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VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 45

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 9

1911.



ONE OF THE MANY FACTORIES THAT TAKE IN MILK 12 MONTHS OF THE YEAR

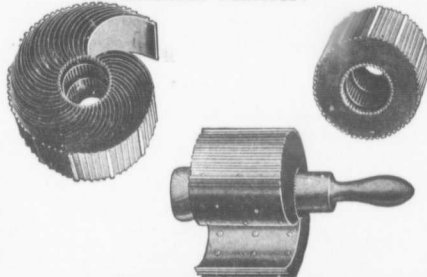
Cows are profitable and at their maximum only when they are milked to the full limit of their lactation period, which is ten months out of every twelve. More and more our dairy farmers are discovering this truth and because of this together with the fact that satisfactory farm labor is to be had only when hired by the year and given steady yearly work, winter dairying is becoming more and more popular and more generally practised. Thus is our dairy industry steadily progressing and enlarging. Many of our cheese factories now make butter during the winter months, thereby running throughout the year. The small, yet exceedingly neat factory here shown, runs winter and summer. It is owned by E. W. Jackson, Leeds Co., Ont. Dairy Instructor, S. C. Cheatham, for Brockville West division, may be seen sitting in the rig in the foreground.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Two Leading Features OF "SIMPLEX" CREAM SEPARATORS

1. The Link-Blade Skimming Device
2. The Self-Balancing Bowl

Note the Principal Advantages of the Above-Mentioned Features:—



The Link-Blades closed for skimming, open for cleaning and held by standard for convenience in cleaning.

1. Increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperatures, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be re-assembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expandible, and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the bowl, and throw the same out of balance.
4. The pressure being transmitted through a series of brass rivets, there is no strain on the blades themselves, and there is no rusting formed by the points of contact of the rivets.
5. The device, being much more efficient, is a great deal lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, making it still easier to handle, and requires less power to run than other devices of same capacity.

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YOU Will Get Extra Value ON THE SPACE YOU USE IN OUR THIRD ANNUAL SPECIAL BREEDERS' NUMBER OUT DECEMBER 7th

JUST THE RIGHT TIME FOR CHRISTMAS ADVERTISING
This issue will enable you to reach people who have this year enjoyed an income exceeding \$15,000,000. Ask us to prove it.

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What Space Shall We Reserve for You? Tell Us To-day
Adv. Dept. FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

THE SEASON OF 1911 BELOW AN AVERAGE FOR ONTARIO FARMERS

Grain and Hay Crops Short, Potatoes and Roots Below the Average, Corn the Best Crop. Good Prices in Many Lines Will Partly Offset the Shortage. Views of Some Farm and Dairy Correspondents.

WITH all of their crops safely harvested, Ontario farmers are now in a position to sum up the results of their season's work. A few farmers in a few sections will have good crops. Over the greater portion of the province, however, the general verdict will be that the season of 1911 was not an average one from the standpoint of crop yields.

Grains generally were short in the straw, and in the greater part of Western Ontario did not thresh out well. The hay crop as a whole was considerably below the average, although a large portion of Eastern Ontario had a good crop. Potatoes are close to a failure. Roots did not germinate well, and hence could not yield well. Corn, however, is an average crop, and will help to make up for a shortage in other feeds.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS SAY
Several Farm and Dairy correspondents have written to us expressing their opinion on this season's crops. Mr. P. B. St. John, of Ontario County, states that they have the poorest crop in years. He believes, however, that farmers are in good condition financially and can stand the reverse. Mr. J. McIntyre, of Dufferin County, agrees that crops are not up to the average, but states that "They might be worse." "Farmers who are behind will not reduce their indebtedness this year," says W. A. Caverhill, of Middlesex County. Mr. Albert G. Wright, of Lambton County, thinks that although crops are not up to the average, farmers generally are satisfied with the returns of the year.

If crops are short prices generally are high. The following table gives the market quotations for November 1st of this year and the same date in 1910:

	1911	1910
Cheese	\$. 1.05 to \$ 1.34	\$. 1.11
Butter, cream-ery .....	. 25 to 28	. 25 to 27
Beef, butcher cattle, choice	\$5.50 to \$5.00 to \$6.00	\$5.75 to \$6.00
Hogs .....	. 27	. 29
Eggs .....	. 43	. 38
Oats .....	. 90	. 95
Barley, malt .....	. 53	. 55
Wheat .....	. 97	. 95
Potatoes, bag	1.09	1.20
Hay, No. 1	15.00	12.50
Hay, No. 2	2.00	1.90

It will be noted that while hogs and eggs are slightly below quotations of last year and beef cattle and butter practically the same, coarse grains, hay and cheese are all selling at a premium.

Prices for potatoes in particular are 50 per cent greater than at this time last year.

DAIRYING MOST PROFITABLE

Dairymen who have had an opportunity of sending their milk to the cheese factory have had a particularly good chance to balance up their accounts on the right side. Cheese has been a record price, having sold on several boards for 15c and average almost 14c, while last year the average price in Ontario was 10.38c. Mr. J. J. Houser, our Haldimand County correspondent, notes this fact when he says that "Farmers are making more money by dairying than in other lines." Market conditions point to a continuation of the high prices ruling for dairy produce, and the feeds consumed at a profit this winter will be those fed to dairy cattle.

Ontario stock farmers will not feed as many steers this year as they did last, since feed is scarce and prices for beef have not been satisfactory.

The tempting prices that are ruling for the raw products of the farm, particularly hay and coarse grains, do not seem to be tempting farmers to sell these products at the expense of their stock and the fertility of their farms. Grain dealers state that there is very little trade moving. In fact in many sections farmers have little feed, and will require to feed it all to carry over what stock they have. More feed than usual will have to be purchased. Concentrated feeds and millstuffs will be the feed most generally to be purchased by the dairy farmers who have a good supply of the rough fodders in their corn ensilage and fodder.

The good prices that prevail for dairy produce will be an inducement to the farmers to feed their grain at home, and to buy the concentrates they need.

The reports of some of Farm and Dairy's correspondents follow:

AN OPTIMISTIC REPORT

"Hay and grain crops are better than last year. Potatoes will be one-quarter of a crop, corn one-half a crop. Farmers have plenty of feed for winter and are fairly well satisfied."—A. Smith, Frontenac Co.
"Crops are considerably below last year. Hay is a good average. Straw is short and grain low in yield. Buckwheat and potatoes are almost a failure. Corn is good. The supply of feed for winter is much below the average, shortage of pasture leading many farmers to feed early."—T. W. P., Northumberland Co.
"Crops as a whole are not up to last year. Hay, oats and roots particularly are below the average. Potatoes are very poor. Fall wheat is good, and barley fairly good. Corn is a good crop, but about a fair supply of rough fodder on hand."—A. Shearer, Peterboro Co.

NOT SATISFIED

"Crops are not as good as last year. Potatoes and clover are very poor. There is a fair supply of feed on hand. Farmers are not at all satisfied."—Jas. Keith, Victoria Co.
"We are not had as poor crops for 15 years. Buckwheat and barley are the best. All other grains are slack. Feed is very scarce and farmers will be unable to put their stock in good condition for market. We have had good crops and good prices for a number of years, and being in good condition financially, we can stand a reverse."—P. B. St. John, Ontario Co.

CROPS ONLY ONE-HALF

"Crops are about half of last year. Peas are a failure, oats and barley fair, and hay good. Returns are not satisfactory, but about a fair supply of rough fodder on hand."—J. McIntyre, Dufferin Co.
"Crops are up to the average. The worst failure is in peas. Oats and barley are a big crop. There is an abundance of feed. Most of us are satisfied."—R. J. Watson, Dufferin Co.

"On the whole return this year will show crops averaging 75 per cent of 1910. Prices are better and our incomes will not be much short. All crops are a little short."—F. M. Lewis, Brant Co.

DAIRYING MOST PROFITABLE

"Our crops are not quite so good as last year. What is above the average. Oats are light. Farmers are making more money by dairying than in other lines."—J. J. Houser, Haldimand Co.

"Crops are not quite equal to last year but will compare favorably with an average of five or six years."—Corn,

(Continued on page 12)

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FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9, 1911

No. 45

Milk Production Increased 128 Per Cent

D. Robertson, Halton Co., Ont.

When we started to keep milk records we found in our herd a yearly average of less than 4,000 lbs. of milk a cow. We got rid of the poorest cows, and in the following year had an average of over 4,000 lbs. a year. Each year since we have, by weeding out and selection, increased our yearly average, until now it is over 9,000 lbs., and we hope by another year to have a 10,000-pound yearly average record.

We had to get rid of many cows to attain our present high average; 10 to 12 each year for the first few years, but now less. We at first bought our cows, but now we have a pure-bred Holstein bull and raise our heifer calves from his best cows, which we find much more satisfactory.

NOT SATISFIED WITH RETURNS

It is now seven years since we decided to go into dairying, as we concluded that it was the most profitable work to follow on our farm. We had a mixed lot of grade cows. We were not satisfied with the returns the first year, so determined to begin weighing and testing our milk. We bought an outfit and began in 1905 to weigh the milk daily, morning and evening, and to test for fat content once a month with the Babcock tester.

We had scales hanging in a convenient place in the stables on the way to our separator room. The milkers weigh each milking, and enter the weight on a sheet fastened beside the scales. Very little time is taken in doing this, and the results are very surprising.

MILKERS DO BETTER WORK

Our milkers do far better work. They do their best to keep up the flow each milking.

Our feeders take an increased interest in their work and do it more intelligently. They can at a glance see the bad effect of irregularity in feeding and watering, of exposure to drafts and of carelessness or roughness in handling, while regular feeding and watering, good care and kindness are seen to at once increase the flow of milk. They also are able to determine what feeds are best to use.

GOOD LOOKS NOT ALL

We were soon able to discover the good and the poor cows. We found that more than good looks in a cow are necessary where a profit is desired. Very often the best looking cow was not by any means the most profitable one.

In 1907 we joined a Cow-Testing Association, but we have continued our own daily records as well. In this way we had a check on our own records, and were able to compare the results in either case.

DAILY RECORDS MOST VALUABLE

It is a good thing to belong to such an association, and we strongly advise every dairyman to join one, thus weighing his milk three times a month. We do not, however, think three weighings a month sufficient, nor is this method nearly as valuable as the regular daily records. We find every feeder and every milker in our dairy intensely interested in the daily records, but

quite indifferent to those taken three times a month. It is to be feared that too few of the members of the Cow-Testing Associations, on their own initiative, make daily weighings.

To make Cow-Testing Associations of most value, the individual dairyman should be visited regularly three or four times a year if possible, or even once a year, by a competent instructor, who will advise, instruct and encourage him in his work. More aggressive work is needed by the Department of Agriculture or else these Cow-Testing Associations will fail in their main object which I take to be the taking on by the dairyman himself of this work of weighing and testing his milk and keeping dairy records, and

About Parasites on Colts

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Weanlings are frequently troubled to a considerable extent with intestinal worms of various kinds, especially if grazed on low-lying pastures in late summer or early fall. Some of these parasites are more to be dreaded than others, but none of them are desirable guests or in any way beneficial to their involuntary hosts, and it is therefore advisable to take measures for their removal.

The old farmer's remedy of wood ashes and salt is not to be laughed at in this connection, and if persevered with in small doses for some time will often have the desired effect, but where a more speedy and certain riddance is desired it is well to give a course of anthelmintic powders, as iron sulphate one drachm or powdered arecanut two or three drachms twice a day in a little soft food for a week, to be followed by a drench composed of turpentine one ounce, and fur linsed oil from 10 ounces to a pint, according to the size and condition of the patient. This mixture should be given on an empty stomach and all dry food withheld until the bowles have responded to its action.

INJECTIONS FOR WORMS

In all cases of intestinal worms, Leneft is found on occasional injections of tepid water strongly impregnated with soap, and for this purpose Gangee's enema funnel, a cheap and convenient instrument easily turned out by any tinsmith, will be found suitable. Some varieties of worms demand for their successful removal a repetition of the medicinal treatment, but those most commonly met are generally satisfactorily disposed of at the first attempt.

External parasites should also be guarded against. Many a good colt has gone to skin and bone from the constant irritation and uneasiness produced by lice, and whenever a young animal shows unaccountable loss of condition and want of thrift it is advisable to examine him closely for signs of the presence of these undesirable companions.

A CURE FOR LICE

Should they be detected, the sufferer may in reasonably mild weather be washed well with carbolic soap and soft warm water, and after thoroughly drying the skin, carefully and closely dressed more particularly about the roots of the mane, with a good insecticide. For this purpose an ointment composed of equal parts by weight of sulphur and lard will be found effectual, as also safe, cheap and easily procured. In cold weather the washing must of course be dispensed with, but the ointment may be applied without risk in a moderately warm stable at any season of the year.

Wounds made in a tree when pruning should be painted over for just the same reason that we would paint a building—to preserve the wood. —A. McNeil, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa, Ont.



Splendid Types of Heavy Mares

The mares and colts as here pictured are a profitable sort. Outfit owned by Mr. R. M. Gale of Wellington Co., Ont. R. Gale, Jr., is driving. He wears the smile characteristic of any boy when driving a manure spreader.

thereby be able to weed out his herd as often as required.

