plants, and especially those which are started under glass and transplanted, are subject to serious attacks by cutworms. These insects appear sometimes in great numbers in spring and early summer, and frequently sever injury before their ravages are noticed. The method of attack is to cut off the young plants at about the surface of the ground, and as the insects are of large size and voracious eaters, they are capable of destroying many plants in a single night. Frequently more than they can devour.

TO POISON THEM

Take a bushel of dry bran, add one pound of arsenic or Paris green, and mix it thoroughly into a mash of eight gallons of water in which has been stirred half a gallon of the molasses. After the mash has stood several hours, scatter it in long rows about the size of a marble court, fields where injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out.

chickens, about hatched by hens many poultry raise the best results under where I hatched from in used for breeding reason I purpose hen hatched bring 100 birds houses and 400 1,300 in all.

"The Anconas much like the I quick to mature, ens. The Buff Barred Rocks are and summer settle upon these last the hens I need for

"The soil here and allows water. This insures the dry. Near here acres, which this corn. As recom Graham, I purpose houses in this 200 Graham claims the ideal situation for gives the orchard I agree with him shade. There is amount of water

We have made Utility our Motto in our breeding operations of the last 15 years. As a result we can now offer the public an opportunity to buy at their own price, deep-milking Ayrshires, the like of which cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the world. We have Mature Cows with records as high as 556.7 lbs of butter fat a year.

Three-year-olds with records as high as 521.9 lbs. of butter fat a year.

Two-year-olds with records as high as 480.3 lbs. of butter fat a year.

Altogether we are offering 80 head, 60 of these are R. O. P. females.

We have not lost sight of conformation. Our herd, although exhibited at the fall fairs for only two years now, has made a name for itself. Springbank Ayrshires are known everywhere to be models of Ayrshire type.

Notice photos of our cows in Farm and Dairy, June 6th and in this issue.

World's Greatest Herd of Producing Ayrshires

At Public Auction

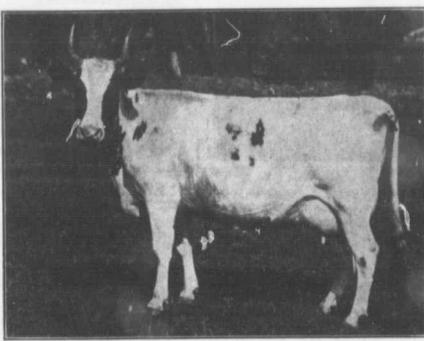
80 Tuesday, June 18th 80

at Springbank Farm, 3 miles south of Hamilton, Ont.

Because of illness in our family we are obliged to dispose of our entire herd of Record of Performance Ayrshire Cattle, amongst which are numbered Canadian, American and World Record Ayrshires.

We have for 15 years been breeding these cattle. The work has entailed a great deal of painstaking effort, which we have ever taken pleasure in

On our Sale day, June 18th, you will be afforded an opportunity of a life-time to get deep-milking, high-testing showyard Ayrshire females, all bred for these characteristics, and all possessing splendid large teats.



"LESSNESSOCK GEM" is a model of perfect Ayrshire type. She is the best Ayrshire cow in the famous herd of Mr. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Scotland. She has a beautiful udder and large teats. She has a record of 680 lbs. of milk in 49 weeks, as a 4-year-old, with a high butter fat, and produced 20 lbs. of milk in her last testing day. Lessnessock Gem is the dam of our herd bull Lessnessock Forest King, Imp., pictured on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week. He will be sold at our sale on June 18th.

Giving full particulars of breeding, photographs and milk and butter records mailed on request. Write for FOT 103 today.

Illustrated Catalogue

A. S. Turner & Son
Ryckman's Corners
Ontario : : Canada

POULTRY

Raising Poultry

(Continued)
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MERC...
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Beans Apples...
Our constantly...
large supplies of...
We need you...
market...
57 Front St...
Established

POULTRY YARD
Raising Poultry for the City Markets

(Continued from page 5)
office, 18 by 36 feet. In this building there is a well, which furnishes a convenient supply of water, a work bench and a small sleeping room, which makes it possible for Mr. Wert to be in his assistance to be near the incubators at all times when they are in use. All the buildings are provided with cement floors. There is a west window in each building. The buildings are turned slightly to the south-east to insure their obtaining as much morning sun as possible, and the west window provides afternoon sun.

THE MONTREAL MARKET
"My principal market," said Mr. Wert, to an editor of Farm and Dairy who visited his place recently, "is Montreal. My chief attention is devoted to the production of eggs for market purposes, although I sell some for market purposes as well as for egg production. The best time to sell live fowl in Montreal is during July. There are thousands of Jews in Montreal who buy nothing but live poultry. Those birds that I do not sell alive I purpose fattening in crates.

THE BREDS RAISED
"For my purposes I find the White Leghorn and Anconas the best breeds for egg production, and Buff Orpington and Barred Plymouth Rocks for both egg production and market purposes. I purpose keeping the breed in force two years and then light breeds three years. Experiments have shown that when they exceed that age limit they are no longer profitable for egg production.

"Last year I hatched some 2,300 chickens, a lot of which were hatched by hens. The experience of many poultry raisers has shown that the best results have not always attended where fowl that have been hatched from incubators have been used for breeding purposes. For that reason I purpose breeding only from best hatched birds. I am aiming to keep 100 birds in each of my small houses and 400 in the large one, or 1,300 in all.

"The Anconas are a light breed, much like the Leghorn. They are quick to mature, and are easy keepers. The Buff Orpington and the Barred Rocks are good winter layers and summer setters. I am depending upon these last two breeds to furnish the hens I need for setting purposes.

"The soil here is sandy in character and allows water to escape readily. This insures the poultry yards being dry. Near here I have rented six acres, which this year I will plant in corn. As recommended by Professor Graham, I purpose setting my colony houses in this cornfield. Professor Graham claims that a corn field is the ideal situation for colony houses and gives the orchard as his second choice. I agree with him as the corn provides shade. There is generally a certain amount of water on the leaves of the

You are losing money every year you put off the installation of an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO



A GOOD SILO is a necessary part of the dairy equipment of every cow owner who wants to realize a profit from his herd. If you haven't a Silo a little investigation will be sure to convince you that you ought to erect one. Most likely you have already come to that conclusion.

Then the question is "When shall I buy and what Silo?" Don't buy anything but a Wood Silo. Cement or brick or stone not only cost much more than wood in the first place, but there is too much waste from spoiled silage with anything but a wood silo. If there is the slightest doubt in your mind about this we will be glad to give you full information on this vital subject.

The Best Wood Silo is the Cheapest

It costs less in the first place and gives you the best service. We are the oldest and best known Silo manufacturers in Canada. Thousands of our **Ideal Green Feed Silos** are in use on the most prosperous farms and they have always given satisfaction.

Ideal Green Feed Silos are of the very best material, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a Silo.

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LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA
172 William Street, MONTREAL 14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

SPECIFICATIONS

Material, Canadian Spruce especially selected for our own use.
All lumber is saturated with a solution which prevents rot, decay and reduces the tendency of the staves to swell or shrink and adds two to three times to the life of the Silo.
Hooped with heavy round hoops every 30 inches apart.
Only malleable iron lugs are used.
All doors on the Ideal Green Feed Silos are self-sealing.
Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are always air tight.
The roof is self-supporting; built without rafters.
Dormer window facilitates filling silo clear to the top. All sizes furnished.

corn, which about answers the needs of the young birds, and the corn stalks provide shelter from the hawk. In addition, the ground is cultivated, which is a great advantage.

"One of the difficulties that always has to be contended with where poultry are raised on a large scale is caused by the ground becoming chicken sick. I am planning to overcome this by ploughing the ground twice a year. In this way I expect to be able to keep it clean.

THE FERDS GIVEN

"Poultry require plenty of green feed. This winter I have had for feeding purposes some 600 head of cabbage, as well as some mangels. Corn and wheat give a well-balanced ration. In addition, I keep a dry mash of ground oats in the feed boxes in front of the birds at all times. Rolled oats are the best. At night I feed grain in equal quantities, and will mix well. Just enough is given to insure the birds eating it up clean before they go to roost. After they have gone to roost the litter on the floor is piled up in a heap in the centre of the floor, and in it is mixed a little less grain than is fed at night. This gives the birds plenty of work to do in the morning before they can get their breakfast. At noon they are given some green feed, consisting of mangels and cabbages or clover. Grit and oyster shell and charcoal are kept before them at all times. I also feed cut bone in winter and beef scrap in summer.

Mr. Wert has not much more than got nicely started in the production of eggs and poultry on a large scale, but already has met with sufficient success to make him feel certain of success. His poultry yards are well worth a visit by any person, who can do so conveniently, who purposes raising poultry on a large scale.

Every poultryman should be a student. There is much to learn in poultry culture before it is mastered.



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Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.
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ORDER EARLY Send in your order promptly—to day if possible. If you do not want us to ship the twine at once, say so in your order. State when you will want it, and we will ship it so it will reach you on the day specified; but in all events we would suggest that you order before July 1st.

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Our readers
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SEE THE FARM IMPLEMENTS IN OUR SPRING & SUMMER CATALOGUE

THE HAYING SEASON will soon be at hand, so be prepared for it. Our Mowers, Rakes, Tedders and Loaders are unexcelled in quality and our prices represent a big saving to you if you take advantage of them. If you have not received our Spring and Summer Catalogue write for a copy to-day. It is mailed FREE upon request. Note the big values we are offering on pages 206 to 211.

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SIMPLEST engine
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**Chapman &
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No expert eng-
needed to run them
that easily get out
most service, write
"Engine Facts and

ONTARIO WIND



SWINE DEPARTMENT

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

Care of the Brood Sow

W. T. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.
We do not like to keep our brood sows too fat. We leave them out all winter to root in the manure heap. We feed a few roots and very little grain. The rest they hunt for themselves.

Before farrowing we feed well but not too strong feed. Directly after farrowing, milk and shorts are the staple. We plan to wean the young pigs at six weeks. If they are not pulling down the sow too much we would let them go a little longer. As soon as the pigs are weaned we cut down the rations of the sow and let her out for lots of exercise. This prevents trouble with the milk glands.

Pasture Crops for Hogs

It is a good practice to feed off a portion of a pasture at a time. This enables it to grow up a second time. A temporary or movable fence makes this possible at very little expense per acre.

Alfalfa is our best permanent pasture, and has a high place in the hog feed rotation, furnishing early and late pasture, and when established takes the place of any annual crop.

Under ordinary conditions allow an acre of annual pasture to three sows and litters. Bear in mind that this applies only to the crop's natural grazing season—a period of 30 to 60 days, depending upon the crop used. It will require approximately three to four acres of grain and peas to carry three sows and litters to the first of September.

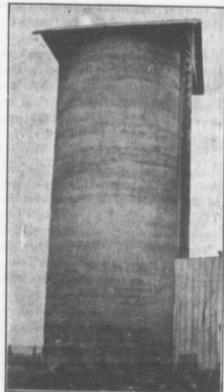
If wet, rank rape is pastured by hogs, soreness of skin, particularly about the ears, is occasionally developed. This may be avoided to some extent by keeping pigs from the rape while very wet, or if it occurs may be relieved by the application of lard, oil, or other similar material.

Any of the cereals as wheat, oats, barley or rye may be used as an early pasture. Millet is also very good, and

its chief value rests in the fact that it can be sown later in the season and used to tide over the time between other feeds. Mixture of grain, corn, and peas are valuable, but best results are obtained from sowing a variety in such a manner that there will be a succession of pasture from spring until the corn can be hogged off in the fall. In hog pasture sow thicker than usual in order to allow for close pasturing and rooting out.

Brood Sow Management

F. A. Smith, Elgin Co., Ont.
I have two farms, and after breeding a sow on the home farm, take her to the other farm, where she runs out on grass in summer. I feed her corn in the barnyard. In this way I



One of the Money Makers

To make a dairy farm profitable where all labor must be hired requires good management. That is what is being done on a dairy farm in Halton Co., Ont., described on page three of Farm and Dairy this week. Their 45-foot silo on this farm explains in part the large profits made by their dairy herd. Cheap production and corn silage go together.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

keep the sow in fair condition until time of farrowing.
Then I feed her lightly for a few days on bran soil and milk, gradually feeding her heavier with chop and corn, the chop being made from a mixture of oats and wheat. I keep her in good condition while pigs are on her.

June Excursions

The regular June excursions to the O. A. C. Guelph, Ont., will be conducted as follows:

Friday, June 14th, Haldimand, Halton; Saturday, 15th, Welland, W. & N. Bruce and N. Grey; Monday, 17th, S. Wentworth, N. Oxford; Tuesday, 18th, N. Wentworth, C. Grey; Wednesday, 19th, N. York, S. Simcoe, E. and W. Elgin, Lincoln, W. Wellington; Thursday, 20th, N. and S. Norfolk, E. and W. Victoria, N. Ontario, E. Simcoe; Friday, 21st, E. York, Peel, S. Ontario and W. Durham; Saturday, 22nd, E. Huron, Dufferin; Monday, 24th, S. Perth, S. Grey and E. Wellington; Wednesday, 26th, N. and S. Waterloo, N. Perth and W. Simcoe.

I received my pure bred White Wyandotte Cockerel from Mr. G. A. Brethen, Norwood, on Friday, and he is a beauty. I thank you very much for such a nice premium—Mrs. Walter P. Mickle, Essex Co., Ont.



BREEDERS

and Intending Breeders of the favorite

Holstein Cattle

YOU are thoroughly familiar with the fact that there is a wide difference between individual Holsteins. Some Holsteins are worth several times as much as others, yet to look at them they may appear to be of equal value.

A good cow, or a good Holstein individual, no matter what its breeding, is not to be despised. But when it comes to buying Holsteins it is as well to look closely to the breeding as well as to the external and milk giving appearances.

It pays to get stock of breeding backed by generations of high record producers, noted for their heavy milk and butter production.

Such is the stock that will pay you best. Such is the stock that other breeders will want to buy of you at good prices when you have it for sale.

Choice Holsteins, bred from individuals of known official record production, I am offering for sale. Some young stuff I am offering is from my great stock bull,

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs

Stock from this bull will make you excellent foundations, and one of his bulls will make you a paying herd header. This bull is out of "King of the Pontiacs," the only sire of his age to have two 30 lb. Daughters, these records being made as 3-year-olds.

This stock I am offering will make money for you. Write me of what Holsteins you want and come and inspect my herd. I have over 100 Holsteins for you to choose from.

THE MANOR FARM

Gordon S. Gooderham Bedford Park, Ontario

A Man Can Make \$100 00

He can often make more—in fact, one can hardly estimate the great value to him of ideas about better farming he can get from reading the right books. Here are a few of them you will want to have:

- "Clovers and How to Grow Them," by Thos. Shaw \$1.00
- "The Book of Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn \$2.00
- "How to Cooperate," by Herbert Kyrle \$1.00
- "Farm Dairying," by Laura Roe \$1.50
- "Questions and Answers on Butter-Making," by Dr. Fallow50
- "Silos, Ensilage and Silage," by Manly Miles50
- "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE," by HENRY GEORGE 4 Cents

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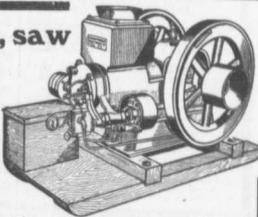
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Pump water, saw wood, grind grain, churn

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Published by The Rural Publishing Company Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairy Producers' Association, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 13,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are unable to receive it, and sample copies, varies from 14,000 to 15,500 copies. No alterations are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

WILL DAIRY EXPORTS CEASE?

The prediction of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, managing director of the firm of Lovell & Christmas, that Canada's dairy export business will cease within the next four years, has caused much discussion in produce circles. Mr. Ballantyne points out that while Canada's population has been increasing by leaps and bounds, the production of butter and cheese has not been increasing in the same proportion. The strongest argument on which Mr. Ballantyne bases his claim is the steadily increasing demand of the Canadian west for eastern dairy products. Statistics indicate that if this demand continues to increase as it has in the last few years, the export trade of Ontario and Quebec will be to the west and not to the Old Country as at present.

We cannot afford to lose the Old Country market. Two markets are always better than one, and even if we did find an excellent market in western Canada for our products, it would be well to hold our British trade as well, in order to have a market to fall back on in case the market in the west failed us.

While western farmers are going in almost entirely for grain growing, eventually large sections of the north western provinces will become great producers of butter and cheese, and will themselves be looking for an export market. The growth of the Government creameries in Alberta and Saskatchewan shows the tendency of western farmers to go in more and more for mixed farming as they become better established. In 1906, for instance, the butter manufactured in the Government creameries in Saskatchewan amounted to only 65,000 pounds. In 1911 the amount had increased to 700,000 pounds. Another indication of the popularity of dairying in the west is the steadily increasing demand for dairy cattle of both grade and pure breeding.

But will dairying in the west develop sufficiently in the next four years to meet even the requirements of the incoming settlers in the same period? We hardly believe that it will. Whether or not, however, the increased demand from the west be sufficient to entirely stop our export trade with Great Britain is doubtful. Mr. Ballantyne, however, has many facts on which to base his prediction.

And now the question arises: If dairy produce is in such demand both on the export and home market, why is it that production is not keeping pace with consumption? In Canada we have every natural condition necessary to successful dairying. If dairying were as profitable as other industries we would think that there would be more and more people going into dairying to supply this demand. As a matter of fact, we find that the rural sections of the east are being steadily depopulated and that while dairy farming has gained somewhat at the expense of beef raising and grain growing, the increase is small, hardly sufficient to meet the extra demand from the growing cities of the east alone.

The basis of our trouble is our economic system. By means of the protective tariff farmers are taxed too heavily for the benefit of urban industries. The increase in land values, in our cities is an additional heavy indirect but burdensome tax that we must help to pay. If we dairymen could conduct our business on an equal basis with other lines of industry we would soon produce enough butter and cheese to supply our own home market and to hold our market in Great Britain, which Mr. Ballantyne says we are in danger of losing. The solution of the problem lies along the line of progressive legislation.

CULTIVATE, CULTIVATE, CULTIVATE

The basic principle in producing good crops is the moisture supply. We may have the richest of clay loam, the best of seed and the fine hot weather that makes corn grow to perfection, but unless the moisture conditions are right we will get a poor, stunted crop. The reason is apparent. The only way in which the food in the soil can be taken up by the roots of the corn, or any other crop, is in a solution. We should scheme in every way possible to provide moisture that will dissolve the plant food in the soil, carry it to the plant, and thus insure a good crop.

There is only one source of moisture that we can depend on—that which has already been stored in the soil during the fall and winter and this spring. If this year is an average one the rainfall during the next three months will not meet more than one-third the requirements of the growing crop.

Constant cultivation of the corn land is the best crop insurance we know of. The surface soil should never be allowed to become baked and hard. The best corn growers cultivate every week or 10 days. And they cultivate after every rain. In the corn field cultivated only two or three times in the season, fully three-quarters of the rain that falls is never used by the plant at all. It evaporates from the dry, hard ground. If we have not the time to cultivate every week or 10 days, we will be well advised to sell the old tool and get a modern two-row cultivator that will do the work in half the time. But no matter how we do it, we must cultivate, cultivate, cultivate.

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

We have heard much of the dual purpose cow in the last few years. Breeders—Shorthorn breeders in particular—have been doing their best to breed dual purpose strains of cattle, but without flattering success. If they get good beef they get little milk and vice versa. Hon. J. S. Luff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is now going to bring Government money to the assistance of our Shorthorn breeders in capturing that elusive animal, the dual purpose cow; \$12,500 of the Federal Agricultural Grant to Ontario is to be used to send a commissioner to Great Britain to purchase a herd of cattle adapted to both milk and beefing purposes. We believe that Mr. Luff is sincere in his belief that the dual purpose cow is a desirable animal, and that he is using the Federal grant wisely in trying to encourage dual breeding in Ontario. But is he right? Is the dual purpose cow desirable? Let us see.

How much milk can Mr. Duff expect from his dual purpose cattle providing he does get them? We believe that 10,000 pounds of milk would be the highest average possible and still retain any beef-making qualities in

the animals; 6,000 or 8,000 would be nearer it. At one cent a pound this milk will be worth \$80. Suppose the cow milks for eight years and is then sold for \$64, and that is a good price for an old cow. This would bring her value for one year up to \$88.

Now, what are the possibilities of the dairy cow? We have many dairy bred animals giving over 25,000 pounds of milk a year. It would be easier to get together a herd of dairy cows making 15,000 pounds of milk a year than one of dual purpose Shorthorns making 8,000 pounds. But to be conservative let us put the average production of our dairy herd at 12,000 pounds of milk. At one cent a pound this will represent an annual income per cow of \$120. At the end of her eighth year she would be worth almost as much as a dual purpose animal. If she were only worth \$40 to the butcher, we would have an annual income from this cow of \$125 as against \$88 from the dual purpose animal.

But we hear some dual purpose enthusiasts say, "How about the value of the stock from your dairy cows as compared with dual purpose Shorthorns?" Dairy cattle are in greater demand at the present time than any other kind. Heifer calves from good milking cows can be sold for higher prices than can calves of beef propensities. If the calves are from pure bred stock there will be no difficulty experienced in disposing of them at good prices. But even if we had to sell all the bull calves for the value of their hides the dairy animals would still be ahead, as the difference between \$125 and \$88 is \$37. And what calf at birth is worth \$37 for beefing purposes? * * *

We have already said enough to show the superior profitability of the dairy animal. But when we consider net profits the dairy cow is still further justified. To make a dual purpose cow require 5,000 pounds of milk would cost just as much feed as to make a dairy animal produce 15,000 pounds. The first 4,000 pounds of milk in both cases would be required to pay for the feed. This would leave \$48 profit on the beef animal and \$85 profit on the dairy cow; or almost twice as much from the latter.