AVERAGE OF OVER 9,000 LBS. A COW

We herewith give our record for last milking period of one year for 25 cows. Five or six of these are two-year-old heifers with first calves:

No. 1	10,690 lbs.	No. 14	8,380 lbs.
2	13,987 lbs.	15	8,275 lbs.
3	13,534 lbs.	16	8,552 lbs.
4	13,164 lbs.	17	8,005 lbs.
5	12,194 lbs.	18	7,943 lbs.
6	12,048 lbs.	19	7,880 lbs.
7	9,970 lbs.	20	7,408 lbs.
8	9,968 lbs.	21	7,268 lbs.
9	9,806 lbs.	22	7,005 lbs.
10	9,400 lbs.	23	6,880 lbs.
11	9,276 lbs.	24	6,406 lbs.
12	8,700 lbs.	25	6,226 lbs.
13	8,572 lbs.		
			231,987 lbs.

Average, 9,279 lbs. of milk a cow.

I feed sheep rough feed on the ground, and only shut the sheep in while the other stock is out—they will lick up what is left of the hay. Any kind of shed that will keep the rain and snow off is all that is required; single boards, battened, and with a good roof in all right for the ewes. If you decide to have earlier lambs, then, a double-boarded shed, paper between, is better. Provide plenty of doors and ventilation until the lambs come, which is the only time in the sheep business that absolutely requires close attention.—J. A. Stevenson, Perth Co., Ont.

The Colt's First Winter

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

The skinny, undersized colts that we see in too many farmyards in the spring must represent a large loss to their owners. A well-known Ontario horse breeder who has made a great success in the breeding of heavy horses told me on one occasion that he believed that \$100 was taken from the value of many horses by poor feeding and care during their first winter. My observation would lead me to believe that where good breeding stock is kept this estimate of the loss from poor care is not over-stated.

We can all keep the colt in good condition during the summer when it is running with its dam on pasture. During the first winter, however, when the colt is weaned and Nature is not directly providing the food, many of us, by false economy in feeding, give the young animal a check in its growth from which it never recovers. The runty little creatures that we see running around the straw stack in the spring are living examples of this short-sighted policy.

FEED FOR DEVELOPMENT

We do not feed our colts to make them fat. Horses are not sold for so much a pound. We do, however, feed liberally on such feeds as will produce bone and muscle and develop the frame and digestive powers of the young animal.

Oats lead in our list of feeding stuffs, but we have also used shorts and bran with barley, peas and sometimes a little corn with good results. We also give the colts all of the mixed hay that they will eat as this helps to develop and distend the digestive tract. The big belly that our colts carry at this period of their lives does not do them any harm. We do not expect to see our colts having the trim form of the finished product.

We find that two to three pounds of oats a day is liberal feeding for a colt six to 12 months old, and when from one to two years, four to five pounds is a suitable amount.

Such liberal feeding as we practice would result in all kinds of trouble were the colts not given lots of exercise in the open air. Our young things are out in the yard every day in the winter unless there is a positive blizzard blowing. Three to 10 hours in the open air is not too much.

Of course they will develop a long shaggy coat that does not look very well to the eye of the inexperienced horseman, but we do not object to it, as later on we will have a better and a harder animal; and the shagginess disappears in good time, too.

Let the Frost Assist

James Blair, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Most of us know what a good seed bed looks like once we have it, but there are a lot of us who do not know the best way to get such a seed bed. We do not give Nature the chance to help us as she would.

Frost is one of the greatest agents for the amelioration of soil and the putting of the land into excellent shape for working to an ideal seed bed. We endeavor to give the frost every chance to work. We plow the land with a disc harrow and then ridge with a double mold-board plow, making the ridges 20 inches wide and putting the plow in to a depth of five or six inches. This gives the frost every opportunity to pulverize the soil. We find that the soil dries out quicker in the spring, and by smoothing down the ridges with a drag, we have a nice seed bed five days to a week earlier than on land that is plowed in the fall, but no further work put on it.

KEEP RIDGES NARROW

We would caution any who try our plan against making the ridges too wide. Our first ridges were 30 inches and we found some difficulty in dragging the field level in the spring.

Where the land is hilly, the ridges should be

made around the hill. If made up and down the slope the soil is then in the very best shape for washing. When plowing such a field also, we would plow around rather than up and down the incline.

We believe in letting Nature do as much of our work for us as possible, and we find that the system that we have just outlined is a good method of taking advantage of Nature.

Points on Wintering Sheep

O. Turnbull, Huron Co., Ont.

The question we sheep men will soon be asking ourselves is, "How can we bring our flock through the winter in such a way that they will produce a strong, healthy crop of lambs and a good fleece of wool?" These are the two main products we must depend on for our profits.

Some of the requirements to success are a



Almost Perfection—One of the Ridges at a York Co. Plowing Match

healthy flock, suitable pen, good, wholesome food, fresh water and plenty of exercise.

The pen should be cool, free from draughts, light and of good height. The sheep should have free access to a sheltered yard. Nature has provided them with a coat that will protect them in any kind of weather (except wet, when they will stay inside themselves), and they will often be seen lying quite comfortably outside in the coldest weather.

For rough feed we find that nothing takes the place of clover hay, and when this is available very little else is needed. Good pea-straw is, perhaps, the best substitute. Even oat straw may be fed the first part of the winter with good results.

When straw of any kind is fed it should be accompanied by a light ration of grain or roots, which should be, increased as lambing time approaches. A gallon of oats to 10 ewes and two to four pounds roots would do very well for ordinary wintering.

The question of exercise is a more difficult one to solve. If left to themselves sheep are inclined to eat their feed and lie down again, especially where no yard is provided. A little refuse from the fanning mill, if fed in troughs on the gangway, or any bare spot, where the in-lamb ewes may be taught to go the longer way to it when their feed is being placed in the racks, will prove a benefit and keep the sheep from getting their fleece dirty with chaff, besides finding a market for all feed weeds.

The usefulness of the dairy cow depends a great deal on the feed and care she receives in early life. It will be found that the cow with a large stomach capacity and good digestive apparatus will make the most economical use of her feed. To develop this large stomach we must encourage the consumption of bulky food, such as hay, bran, oats, and the like, during the growing period.—C. Young, Quebec.

Alfalfa is Good Feed for Horses

Joseph E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

There is no one thing so good as alfalfa for the working horse. It builds his wasting muscles, it keeps him strong and healthy. He needs no less grain when he can have alfalfa hay. And he is fuller of life and spirit than when fed upon any other hay. It is necessary to remember only that this hay should be fairly mature when it is cut, and well cured so that it shall not be moldy or musty. There ought to be no dust on alfalfa.

There are no hairs upon alfalfa stems and leaves as there are on clover leaves; therefore alfalfa hay has no tendency to bestow "heaves" upon horses. For old and hard worked horses in thin flesh alfalfa has great restorative powers. For driving horses it should be fed in moderate amounts, else it will make them fat and soft.

Even working teams may be fed too large

amounts of alfalfa hay. It should be borne in mind that early cut and well cured alfalfa hay is nearly as rich, pound for pound, as wheat bran, so that to feed too great an amount of it is not merely wasteful, but puts an undue strain upon the excretory organs to eliminate the unnecessary food substance from the tissues.

The overfeeding of alfalfa hay to horses has in some localities caused the use of it to become unpopular, and to raise an outcry against it. To offset that it may be said that the working horse fed no other hay to his horses, both working teams and driving horses with mares and foals, for many years, and has yet to observe the first instance of evil result, save that the driving horses when not used regularly become soft.

FOR MARES AND FOALS

There is nothing else so good for the mare, while she is carrying her unborn colt, as to run on an alfalfa pasture, and eat alfalfa hay in winter. Her colt comes strong and well developed, and after it has come she is full of milk for it. Then if she is in the alfalfa meadow the colt early learns to nip the delicious herbage, and thus take in additional nourishment at the time when it is best able to make use of it. It makes his bones grow and covers them with good, firm muscle, it hastens its development greatly, it adds to his beauty, and spirit, and usefulness.

The best thoroughbreds in the United States often come from the alfalfa meadows of California, and the breeders of race horses in Kentucky are beginning to add alfalfa to the bill of fare of their petted darlings. The great Percherons of France eat alfalfa with the bloom on it when they are lusty foals in their native land. The horse breeder wherever he is should at all times endeavor to call to his aid this crop that is par excellence, the one best suited to his use.

While there is some danger in grazing alfalfa with sheep or cows, there is none whatever in grazing it with horses, and thus not only the best but the cheapest possible development may be secured.

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Pointers for Milker and Feeder*

J. M. Dickson, Oregon, U.S.A.

Two parties determine whether or not the cow works to her limit, the milker and the feeder. Both alike must enjoy their work. A wonderful thing in the way of arousing the interest of the milker is the dairy milk sheet, as it must also be a guide to the observant feeder.

With what delight does the interested milker add pound after pound to the daily yield of milk! With what solicitude does he recognize a gradual shrinking from day to day! How careful he is to get the last few drops of rich strippings that add many points to the fat test of his pets. How cheery are his merry whistled tunes, his snatches of song as he watches the foaming milk mount higher and higher, even to overflowing the capacious bucket. His satisfaction as he announces 23 lbs. 10 ozs., a new record for Daisy or Buttercup!

MILKER AND FEEDER COOPERATE

The milker from his position behind the cow is able to give valuable hints to the feeder looking to increased capacity on the part of the cow. Taken all in all, we must acknowledge the milker plays no small part in the production of the dairy cow.

But after all it is the feeder who holds the whip hand. His observation, his judgment, runs to every phase of the question. The old proverb has it: "The eye of the master fatteneth his cattle." This saying has a very wide application and can refer figuratively to thousands of varying conditions and circumstances. Our adaptation of it would be, "The eye of the feeder produceth the highest results in the functional development of the dairy cows under his charge."

NO TWO CASES ALIKE

As the skillful physician must suit his practice to thousands of different cases, no two of them requiring the same treatment, so the wise feeder realizes that every cow in his charge demands of him a ration differing in both kind and quality.

Some cows freshening begin to milk moderately, increasing gradually for weeks; other cows start off at full blast from the first with all possible gradations between. Commonly the cow that does her 35 or 40 lbs. a day at first will soon moderate her stroke, fall off in flesh and sometimes go all to pieces in a few weeks and a magnificent possibility turns out a dismal failure. The true feeder anticipates all this and by widening and increasing his ration carries her over the critical period to a long term of high production and usefulness.

TO OVERCOME BAD TENDENCIES

Another cow runs too much to fat on her ribs; narrow the ration more and more to counteract this tendency and get more milk as well. Another tends to run down in flesh. A wide ration is the corrective. Another is easily thrown off her feed by crowding. Cut down her ration till her appetite sharpens. Another is too loose. Vetch hay, clover hay, alfalfa hay, bran, pumpkins, squashes, turnips, kale, green corn, any one or two or more of these feeds may be responsible. Find out and rectify.

Perhaps the greatest blunder of all blunders is the waste of food involved in trying to carry too many cows. What is fed to two cows as a maintenance ration can be fed to one cow at a handsome profit and with less labor. Of man's stupidous mistakes this seems to me to bear the palm. Cut out your poorest cows, sell them to the butcher for whatever you can get, or falling in that, bury them. Don't sting your neighbor with them or the stranger within your gates.

The world will be better off from the gradual extinction of scrub cattle and the upbuilding of the better half. Breed and feed, breed and feed; lay well to heart the word of the Holy Writ, "Extract from an address before the Oregon State Dairy Convention. Mr. Dickson is a Canadian, by birth and has made a small fortune in dairying."

"There is he that giveth and yet increaseth. There is he that withholdeth and it tendeth to poverty." I would impress this truth up in your minds and add yet another maxim of which I also pray you take heed and be wise, "Seek ye first the typical dairy cow and her produce and all other things shall be added unto you. So shall your barns be filled with plenty and your cans be bursting with sweet cream."

Increase the Value of Farm Manure

Cyril G. Hopkins, University of Illinois.

Ordinary fresh farm manure is worth \$2 a ton for use on ordinary soils. Its value can easily be increased to \$3 a ton net, by replacing in liberal amounts of low-priced, very finely ground, natural rock phosphate, the element phosphorus, which the animals have extracted from the feed and used in making bone, thus leaving the

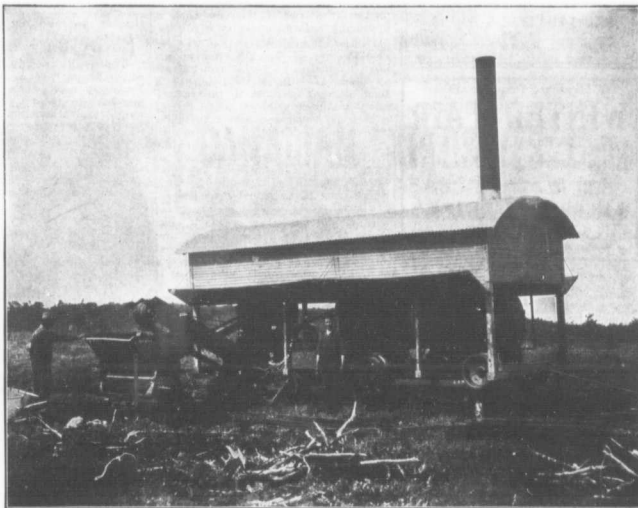
How to Compound a Cheap Ration

Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

A fairly good milk cow will require approximately 2.5 pounds of digestible protein in her daily ration. To get this supply from timothy hay, the cow would have to eat 100 pounds. This is impossible. She cannot eat more than 25 pounds. Consequently she will have to go with just one-quarter of the protein she needs, and must have, if she is to produce milk in any quantity.

Now look at alfalfa. If the cow eats 25 pounds of alfalfa hay she will get 2.75 pounds of protein and our troubles in that direction are at an end. Alfalfa, however, is a dry roughage. We must feed some succulent food as well.

Corn silage provides this succulence. If we cut off eight pounds of the alfalfa hay and substitute for it 35 or 40 pounds of good silage we will have a combination for the average cow.