In the long run, however, the factor that will determine which of these two kinds of cattle will increase in popularity is their ability as producers of human food. As population becomes more dense and the feeding of the multitude becomes more difficult, only the most economical producer will be tolerated. And then the dairy cow must be supreme. The deep milked dairy cow will produce three to five times as much human food in a year as will a rapidly developing steer. Animal food will be too valuable to feed to the relatively unprofitable steer when so much greater results will be achieved by feeding to the dairy cow. As years pass the demand for beef calves will increase; the demand for beef bred calves is bound to decrease

When a government departmental and should demonstrate of be most of the most wealth of the country. We have hundreds of dairy farmers who had the so-called animals to prove their and not the that will produce the farmers of Ontario the money that is in Mr. Duff is established dual purpose cattle of the overture into of producing milk of animal from farmers and stock men will have advantage. But we hold money could be used in encouraging of that m of food producers, Cream grading in Saskatchewan cream of Farm and Dairy. A. Wilson, Dairy that province, of cream grading following. Payment to its quality with the sanction of government managers.

LEF B Cream grading in Saskatchewan cream of Farm and Dairy. A. Wilson, Dairy that province, of cream grading following. Payment to its quality with the sanction of government managers.

XXI

Says an Exchange "You took your milk by a year you're not a stout I will know that a man who gathers man who grows the man who keeps the man who advertises the sudden jerks the man who blazes cause it never the man who gets the strong and steady keeps his grade of plans his advertisement, honest and keeps forever a thoughtful."

Much food for little jingle! Just call to mind successful ones you They go it at just were you to be appointed in the rhyme.

Do you recognize the success of the D. Sharples, the Derdens, Beatties, Inter-vester Company, C. at scores of the familiar with through Dairy?

It will pay you these things! When you are your share of THE NESS AMONGST ERS—and theirs is the very best—Fa is ready to help you service with—A Paper Farmer

When a government goes in for experimental and demonstrative work, it should demonstrate that system that will be of most value and bring to the most wealth to the people of the country. We have the testimony of hundreds of dairymen who at one time had the so-called dual purpose animals to prove that it is the dairy use and not the dual purpose animal that will produce the most wealth for the farmers of Ontario. Fortunately the money that is to be expended by Mr. Duff in establishing a herd of dual purpose cattle is not large, and the overture only dispels the idea of producing milk and beef from the same animal from the minds of our farmers and stock men, the expenditure will have achieved a good purpose. But we hold to the belief that the money could be much better expended in encouraging more extensive breeding of that most economical of food producers, the dairy cow.

LEFT BEHIND

Cream grading has been adopted at Saskatchewan creameries. On another page of Farm and Dairy this week, T. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for that province, tells of the system of cream grading that they are now following. Payment for cream according to its quality has been adopted with the sanction of both patrons and creamery managers in that western province.

XXXIII

Says an Exchange:

"If you took your little tooter and then threw away your horn, there's not a soul in ten short days who would know that you were born. The man who satters pumpkins is the man who plove all day, and the man who keeps a-humping is the man who makes it pay. The man who advices with short and sudden jerks

is the man who blames the editor because it never works. The man who gets the business has a strong and steady pull. He keeps his trade and paper from year to year quite full. He plans his advertisement in a thoughtful, honest way, and keeps forever at it until he makes it pay."

Much food for thought in this little jingle!

Just call to mind some of the successful ones you know. They go at it just as you would were you to accept the best as pointed in the moral of this rhyme.

Do you recognize in this the success of the De Laval's, the Sharples, the Derbyshires, Loudens, Beatties, International Harvester Company, Canadian Kodak, et al—scores of them you are familiar with through Farm and Dairy?

It will pay you to reflect upon these things!

When you are ready to have your share of THE GOOD BUSINESS AMONGST DAIRY FARMERS—and theirs is good business, the very best—Farm and Dairy is ready to help you. We are at your service with—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Ontario dairymen must get a hustle on if they are to keep in the same rank with the creamery men of the newer provinces. It is obviously unfair to pay the patron who takes good care of his cream and delivers a sweet-flavored article at the creamery, the same price as is paid to his neighbor who delivers cream sour and perhaps blue with mold. Such a system cannot but lead to an inferior grade of butter being made. Already in British Columbia, where butter from Ontario and Alberta competes, the Alberta product, made in creameries that pay by grade, is rapidly gaining the preference; and the superiority of Alberta butter is not due to the extra distance that Ontario men have to ship. It is time that cream grading was adopted in Ontario either by compulsory legislation, or, better still, through the initiative and progressiveness of creamery men and patrons.

Farming on a Business Basis
(Breeder's Gazette)

Rural prosperity is hampered by the lack of competition. Competition would quickly crush a city business man who tolerated methods as shiftless as those followed on some farms. The farm family can subsist on a minimum of purchased necessities. Most of its living comes directly from the land. Unless natural ambition stirs to great undertakings, farm life may become a dull, meager existence.

The way to make farming profitable is to study every operation upon it. One should look books which will show the outlay and the income for each crop, each kind of stock and each combination of the two, never overlooking the income and outgo of soil fertility. Every business man keeps books to show his profits and losses. Farmers who make the most of their opportunities do likewise. It is not competition but ambition which spurs them on to adopt business methods.

Feeds and Feeding

For 14 years "Feeds and Feeding," of which W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College is the author, has been the standard book on the subject of feeding farm animals. "Feeds and Feeding" is used as a text and reference book in every Agricultural College in America, and is preferred above all other works on the subject by the students of these colleges. But the biggest sale for the book has been among practical farmers, to whom Prof. Henry's plain, easily understood style appeals. Information on both practical and scientific phases of feeding is given in such a simple manner that it can be easily understood by any intelligent person.

So great has been the demand for this book that in the last 14 years eleven editions have been printed. Prof. Henry has recently revised and rewritten parts of the book and brought it right up to date, and the twelfth edition, of 10,000 copies, has just come from the press. This book should be found in the library of every progressive farmer and stockman. The editors of Farm and Dairy have used "Feeds and Feeding" as a reference book for years, and regard it as without an equal. Through an arrangement with Prof. Henry, Farm and Dairy is able to offer this well bound book of over 600 pages for \$2.25 post paid. This is the best investment that a farmer can make who feeds any kind of stock, be they cattle, horses, sheep or swine.

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Be Your Own Judge

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but see and try an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.



It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not 'ry the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something else than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever. Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

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

Tonight

Plan whom you will see about taking FARM AND DAIRY.

AGENTS We will pay you well to sell it in your district for this practical journal. **FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**



Satisfied? Well Rather!

"Somehow I never thought I would like a safety razor, but I got a Gem Junior in February as offered through Farm and Dairy in return for getting two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. I have used the razor three times a week now for over three months, and I tell you it's fine."—T. R. G., Middlesex Co., Ont.

- 1 A Gift for you
- 2 You will find it a pleasure to use this safety razor, and you will never dread shaving any more when you have this razor.
- 3 It is a positive delight to shave with this Gem Junior Safety Razor. The whiskers come off without a pull, and in much less time than is required when the old-fashioned open razor is used.
- 4 It certainly is great value and should last anyone for years.
- 5 This safety razor is so shown in the illustration. It is highly nickel plated and polished. It has seven genuine diamond-tipped Gem Junior blades. It has a combination stropping and shaving handle, so that you can keep the blades sharp and in use for shaving for many months. You can sharpen the blades just like an ordinary razor.
- 6 This premium is proving very popular, and each Farm and Dairy reader who gets one of these razors will have something he will prize highly, use for years, and thank Farm and Dairy every time he uses it for pleasing this time saver, comfort and convenience within his reach at no cost other than a little thought and time in getting two new subscriptions to

- 1 One of our editors was showing one of these razors to a friend the other day and he remarked: "Well I declare, I do not see how you can afford to give such a valuable premium in return for only two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy."
- 2 We have one of these Safety Razor Outlets for you. It is just as described and as shown. We will send it to you postage paid and absolutely free in return for getting us only two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, each at only \$1.00 a year.
- 3 Will you get us two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy and claim this premium razor? It is certain to please and delight you.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.



Creamery Department

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

Cream Grading in Saskatchewan

W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Sask.

This spring we started grading cream at all the creameries in Saskatchewan according to a plan that will be outlined in Farm and Dairy next week and published in Bulletin 30 recently issued. Careful investigation was made extending over a period of one year before the policy was inaugurated, and every opportunity was given to the farmers to record their objections or express their approval.

Five hundred and thirty-six cream-

ery patrons were visited at their homes, and only two of this number were outspoken in their opposition; 280 favored the introduction of the work, and 254 preferred to withhold their opinions until the details of the policy were made known. Over 60 public meetings were held in districts adjacent to the creameries, and upwards of 800 farmers attended. At the annual creamery meetings all of them voted in favor of the change, and the work has been commenced under apparently favorable conditions and with every assurance of its success.

Although the pay by quality system has been in operation for only one month, the creamery managers have already reported instances where cooling tanks are being constructed in order that the cream may be kept at a low temperature. Other patrons are delivering cream twice and occasionally three times a week, where formerly once a week was considered

sufficient. Others are cleaning and whitewashing their cellars, and their cream is reported as arriving in better condition.

To Determine Fat and Salt in Butter

A new test for fat and salt in butter is described in circular No. 202, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry. This test was invented by Roscoe H. Shaw, chemist in the Dairy Division, and is especially designed for use in creameries. The new test for fat will probably not require more than \$5 worth of apparatus beside that already on hand in most creameries. The same centrifuge is used as in the Babcock test, and the same acid.

The special apparatus consists of a separatory funnel of glass with a capillary stem. The separatory funnel is essentially a cylinder holding about two and a half ounces, constructed with a glass stopper at the top and a

stop-cock in a capillary tube at the bottom. A special socket is necessary to hold the funnel while in the centrifuge.

WHAT THE TEST INVOLVES

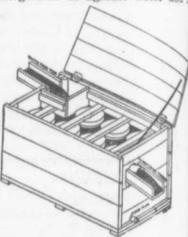
The principal steps involved in the test are the washing out of the sugar from a weighed charge of the butter with hot water, the dissolving out of the curd with hot dilute sulphuric acid, the separation of the acid solution from the fat, and the weighing of the fat. When the salt test is to be made the wash water is collected and the salt in it is determined by the usual chemical reaction.

The time consumed in making the fat test is not much if any more than is required to make a careful test of fat in cream by the Babcock method. A little more time is required if the percentage of salt is wanted. The new test has been thoroughly tested in comparison with the official laboratory methods, and is quite in accord with them in results.

Refrigeration vs. Ice Water

Geo. H. Barr, Chief, Dairy Division, Ottawa

At the Renfrew Creamery we conducted experiments to determine the relative merits of cooling cream in a refrigerator as against water and ice.



Good for Maker and Patron

Some such arrangement as the one here illustrated on every farm for keeping cream cool would be a blessing to every patron and his creamery man. The diagram is self-explanatory.

for two different periods. A first-class house refrigerator was placed in the creamery and the cream from the farm was brought in morning as night from Monday evening to Tuesday morning. Each skimming of cream when brought to the creamery was divided equally in two small cans. One can was placed in the refrigerator and the other in a tank of water and ice water. The following results were obtained: The first lot was emptied into large cans sitting in the refrigerator as a result. The following table shows the results:

Cream	Average Temperature	Average Acidity
Refrigerator	53.9 deg.	43 p.p.m.
Ice & Water	44.9 deg.	23.9 p.p.m.

There were 43 pounds more used in the refrigerator than in the water. The average temperature of the cream was nearly one degree lower, yet the acidity was about twice as high. The covers were on the cream cans in both cases, and there was practically no difference in the flavor of the cream at any time. The solids of butter scored 42.5 per cent for favor when fresh. On November 1 the butter from the water and ice cooled cream scored 40.77 points at the other 39.88 points.

If Barnum, the great show man were alive to-day, he might show a special attraction (if he could be him) the creamery patron who explains when his test is higher than he thinks it should be.

The best place in Canada to purchase Dairy Supplies

WE carry the largest and most complete line of Dairy, Creamery and Cheese Factory Supplies in the Dominion.

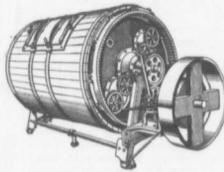
Knowing that it pays the user to buy the highest grade apparatus and supplies which the market affords we aim to carry only lines built and guaranteed by the oldest and most experienced manufacturers, lines that are known to be absolutely reliable and "Standard."

We are sole distributors in Canada for the famous De Laval Factory Cream Separators and Milk Clarifiers.

Our big, new catalogues, just issued, describe these lines fully. Sent free upon request.

DeLaval Dairy Supply Co.

173 William St., Montreal 14 Princess St., Winnipeg



Victor Combined Churn and Butter Worker

The standard combined churn and butter worker. Years of chum building experience back of it. Most complete butch recovery; uniform working; perfect mechanical construction; turns noiselessly; very durable. Don't buy any factory churn until you see a Victor.



20th Century Milk Heater and Pasteurizer

Furnished in three styles: belt drive, turbine drive and belt drive with pump attachment. The very best construction and never fails to give satisfaction. Very durable and easily cleaned.

Audels Answers on Refrigeration (2 Vols. \$4)

This is a well-timed work which explains in plain language the practical science of refrigeration in its many rapidly extending applications. It gives in detail all necessary information complete with 36 illustrations on the practical handling of the machines and apparatus in use to-day.

To make the work an easy guide for careful study and ready reference the subjects are arranged in the form of "Answers," giving in plain language all the information requisite for successfully and economically operating a plant of any size.

Audels Answers on Refrigeration are in every way up-to-date, both contents and the manufacture being generously good. The two volumes contain 78 pages, strongly and handsomely bound in black cloth, with gold edges and titles. They measure 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches and weigh over four pounds. Price \$4. Delivered to any address. So certain are we that this work will please you, that we will send it subject to examination. We take all risk in pleasing you.

FARM AND DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont., Can.

FREE EXAMINATION

Books Will Speak for Themselves

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY

Name.....
 Date.....
 Please ship me, express prepaid subject to my examination and approval, "Audels Answers on Refrigeration" (Price \$4.00). If I find them as represented I will remit four dollars, otherwise I agree to return them to you at your expense.
 Signature.....
 Occupation.....
 Residence.....
 Where Employed.....



Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address: letters to Cheese Department.

For Larger

These are several distinct to which milk without having been there is not so satisfactory. There is not so much the best kind of milk the course of factory. A properly made milk is the small fat.

The cheese at our factory cut for heating last summer, but just as I believe that



WINN DAIRY

Is The Cost

not alone, because and best salt for so because it will as pound for pound, all you can use. The big cream this-and show you. The Agriculturist demonstrate this every. Every farmer who is getting butter-is using Salt. It is pure-it butter-it works it is the cheapest try it yourself.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE-Iron pipe, Mills, Chain Wire, etc., all sizes, very cheap, stating what you want and Metal Co. WANTED - Highest Toronto price delivered at any Express. FURNISH CO. PAY ACCORD TO ENGLISH MAN. BOME POE. ICE NOT BE. Write for particulars. THE TORONTO CREAMERY

Cheese Department

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

For Larger Factories

J. Anser, Glenary Co., Ont. There are several factories in this district to which I could ship my milk without having to travel very far. There is not one of them that I consider sufficiently well equipped to make the best kind of cheese. Here lies the curse of the small cheese factory. A properly equipped factory always calls for a large investment in this the small factory can not make.

The cheese at our factory was specially cut for heating in the curing last summer, although it was not cut just as rapidly as possible. I believe that altogether in my

own immediate vicinity farmers have lost hundreds of dollars through insufficient facilities in our factories for curing the cheese.

The only way to avoid this loss is to have a cool curing room in every factory. The small factory man has already in many cases a larger investment than he can pay dividends on. Is it to be larger factories and good cheese, or the money dropping, small factory system, that we now follow?

Testimony re Cool Curing

John Hall, Prince Edward Co., Ont. The photo of the cool curing room at the Mountain View Cheese Factory, as reproduced on this page, was taken during the very hot weather of last July. The temperature of the room at the time the photo was taken was 58 degrees. Outdoors, the temperature in the shade was 98 degrees. It is plain to be seen that the temperature can be controlled in one of those cool curing rooms in spite of the atmosphere outside.

It is very unfair to the cheese maker to make cheese, use the keenest workmanship to have the best, and then have the cheese ruined because the temperature of the curing room is too high. And this is the condition found in any ordinary curing room during hot weather.

Cheese going into the curing room is only half made. It is quite essential that every cheese factory should have a cool curing room in which the temperature can be controlled to finish the making properly.

Why Pay By Test?

O. R. Francis, Oxford Co., Ont.

I consider the pay by test method of dividing cheese factory proceeds the best, in fact the only proper method. Four years ago, it was suggested at our annual meeting that we pay by test. After a good discussion a vote was taken, and the system was adopted.



WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Is The Cheapest You Can Use

not alone, because it is the purest and best salt for salting butter. But because it will salt more butter, pound for pound, than any other salt you can use.

The big creameries will tell you this—and show you letters to prove it. The Agricultural Colleges demonstrate this every day.

Every farmer and dairyman—who is getting good prices for butter—is using Windsor Dairy Salt.

It is pure—it makes beautiful butter—it works in quickly—and it is the cheapest in the end. Just try it yourself.

70D

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

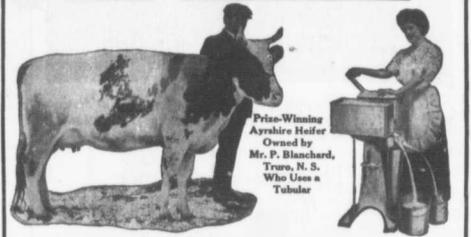
50 CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. For Sale—Iron pipe, Pullery, Bolting, Mills, Chad Wire, Veneer, Iron Pumps, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list. Write to The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. P.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

WANTED—CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream delivered at any Express Office. PASTEURIZED CREAM. PUNISH CAN FREE. PAY ACCOUNTS FORTWENTY. ENGLISH MAN TO COLLECT AT BOND POINTS. (NOT NECESSARY.) Write for particulars.

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd., Toronto

THE WINNERS



Prize-Winning Ayrshire Heifer Owned by Mr. P. Blanchard, Truro, N. S. Who Uses a Tubular

Dairymen making the most money realize that it pays them well to use only high producing cows and the highest producing cream separator. That is why Mr. P. Blanchard, successful dairyman and popular agricultural speaker of Truro, N. S., who owns the prize-winning Ayrshire heifer shown above, uses and recommends the

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

Mr. Blanchard is but one of many who are equally businesslike and use Sharples exclusively. Sharples are price-winner. Here you see the skimming force of other separators. Sharples and tubes as clean. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop or "beat" the cream or give it a metallic flavor. By producing the best cream and the most cream, Sharples make a profit on other separators gets. This extra profit is simply Sharples' value! which Sharples make for other keen business farmers and milk dealers for you.



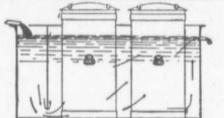
Ask for Catalog No. 253 and our book, "Business Dairymen," Both FREE.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

patrons in the practices of watering and skimming the milk, as there is nothing to be gained by so doing.

THE MAKERS AT FAULT

I believe we as makers are responsible to a large extent for factories being slow to adopt the system. Some makers realizing the extra amount of work involved, oppose it from their standpoint, while others by their care-



Milk Cooling Tanks

THIS TANK of our making is perfect as a milk cooler. It is used enables you to deliver milk to the factory in the very best of condition. The Tank is strong, light; never gets water soaked; is clean, sanitary and durable can be moved from place to place or stored away; or used for other purposes. Makes a good storage tank for sap. Note construction. 4 sizes. Send for price list.

Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. 5 James St. TWEED, ONT.

College professors and practical farmers alike regard

'Feeds and Feeding'

as without an equal as a guide to the feeder. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Since first published in 1898

Twelve Editions

have been issued. "Feeds and Feeding" is now published in three languages. It is issued as a text book in practically every agricultural college in America. But THE BIGGEST SALE HAS BEEN TO PRACTICAL STOCKMEN AND FARMERS, who know a good thing when they see it.

The twelfth edition, specially revised and rewritten by the author, W. A. Henry, has just come from the press. Read on another page of this issue what the editors of Farm and Dairy think of "Feeds and Feeding." Then send \$2.25 for this feeding encyclopaedia to

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

and we will send this 600-page book to you post paid.

ed, only four patrons opposing it. The system has given such general satisfaction that a vote on it has not been asked for since. My experience has taught me that when patrons oppose the test it is usually either because they have low testing cows or they are not familiar enough with the test to properly understand it.

I uphold the system because of its justice. Each patron gets just his own fair share of the cheese money. It also induces patrons to take better care of their milk. When they are shown that by leaving their milk at a high temperature—thus allowing the cream to become "leathery"—they cannot expect a proper test, they are very apt to install some system of cooling their milk. It also discourages

less method of sampling and testing lead many patrons to believe the Babcock test inaccurate.

I have in mind one instance where a patron's milk for one month had an extremely high test, while the following month it was nearly three per cent. lower. Upon inquiry it was found the maker's practice was to take samples only two or three times a week. Makers can do much towards adopting or abolishing the pay by test system. I would favor the method already suggested in the columns of Farm and Dairy, that of having testing done by disinterested parties. When these officials are provided for we could with justice ask our legislators to enact a law making the "pay by test" system compulsory.



If Every Factory were so Equipped What Fine Cheese We Would Make

Cheese is only half made when it comes from the hoops. The curing it receives goes a long way toward determining its quality. Cool curing cures quality cheese. In the illustration may be seen the interior of the Mountain View Factory in Prince Edward Co., Ont., and Mr. Hall, the maker. Why not have such a curing room in every factory?



A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured.—Addison.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)
NELLIE L. MCCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Denny"
(Continued from last week)

MRS. CAVERS sank on the lounge, white and trembling with agitation.

Dr. Clay saw the mistake the other man was making and hastened to set him right.

"Do you mean to tell me, Clay, that that man who brought me here is not the little girl's father? Well, then, who in the world is he?"

"His name is Sandy Braden," Dr. Clay replied, "and he is—just a neighbour."