Peat Bogs Have Taken on a New Value as a Source of Fuel

A new process of converting peat into a valuable fuel has given to Canadian peat bogs a new value. The new fuel is said to be much cheaper than coal and almost as efficient. The peat machine here illustrated is being operated by the Dominion government in an experimental way. The success of the experiment seems assured, and lately a private company has been organized to manufacture peat coal near Ottawa.

manure poor in phosphorus as compared with the crops that are grown and fed.

Practically all potassium contained in the feed is returned in the liquid and solid excrements. The nitrogen, which is in part retained by the animal and in part returned in the manure, can be fully maintained by supplementing the farm manure with clover grown in the crop rotations and plowed under. Phosphorus, however, must be supplied in a commercial form.

EASY WAY TO APPLY PHOSPHATE

A very simple and satisfactory method of applying rock phosphate to the land, which involves practically no extra labor or loss of time, is to load the manure spreader part full of manure, then scatter 100 lbs. of rock phosphate over it as uniformly as possible, finish loading, and drive to the field and spread the phosphated manure.

This brings about a very complete and intimate mixture of the manure and rock phosphate. This is exceedingly important, because the decaying organic matter must be in intimate contact with the rock phosphate in order to liberate the phosphorus for the use of the crops. Where manure is not available, more clover should be plowed under.

But in taking half the alfalfa away we have robbed the ration of protein also, and for heavy milking cows, this will need to be made up of concentrates of some kind that will bring the ration up to the required amount of protein without giving too much bulk or weight.

This, however, is only for very heavy milking cows. Alfalfa and corn ensilage fed in proper proportions will meet all the food requirements of a cow giving up to 20 or 25 lbs. of milk daily.

Contentment with present conditions is the badge of stagnation.—C. F. Whitley, Ottawa.

After many years of experience in the butter business I am sure I make no mistake when I say the secret of success is to furnish a first-class article, but as in many other things, "Eternal vigilance is the price of success."—Mrs. S. H. Pugh, Perth Co., Ont.

Tile drainage will cost from \$25 to \$30 an acre but the increased yield for one and a half years will pay back the investment and continue to Supt. of Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, do so for all time to come.—J. H. Gradale,

More Water—More Milk

The cows that get the most water give the most good milk. Easily proved with

WOODWARD WATER BASINS

Provide an automatic supply of fresh water, always at the right temperature, always with the cows can get it easily. No work, no waste. Write for free catalogue.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

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GUELPH, ONT.

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Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds and Poultry

\$16,000 IN PRIZES

For Prize List apply to—

A. P. WESTERVELT, sec'y, TORONTO

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person with a bona fide head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person before the Local Land Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon an evaluation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a pre-emptor in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$1 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to clear homestead patent) and cultivate extra acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$16 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect house worth \$500.

W. W. OOOY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
R.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The Feeders' Corner

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

Value of Roots for Feeding

J. H. Grisdale, Supt., Dom. Exp. Farms.

If we can substitute roots for meal and produce a substitute to or about half the cost of 100 lbs. of grain, it is easy to see great advantages in using roots in the place of grain; about eight pounds of roots are worth a pound of the average meal mixture.

Roots have a great effect on animals. Any animal that has a sickness or indigestion, I won't say that it is cured by the addition of roots to the ration. This is particularly true of the cow that is producing a large quantity of milk.

I know of no material that will enable us to substitute perfectly such large quantities of highly concentrated foods as will the addition of a small amount of roots to the ration. Cows producing from 60 to 65 lbs. of milk a day will be under a tremendous strain. All the digestive organs are working to the limit, and if we deprive this cow of roots, it does not matter how fast the returns in milk would be anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent less.

As we all know, the mixture of turnips and oat straw makes a good grade of beef at a low price, and while we do not want to confine beef animals to turnips and oat straw still they will make very cheap gains if fed on the ration I have described.

The addition of hay and roots helps the thing along.—Extract from an address.

Light on Horse Feeding

Experiments have just been concluded at the Illinois Experiment Station that throw light on many of the questions in connection with the feeding of work horses. The experiments had for their object a comparison of clover and timothy hay for farm horses at work; the effect of mixing ground grain with chaffed clover hay; comparison of alfalfa hay with clover and with timothy hay, respectively; comparison of corn and alfalfa hay with a mixture of corn, oats, bran, oil meal, timothy and alfalfa hay; effect of grinding corn and oats when fed with wheat bran, timothy and alfalfa hay. The experiments were conducted by R. C. Obrecht, Assistant Chief in Horse Husbandry. The conclusions reached were as follows:

Where a mixed grain ration of corn, oats, oil meal and bran is fed, clover hay is equally as efficient if not a little superior to timothy for horses at hard work.

There was no observable difference

in the effect of clover and timothy upon the spirit of the horses or their ability to endure hot weather. Those receiving clover had a glossier coat of hair and their bowels were looser, but not too loose to endure hard work.

When clover is used as a horse feed, the quality should be good and the quantity fed limited.

A slight saving in grain may be made by mingling it with chaffed hay, but the saving in this test did not appear to be enough to justify the expense.

The weight of a benefit not shown in these tests, in preserving the horse's health, by mingling the grain with chaffed hay. The results of this test were not conclusive on this point.

Where the grain was ground and mingled with chaffed clover and with chaffed alfalfa, the latter proved to be a little more efficient in preventing loss in weight of horses at hard work.

The mingling of grain with chaffed timothy hay did not prove satisfactory.

ALFALFA SAVED 22 PER CENT GRAIN

Where alfalfa hay is fed as the roughage part of a ration for farm horses at hard work, less grain is necessary to prevent them from losing weight than where timothy hay is fed. In this test there was a saving of about 22 per cent of grain.

Though too short to be conclusive these tests indicate that mature horses at hard work can be maintained quite satisfactorily for a short time, at least, on corn fed in conjunction with alfalfa hay, and at a saving in cost.

A saving of about 10 per cent may be made by grinding the grain for farm work horses when at hard labor.

It requires twice as long for horses to consume the ground grain fed dry as when the same quantity is fed thoroughly dampened.

Farm work horses at hard labor should receive from 11.5 to 13.3 lbs. of grain, and from 1 to 1.4 lbs. of hay, per 100 lbs. of live weight a day, in order that their weight may be maintained.

Satisfactory results have been secured by feeding the grain in three equal feeds, and giving one-half the hay at night, the other half being divided between the morning and noon feeds.

FEED FOR IDLE DAYS

The grain fed should be reduced one-half on idle days until four days have elapsed, or until they are again put to work, when it may be again increased if desirable. By following this method attacks of ascuria were prevented.

The results of the experiment indicate that the general impression is correct that horses may very properly be given a more bulky ration when idle or doing light work than when at heavy work. It is believed that the practice of permitting work horses to gorge themselves with hay is all too common.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Weeds and Yields

Prof. W. C. Palmer, N. Dakota.

Weeds reduce yields. To get some idea of how much weeds might reduce yields, I selected a field that was weedy with plants of the top. The wheat was ripe. I measured out a square yard at several places, pulled the weeds carefully so as not to disturb the wheat.

The weight of the weeds without roots was as follows: 91 ozs., 85 ozs., 64 ozs., 56 ozs., and 60 ozs., making an average of 66 ozs. a square yard. The first one is quite a little above the average. That is left out of the average will be 60 ozs. to the square yard or 3.4 lbs. This would make 144,520 lbs. to the acre. A sample of weeds was dried, and gave 21 per cent dry weight or 3,042 lbs. of water, 1 1/2 tons, or enough to reduce the yield of wheat 25 bushels, provided wheat could have made as good use of the moisture and plant food.

The growing of these weeds used up 2,100 tons of water, the equivalent of 18 inches of rainfall, and this rain was actually in the soil where the wheat could have used it.

There is no place for the weed. It is an expensive thing to have on the farm.

About Saving Corn Stover

An immense portion of the 1911 corn crop is standing in the shock, with the expectancy that it will either be fed in the bundle or husked from the bundles, and the stalks used as roughage. In either case, the approach of winter forces upon the owner the problem as whether it shall be stored in any fashion, if as needed, or hauled in when dry, and stored in some manner.

Past experience has taught most of us farmers that leaving it in the field until needed is a hazardous and very unsatisfactory procedure. The drying and melting of the winter snow not only reduces the quality of the feed, but increases the task of getting it to the stock.

BYRNES ESSENTIAL

The problem of storing it is not an easy one; and many have met loss in their attempt at storing it. The first precaution to be observed in the storing of such feed is that it shall be absolutely cured and dry. The losses that have occurred have been almost entirely due to heating, caused by a presence of moisture.

If one is not sure that the bundles are perfectly cured, about them up several bundles deep along both sides of a fence, or put them in very narrow ricks, say the length of a bundle in width, alternating the tops and butts in every course until the stack is completed.

STORING IN THE OPEN

Bundle corn that is absolutely dry can be put in ricks 10 to 12 feet wide, and there will be very little risk of heating, especially if the rick is topped with some old hay or straw, to prevent rain or melting snow from penetrating the stack. Where the moisture to put away is not very large, it may be placed on the top of a well-settled hay-stack, and thus avoid the risk of being buried in drifting snow.

Small amounts can often be placed in hay-sheds and hay mows, if one is sure that it is cured and dry at the time it is stored; but it is not advisable to store a very large quantity in this manner.—O. M. Olson, Ext. Div., Minn. College of Agr.

Prove the "BISELL" by Its Work

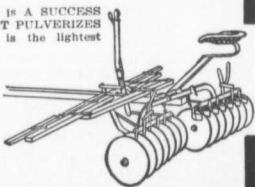
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

Though soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly.

We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field, and let it be side other Harrows. Then you

will HAVE PROOF that it is A SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEST—and that it is the lightest draught.

Post yourself fully on Harrows by mail buying. We put our name on every Harrow so that you will know it is genuine. Ask your local dealer, or write to Dept. "R." for free catalogue.



T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.

A Successful Dairyman Tells of His Methods

A breeder who has accomplished wonders during the past four years in the breeding of Holsteins and who is now rated as one of the foremost Holstein breeders in Canada, is Mr. P. J. Salley, of Lachine Rapids, Que., who, however, is visited recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy. It is only four years since Mr. Salley commenced the breeding of Holsteins. He has gone about the work, however, in a systematic, far-sighted manner, which has enabled him in this short time to gather one of the foremost herds of Holsteins in Canada.

Mr. Salley has not always been a farmer, in fact he has farmed only during the past seven years. His father for many years managed as a market garden a portion of the farm now occupied by Mr. Salley. After Mr. Salley's father retired his brother continued in the market gardening

business. I soon found, however, that beef did not pay. I had to pay fair prices for the stock I bought, and often the animals did not prove to be good producers, and thus I lost money on them when I came to sell them.

"Having read a good deal about Holsteins, I decided to start keeping pure-breds. About four years ago I purchased my first pure-bred stock.

A MILK TRADE ON MERIT

"In the interval, however, I had succeeded in working up a pretty good milk trade in Montreal. When I started I did not have a customer. I put a first class rig on the road, however, and made up my mind to furnish nothing but first class milk. I had to canvass for my first customers, but after I had obtained them I gave them such good milk that they soon obtained orders for me with the result that I am now selling some 55 gallons of milk a day in Montreal, and have been for some time.

This milk sells at an average of seven cents a quart in summer and nine cents a quart in winter. I have to keep a man who does nothing but look after the delivery of this milk. I have been fortunate, however, inasmuch as I have had a good man who has had charge of the milk delivery during the past four years.



P. J. Salley

A Neat Milk Delivery Outfit That Attracted Custom

When Mr. P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que., started in the retail milk business he did not have a customer nor did he purchase a milk route. He put the attractive delivery wagon here shown on milk, and built up a large trade on merit alone. An account of Mr. Salley's success is given in the adjoining article.

business; thus Mr. Salley himself did not gain any farming experience as a boy. His father sent him to the St. Lawrence College, near Montreal, and later he visited various parts of the United States.

A BUSINESS TRAINING

He lived across the border for some seven years after leaving college, a considerable portion of which period was spent in one of the large packing houses of Chicago. The experience he thus gained has been of value to Mr. Salley since as it has developed confidence on his part in his own judgment and led him to proceed to do boldly what many other breeders would have hesitated to undertake.

About seven years ago Mr. Salley rented the farm from his father. Since then he has bought a large part of the farm, including 70 acres. In addition to this he has some 280 acres under lease, most of it being pasture land. The farm is located within seven miles from the centre of the city of Montreal, being only three miles from Verdun.

LIKED FARMING

"I always liked cattle," said Mr. Salley to our editor, "and when I decided to start farming I made up my mind I would go in for the production of milk, as I believed I could make more money from the sale of milk than I could from a market garden. I started with nine of the best grade cows I could buy.

"I first followed the practice of many other farmers who sold milk in the city of buying cows when they were fresh, milking them for a few months and then selling them for

"When I started to secure the foundation stock for my Holstein herd I made up my mind that I would not buy animals unless they had large frames, indicating an ability to produce large quantities of milk, and unless they were well bred as individuals. I decided also that I would see the stock from which they were bred, as they had exceptionally fine udders and constitution and possess true dairy type.

Our editor had the privilege of looking over Mr. Salley's herd during the morning's milking, and found it to possess as fine a lot of females as he had seen in any one herd. The animals, without exception, showed strong dairy qualities, while most of them had exceptionally fine udders and a showing of milk veins that it was a pleasure to see. While Mr. Salley had paid long prices for his stock, it was evident he had succeeded in getting value for his money.