"Well, then," the doctor cried in astonishment, "let me tell you, madam!—turning to Mrs. Cavers—"you have one good neighbour."

Much to the doctor's surprise, Mrs. Cavers buried her face in her hands, while her shoulders shook with sobs. After a few minutes she raised her head, and looking the doctor in the face, said brokenly:

"Doctor MacTavish, you are right about that, but I have not only one good neighbour; I have many."

Then she stood up and laid her hand on the young doctor's arm. "Dr. Clay," she said, "the little Sandy Braden I have only one word for—her eyes grew misty again, and her voice tremulous—"only one word, and that is, I may God bless him—always."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CORRECTION LINE.

It's a purty good world, this is, old man.

It's a purty good world this is; For all its follies and shows and lies, Its rainy weather, and cheeks like-wisp.

And age, hard hearing, and rheumatiz; We're no faultin' the Lord's own plan;

All things jest

At their best, It's a purty good world, old man.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

On the Sunday afternoon following the big storm, when the delayed passenger train on the C.P.R. slowly ploughed its way through snowbanks into the station at Newbank, they alighted from it a young man with a bearded face. The line had been tied up since the storm on Thursday night, but early on Sunday afternoon the agent at Newbank where the railway crosses the Souris on the long, wooden bridge, gave out the glad word that "she" would be down "some-time soon," and the inhabitants—seventeen in number—congregated on the small platform without delay. They were expecting neither friends nor parcels. But there would be a newspaper or two, pretty old now, as some people reckon the age of newspapers, but in Newbank a newspaper is very wisely considered new until it has been read, and news is always news until you have heard it,

no matter how long after the occurrence.

Another good reason for all the inhabitants putting in such a prompt appearance is that some one might get off, and hearing other people tell about an arrival is not quite the same thing as seeing it for one's self.

On this particular occasion, as old No. 133 came sweeping majestically into the station, everybody was glad that they were there to see it. There was snow on the engine, snow on the cars, and snow every place that snow could possibly stick. While the train waited the conductor walked around



In Western Ontario, "The Garden of Canada"

Bishop Fallon, London, Ont., in a recent address, referred to Western Ontario as the "Garden of Canada." Many will disagree with the Bishop, but all must agree that the dairy sections of that district have homes of which we ought to be proud. In our illustration is the farm home of Mr. Frank Ellis, Brant Co. Ont.

The platform speaking genially to every one. Even the small boys called "Hello, Dave!" to him. "Dave" had run on this line since it had been built, three years before, and every-body knew him. He discussed the tie-up on the line with the postmaster, apparently taking no notice of the fact that the train was pulling out. However, as the last coach passed him, he swung himself up with easy grace, quite as an afterthought, much to the admiration of the small but appreciative band of spectators.

On the platform were left the mail-bags, two Express parcels, and three milk cans. The people of Newbank stood watching the train as it ran slowly over the long bridge, shaking all the valley with its thunder, then they turned and walked over to the store to get their newspapers and discuss the news.

"Say, I'd hate to live in one of them out-of-the-way places where you never get to hear what's goin' on," said Joe

McCauley, sententiously. "It's purty nice, I tell ye, to get a newspaper every week, jest as reg'lar as the week comes."

This had been a particularly interesting arrival of the train, for there had been one passenger. He did not wait long enough for anyone to have a good look at him, but struck right across the drifts toward the river, as if he knew where he was going. There was only one person who claimed to have seen his face, and that was a very old lady who was unable to go to the station on account of rheumatism, but who always kept a small hole thawed in the frosting of her bedroom window, and managed in this way to see a good deal of what was going on outside. When the other members of her household came home, and told of the young man's coming off the train and hurriedly setting out across country without letting anyone see him or ask him where he came from, where he was going, who he was, what did he want, or any simple little thing like that, the aged grandmother triumphantly informed them that he was just a boy with his first crop of whiskers—he carried nothing in his hand—he wasn't even a pedlar or a book-agent—he didn't look around at all—he was sure of the road, but he must have some reason for not wanting to be known. Not many rheumatic old ladies, with only a small eye-hole in a frozen window, would have observed as much, and she was naturally quite elated over the fact that she had seen more than the people who went to the station, and the latter were treated to

looking; the houses and barns seemed smaller; there was the same old mound on Tiger Hills in the southern horizon—the one that people said had been built by the Minniscott Builders, but when you came up to it is just an ordinary mound with a meadow at the foot; and the sandal-wood, were there still, with their spruce trees, scattered and lone some. Looking over at the school-house, Bud remembered the day he thrashed Tom Steadman's corn, came back to him with a thrill of pleasure, and then came the memory of that other day at school, when he had told Mr. Burrell that he was going to try to let the good seed go to his heart, and when he had been full of high resolves. Small good had done him, though. Mr. Burrell had been quick to believe old Bud's face. Bud's face burned with shame even now. But he could get along without any of them!

"Since leaving here six months before. Bud had had a varied experience. He went to Calgary first, and worked on a horse-ranch, but only stayed a job in Calgary, for he was restless mood was on him, and he it, too, when his first month was over and found that he was in there. The boy was real, he remembered though he did not let himself believe the fact. His employer was a shrewd man and horseman, and recognizing it raised his wages and gave him a share of the responsibility. He had in his stable a fine young pacer, three years old, for which he was anxious to secure a mate. Bud told him about his pacing colt at home, and the pacerman suggested that Bud go home and bring back the colt, and that he would have a team there, that would make the other fellows "sit up and take notice."

"I've surely earned the colt," Bud was thinking bitterly when he came near the Cavers' house. "If the old man won't give it to me, I'll get another way of getting him." He noticed with alarm that there were no signs of life around the Cavers' house, but then remembered that this being Sunday, Mrs. Cavers and Libby Anne would be at church in the school-house. He would go to get it for them; he knew just how Libby Anne's eyes would sparkle when she saw him—and what would she say when she saw what he brought in the little box in his pocket and a few snowflakes came wadded and fell listlessly down. If the storm had not entirely cleared the air, no barking dog heralded Bud's approach; no column of smoke rose to the sky from the unfrosted window stared coldly at him, and he turned around the corner of the house he started back with an exclamation of alarm, for one of the panels of the door had been blown in and a bit of snowdrift blocked the entrance.

He went to the curtainless window and looked in. The stove was there, red with rust, two packing-boxes stood on the floor, and from one of those protruded Libby Anne's plaid dress. Through the open bedroom door he could see Libby Anne's eyes looking appealingly at him. It looked appealingly at him, and the cold silence of the deserted house. His first thought was that through Ann and her mother had gone East, but as the furniture was still in the house and the boxes of clothing, his thought had to be abandoned. But where were they? Why were Libby Anne's clothes here?

(Continued next week)

Never cast aside your friends if in any possibility you can retain them.—Anon.

Pleasure

Miss L. Will

When it comes to a lot of satisfaction comparatively I know of anything.

I have had a few years more of my printing, and I know how to get along.

affords me such a pleasure for remembering

persons that I stand by, looking

portrayed before Sunday school

outside social occasions

sented in the side with these groups of friends

that give me pride

When I get on

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By Nida

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Pleasure from a Camera

Miss L. Wilkie, Grey Co., Ont.
When it comes to getting a whole lot of satisfaction and pleasure at comparatively little expense I do not know of anything to equal the camera. I have had a camera for a couple of years now, do my own developing and printing, and I would not now know how to get along without one. It affords me such a great opportunity for remembering little pleasant experiences that I have had. For instance, by looking in my album I have portrayed before me practically every Sunday school picnic and every other outside social event that I have attended in the last two years. Side by side with these photos I have pictured groups of friends and friends singly that give me pleasure just to look at. When I go on a visit one pack containing 12 films will bring back to the friends at home a much better description of that visit than all the talking I could do in the following week.

My camera is a post card size and cost me \$12.50. The book that goes along with the camera gives such concise directions that there is no excuse for getting more than an occasional

A LEADER WANTED

All any community needs is a leader. Sometimes it is the preacher, the teacher, or the layman who gets the vision of better things and sets the community aflame with a new ambition and new life. Are you ready and fit to lead, or are you willing to follow a good leader? R. B. McAvitt, Country Pastor

had exposure. The developing is also easily learned and one can do it so cheaply themselves that the first cost of the films is the biggest item in the expense of the photo prints. Printing is also easily learned.

I would advise all other country girls who wish to have a good time at little cost to get a camera.

Where the Heart Dwelleth

By Nida Hope, Ohio
Did you ever think that almost every living thing, no matter how tiny, has somewhere in the great world a place that, if it could speak, it would call its home? Some place that it runs to in time of danger—some place that it seems to love better than any other, and which at times it will protect even at the cost of its life? Yes, the animals, great and small, the birds, some fishes even, and little insects— all find a spot dearer than any other to work for and to love.

Give your home your loving attention and interest; make it so pleasant and attractive that the different members of the family would rather be at home than elsewhere, make an interest in their pleasure.

NO BEST ROOM HERE
A friend of mine has three little children, two girls and a boy. She is what I call a maternal mother. She has no room or place in her house too good for her husband's comfort and children's pleasure. She has taught them not to mar or spoil any of the furnishings, they have their playthings, their music and their books, and if they are scattered about and a stranger steps in, you do not hear her scold and fret because the playthings are in the way. She simply remarks: "The children are little only ones."

On their birthdays she makes something special— she bakes a cake or kills a chicken, buys some oysters or prepares something to please them. Sometimes she invites grandpa and grandma to eat a birthday dinner with them, which they enjoy very much.

Though the oldest is only 10 years old, they all begin to show their appreciation of her love and kindness by running many errands and helping her about the house. Sometimes they surprise mamma by having the dishes all washed and put away, the beds made and the floor swept, while she is out milking the cows or feeding the chickens. This home is a home where a good mother dwells.— Farm and Home.

A Pointer on Boys

A teacher in a country school said to one of the boys who had agreed with the other boys not to bring wood to the schoolroom: "I know that John will be glad to go and bring in some wood for the fire. Although John had made up his mind not to do this, he could not resist when the teacher spoke as though she could depend upon him. If she had said, 'John, I want you to go out and bring in some wood immediately,' her words would have hardened instead of softened his heart. He would have resisted; but he could not resist gentleness and kindness.

"Honesty is such a lawless boy. He is so wild that I cannot do anything with him," said a mother in his hearing.

Of course she could not do anything with him or get spontaneous services from him while she did not even expect it. While she was looking for the bad, and expecting it, she could not get the best.

There is everything in the teacher's and the parent's expecting the best thing from boys. What a common thing it is to hear parents say before their children that they are good for nothing, that they are lazy and impudent. Like produces like, and reform engenders antagonism. The child naturally rebels at such reproach, and it calls out the worst elements in him.—Success.

Dress for Working Hours

By Pearl White McCowan
The house dresses for the woman who does her own work are best made all in one piece, or the waist can be finished with a band with buttons sewed upon it, and corresponding buttonholes in the skirt-band. This Luttong may be covered with a belt of like material.