"When I had 92 grade cows," said Mr. Salley, "I did not get as much milk as I now obtain from 19 pure bred, and in January, February and March I averaged an average of 72 gallons a day from 19 animals. When I have a surplus of milk it is separated and the cream sold, the skim milk being fed to the calves. I always feed my calves before the milk goes to the city, as I deem it of the first importance that they shall get their full supply of milk even though I have to obtain milk elsewhere for some of my customers."

HOLDS TO HIS FEMALE

In one respect Mr. Salley has shown greater strength of character than some breeders during the past few

Are you anxious to save Time and Money on the Work you are doing on your Farm at present and to get Larger Crops from your Farm or Orchard? If so, let us send you Free of Charge our Pamphlets on the use of

STUMPING POWDERS

— USED FOR —

REMOVING STUMPS AND BOULDERS
DIGGING WELLS AND DITCHES
PLANTING AND CULTIVATING ORCHARDS
BREAKING HARD PAN, SHALE OR CLAY SUBSOILS, Etc., Etc.

Figure yourself what Clearing your Farm is costing now or what you are losing in crops through not clearing

Write Us About Arranging Demonstrations

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED

MONTREAL, P. Q.

FARM FOR SALE.

150 Acres. West half of lot 15, Con. 2, Smith township, adjoining the town dairy farm for 30 years (good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to JAMES STOTHART, Peterboro, Ont.

R. R. No. 4.

WANTED

10,000 Readers of this paper to show Farm & Dairy to their friends and neighbors. Steady work for a real live representative in your locality. Liberal pay in cash.

FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

Amatite

ROOFING



A Modern View of the Roofing Question

It makes a good roof if you paint it.

Canvas makes a good roof if you paint it.

Any felt makes a good roof if you paint it.

Even paper makes a good roof if you paint it.

But Amatite makes a good roof if you DON'T paint it.

On a painted roof, the paint is what gives the real protection. The rest of it has no function except to provide a smooth unbroken surface with no seams or cracks, to which the paint can be applied. Anything which has strength enough to keep the wind from blowing it away or the rain from beating it in, will be waterproof if you use paint enough.

Amatite Roofing, however, needs no painting. It is a real roofing—

a roofing that can be left out in the rain without the slightest damage.

The wearing surface is mineral matter embedded into a heavy coating of pitch and never needs painting.

We shall be glad to send you a sample of Amatite free of charge if you will send a postal request for it to our nearest office. The sample will show you what the mineral surface is like.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited

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WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
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Syrup Makers
Maple Sugar Makers

Many makers of Maple Syrup delay buying their requirements until sap runs, expecting their orders to go forward at once. February and March are our busiest time. It would be to your interest to buy now and avoid delays. We make the Champion Evaporator in 22 sizes for large or small maple groves.

Write us to-day for Booklet.

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Towers Girted
over five foot
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ANNUAL MEETING
ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS

In the New Foresters Hall, 22 College St.
Near Yonge, TORONTO
NOVEMBER 15, 16 & 17, 1911

Practical addresses on Apple and Peach Orchard, Leasing of Orchards, Box Packing, etc.

APPLE SHOW in the St. Lawrence Arena, King St. East, November 14 to 18. Over 2000 boxes of apples on display.

SINGLE FARE ON ALL RAILROADS

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL **ONTARIO Horticultural Exhibition**
ST. LAWRENCE ARENA
TORONTO Nov. 14th to 18th
ONTARIO'S BEST FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, HONEY.
SINGLE FARE RATE
FROM ALL POINTS IN ONTARIO
ASK YOUR LOCAL RAILWAY AGENT FOR PARTICULARS

years, inasmuch as he has steadfastly refused to sell any of his females. Time and again he has been offered high prices but all have been refused as he has been determined to hold on to his females until he has his herd built up.

So far Mr. Salley has had no trouble disposing of all the male stock he has had to spare through his advertisement in Farm and Dairy, this paper being the only advertising medium he uses.

Like some of the Holstein breeders along Yonge St., Toronto, Mr. Salley is reaping the benefit of a rapid advance in land values as a consequence of the close proximity of his farm to the city of Montreal. His farm is located beside the famous Ogilvie farm, which sold recently for \$100,000. Another farm of 320 acres somewhat nearer the city was sold for \$300,000. North of Mr. Salley's farm, land has been sold for \$1,000 to \$1,300 an acre. Five years ago this land was worth \$200 to \$300 an acre. Forty acres of land and some little distance north of his place that was bought seven or eight years ago for \$12,000, sold recently for \$55,000. All this means that while Mr. Salley is breeding and making money from good Holsteins, as well as from the sale of milk, he is acquiring wealth even more rapidly by the rapid increase in the value of his land.

Items of Interest

The milk retailers in Toronto have decided to offer the producers \$1.70 a can this winter. The price demanded by the farmers is \$1.75.

The new agricultural college of Saskatchewan will not be opened this fall as advertised. Many of the buildings have not been completed, and the faculty decided that it was wise to delay the opening of the regular course until next year.

Harry Coyle and Gordon McDonald, two Colborne boys, are believed to be the champion apple pickers of the world. Last week they weighed \$50 that they could pick 50 barrels of apples in five hours. The bet was accepted, and the contest was held on the farm of G. P. Ireland, near Colborne. In 4 hours 17 minutes the 50 barrels were filled. The average time per barrel was five minutes 8.4 seconds.

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Clean up the garden. Remove or burn all trash.

Tie up the currant bushes so the snow will not break them down.

Pull, top and pit the root crops. They may be left in pits outside until well into November.

Take up dahlias, cannas, gladioli, etc., as soon as the tops are frosted. Store in a cool cellar.

Prepare soil for "starting" boxes in the spring. Cover this, so it will not freeze, or place in the cellar.

Store squash and pumpkins in a dry cellar or basement. Even though it is quite warm, they will keep better than in a moist cellar.

Pruning of shade and fruit trees may be done this month. Paint all wounds, to prevent drying out. Do not prune when there is frost in the wood.

Remove and burn before next spring, all trees infected with the borers. Do not leave any dead trees in the yard or grounds, as they are only insect and disease-breeding quarters.

Prepare to get better results with fruit flowers and vegetables next season, by noting the mistakes of this year, and a study of some of the good horticultural literature easily obtained.

Celery for winter use may be put in the cellar as soon as freezing weather begins. Pack it tightly in boxes; cover the roots with earth or sand. A cool, dark cellar is the best place to store celery.

Prepare the ground to set a frame for next season's seed bed. Fill the frame with straw, manure, and cover with boards. This will prevent the soil freezing as deep as it otherwise would. Better have plenty of soil prepared and protected, to use in the hotbed when needed.

Why Fertilize Apple Trees?

Is it necessary to fertilize an apple orchard? For 15 years U. P. Hedrick, of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, has been carrying on experiments to determine whether or not apple trees need fertilizers other than those in the soil. The following are his conclusions as published in a recent bulletin:

"The fertilizers have had no sensible effects upon the yield of fruit in this experiment.

"The size of the apples is possibly increased by the fertilizers since the percentage of culls and seconds is a trifle higher in the check plots.

"The several current generalizations as to the effects of fertilizers on apples find no verification in this experiment.

"**QUALITY THE SAME**
"All the trees in the several plots have borne crops very uniform in maturity, keeping-quality, texture and flavor of apples.

"The foliage in the plots receiving nitrogen was greener than in other plots during the last season, the first difference to be certainly counted as an effect of a fertilizer.

"There was also a measurable effect of the nitrogen in the weight of the leaves.

"There is slight evidence that the trees on plots to which nitrogen is applied are making a greater annual growth of branches.

"**FRESH FOR 713 YEARS**
"An analysis of the soil before the experiment was begun shows that at that time there was, in the upper foot of soil, enough nitrogen, per acre to last mature apple trees 183 years, of phosphoric acid, 295 years, of potash, 713 years. From this well-nigh inexhaustible storehouse, tillage, cover-crops and good care have

made available all the plant food these trees needed.

"A fruit-grower may assume that his trees do not need fertilizers if they are vigorous and making a fair amount of new wood. If the trees are not vigorous the drainage, tillage and ordinary condition of the orchard should be looked to first and the fertilization afterward if then found necessary. Lastly, before using fertilizers the fruit-grower should obtain positive evidence by experimentation as to whether an orchard needs fertilizers, and what ones."

A distinction must be drawn between fertilizing apples and fertilizing grass and apples. In Mr. Hedrick's experiments no crop was taken from the land but apples. Intensive cultivation and cover crops were used.

The First Season a Success

L. H. Carey, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Wentworth Fruit Growers' Association organized by my brother last winter and early spring has up to date been a complete success. We started with 35 members, five joining since the organization. No names were accepted during the summer. Every member so far is perfectly satisfied.

The entire crop has not yet been harvested, but we will probably have 5,000 barrels; about 35 per cent Spies and 70 per cent No. 1. The average price received for our fruit, including the late falls, is \$3.10 paid by E. D. Smith, of Winona. This price was very good for the first year of our organization. At the time of selling there were several buyers anxious for the fruit as the crop was then very promising stock, and it has not fallen short during the harvest.

A large number of orchardists have assured us of their intention to join in the spring, and the members will probably be doubled the first year.

The outstanding benefit of the association is the fact that the entire deal can be sold and guaranteed sprayed whereas formerly the farmers who cared for their orchards had to sell to buyers who bought unsprayed fruit and then were obliged to guarantee sprayed fruit to the customers in the West could not buy better prices to one man than another. All our fruit being guaranteed sprayed, we have more buyers and get a good price.

Those having unsprayed orchards have been practically unable to sell, and have shaken their apples down and taken them to the evaporator.

The Small Farm Orchard

If he was speaking of the general farmer outside the great fruit belts, State Entomologist Douglas, of Indiana, is right in saying that if the farmer tried to grow trees in the same all-ship way that they grow apples, they would go bankrupt."

The necessity for spraying that has developed by the increasing number of insect and fungous diseases, is driving the careless farmer who neglects to spray his orchards, entirely out of the field as a fruit producer. The neglected orchard means early and complete ruin. It is either spray or quit.

The farmer who plants a small orchard for his own family requirements must give just as thorough care to it as the fruit farmer, and if his commercial orchard, or his money and time will be worse than wasted.

Would you hustle if paid well? We want a representative,—a real live one,—for the winter in your district to call on farmers. We will pay you well for work in spare time, or a steady job. Write to-day for our Circular Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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Hunters and Trappers

Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can learn you, by mail in your own home, how to make rugs, robes, etc.

Mount Birds and Animals also heads, fish, and to tax hides, make rugs, robes, etc.

You can learn easily-quickly-perfectly your own home by mail, shows amount of fascinating work. We have 2000 specimens mounted, and every one is an estimable taxidermist. For profiles to all who have taxidermy. Write today.

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For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly. Write now. We will send you absolutely free our special catalogue now being published and the "Taxidermy Manual" absolutely free from our extensive Canadian stock. We have in Canada to write for these free books. Write now. We will deliver same absolutely free by letter with our special reduced price. Write today.

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157 Edward Building, O Saks, Neb.

FEATHERS WANTED

We pay highest prices for all kinds of Feathers, Furs, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Bone-ash, etc. Prompt returns. Send for Price List.

CANADA FUR AND FEATHER CO
685 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que.

LIVE POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
TORONTO

FURS

Trappers, Hunters and Dealers in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without first obtaining our quotations, which we cheerfully furnish upon request. We specialize in the following: **RIGHT PRICES LIBERAL ASSORTMENT** and remittances made same day goods received, express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us, no shipment too large or too small for our Canada's largest Fur Operator. "There's a Reason" Your business and correspondence solicited.

John Hallam - Toronto

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Not a CHEAP, but a VALUABLE book with pictures of all animals, their tracks and signs, game laws and valuable information FREE. Don't go through the trouble of getting it, as we will send it to you absolutely free. Write today. We will increase your business. Write today. **WEL. BROS. & CO., Box 229 Fl. Wayne, Ind.** The Square Deal House, where you get these good returns.

All The DAIRY COW

is placed in a compact and usable form in a new book.

Dairy Cattle and Milk Production

By Prof. C. H. Eckles
Over 340 pages presenting material in such a way that will assist the practical farmer to care properly for his dairy cows and to produce milk economically.

Fifty-seven illustrations show types of dairy breeds, methods of dairy animal care, apparatus for treating milk fever, examples of good barns, stalls, King system of Ventilation, Trough used for blood. **A CHAPTER ON COMMON AILMENTS OF CATTLE—UDDER TROUBLES, CONTAGIOUS ABORTION, ETC.** Prof. Eckles, the author of this book, is a noted dairy authority. He has the practical experience together with scientific training. For over 15 years he has been one of the best of from 30 to 50 cows, many of these being high producing animals. For some years he has been Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Every man with dairy cows can profit from this book. It will be fine for your boys.

Price, \$1.75 postpaid. **FARM AND DAIRY** Peterboro, Ont.

POULTRY YARD

Pointers for Poultry Fatteners

W. A. Wilson, Regina, Saskatchewan.
Birds of the utility breeds are easily fattened and are in demand by the general trade. They should weigh from 3 to 3 1/2 pounds when put into the feeding crate.
The egg laying strains are not suitable for fattening.

The most profitable period for fattening is for three to four weeks.
Be careful not to overfeed chickens the first week. Feed lightly and remove any feed left in the trough half an hour after feeding. Keep the troughs clean and sweet.

After the first week give chickens all they will eat, regularly twice a day.
The oats or mash must be ground very fine. Oats ground for horse feed are not suitable.
Feeding skim milk or buttermilk whitens the flesh which is desirable. Put a little salt in the feed.