A fleshy woman, who wishes to discard her corset when at work, should wear at least a snug-fitting under-waist of some firm, strong material. If she suffers from heat, the waist may be cut low at the throat, either a square Dutch neck, or the plain round neck. These are perfectly proper for housewren even for the woman who has passed the bloom of youth and whose neck is not so white as "it used to be." They are at any rate much more becoming and modest than the unsightly collar open at the throat and possibly a third of the way down the waist.

And then the apron. All hail to the woman with a good big apron! An apron that covers up most of her dress and makes her look respectable and homely. A neat becoming apron cut by a pattern, and made preferably of calico or percale. There are so many more desirable colors and patterns in these materials than in ordinary apron gingham.— Farm and Fireside.

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A BOY CAN OPERATE IT

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Receive by return mail, postpaid, Three little dresses, like cut, ages 2 to 4, one white lawn, one blue and white check apron gingham, and one plain dark blue, white strapping, trimmed as pictured. The three only one dollar. Add 15c for postage. Standard Garment Co., 15 Standard Building, London, Ont.



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Beware of Flies

Flies should be kept out of our
houses, killed if they enter them, and
prevented from hatching their eggs in
stables, manure heaps, and pits, and
other filthy places. They are born
in filth; they feed on filth; they walk
on filth; and then, with filth sticking
to their feet, legs, and bodies, they
feed and walk on the food which has
been prepared for human beings to
eat. It would disgust us, wouldn't it,
if we saw a fly feeding on the filth of
the street, the stable, the garbage
can, or on something even worse, and
then saw the same fly go through the
open door or window of our dining-
room and wipe its feet on the sugar,
or tangle its legs in the butter, or take
a bath in the milk? If we should
watch every fly that comes into the
house, we would see that most of them
had come from such filth to the food
on our table.

FLIES ARE DANGEROUS

Bad as filth is, it is not the worst
thing that flies carry about. They
swarm about open sewers, drains, and
outhouses which receive millions of
disease germs which have passed
through the bodies of sick people.
Flies in this way pick up and carry
on their bodies, heads and legs (which
are covered with fine hairs—just suited
for catching and holding this sort
of thing) the germs of typhoid fever,
summer diarrhoea of children, tulera-
culosis, and several other diseases.
Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief Entomologist
of the United States Department
of Agriculture, calls the common
house fly the Typhoid Fly, because so
many cases of typhoid fever have been
caused by its carrying the germs from
one sick person to another. These
germs are so small that you cannot
see them without a microscope, but
the fly that is eating from the same
plate with you may be carrying a
million of them.

Flies kill more people than wild
beasts and poisonous snakes. Many
of these beasts and snakes never get
a chance to kill any human being; but
any one of the millions of flies found
in most of our towns and cities has
a chance, if it comes into a house carrying
typhoid germs, of killing a whole
family.

FLIES BREED QUICKLY

Most house flies in cities are hatch-
ed from eggs which have been laid in
house manure. Some breed in other
forms of filth, such as garbage cans,
heaps of refuse in back yards, etc.
The fly lays 120 or more eggs at a
time. These, if they are not distur-
bed, become maggots in about 12 hours.
In from five to eight days more, the

maggots enter the pupa state, as
caterpillars do, and after from five to
seven days come out of the earth
or manure in which they have buried
themselves in the form of flies, ready
in a few days to become the father
and mothers of large families. They
breed so rapidly that in one summer
the children and grandchildren of one
pair of flies may amount to thousands
of millions. And remember that the
germs they carry multiply much faster
than the flies.

To prevent flies from breeding,
screen the stables if possible. Remove
the manure at least twice a week. If
flies begin to breed in stored manure
they may be killed by thoroughly
spraying it with kerosene or Paris
green, and then pouring on enough
water to wash the oil or poison well
in the objection to the use of kero-
sene is that it ruins the manure for
fertilizing purposes.

It is well to abolish old-fashioned
outhouses where possible. Where this
cannot be done, liberal amount of
lime should be used, applied in small
amounts daily. Chloride of lime is
better than slaked lime, but alkali
lime is better than either. Garbage
larrels should be thoroughly
cleaned after emptying, and the con-
tents should be sprinkled with crude
oil, or kerosene oil. As a final
step, keep flies out of the house by seal-
ing the doors and windows.

A Convenient Arrangement

Mrs. W. O. Morse, Halton Co., Ont.

We have recently arranged a work-
shop in our kitchen that we are well
pleased with.

The diagram accom-
panying will explain how it works.
The wood shed is
directly behind the
kitchen. In this
shed we built a box
as illustrated. A
trap door through
the kitchen wall en-
ables us to get our
wood without going
out to the shed or
filling the wood-
box all the time.

In filling the wood-
box all the time has to do
to open the cover and throw it in;
or carrying round by the armful as
we used to do. The opening to the
box is right near the kitchen stove.
This is a small convenience but at the
same time a most desirable one.

The Workshop for Boys

It was my good fortune to share a
seat in the train with a farmer friend
returning from a trip to the city.

"What do you suppose Ralph
wanted me to bring him?" he asked,
referring to his six-year-old son.

I gave it up, knowing something of
the scope of a six-year-old's desires.
"A nice little hammer," he laughed,
taking from his pocket a small iron
hammer that made me want to drive
nails myself! "And a box of nails."

Wasn't he a wise father?

I know a country mother who
cleared out a little store-room and
joining her kitchen at considerable in-
convenience to herself, that her young
son might have a warm place to work
during the winter days when there
was no school. In this room was
arranged a work-bench and some
simple tools. Did it pay?

The boy took delight in fixing up
little conveniences and repairs about
the house. Then his attention took
in the barns, the tools, and many
dollars have been saved by his care-
ful attention to things his father was
too busy to see about.

A country boy who showed promise
in the use of tools was made glad
with a neat little workshop all his
own. He made furniture for the
house; he learned to do all the mason
and carpenter work about the farm.

After a time he rigged up a forge and
did the horse shoeing and the simpler
of the blacksmithing, which amounts
to quite a sum for every farmer every
year. And best of all, he stayed on
the farm.

Fixing up a comfortable place for
the boys to "play" with tools is
a better interest than putting money
in the bank—Alice M. Ashton in
Successful Farming.

Little Things For The House

By Grace Marion Smith

Time was when people who could
not afford expensive jewellery and
lace owned no jewellery, and wore
their garments untrimmed. Our an-
cestors, with a foolish pride opposed
to indicate birth and breeding, re-
solved initiation. There was a protest
against pretence, but the medicine
became worse than the disease.

Gaudy, cheap, shoddy material is so
common that good taste, but inex-
pensive things need to be made.
Because you cannot take a trip to
Europe is no reason for refusing a
day's outing. You cannot afford the
original outfit, but you can have
a good price of it. But you can have
with untrained eyes will see quite as
much in the price as we would in the
original.

There is a difference between the
inexpensive and cheap, so let us
decide a thing simply because it
didn't cost a mint of money.

INEXPENSIVE THINGS

How many things are you going
without that you could buy for a very
modest sum? Suppose it is nothing
more than a sharp knife for paring
vegetables, and you have wasted and
wasted vegetables, spoiled your ap-
petite, and annoyed the men folk.
By trying to get an edge on a knife
that was worn ten years ago. Yet for
10 cents—10 cents—you can buy a
paring knife that will last at least a
year.

You have spent hours beating up
eggs with a fork. A Dover egg-beater
costs a quarter, and a whip 10 cents.
You are short of pans, of crocks, of
kettles, which can be purchased for
10 to 35 cents. You are going
without spoons, but the table
when there are guests, because you
can't afford to pay \$5 for them, but
you can buy artistic spoons of white
metal which no one unless accustomed
to seeing them would distinguish from
real silver. Sometimes it is china
towels—you are using worn, list
rags; you can get all the towels you
need for 10 cents apiece. Or, you are
creating a fuss, too heavy and
warm, instead of the soft, cool, and
ing one you could buy ready-made for
from 60 cents to \$1.

WHEN TO PAY LITTLE

No, I am not advising cheap, shoddy
things, but any the best you can
afford. If our means are limited by
the inexpensive yet are limited by
articles that you can. Only don't
make the mistake of complaining be-
cause these inexpensive things don't
last as well as the more costly ones.

"The first thing you forget about
an article is what you paid for it."
So if it is something you are going to
use, something really worth while, or
something which is costing you only
as much as the better article, buy the
best. But at the same time it is not
a good policy to get along without
something that will help you in your
work just because you are limited by
the most expensive made—U.H.C. Ser-
vice Bureau.

Our children read the stories in
Farm and Dairy; wife reads the Home
Club and Dad delights in the Honey
and Bee Department, and my
Ward Look—R. F. Whiteside, Vi-
toria Co., Ont.

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cut ready to
will come,
daily during these winter
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Side By Side

Take "St. Lawrence"
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sugar in the other.

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perfect crystals—its
pure, white sparkle—
its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

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Why not sell out and move to

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While the best Farm Land in Canada can still be bought cheap?

Write for descriptive pamphlet F D 2 to Secretary, Central Alberta Development League, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Abc Lincoln said: "I will study and get ready and maybe my chance will come. I will say you to study during these winter 'reminis. Then you'll be ready to take advantage of your chance. All agricultural books are to be had at lowest prices through Farm & Dairy, Peterboro.

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Write for illustrated literature to any Grand Trunk Agent.

OUR HOME CLUB

Pleasure from Within

L. H. Bailey says that "the farmer stands a poor chance of making a million dollars, but he stands a good chance of making a living." This will not carry much comfort to some. But most of us will be satisfied with the living. After all what more has the millionaire than the well-to-do farmer? The millionaire eats only the same number of meals a day (and does not enjoy them half as much), gets enough clothes to cover him, a house to shelter him, etc., etc.

The real things of life that we farmers should strive for are things that cannot be purchased with money. The great big pleasures come from within, and not from without. Surely this fact is very evident when we stop to consider the foolish excesses to which our enormously rich go in order to get pleasure from their money; and yet when they are about as dissatisfied a bunch as one can very well find.

Do we enjoy the beauties of nature? Does a good book appeal to us? Do economic devices interest us? A study of all of these questions are methods that we may use in developing ourselves from within.—"Uncle Jim."

What Are We Here For?

I recently witnessed a tragedy, not a sudden death affair, but one which has been going on for 50 years or more. I only saw a few minutes of this tragedy, but it was enough. When in your county town last Saturday, I saw an old man, frail and worn, handing two immense baskets of farm produce to a poor old woman, who, like himself, seemed to be tottering on the edge of the grave.

The lady who had accompanied me to the market gave me the history of this old couple. "They are German people," she said, "who came to this country years ago. They worked to pay for their farm, and work became their religion. Having gotten their farm paid for they built a very fine house. And still they cannot get away from work. The man still slaves in the field, the woman is a slave to her fine house. If you were to go in and sit down on one of her chairs, she would stultify it off with her apron as soon as you got up for fear she would forget it later on. Slavery, I call it."

And what have they really in life? The question that has been running in my mind since is, What are we here for? If we are here to work as did that old German couple, I would be inclined to think that life after all is not worth living.