Give water in the trough twice a day.
Give some form of grit twice a week. Sifted gravel will do.
Feed tallow during the last 10 days. Begin with one pound a day to 70 or 100 chickens and increase to one pound to 50 or 70 chickens.

To prepare tallow: Weigh quantity required for three days, melt it, and thicken, while hot, with ground oats. Mix one-sixth of this paste with the morning and one-sixth with the evening feed.

If a chicken gets off its feed, remove it from the fattening pen for a few days, allowing it to run free.
Do not allow birds any food for 36 hours before killing.

Big Egg-laying Contest.—Canada and Britain are represented in an egg-laying contest which was begun on Nov. 1 at the Connecticut Agricultural College for the purpose of securing data as to cost of egg production, laying qualities of different varieties of hens, quality of eggs, and so forth. In 100 pens, two in each of 50 houses built especially for the test, five hens were placed from which the records are to be made. There is also a reserve hen for each pen, to be used in case of illness or death of one of the contestants. The experiments are to continue for a year. Pennsylvania has the largest number of entries. There is one from England and several from Canada.

Items of Interest
The International Live Stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 2 to 9.

The milk producers around Woodstock have decided that from November 1 they will charge \$1.40 a cwt. for their milk instead of \$1.20 as formerly. This action of the local milk men is due to the Toronto Dairy Company, which has been offering high prices to producers in that section.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held in Guelph, November 1, it was decided not to open the fair until Tuesday morning, December 12. Changes were also made in the time for arrival of exhibits. Poultry exhibitors will now have until midnight on Monday to get their exhibits placed. Live stock exhibits, excepting dairy cattle, are to be in the building by 10 a.m. on Tuesday, December 12. Dairy exhibitors will follow the time given in the price list and begin the test on Friday evening, December 8. Judging of poultry will begin on Tuesday at 8 a.m. Live stock judging, including horses, starts at 1.30 Tuesday afternoon.

70 RICHLY BRED 70 HOLSTEINS



Blood of the most sought after Milking Strains will be sold

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

To settle the **MONRO ESTATE, THOROLD, ONT.**, at 1 o'clock sharp **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21**

1911

The seventy (70) head of choice Holstein-Friesian cattle to be sold include:—

Record of Performance cows and their offspring.
Choice young cows and heifers now running in Record of Performance Test, whose records are nearly complete.

Cows and Heifers fresh and due to freshen before date of sale.

Three service bulls: **One, 100 per cent. brother to the Canadian champion two-year-old in record of merit; one a grandson of Tidy Abbecker, and the other a grandson of De Kol's 2nd's Dutter Boy 3rd.**

Bull Calves of choice breeding; some nearly ready for service.
Yearling heifers and heifer calves from heavy producing dams.

Five Grade Holstein cows with large milk records and Four choice Grade Holstein Heifers.

Baron Boutstje De Boer, the stock bull, which will be sold, is a grandson of the famous **Boutstje cow owned by O.A.C., Guelph**, which cow is probably the best known cow in Canada. This stock bull is 100 per cent. brother to the **Record of Merit champion two-year-old**, and is a show bull and stock-getter hard to equal.

Elmdale Farms are one-half mile east of Thorold, Ont., on Welland Division of G.T.R., and are easily reached by trolley from Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Welland and Port Colborne.

Sale at 1 o'clock sharp for Holstein Cattle. Horses and implements will be sold in the forenoon.

The sale will be held under cover, rain or shine.
Catalogue on application to

MONRO & LAWLESS
THOROLD, ONT.

Auctioneer, **BERNARD V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y.**

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

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.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or by Eastern Postal Note stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required as the banks.

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent gratuitously where not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 11,000 to 11,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at rates that fall below the following rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment of an advertiser from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the advertising of that advertiser. Should the circumstances warrant, we will also sue for damages. We will only protect our readers, but we will not allow advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to insert in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Any complaint must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of publication 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.

USEFUL LEGISLATION

Hon. F. D. Monk, one of the members of Premier Borden's new cabinet, was instrumental last session in introducing two pieces of legislation that had they become law would have been of untold value to the people of Canada, and particularly to us farmers. Possibly no more useful pieces of legislation, or two that are more required, have been before parliament for some time. One aimed to make it easy for producers on the farm and consumers in the cities to establish co-operative associations on lines similar to those which have proved so successful in European countries. The other was intended to make it difficult for public service corporations to water their capital stock and, by so doing, deceive the public in regard to their actual earnings, and thus make it possible for them to tax the people by charging unduly for the services they render.

Both measures met with strenuous opposition from influential individuals and organizations whose interests in many ways do not harmonize with those of the people at large. This opposition led to their being laid over. We trust that Hon. Mr. Monk will reintroduce both measures. If he does he is certain to meet with strenuous opposition from various sources. Some of his fellow cabinet members are likely to lead in the effort to smother them. Premier Borden should stand behind Hon. Mr. Monk and see that these measures become law. If he does the achievement will be one for which the Conservative party will deserve great praise.

WHERE SOME FARMERS LOSE

In connection with the educational exhibit of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at the London Exhibition, there was shown a chart illustrating how different lots of milk vary in value owing to the difference in the percentage of butter fat and casein they contain. The cases of two patrons, called E and F, each delivering 300 lbs. of milk to the factory, were used to illustrate this point.

The milk delivered by E tested 3.6 per cent. fat and 2.4 per cent. casein. The number of pounds of milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese was 10.34. The milk made 29 lbs. of cheese, which at 12c a lb. was worth \$3.48. Had this milk been paid for on the basis of its weight alone it would have netted \$3.75. Had it been paid for on the basis of its percentage of butter fat, it would have netted him \$3.18. If it had been paid for on the basis of the butter fat and casein, it would have netted him \$3.28.

The milk delivered by F tested 4.9 per cent. butter fat and 2.8 per cent. casein. The number of pounds of milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese was 8.95. The milk produced 33 1/2 lbs. of cheese, which at 12c a lb. was worth \$4.02. If F was paid for his milk according to its weight, he would receive \$3.75. If he was paid for it according to its percentage of butter fat, he would receive \$4.32. If he was paid for it according to its percentage of butter fat and casein he would receive \$4.22.

Thus these two patrons, if they were paid for the 300 lbs. of milk they delivered on the basis of its weight would receive \$3.75 each. If, however, they were paid for it on the basis of its butter fat and casein contents, E would receive \$3.28 or 47c less than if he was paid for it on the basis of weight, while F would receive \$4.22 or 47c more than he would were he paid for his milk according to its weight.

In spite of such figures as these, the great majority of the farmers in Ontario remain content to have their milk paid for according to its weight.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," says the proverb. Nevertheless it is a good plan to leave home occasionally and see what the world is doing. Otherwise we will be left behind in the race.

ANOTHER PHASE OF BUYING FEED

To buy feed for dairy cows is to add to the fertility of the soil. Fertilizer purchased in the form of concentrated feeding stuff is the cheapest way in which we can purchase it. We not only get returns for our money from the increased flow, but we have in addition fertilizer that if purchased in commercial form would be worth in some cases fifty per cent. of the first cost of the feed.

Did we stop to consider that in buying a ton of bran costing at present twenty-four dollars, we are getting thirteen dollars and forty-eight cents worth of fertilizer, valuing nitrogen at fifteen cents, potash at four and one-half cents and phosphoric acid at seven cents, we would not be so fearful of investing our money in commercial feeds for dairy cows. The fertilizing value of a ton of oilcake is twenty-one dollars and fourteen cents; of cottonseed meal, twenty-five dollars and ninety-six cents; of gluten meal, sixteen dollars, and of corn meal, five dollars and eighty cents.

All of the fertilizing value of these feeds does not find its way to the soil. Some of it will be shipped away in the finished products, such as cheese or milk. More still will be lost by fermentation of the manure. Where, however, we give attention to the proper conservation of the manure, spreading it daily in the fields, we can safely calculate on being able to use for the production of crops fifty per cent. of the fertilizing ingredients in feeding stuffs.

Those dairymen who are considering the advisability of buying concentrates to supplement the short crops of the past season would do well to consider this phase of the question. Even did the increased milk flow do no more than pay for the feed the fertilizer saved would make buying feed for dairy cows a profitable proposition.

THE BEST BANK OF ALL

Occasionally the editors of Farm and Dairy meet with farmers who, having saved a few hundred dollars, are anxious to invest in stocks and are looking for advice as to the safety and profit of the various fields open for investment. We recall one case with particular distinctness. A farmer dropped into conversation with one of our editors on the railway train and his first question was "What do you think of the Farmers' Bank?" Now, our editor was not up on banking, and acknowledged it, but there was one thing of banking that he did know something about, and a few months later when the shareholders in the Farmers' Bank had lost their all our editor recalled with a good degree of satisfaction that the bank he had recommended to this farmer friend was his own farm.

In all parts of Ontario are farms badly in need of tile draining. This man's farm was one of them. Many farmers on similar farms have made 50 and even 100 per cent. on an investment in tile drains. Enquiry revealed the fact that there was no pure bred stock of any kind or description in this man's neighborhood and that

they were struggling along with scrub cows that made poor beef and gave little milk. Here was an excellent chance for the investment of the few hundred dollars that our friend had saved in profit making pure bred dairy stock. Another field of investment that we pointed out was up-to-date machinery for the reduction of the labor expenses and better working of the farm.

We do not know whether our friend took our advice or not. We do know, however, that if he disregarded it and put his money in the Farmers' Bank he is to-day a poor man, while if he invested it in the best bank of all his farm, he is to-day more happy and prosperous than ever he was before.

PROSPERITY IN DAIRYING

"The real prosperity of Canada to-day," said Dr. G. C. Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College in an address recently, "lies in the dairy business. Butter is literally crystallized sunshine, for in it are few or any elements that are taken from the soil. The carbon of butter fat is taken by the plant from the air."

Dr. Creelman is right. Dairying is the most profitable line of live stock farming. Even now whole districts in Canada are gradually changing from beef raising to dairying. As the country becomes more thickly settled and the problem of feeding our population becomes more difficult of solution, dairying will make even more rapid strides in the future than it has in the past.

Those of us who are engaged in dairy farming are in a good line of work. Carried on even as it is at present, it is more profitable than other lines of stock farming, and we dairymen have it in our power to make it much more profitable than it has been.

Without buying an additional acre of land, or keeping one more cow, we can double our profits. The average herd in Canada with its 3,000-pound cows, can by intelligent weeding and breeding be made to produce in a few years seven thousand, eight thousand or even ten thousand pounds of milk per cow.

When we get a larger appreciation of the importance of good feeding and intelligent breeding, then will dairying become, not only more profitable than other lines of farming, as Dr. Creelman says it is now, but more interesting and attractive as well.

Double Your Efficiency

The great majority of people could double their power of achievement by a little self-discipline in learning so to get hold of themselves as to depend on the prompt, decisive action of their own faculties.

A little system alone would double the efficiency of many a man who does not know why he does not get on faster. He works very hard, perhaps, and thinks that he has not half time enough to do what he ought to; but he could save more than half the time that he now throws away by doing things over and over again from lack of order. System is a tremendous energy saver and time saver.—Success.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

Do you know other than the like the following?

Four years New Year or ment took or combined then to be and is Dairy.

On Febru had a circula 000.

But a vast circulation w less to us. It ly productive Much of it at exceeding! Some of it given away.

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Do you know of any farm paper other than this one with a record like the following? We don't.

Four years ago this coming New Year our present management took over two papers and combined them in what later came to be and is now known as Farm and Dairy.

On February 12th, 1908, we had a circulation exceeding 13,000.

But a vast number of that total circulation was worse than useless to us. It was not satisfactorily productive to our advertisers.

Much of it had been taken on at exceedingly low club rates. Some of it had practically been given away.

We started in to prune. The first year WE DROPPED OFF 6,000 FROM THAT LIST! These were subscribers not especially interested in this paper and therefore would not pay the full subscription price demanded.

On April 30th, 1909, we touched low water mark. Our circulation then was 7,183 subscribers!

RIGHT THROUGH THIS SLUMP WE KEPT PUBLISHING THE FIGURES EACH WEEK as we now do on our editorial page!

Never before did a farm paper do the like of this,—publish facts about a falling circulation.

We felt the tide must turn. We held on. We stuck closely by our principles. We turned a deaf ear to distress. We knew that BUSINESS "ON THE LEVEL" MUST WIN OUT. We knew that our people and our advertisers would appreciate having the facts. We had confidence that our policy would succeed.

Gradually since then our circulation has grown. On January 8th, 1910, we numbered 7,860. On January 5th, 1911, we had reached a total of 8,870. THIS WEEK WE NUMBER UPWARDS OF 10,500 full one dollar PAID-IN-ADVANCE SUBSCRIBERS.

Including free copies to correspondents, advertisers, subscriptions slightly in arrears, and sample copies to immediate circulation prospects OUR TOTAL WEEKLY CIRCULATION EXCEEDS 11,100.

It has not been our policy to employ paid canvassers. This increase has come almost wholly through our friends.

OUR PEOPLE who BELIEVE IN US AND GET REAL HELP each week FROM THIS PAPER have shown Farm and Dairy to their friends and neighbors. They have chosen to subscribe.

Thus we have built up confidence. Thus we have gained A QUALITY CIRCULATION. Thus together with other things we'll tell you about later have we attained that position where we are known as

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

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.

Bad Cream in Winter

J. English, Quebec
Jack Frost will soon take charge of the cooling of milk and cream on the farm, and creamery patrons are feeling relieved that this work is taken off their hands. We creamery men do not view the satisfaction of our patrons with equanimity. Of course it is much easier to cool the cream during cool weather and we receive it cooler, but the idea that milk and cream cannot go wrong in the winter time is very far astray.

Cream does not cool down so quickly when it is merely set out in the cool air as when the can is set in a tub of cold water. The germs that have gotten access to the cream, therefore, have every chance to develop and produce bad flavors before the cream is cooled. These flavors are bound to show up in the butter. Milk and cream cannot be first class unless the animal heat is expelled quickly.

Another mistake that patrons are making is in delivering their cream at too long intervals. Because cream can be easily kept cool does not mean that it is not deteriorating in value. I believe that cream will rot no matter how cold it is kept.

We creamery men should continue our educational work right on into the winter season. The two points that we need to emphasize at the present time is the necessity for good cooling and also for more frequent delivery at the creamery.

To Get a Patron's Confidence*

Jas. Keachie, Deserter, Ia.
The first and most essential thing in dealing with creamery patrons is to have their confidence. To do this, we must have everything in the creamery in first class shape, have all scales clean and accurate, be strictly honest in all our work, treat all patrons squarely and have no favorites.

When a patron complains of his test or his weights, invite him into the creamery and let him do his own weighing. Of course we must see that he does it right. He will not want to do this many times and will soon be satisfied that our weighing is correct.

MAKE THE TEST PLAIN

If it is his test that he complains of, have him present when you do the testing. Let him read his own test, show him you can duplicate the test and have him send the same sample to the dairy commissioner or to your state dairy school and have it tested there, then compare tests. If your work has been done carefully they will not vary much one way or another. Always be congenial with him and explain to him all the details of the test. You will be sure to win his confidence and he will be satisfied and tell his neighbors about it.

Do not be afraid to invite your patrons to visit your creamery and see how you are doing your work. Take time and explain everything to them. Visit them in their homes and make them feel you are interested in them. Give them all the information you can about raising for and maintaining a good dairy herd, but always impress upon them the importance of sanitation, as it is on the farm that most of our contamination starts.

*Extract from an address before the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association.



Your Profits

You take more interest in your own welfare than anybody else, or than you do in anybody's else.

When you do, and how you do it determines your success or failure.

If you skim milk with the genuine

De Laval Cream Separator

Congratulations

If you don't, send for catalogue.

Agents Everywhere.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

A Confession: How He Came To Subscribe

"I had been reading some copies of your paper, Farm and Dairy, given to me by a friend, and after reading them over I came to the conclusion that I would like to take it myself, so I got your address from him and told him that I was going to send for it. I happened to be in Galt one day and met your agent, and he asked me if I would like to take Farm and Dairy for a year, and I said yes."—A. C., Waterloo Co., Ont.

That's the way it works. You need only to let your friends and neighbors get to know about Farm and Dairy. Then they'll take it. They're sure to want it.

We want you to get us one new subscriber. Get us two, three or four if you will.

Help us to get better acquainted in your locality. Your friends would like to know about Farm and Dairy.

See one neighbor—one friend; get him to take Farm and Dairy for a year and you will do us a real good turn. You'll help him and we'll pay you in cash or send you a more liberal reward in the premium you earn and select.

What would you like to have? Tell us the premium you want and we'll tell you how many new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, each taken at only \$1.00 a year, you'll require to get to win the reward.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT **FARM AND DAIRY** PETERBORO ONT.

THE IDEAL HOME COUNTRY

lies in the wide territory traversed by the Southern Railway...

All grapes, cranberries and vegetables known to the temperate zone thrive in the Southeast...

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway, Room 30, Washington, D.C.

FOR SALE Up-to-date cheese factory one acre land, received \$150 per 100 lbs. cheese for manufacturing...

Reason for selling—accepted Government position. This factory runs year round and receives \$300 to \$3000 lbs. milk per day in summer...

FRED S. HADLER, GREEN LEAF, WIS. U.S.A., R. R. No. 1, Box 4

CHEESEMAKER WANTED

Married man preferred. Dwelling home furnished. State experience and salary required. Over 1133 standards of milk in 1910.

Fenders received up to Nov. 25th, 1911. S. T. GUNTER, President, WOOLVER, ONT.

CREAMERY FOR SALE

RIDGETOWN CREAMERY—A nice, well-equipped brick building, with ice pond within ten rods. Situated in a nice town and fine farming country...

JAS. IRELAND, PROP., RIDGETOWN, Ont.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on axle. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable...

WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

THE LATEST BOOK

TO DISCUSS THE General Care and Management of Farm Animals

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Swine

MANUAL OF FARM ANIMALS

The author, M. W. Harper, A.S., Professor of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University, gives in this volume, of over 550 pages, a practical guide to the Choosing, Breeding and Keeping of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

Important Chapters are those treating of the diseases of all these classes of stock. Invaluable to any Farmer and Live Stock Breeder. Of immense practical worth—will be worth many times its price to any stockman every year.

PRICE ONLY \$2.15 POSTAGE PAID BOOK FARM & DAIRY Peterboro Ont. Dept.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions, matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for articles. Address: Editors of The Cheese Maker's Department.

The Trouble with our Cheese

Arden E. Keays, Lanark Co., Ont. Our dairy exports claim that there is an improvement in the quality and taste of our cheese each year. But we are also told that the New Zealand cheese is being given the preference on the British market...

What has been the means of lowering the reputation of our cheese? To my mind it is the careless patron and the accepting of milk unfit for the manufacture of fine cheese. This is particularly true where the competition for milk is keen.

THE MAKER CAN DO IT

To my mind the maker can to a large extent control the quality of the milk delivered at his cheese factory. He should be a man of tact and good judgment, thoroughly insuring the cooperation of the patrons. He should be firm in his refusal to accept milk of an undesirable quality...

TURN HIM DOWN

We cannot tolerate the careless patron and retain our reputation. Turn him down. The result will be a decided improvement in quality with increased prices.

As long as the maker gives a full guarantee he is encouraging the careful patron, having in mind the interest of the market prices, is then absolutely indifferent as to the quality of his milk. This system of engaging makers is ruinous to the industry.

The writer has had charge of a proprietary factory for the last three seasons, with a joint stock factory one mile distant. I claim to have the esteem and confidence of the patrons and their number is steadily

increasing. I do not sign any agreement and refuse all milk of a questionable quality. We have yet to register a complaint from the buyers of our cheese.

The National Dairy Show

The 1,000 dairy cattle of six breeds owned by 25 exhibitors from eight different states of the United States exhibited at the National Dairy Show established a record for exhibits at a dairy show on this continent...

Of such uniform high excellence

WELL BEHAVED SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

Suppose two horses were offered you. One of them always lagsgs the rear. The other consistently tries to out it. Which would you buy? Two kinds of cream separators are offered you. One is the tubular separator, for use the patented Dairy Tubular type...

CHEESEMAKERS WANTED

And Dairy Men to sell our special line of Nursery stock during the Fall and Winter months. We pay highest commissions, furnish free transportation and supply your customers with first-class stock...

Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Toronto.

Agricultural College, was the winner.

Amusement was afforded the visitors by a calf scamper each evening. Forty calves of the different breeds were let loose in the judging arena and allowed to run and kick to their hearts' content.

Season 1911 Below an Average

barley and wheat are good, oats and hay short. Apples are our lightest crop. Crops will average considerably less than for a number of years. Corn, roots and potatoes are good, wheat a failure. Oats and barley are not an average.

RETURNS FAVORABLE

Crops compare very favorably with last year. Hay was light, but there are no failures. There is plenty of stock. As a whole crops are not up to last year. Fall wheat, alkali clover, and corn are the best crops.

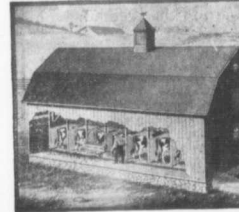
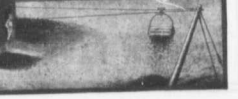
ONE-THIRD LIGHTER

Crops are one-third lighter than last year. Crops seem to be all affected to about the same extent. Accounts will be balanced on the right side. Crops compare very favorably with last year. Grain is a little light.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP

The judging competition assumed new importance at the National Show this year, as the first prize was a handsome silver cup offered by President Taft. Thirty young men representing 10 different institutions participated in the judging.

THE GREAT WESTERN AUTOMATIC ROLLER BEARING LITERARY FEED CARRIER. Adapted to any style of barn. WOOD OR STEEL CARS FLEXIBLE OR RIGID TRACK SYSTEMS.



Pearl, the oldest filford, Man, received a woman she had nursed for family. The woman's blessing of being a school to take in the family, so that the family would be able to the child's education, intention of her father, Mrs. Libby Anne, a woman are getting used the country to conduct services.

YOUNG KNOW her lacrosse, to be the last of July, Fonic, and she she's a so fool a woman of her, just as speaking to you no but no one would need, would they, "No, indeed," truthfully. "It was Pearl was thinking of the colour must not say it.

"I am always glad at me when I see you. John just I tell him. He you are a wonderful and I am not sure if it; but often, haven't tact."

Pearl assured M. "I shouldn't worry about it. Sometimes well, and say the night I met Miss and I met Russell and them going home, and you know pieces to it. So I said to Mr. to get a big horse wouldn't have to sell; he's so expensive. I guess all right, because



WHEN I am very weary,
I do not try to pray;
I only shut my eyes, and wait
To hear what God will say.
Such rest it is to wait for Him
As comes no other way.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

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

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a C.P.R. section man living in Millford, Man., receives a large sum of money from the relatives of a young Englishman she had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unpaired blessing. Pearl proves an efficient and clever scholar and has dreams of being a school teacher. She sees that her small brothers are learning bad habits in the town and gives up her ambition to be a school teacher and suggests to the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. We are introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, in a game of shindy, intentionally strikes with his club Libby Anne Cavers, for which he is punished by Bud Perkins. Libby Anne does not dare to say the blow was intentional, as her father owes Mr. Steadman money. Bud Perkins is angry, but forbears Libby Anne, as he understands the circumstances. In the meantime the Watsons are getting established on their farm. The Watson family begin to attend the country school. Pearl calls on Mr. Burrell, the pastor, and asks him to conduct services in their section.

"YOU know her boy, Alec, plays lacrosse, and there's going to be a big game here on the last of July," at the Pioneers' picnic, and she was talking about it—she's so foolish that way for a woman of her age. I said to her, just as kindly as I am speaking to you now: "I hope Alec will be able to control his temper," I said. "I know it's hard for people with that complexion to control their temper." You see, I know, for my youngest brother has hair just like Alec Maxwell, and I told her this, and I did it all so kindly. But what do you suppose? She tossed her head!" —Mrs. Burrell showed Pearl the way —and she says, "Just look after your own, Mrs. Burrell. I guess Alec red-headed people." Red-headed, mind you! I was so upset about it. Of course, I know there is a tinge of red in mine—more of a gold, I guess it is, just when the sun shines on it—would they, Pearl?"

"No, indeed," Pearl answered truthfully. "It wasn't a bit red."

Pearl was thinking that sorrel was nearer the colour, but she knew she must not say it.

"I am always getting people offended at me when I do not mean any offence. John just laughs at me when I tell him. He often says, 'Mattie, you are a wonder in your own way.' I am not sure just what he means by it; but often, Pearl, I'm afraid I haven't tact."

Pearl assured Mrs. Burrell that she shouldn't worry about it.

"Sometimes I think I do pretty well, and say the right thing. One night I met Miss Rose, your friend and Mr. Russell out walking. I met them going past the McCorley house, and you know they're building a piece of it since the twins came. So I said to Mr. Russell: 'Be sure to get a big house at first, so you won't have to be adding to it all the time; it's so expensive to enlarge a house.' I guess Mr. Russell took it all right, because he said: 'Yes, Mrs.

When Pearl went home that day she announced to her family that she was happy in four places. "I'm happy because we're goin' to have a new church now, that's one; and I'm happy because Mrs. Burrell gave me all those pansy plants, that's two; and I'm happy because Camilla is goin' to be married, and she has made me the loveliest white silk dress you ever saw, just the spittin' image of her own, because I'm to be her bridesmaid, that's three; and I'm happy because"—she hesitated, as a sudden shyness seized her—"oh, well. I'm just happy."

CHAPTER XIV.

"Ah, well for us all some deep hope lies
Deeply buried from mortal eyes."
—Whittier.

Pearl went around the settlement the next week to tell the people that there would be church in the school-house the next Sunday afternoon.

On Monday evening, coming home from school, she went into the Perkins home. She had not seen Martha since she had lived at the Motherwells' the year before. It was a large frame house, with a well-kept garden in front and a hedge of purple and white lilacs in full bloom. Pearl was standing looking at the hedge in mute enjoyment, when Martha came out to get green onions and lettuce for tea.

"Take some lilacs, Pearl," she said, pointing to them. "They are pretty, aren't they?"

"Oh, Martha!" Pearl cried, "you must be happy living with these things. Don't you just wish you could gather up all the poor little children? Mr. Donald was reading to us out of a magazine to-day, showing us the pictures of how they are crowded together in the cities, and never see any grass, just all sidewalks and black dirt. Wouldn't you love to let them all have a look and a smell and carry away an armful and be happy for once?"

"I guess it doesn't do much good to be happy for once if it doesn't last."

"Well, I don't know," Pearl said, after some deliberation. "I believe it does. I've often heard Ma tell about the day she and Pa were married, how the sun danced on the flowers and the grass, and she carried a big sheaf of lilacs, and when

she came to this country, and it was all so new and bare, and no flowers only the wild ones, and she hadn't got used to them, she often thought of them lilacs and pretty near smelted them again, and cried over them, and got real happy just thinkin' of them. You know there's a lot in lilacs, more than their beauty. Some flowers have a lot in them, just like people. Now, there's the wild sunflower, it's a pretty flower, with real rich colours, yellow and brown; but nobody ever cries over it, or has a good time over it in any way, because it doesn't make you think of anything."