There are many other things which are making work their fetish. Let us take a bigger, broader view of our place here. We have duties to society that we should attend to. Music and literature make a fine diversion from toil. A few holidays now and then let us in which we get away from our everyday environment and rub up against people elsewhere is a good investment. Let us lead the progressive life. That is what we are here for.—"Uncle Jim."

I received your fountain pen for securing one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy, and it is perfectly satisfactory. I hope to be able to secure more new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, and with your paper every success.—Earnest Michie, Huron Co., Ont.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

John Jones and I

We had a tiff: "John Jones," said I. "You should not leave your cow at large!" "You mend your fence," was his reply; And so ran charge and counter charge.

A trifling tiff: The cow had cropped Some blades of grass, some heads of grain; And yet for this a friend I dropped, And wrought for both a lasting pain.

I knew that I had played the fool, Yet trust my better thought aside; And when my blood had time to cool, Became a mangled fool to both pride.

Upon two homes a shadow sat; Two cordial wives grow ahy and cool, Two broods of children learned to hate; Two parties grew in church and school.

Johnnie's pew was next to mine; What pleasant greetings passed between; As sacred as the bread and wine Had our common friendship been.

Oft had our voices swelled the song; Oft had we bowed in common prayer, And shared the worship of the throng Who sat in heavenly places there.

But how shall souls in exile sing The Lord's sweet song? The holy notes Of fellowship, and joy, and peace And pardon, stuck in both our throats.

Some lessened relief for all good Made life for both to deaden sound; So nature darkened to our mood, And answered back our settled frown.

One summer eve I sat and mused; Good Dr. Dean came riding by; He said, in tones somewhat confused, "John Jones is hurt, and like to die."

A sudden fire shot through my brain And burned, like tow, the sophist lies; And on my heart a sudden pain Fell like a bolt from hidden skies.

I stumbled o'er the threshold where My shadow had not passed for years, I felt a shudder in the hand A woman gave me through her tears.

When he no more the pulse could feel, I saw the doctor turn away; Some mighty impulse made me kneel Beside the bed as if to pray.

Yet not the Maker's name I called; As one who plunges 'neath the wave— Swimmer strong and unappalled— Intent a sinking life to save.

So all my soul's upgathered powers, In anguish of desire intense, Sent their departing one a cry That leaped the abyss of broken sense.

To the dim eye came back a ray; O'er the white face a dim light shone; I felt, as 'twere a spirit's touch, The stiffened fingers press my own.

O, resurrection power of God That wrought that miracle of pain! From buried hearts tore off the shroud

The Sewing Room

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

SURPLICE WAIST, 7416

The poplin waist is one of the very latest styles. It can be made in two quite different ways, as shown on the figure and as shown in the small view.

For the medium size will be needed 3-4 yards of material 27, 2 5/8 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 for the trimming portions and 1-1/2 yards 36 inches wide for the chemise and under sleeve.

This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 36, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.



CHILD'S APRON, 2 TO 8 YEARS, 7143

This apron that is made in peasant style is a particularly attractive and practical one. It is simple and it means very little time and labor for the making. In one illustration it is shown with square neck and without a belt in the other with high neck and long eelows and with a belt confining the fullness at the waist line.

For the 6 year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 27 or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide with 1 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

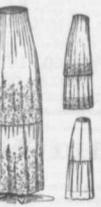
This pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

TWO FLOUNCE SKIRT, 7294

Flouncings of all kinds are being much used this season and this skirt is well adapted to them. If wide flouncing or bordered material is not used, plain material can be used with banding or narrower flouncing or edging can be joined to a plain material.

For the medium size will be required 4 1/2 yards of flouncing 36 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of plain material 36 for the foundation; or 6 1/2 yards of plain material 27, 5 yards 36, 4 yards 44 inches wide.

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



And made dead friendship live again.

Beside one grave two households stood, And weeping heard the pastor say, "That out of death he bringeth life, And out of darkness comes the day."

Was I chief mourner in that train? Ah, who could guess, of all the throng, sweet comfort in the pain Of one who mourns forgiven wrong.—Charles G. Ames.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale—High Class Ayrshires, all ages, including Calves and Bulls fit for service. First prize Yorkshire Pig, all ages. Send in your orders now for pigs to be shipped in March, April and May; price, 10c each. Registered in name of purchaser. Apply to Mr. W. OWENS, or to ROBERT ANTON, Proprietor, Manager.

River side Farm - MONTREAL, QUE.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young Bulls and Heifers of good type and breeding. Also proved sires, different ages. Orders booked for Spring Calves. Jan. and Feb, 1912, pipe of both sexes on hand.

Write or phone for prices. ALEX. HUME & CO., MERIE, ONT. Board's Station, O.T.R.

Neidpath Ayrshire Bulls

I offer two particularly choice Yearly Bulls from E. of F. dams and grand-dams with high records, and by an Auchenbrand bred bull.

W. W. BALANTYNE

STRAITPORT, ONT. Phone.

ADEVTSIE

In these popular columns, which others do so profitably—costs you only 30 cents an inch.

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from B.O.P. sown, for sale. A grandson of Primrose, of Glasgowville in the lot. Address

WOODHISE BROS., Tanglewilde Farm, LUTHERVILLE, ONTARIO.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different ages, sired by "The Noble Cheerful Boy" (Imp.) No. 3479. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, while the dams of a number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPPSBURG, QUE. GEO. M. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 164 St. James St., Montreal

Burnside Ayrshires

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

Long distance phone in house. D. H. WESS. HOWICK, QUE.



The Superior is the only stanchion that you can adjust to fit over your smallest calf to your largest export steer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

June 11th and 25th and every Second Tuesday until SEPT. 17 inclusive

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

Proportionate rates to other points. Return limit 15 days.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS to Edmonton via Saskatchewan, also Winnipeg and Calgary via Main Line. Ask nearest C.P.R. Agent for Home-seekers' Pamphlet.

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

decline was due to the increasing supplies and was generally expected, as the prices at which we have been operating during the past month have been unheard of for this period of the season, and it was only a question of time when stocks would begin to accumulate and prices, in consequence, decline to a lower and safer level. Prices in the country this week ruled from 13-18 to 13-30c, the average cost being 13-16c for factories. Even at this price there is a very slow demand from the other side, and it is generally expected that a further decline will take place next week. In the British domain, however, should come on again in full force, prices will not go any lower, but we may look for a steady market to make it still behind that of last year at this time, but not sufficiently less to have any material effect upon the course of prices. Shipments to Great Britain have been fairly heavy, but have been interfered with by the strike in London. There is no boat sailing to London on this week, and there will be only two sailing from here next week.

Advertisement for Dyer's Big Cut in Lawnence. Includes an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for lawn care.

Painted fence, green or white, add 2c. per foot to above prices. Scroll top walk gates, painted, \$3.00. Drive gates, \$6.50. I supply fencing for every purpose direct from factory and save you money. Delivery, installation guaranteed, or money refunded. Remit money in advance. Write for catalogue.

DYER, The Fence Man, Dept. 1 Toronto

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THESE young bulls are for sale sired by "Nether Hall Good-time" - 2564 - (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 14-1

Stable You Cattle the Superior Way

By so doing you will give them the greatest advantage in producing the maximum of the highest priced product. With SUPERIOR equipment you will have the greatest possible Sanitation, Comfort, Convenience and Durability in stable construction for very little expense. If building or remodeling, write for our free plans and specifications on your equipment. Drop us a card to-day.

AGENTS WANTED The Superior Barn Equipment Co. FERGUS, CANADA

UPPER LAKES EXCURSION

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

The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesday at 4 p.m. for Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

Steamship Express

leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days mentioned and connects with Steamers at Port McNicoll.

There has also been a break in prices current for butter, owing to the large supplies coming in from the country and the lack of speculative buying at the present time. The price of butter has dropped of fully two cents a pound from prices quoted last week, and finest creamery butter can now be bought on this market at 25c, with prospect of still lower prices next week.

CHEESE MARKETS

Brookville, June 6-231 colored and 13-15c, refused. Kingston, June 6-231 colored and 13-16c, refused. 6-15c. 6-Cheese sold at 13-30c. Boarded 672 boxes white and 64 colored. Boarded 572 boxes 6-1-469 boxes cheese sold at 13-15c. Canton, N.Y., June 3-1-100 cheese sold at 13-18c and 900 tubs butter at 27c. Montreal, June 7-The Cooperative Society of Quebec Cheese Makers sold 1000 tubs butter at 35-18c; finest at 25c; No. 1, 24-5c; finest cheese, 13-6-10c; fine, 13-1-10c; No. 2, 13-1-10c.

THE WESTERN FAIR

The management of the Western Fair, London, Ontario, sent out last week their prize list, entry forms and other kind of advertising matter announcing the coming exhibition in September. The dates are September 6th to 14th. This is the oldest exhibition in Canada, and it is becoming more and more popular each year. The prize list contains some very valuable information for intending exhibitors.

From the breeder's standpoint this is one of the best exhibitions that can be held in the province, and it is a large number of buyers always attend in order to secure the best animals that can be obtained. The parade of the live stock daily is something of a crowd. Stockmen and attracts large crowds. Stockmen should include this exhibition in their list. Write the secretary, J. H. H. London, for prize lists and all information.

GREAT HOLSTEINS FOR CANADA

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I will interest the readers of Farm and Dairy to know that we have recently placed at the head of some of the Canadian herds a young stein Friesian cattle some of the best bred young bulls we have ever sold, and I believe several of these are worthy of mention through the columns of Farm and Dairy so the breeders of Ontario may know where to go right now home to secure breeding of a long the same line that has produced the greatest animals of the breed to-day. One of these young bulls was recently purchased by J. Taylor and Sons, of Scotland, and the gentleman paid us a visit, and after looking over the herd, selected for their use a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of a daughter of the same bull, giving this young stein that they selected 75 per cent of the breeding of Pontiac Korndyke, or the same breeding exactly that produced Pontiac Lady Korndyke, the cow we have recently made the world's seven and 30-day record on, she having made 36-1/2 lbs. butter in seven days and 55-1/2 lbs. in 30 days. When we look over the "Blue Book" and see that the sons of Pontiac Korndyke are doing so well we cannot help but congratulate the Messrs. Taylor for the success they are such a splendid bred young bull to place at the head of their already noted herd.

Another splendid young bull that we have recently sent into Ontario is a son of our Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, a young bull we are now selling, whose dam and sire's dam average 35 lbs. in 7 days. He being a son of Colantha Glad, the very best daughter of Hengerveld DeKok, she having made over 23 lbs. in 7 days, and of a four-year-old with second calf, and the dam of this young bull purchased by Mr. G. A. Boucher, of Harrowfield, Ont. is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, thereby combining in the closest possible degree the blood of the three greatest families of the breed, the Korndyke, the Johanna and the Hengerveld DeKok. The herds in Ontario must receive great benefit from the introduction of such bulls as these, coming from the greatest families of the breed.

I have sent several other good bulls across the border, and they all deserve mention and notice. If you are interested I will write you more fully a little later, giving description of several others that have gone into Ontario within the last 30 days.—E. H. Dollar, Hurvillont, N.Y.

Advertisement for Seldom See and ABSORBINE. Includes text about the benefits of the product and contact information for W.F. Young.