"It's just a weed," Martha said with conviction.

"Well, now," Pearl went on, "even some weeds have something in them. There's the blue cockle and the ball mustard. They're bad weeds, but they're pretty. They've got a sort of hold-as-brass look about them, and they have to be pulled, but they're pretty."

"Yes, they're pretty," Martha agreed. She had often thought about the cockle as she pulled it out of the garden. The flaming purple of it, so strong and bold and defiant, seemed to mock her and sneer at her sallow face and streaky, hay-coloured hair. In her best moments she had often wondered how it came to be so bad when it was so beautiful, but there were times, too, when she had almost envied the bold and evil cockle and thought bitterly that somehow it had the best of it.

"But what's the use of its lovely flashing purple?" Pearl said, as if in answer to her thoughts. "Nobody likes it, and it just gets rooted up and flung in heaps. It only takes up room and spoils crops and makes people mad. Look at the mignonette—it isn't pretty, but everybody loves it and plants it, and don't think a garden's a garden without it. Oh, I tell you, Martha, there's something there unless you can back it up with something better. Lots of the finest people on earth ain't much to look at, but nobody thinks of that."

Pearl was pinning a spray of lilac on her print dress as she talked. Then she made known her errand.

"Yes, I'll go," Martha said, readily. "And so will Bud. He likes Mr. Burrell. Pa and Ma will go, too. I guess I'll be glad to have somewhere to go on Sunday afternoons—it's lonesome since Edith went to Winnipeg. Come in, Pearl. You've never been in our house yet, have you?"

Pearl followed her into the big kitchen, spotlessly clean and comfortable. Three windows let in the afternoon sunlight, windows that sparkled from a recent washing; a trailing fuchsia in bloom, in an old wash-basin painted green, was suspended from the ceiling in front of the east window. There were flowers in every window, abundant in bloom, showing that a loving hand was caring for them. On the wall was a paper-holder made of cretone with beads outlining the flowers.

"Did Mrs. Cavers make that?" Pearl asked quickly.

"Yes," Martha said. "Mrs. Cavers gave it to mother years ago."

There was a bookshelf made by stringing together empty spoons, with two boards covered with flowered cretone for the shelves, but the only books on it were a cook-book, covered with oil-cloth, and Kendall's Horse Book. A framed picture of "Dan Patch" was on the wall.

"That belongs to Bud," she said smiling. "He's the greatest boy for horses—he's always training the colts down in the pasture. He has one now that is a pacer. He's always wanting to run his colts in the races; but father won't let him. I've never been at a race in my life, have you?"

(To be continued)



Learning Floriculture by Practice—A Class at the O. A. C.

The influence of flowers in brightening a home is recognized by the faculty of the Macdonald Institute at Guelph. A class is here shown taking a practical lesson in floriculture in the greenhouse of the Horticultural Department of the O. A. C.

Thinking Brings Success

Opportunity grows greater as the world ages. It is made of time. It increases with every clock-tick. Each hour brings a new hope. If you think!

You may have sprung from the loins of poverty—we don't care how you start. The record isn't made until you're finish. If you think!

What you were is yesterday! What you may be depends on what you think!

Any hour may bring you success, if you think!
What if you have lost? What if you were rebuffed? You must take as well as give. Life is a sandwich, with trials between its smiles, with thoughts for seasoning.

Science and invention, the twin scents of industry, are constantly searching, perpetually conviving, ceaselessly experimenting, ever proclaiming discovery, eternally demanding the skill of fingers and the will of brains that can think!

For every hand-loom that progress destroyed a thousand power machines have sprung up to take their places, as a result of thinking.

Where the post rider galloped across the prairies, a hundred mail cars rock through the night. The coachman becomes chauffeur, the hostler seeks the garage, because some one could think!

If advancement has hurt you it is because you would not advance the thought. The earth must keep turning round. If you won't turn with it, you will lose your turn if you don't think!

You can't determine where or how you will end so long as you are determined not to think.

Success and failure live side by side in your own heart; just think!

Learn the message of the day: Sunrise has followed the dark since the birth of the planets. Think!

Keep watchful. Your chance is sure to come. No two hours are ever quite the same. Stand ready to take advantage of each opening for your ability to think.

One billion minds and one billion pairs of hands are at work every second altering the universe. Have faith and think!

To write requires pencil and paper, or other media, but to think, that does not require anything visible, and there is on many a farm a man or woman who is capable of great and good work, only it is never expressed.

The flint and the steel are each useless by themselves. It requires the touch of contact to generate the spark of fire. So with many of those children, the thoughts which lay dormant in the minds of the parents, vitalized into action by the divine spark of love, brings forth to the world the genius.

Log Cabin Lincoln became immortal, by thinking!

Franklin Edison became the master inventor of the world, by thinking!

They tried—they dared—their dreams reached to the stars. They walked alone—relied upon themselves, and traded every golden minute in the pure time of betterment, through persistent thinking—Campbell's Scientific Farmer.

Our Girls

We farmers are beginning to realize that while we can have boys who will resemble us in size and muscle, that they usually "take after" their mothers in the way they think.

The mother impresses her individuality on her sons, and conversely, our girls carry about with them our mental habits.

Our sons of great men have amounted to much, but whenever we look up the mother of a really great man, says Lincoln, we find a woman of real worth and power.

Whenever we find a woman who is doing things of value to society and to God, we will always find in the background a man of sterling attributes.

Initiative is that quality of doing something that has never been done before, and this is what Marie Samuella Cromer, a girl of Aiken, South Carolina, has done.

We have all read about the boys' corn clubs of the South. It remained for her, a girl, to get busy with an idea for the formation of girls' clubs, and as corn was pre-empted, why they had to take what was left, so they took tomatoes.

Did she have reverses? You better believe she had; she went to John D. Rockefeller, at Augusta, Ga., and sent in her card; she wanted him to put up a scholarship for the prize as an incentive to get the girls interested. A scholarship at Winthrop College.

Did she get it? In the glorious future John will open that "little red book" and find the page blank where he might have had a real nice showing.

She asked Andrew, the gentleman who makes such a splurge with his libraries, but he replied that his time was all occupied with his libraries.

None of them had any time to waste on "just a farm girl."

So she went to a meeting of the girls, and announced she would give the scholarship herself.

They organized clubs. Each girl cultivated a tenth of an acre. They studied the business; they raised tomatoes.

When the crop was ripe, they held canning picnics, everybody came and brought their dinners. They had a good time.

The girls were learning things, useful things, and one club put up 6,000 cans of tomatoes and sold them for 10 cts. a can.

One girl got 346 cans from her plot. One-tenth of an acre.

But about Miss Cromer? Oh, she was too good an organizer for our Uncle Samuel at Washington to let go, so she now draws a salary from us to keep right on pushing this idea of educating our girls to do useful things. Something besides wear rags and look pretty.

I take off my hat to this young lady. She has the stuff that we need; we need it on every farm throughout this broad country, and we need it bad. Read bad.

We need girls who have the "git up and do something." Don't ask me why. I went over that in the first place.

We need millions more of just her kind of girls. I am not so old but that I can hope to live through the night, and having my eyes centered on a better and bigger agriculture for to-morrow, and years of to-morrows.

I know we will need mother if we are to have boys.

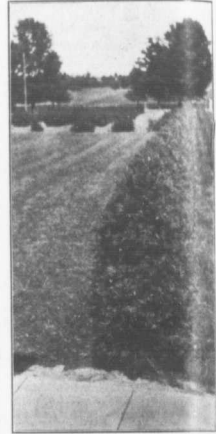
We never needed men (as a body) in the history of the world; we need them right now; but we need them worse a year from now, and worse still ten years from now, and in thirty years we will require lots of them.

Sometimes I think I'll live that long.

Seems to me us farmers ought to get out some sort of a medal, sold gold, for the girls who do things like this. She and Miss Field are entitled to wear them for distinguished service, usefulness to mankind and God. Honor to whom honor is due—E. M. Merril, in Successful Farming.

Care of Linen

All household linen should be marked as soon as it is bought. Keep it in a light, warm, well-ventilated cupboard so that it may be



The Pride of its Owner

The hedge down which you look at in this illustration is an unsexed one, and Mr. W. G. Rennie, York Co., Ont., on whose farm it is, takes great pride in trimming it to the state of shapeliness and straightness as you see it. This hedge divides the lane from the lawn and then leads down to the road from the house and is quite an ornament to the place.

(Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy)

ways come out free from dust and smelling sweet and fresh. Hang in place for each kind of linen and always keep it in its place.

Use it uniformly, putting the clean linen at the bottom of the pile, using from the top, thus it will last longer.

See that holes are mended and stains removed before sending it to the laundry.

Here are some methods for removing stains: The stains out if possible while still wet, ink by washing in milk, tea and coffee by pouring boiling water over them. Old tea and coffee stains to be removed should be washed and bleached (being kept damp all the time) in the sunshine.

For iron rust, use salt of lemon and wet the linen; for fruit stains use common salt.

For mildew, rub on soap and sprinkle with salt.

In all cases let the linen bleach in the sunshine.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

You've thought about trying PURITY FLOUR Now Act!!

FOR some time there has dwelt in your mind the thought of trying PURITY FLOUR—the flour that consists wholly of the high-grade portions of the best Western hard wheat.

That's a good thought. It indicates a desire for improvement in your baking-talent—an ambition to increase the deliciousness of your bread and pastry.

Don't let that good thought perish. Turn on your will power. ACT!!

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

REMEMBER: On account of the extra strength and extra quality of PURITY FLOUR, best pastry-results are obtained by adding more shortening than is necessary when using the ordinary Ontario or blended flours. Also add more water when making bread.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now



The Upward Look

The True Source of Strength

For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and of love, and of a sound mind.—11 Timothy 1:7.

Many interesting, helpful books and articles have appeared during the past few years dealing with what might almost be called—it is so called by some—the science of thought power. The weakness of many, in fact, almost all, of these is that they ignore the Divine Agency. Their strength lies in the fact that they assert with confidence the truth of principles that are among the greatest contained in the Scriptures.

Almost without exception these books declare that each of us has the power within us to change our lives and our positions and stations in life by conscious, careful control of our thoughts. We should realize, they say, that when we permit ourselves to entertain thoughts of weakness, fear or discouragement, we are sapping our mental strength and decreasing our fund of both mental and bodily power. When such thoughts present themselves we should recognize their dangerous character and reflect, close our minds to them and resolutely and intelligently concentrate our thoughts on matters that will encourage and cheer. This we can do by thinking of our blessings and of the things we desire and intend to accomplish. The effect of a new chain of thought of this character is to lift us above our fears and to cause a power springing up within us that will enable us in time to bring to pass those things which we most desire.

It is probable that thousands of people who have read these books have been both helped and discouraged by them. They have been helped, because there is such a large element of truth in what they teach that even a purely human effort to comply with the principles they enunciate will prove more or less beneficial. They have been discouraged, because there is a limit within each of us, and with most of us this limit is soon reached beyond which we are utterly unable to control our thoughts. Instead, our thoughts control us. We would like to believe that what these books teach us is true. Our inner consciousness tells us, whether we fully comprehend how it does so or not makes but little difference, that they are true only in part. Our faith in their doctrines begins to lose its grasp in exact proportion as our inner mind admits this fact.

These books break down at the most vital point of all. They fail to make clear that the fight is a purely spiritual one in which there are three elements. The first, one is the spirit of Satan. It is the spirit which suggests to us the demoralizing, soul-destroying thoughts of pride, self-satisfaction, selfishness, fear, doubt, discontent, jealousy, avarice, and others of the same nature. These are the thoughts, the entertainment of which results in spiritual, mental and physical degeneration. A second is the Spirit of God. This, and how we should rejoice that it is true, is infinitely the more powerful of the two. It suggests to us thoughts of thankfulness for our blessings, praise, hope, faith, joy, confidence, patience, unselfishness, love. Because God is the mightier, these latter spirits will at all times banish the former if we will but permit them so to do. The third factor is our own spirit. We have been created with the power to give place, by controlling the thoughts we think, to either the spirit of Satan or to the spirit of God. Which shall we admit,

which are we admitting in the greater degree?

Because the books in question teach that we have the power, without appealing consciously to God for help, to overcome thoughts which are really born of Satan, who is vastly more powerful than we are, our inner consciousness tells us instinctively that the odds against us are too great, that the struggle is too unequal. When, however, we open the word of God and ponder upon its host of assurances that He is with us when we trust Him, that He is mighty and will prevail, that He will hold our

right hand, saying unto us, "Fear not, I will help thee." (Isaiah 41:13) then a new hope springs up within us, our fears begin to vanish like mists before the sun, and we are renewed in His spirit, which is the spirit of love, and of power, and of a sound mind.—I. H. N.

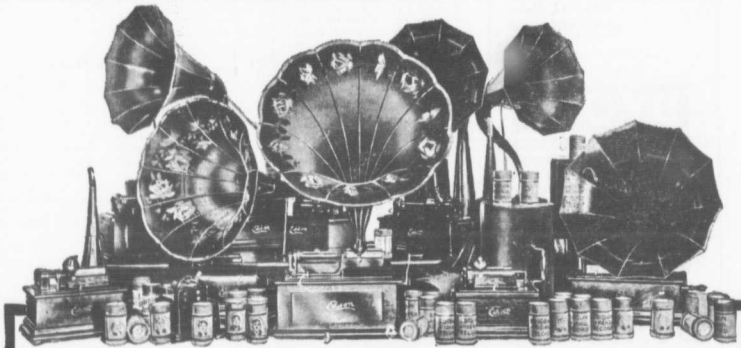
Pay the Wife, Too

After you get through settling up with the hired man, and pay him, out of the potato money, or the hay money, or the topto money, his \$35 a month, with his beard thrown in, stop a

minute and consider whether you have paid your wife her salary regularly.