REGISTERED WELSH STALLION FOREST STYLE (Imp.) 4-230 (Height 12 1/2) Winner of several 1st prizes, best in land and Montreal. Will serve mares season, Terms, \$100 per hand and 10c per mare pro in foal. Mares bred by owner's risk only. JAMES DYKES, MAYFLOWER FARM, ST. LAMBERT, Q.TE.

WELSH ENTIRE COIT Registered two-year-old, the dam and all of which were first at Montreal this year. A promising animal. Willing to exchange for Milk Co. in response invited. JAMES DYKES, MAYFLOWER FARM, ST. LAMBERT, Q.TE.

This Space belongs to Russell The Decoration Day Sale Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.

Advertisement for Fear lightning no more. Includes text about a free book and contact information for Preston.

This free book may save you thousands of dollars You certainly should write now for your FREE copy. This book contains important facts, which every man interested in the roofing question should know. It tells how

PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES

Sold according to the new specification makes a roof absolutely weather-proof and impervious to wind, water, and fire. Consider what this means to you and write for our free copy of this book at once. Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

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Form for requesting a free book, including fields for Name, Address, Province, and Publication Farm and Dairy.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SPECIAL TESTS FOR APR' and other small notices.

OFFICIAL TESTS FOR HOLSTEINS FOR APRIL

Emma DeKol of Riverside (3,800), at 11 yr. 6d. of age; 52.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.5 lbs. butter; 52.1 lbs. milk. Owned by H. Livest. Staffordville, Ont.

Emma B. Baronesse (7,621), at 5 yr. 6m. of age; 23.1 lbs. fat, equivalent to 8.1 lbs. butter; 54.7 lbs. milk. Owned by H. H. Halsey, Stratford, Ont.

Queen Wilhelmina (11,400), at 7 yr. 5m. 5d. of age; 33.0 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.47 lbs. butter; 55.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. H. Belmont, Ont.

Queen B. Calamity Poach (7,221), at 6 yr. 8d. of age; 19.05 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.5 lbs. butter; 54.1 lbs. milk. Owned by Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Queenie Poach (8,661), at 5 yr. 6m. 0d. of age; 34.0 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.61 lbs. butter; 52.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakewick Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Queen Netherland Johanna (12,465), at 5 yr. 6d. of age; 18.57 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.51 lbs. butter; 53.5 lbs. milk. Owned by F. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Ont.

Queen Poach Queen Canary 2nd (12,166), at 5 yr. 6m. 5d. of age; 18.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.01 lbs. butter; 52.1 lbs. milk. Thirtieth-day record at 7 yr. 4m. 17d. of age; 33.3 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.16 lbs. butter; 54.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Mildred DeKol (4,819), at 5 yr. 6m. 24d. of age; 19.04 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.55 lbs. butter; 54.6 lbs. milk. Owned by W. C. Jones, Phillipville, Ont.

Queen Wilhelmina (9,512), at 5 yr. 6m. 21d. of age; 17.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.17 lbs. butter; 53.3 lbs. milk. Owned by W. Balley, Nober, Ont.

Patricia Pieterse Korndyke (12,064), at 11 yr. 4d. of age; 17.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.14 lbs. butter; 49.4 lbs. milk. Owned by F. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Ont.

Queen DeKol Keyes (4,982), at 7 yr. 10m. 1d. of age; 17.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.1 lbs. butter; 49.1 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont.

Queen Netherland (8,373), at 5 yr. 1m. 1d. of age; 15.99 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.67 lbs. butter; 54.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakewick Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Daddy DeKol (5,531), at 7 yr. 7m. 24d. age; 16.53 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.95 lbs. butter; 47.65 lbs. milk. Owned by J. Brookfield, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Princess Margaret 3rd (5,989), at 6 yr. 8m. 1d. of age; 15.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.41 lbs. butter; 45.15 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Hamby, Rockford, Ont.

Queen DeKol Keyes 2nd (7,523), at 5 yr. 10m. 1d. of age; 15.32 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.48 lbs. butter; 47.15 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont.

Poach Inka Sylvia (5,942), at 7 yr. 1m. 1d. of age; 15.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.43 lbs. butter; 46.4 lbs. milk. Owned by J. Pearce, Ostrander, Ont.

Queen Inka Sylvia (5,942), at 7 yr. 1m. 1d. of age; 15.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.43 lbs. butter; 46.4 lbs. milk. Owned by J. Pearce, Ostrander, Ont.

Omelsa DeKol (6,499), at 6 yr. 11m. 12d. of age; 14.62 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.22 lbs. butter; 46.4 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont.

Katie Kent's DeKol 2nd (3,797), at 10 yr. 3d. of age; 14.51 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.13 lbs. butter; 47.7 lbs. milk. Thirtieth-day record at 10 yr. 4m. 24d. of age; 30.2 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.46 lbs. butter; 43.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Queenie Grey (5,411), at 7 yr. 11m. 0d. of age; 14.19 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.17 lbs. butter; 42.2 lbs. milk. Owned by F. J. Salley, Nober, Ont.

Queenie Queen DeKol (7,651), at 5 yr. 9m. 2d. of age; 14.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.12 lbs. butter; 42.8 lbs. milk. Owned by C. J. Coon, Athens, Ont.

Bebe Queen (3,392), at 11 yr. 10m. 6d. of age; 13.92 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.09 lbs. butter; 42.6 lbs. milk. Thirtieth-day record at 11 yr. 10m. 6d. of age; 36.0 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.63 lbs. butter; 42.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Queenie Aris Pieterse (7,382), at 6 yr. 1m. of age; 13.71 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.03 lbs. butter; 42.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.

Rebel Dixon (7,565), at 5 yr. 6m. 20d. of age; 13.68 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.0 lbs. butter; 42.4 lbs. milk. Owned by James Fenner, Boboyagon, Ont.

Queen Netherland D-Kol (6,253), at 6 yr. 6d. of age; 13.77 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.0 lbs. butter; 42.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Hamby, Rockford, Ont.

Emma Mercedes (7,613), at 5 yr. 10m. 22d. of age; 13.24 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.65 lbs. butter; 543.90 lbs. milk.

Forty-second record at 5 yr. 10m. 22d. of age; 16.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.83 lbs. butter; 60.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. Holby, Belmont, Ont.

Pet Posch DeKol (12,310), at 4 yr. 11m. 20d. of age; 30.83 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.84 lbs. butter; 47.72 lbs. milk. Owned by W. C. Stevens, Phillipville, Ont.

Lakewick Rattler (11,64), at 4 yr. 2m. 20d. of age; 19.72 lbs. fat, equivalent to 7.04 lbs. butter; 65.5 lbs. milk.

Thirtieth-day record at 4 yr. 2m. 20d. of age; 30.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.83 lbs. butter; 47.72 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakewick Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Queen Inka DeKol (9,987), at 4 yr. 11m. 7d. of age; 17.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.29 lbs. butter; 52.8 lbs. milk.

Second test at 4 yr. 11m. 7d. of age; 15.87 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.23 lbs. butter; 50.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakewick Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Orpha Queen (10,207), at 4 yr. 10m. 10d. of age; 15.41 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.52 lbs. butter; 49.1 lbs. milk.

Fifteenth-day record at 4 yr. 6m. 10d. of age; 34.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.50 lbs. butter; 57.0 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipst, Stratfordville, Ont.

Boutise Posch Mercedes (10,266), at 4 yr. 6m. 1d. of age; 15.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.54 lbs. butter; 50.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Daisy Quick (11,190), at 4 yr. 8m. 19d. of age; 14.77 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.47 lbs. butter; 45.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Thy Abbeker Maid (5,772), at 4 yr. 6m. 4d. of age; 14.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.14 lbs. butter; 50.3 lbs. milk.

Thirtieth-day record at 4 yr. 6m. 4d. of age; 15.67 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.59 lbs. butter; 47.0 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Amette Abbeker (9,778), at 4 yr. 11m. 13d. of age; 13.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.65 lbs. butter; 40.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Nelson Hall, Rockford, Ont.

Lady Netherland Queen (10,447), at 4 yr. 6m. 25d. of age; 13.56 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.86 lbs. butter; 40.2 lbs. milk.

Fourteen-day record; 26.46 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.59 lbs. butter; 45.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Schulling Posch 2nd (9,231), at 4 yr. 9m. 22d. of age; 13.39 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.74 lbs. butter; 40.2 lbs. milk. Owned by G. J. Pearce, Ostrander, Ont.

Queenie Calamity Prince (9,432), at 4 yr. 9m. 23d. of age; 13.30 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.74 lbs. butter; 34.8 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Hamby, Rockford, Ont.

Lakewick Countess (12,599), at 4 yr. 1m. 11d. of age; 12.81 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.58 lbs. butter; 43.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakewick Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Rawdon's Pride (8,999), at 4 yr. 11m. 3d. of age; 12.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.50 lbs. butter; 42.7 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Kingston, Campbellford, Ont.

Rosa Kent Mochthilde (9,140), at 4 yr. 11m. 1d. of age; 11.74 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.40 lbs. butter; 39.1 lbs. milk. Owned by Wm. Slaght, Beaton, Ont.

Bess Princess (9,346), at 4 yr. 7m. 24d. of age; 11.67 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.30 lbs. butter; 40.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Daisy Lulu's Dandy (10,466), at 4 yr. 1m. 11d. of age; 11.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.16 lbs. butter; 39.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.

Queenie Netherland Queen (11,900), at 3 yr. 4m. 6d. of age; 20.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 7.27 lbs. butter; 51.2 lbs. milk.

Twenty-one-day record at 3 yr. 4m. 6d. of age; 31.68 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.49 lbs. butter; 44.05 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipst, Stratfordville, Ont.

Little Cornelia DeKol (10,821), at 3 yr. 7m. 3d. of age; 16.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.83 lbs. butter; 43.0 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont.

Flattie Pieterse Mochthilde (13,469), at 3 yr. 5m. 12d. of age; 14.24 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.03 lbs. butter; 29.0 lbs. milk. Owned by A. A. Farwell, Oshawa, Ont.

Lakewick Daisy (12,161), at 3 yr. 11m. 7d. of age; 14.19 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.07 lbs. butter; 53.1 lbs. milk.

Thirtieth-day record at 3 yr. 11m. 7d. of age; 39.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.09 lbs. butter; 21.45 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakewick Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Breanna's Pieterse (12,069), at 3 yr. 6m. 1d. of age; 13.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.93 lbs. butter; 46.2 lbs. milk.

Thirtieth-day record at 3 yr. 6m. 1d. of age; 56.33 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.14 lbs. butter; 1.857 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

To Stock Breeders

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXTRA CASH PRIZES

AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, 1912

To every owner of an animal (horses, cattle, sheep or pigs) winning a first prize at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, 1912, that was fed regularly with the original Molassine Meal, made in England, we will give

\$25.00 IN CANADIAN GOLD

as an extra prize. The only condition is that the animal must have been fed regularly from July 1st, 1912, up to the time of the Exhibition on Molassine Meal to the extent of not less than three quarts per day.

The only proof we require is a certificate from your dealer stating the amount of Molassine Meal you purchased.

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