She will probably be satisfied with the board alone, feeling of course that what you make she makes, too, but you might practice a pleasant little deception on her by presenting her with a little bank account, and letting her have the fun of feeling she owns something of value besides her mortgage on you.

A soft answer turneth away wrath. This receipt, practical at all times, ensures peace in the home.



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Get our handsome Free Edison Catalog and list of over 1500 records so you can select just the machine and the songs, recitations, etc., you want to hear on this ultra generous offer. Remember, there is absolutely **no obligation** on your part. All you need to do is to return the outfit at our expense when you are through with it. If you enjoy good music, and the finest and most varied entertainment that it is possible to imagine, or if you want to give your family and friends a treat such as they could not possibly get through any other means, then you should certainly send the Free coupon today. Don't wait—your name and address on a postal will do but the coupon is handier. No letter necessary. Be certain to write while the offer lasts. Better write today.

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Well, Well!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used **DYOLA** ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

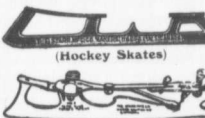
CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use. No chance of using the WRONG DYE for a Good dye has no color. All colors from your Dyeing Kit. Dealer: FREE Color Card and STORY. Request of Dealer. The Johnson-Richard Co., Montreal, Montreal.

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Carefully selected, arriving Oct. 30th, Nov. 12th and 26th. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto.

WOMEN CAN EARN MONEY on second-hand furniture, clocks, dishes, kitchen utensils, books, etc., by seeing their friends and neighbors and getting them to subscribe to this paper. Cash commissions allowed on new subscribers. Get us 25 new subscribers at only \$1.00 a year and we will pay you \$1.00 cash. **FARM & DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

Not One Boy need be Without Skates



of either Hockey or Spring Skates in return for only one NEW subscription to Farm and Dairy taken at only \$1.00 a year. A better pair — Nicker-Plated ones — for only two NEW subscriptions.

Girls!

This Offer is for You, Too See one of your father's neighbors after School or on Saturday. Get him to subscribe. Then write us, sending the subscription, and we will send the skates. The best in inches from the extreme heel to the extreme toe. **FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.**

Rules for Dishwashing

Make up your mind that dishwashing is something which has to be done three times a day, and every day, and that you are going to do it the best you can, says the Housekeeper. Have as pretty dishes as you can afford, so that it will be a pleasure to keep them clean and shining. Be sure the dishes are thoroughly scraped before starting to wash them! Soft paper may be used to wipe greasy silverware and dishes, so that the dish water may be kept free from scraps and grease. Have your hands as hot as you can bear your water in. Have the first pan filled with hot soapuds, the rinsing water kept clear and hot. Wash the dishes in their regular order; glass first, silver second, cups and saucers next, plates and larger dishes last. Have plenty of clean, substantial, dry, slightly warmed towels. Have a good big tray on which to drain the dishes, or a slanting drain-board, if possible. Have another tray on which to put the dishes as you dry them and on which they may be carried into the dining-room to be put away. This saves many steps and a good deal of time. Make your dishwashing a physical exercise. Keep the correct weight on balls position; chest back, weight on feet. Have plenty of fresh air in the room, and breathe deeply all the time you are working. You will soon note the benefit of this practice in your improved poise of body and general health. Make your dishwashing a mental exercise. Sing while you work—something cheerful, inspiring, helpful—and think of the words as you sing them; or, repeat to yourself some well-known poem. You will be surprised to see how much faster the work goes and how it cheers and uplifts you as well.

Care of Baby's Teeth

Care of the mouth of the child should begin in infancy. The mother or nurse should wipe out the infant's mouth, before each feeding, with a clean cloth, dipped in a solution of boracic acid. This tends to prevent the swallowing with the food of any fermented food particles from the previous feeding and will prevent many cases. When the first little teeth arrive they should be cleansed night and morning in the same way, with a clean cloth and boracic acid. As more ore it will open the mouth and permit the use of a small tooth brush and water. The only suitable brush at present for this purpose is the "Hutins" brush, child's size.

Household Hints

Clean out your oven fire before making your fire two or three times a week, or as often as necessary; you will then seldom have much trouble when you want it hot. Sewing machine needles may be used much longer if when the points begin to get dull they are rubbed on a piece of emery board. Always rinse milk glasses in cold water previous to washing in hot soapuds if you wish them to be clean and bright. The simplest way to freshen black silk is to sponge the silk with some strong cold tea, and then carefully iron on the wrong side. Several newspapers laid one upon the other, then covered with a sheet of brown paper, and stitched together near the edge, make an excellent mat to lay upon a hardwood floor in front of the sink or range in the kitchen, and will save the cook a great deal of floor waste and easily replaced by a fresh one. To clean jewelry make a suds of tepid water with castile soap, to which add a few drops of ammonia. To wash the jewelry, rinse it and lay in a box of sawdust to dry, or polish with a bit of chamois.

TEACH THE CHILD

As soon as the child is old enough it should be taught the proper use of this small brush. The mother, in caring for the mouth of her child is guarding the gateway to the body. She will have the knowledge that the pure food, as is very often the case, be contaminated before it reaches the stomach. She will further have the relief of knowing that most disease germs enter the body through the mouth, she has greatly reduced the danger of contraction of the common and very dangerous children's diseases.

Child's Bishop Dress, 7145

The bishop dress is always a pretty one for tiny children. It is so comfortable and easy to make and is especially well adapted to the use. This one includes only the under-sleeve, which are extended into the sleeves.

THREE-PIECE TUCKED SKIRT FOR CHILD

The skirt that is made of 1 1/2 yard of material is the favorite one of the season. This model is especially well adapted to striped material, although it can be used for anything reasonable and for the combination of materials as well as for one throughout. This skirt is opened at the side over the pocket.

MIDDY BLOUSE WITH YOKE AND SLEEVES IN ONE, 7172

The middy blouse that is cut in one with the sleeves and smart one. It is easy to make, too, and extremely popular. This one can be gathered at the waist line by means of a tape and a casing, or stayed with either over or under the skirt.

PRINCESS SLIP, 7170

A princely slip such as this makes a most satisfactory foundation over which to wear any thin gown. It can be made from silk or from lingerie material with equal propriety.

SEND US \$1.50

SEND US \$1.50—Receive by return mail postage this handsome velvet gown or girl's age two to eight, made of heavy rich velvet in dark red, golden brown, dark green, and navy, trimmed in fine fancy white braid. Same age 9 and 12 \$2.25; add 10c for postage.—Standard Gargant Co., 261 Standard Building, London, Ont.

The Sewing Room

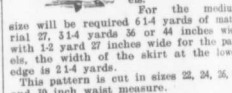
Patterns in single copy. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist and length for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.



For the 1 1/2 yard size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern incut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1 and 2 years.



For the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the panel, the width of the skirt in the lower edge is 2 1/4 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.



For the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 2 1/4 yard of narrow braid.



For the medium size will be required 6 1/2 yards 27, 5 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the bodice, 3 yards of flounce, 14 inches wide for the sleeves of the bodice, 8 yards of flounce, 7 yards of edging for the bodice, shown in the lap front view.



This pattern incut in sizes 26, 28, 30, 32 and 44 inch bust measure.

OUR FA...

Correspondence... KENTVILLE... 150,000 barrels... 1901... history of the... hold the crop... until a pure... had, in some... into several...

COMPTON Co... been having... present it is... very high... cheap. All... except man... turpines in... I think more... H.C.O.

NORTH... WICKLOW... all picked... wells are dry... ing would be... Covers... milk as they...

HA... SHELLEY G... have all gone... down. Potatoes... will be an at... flay is selling... barley, 60¢; f... 30c to 22c; p... ene, 50c to 2... to \$3.50 a ew...

PETERBORO... BEST FINISH... getting in the... thin, due to... seed. Mr. ... neighbors, is... old Clyde st... and weighs 3... ers are her... money making... in breeding...

WEN... KIRKLAND... the farmer is... completed. A... all harveste... Hangele and... the average... yet to be do... short and ac... being fed out... Hay, 815; wh... bread 823; sh... butchers 27... trend this w... to sell at the...

MIL... TEMPO, N... under way;... The clover t...

Make

Farmer's C...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

NOVA SCOTIA.

KINGS CO. N.S. KENVILLE, N. S. Oct. 29.—Exceeding 1,200,000 barrels, the apple crop in Annapolis Valley, the most prolific apple producing section in the world, is larger this year than ever before known in the history of apple growing in this country. The problem which now confronts the growers is to get enough barrels to hold the crop. Farmers are finding it hard to purchase barrels at 40c each and can obtain only a limited supply. Many are picking and storing apples in bins until a supply of barrels can be had, in some cases the time extending into several weeks.—J. B.

QUEBEC.

COMPTON CTR., QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE, Oct. 31.—We have been having very nice weather, but at present it is rather stormy. Cattle are very high. Hogs are plentiful and cheap. All root crops were very good, managed warlike which were rather poor. Most farmers have their turnips in. They were a fine crop, and I think more of them should be raised. E. O. C.

ONTARIO.

NORTHERLAND CO., ONT.

WILLOW, Oct. 27.—Apples are nearly all picked. They are a fair crop. Many wells are dry or nearly so. Fall ploughing would be much improved by more rain. Cows are doing nearly as much milk as they did a month ago.—E. B. H.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Nov. 1.—Pastures are still green but very short. Cows have all gone to pieces, and milk is away down. Potatoes are a poor crop. There will be an abundance of feed this winter. Hay is selling at \$12 to \$14; oats, 40c; barley, 60c; fresh eggs, 50c a doz; butter, 30c to 32c; potatoes, a bag, \$1.50; chickens, 50c to \$1 a pair; dressed hogs, 88 to 89.50 a wt.—J. K.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

PETERBORO, Nov. 2.—Farmers are busy finishing their fall plowing and getting in the turnips, which are rather thin, due to a poor germination of the seed. Mr. Thos. Sutton, one of our neighbors, is very proud of his two-year-old Clyde stallion. This is a nice beast and weighs 1,600 lbs. Many of our farmers are beginning to appreciate the money making possibilities that there are in breeding draft horses.—C. B. H.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

KIRKLAND, Oct. 31.—The fall work on the farms in this locality is about completed for another year. Roots are all harvested excepting a few turnips. Mangels and potatoes were a little below the average. Considerable threshing is yet to be done. Pastures are getting very short and a great deal of stock is high. Hay, \$15; wheat, 80c; oats, 50c; corn, 65c; bran \$2; shorts, \$14; eggs, 30c to 35c, and butter 25c. Not much stock will be fattened this winter. Pigs of all kinds are so plentiful that it is almost impossible to sell at any price.—A. W.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

TEMPO, Nov. 1.—The farm work is well under way; some plowing to be done yet. The clover thrashers are on their rounds.

Make Your Own Tile

Advertisement for Walker's Cement Tile Machine Company. Lists costs for different sizes of tiles (e.g., \$4.00 for 4x8, \$6.00 for 6x8, \$1.00 per Hand or Power). Includes contact information for Walkerville, Ont.

and the seed is yielding well. Many orchards have produced an abundant crop of apples, the quality of which is above the average. Prices of all farm products are high, excepting hogs, which are low everywhere. Cattle are in good condition, and great crowds will be obtained for winter feeding. More cows will be milked than usual this winter.—J. E. O.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are sure that the paper members of the Association are invited to send letters to the editor for publication in this column.

RIVERVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Mr. F. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que., has been breeding Holsteins only four years, but he now has a herd that ranks with the best. His farm was recently visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy to whom he told something of his experiences with the great black and white milk breed.

"When I determined to go into Holsteins," said Mr. Salley, "I first visited Western Ontario, but not seeing what I wanted, I went to Syracuse, where I bought two animals from possibly the foremost breeder in that noted section. One was a two-year-old daughter of Paul Heets De Kol, with a record of 16 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The other was Charlotte, with a record with a 20-lb. record for 7 days as a junior four year old. I paid \$785 for these two animals. Many of my neighbors were not backward to tell me that I was foolish and that I would never get my money back, but I have never regretted the purchase.

"In a private test, the two-year-old animal, which I still have, gave me 79 1/2 lbs. of milk in a day and averaged 70 lbs. of milk for 30 days. That was more than double what I had been getting from my grade stock. The other animal has proved one of the most persistent milkers I have ever known. I have had her for four years now, during which period she has never become dry, and she has dropped me three calves.

"The following year, or 1908, I went back to Syracuse and bought five more females, three being purchased from the same breeder. One was a two-year-old heifer in calf to the great bull King Segis. The second was a three-year-old heifer with an 18-lb. record. The third was a three-year-old heifer with a 25-lb. record. Of the other two animals, one was a two year old with a record of 20 lbs., and the others was a three year old, also with 20-lb. record. The first that was in calf to King Segis produced 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days as a three year old, and all five of these animals in my herd to-day.

Bought a Bull "At the start I made up my mind that I would not buy a pure-bred bull until I had enough females to warrant my purchasing a high class sire. I was determined that I would not have a cheap sire. I finally purchased a six months old calf from the same great breeder at Syracuse from which I had bought the females. When I told him what I wanted he priced 18 bulls to me, the prices of which ranged from \$350 up to \$1,000. I had every confidence in this breeder. I asked him to pick me out one that he thought would answer my purpose. He picked me out an animal of much the same breeding as the bull he was using on his own herd. This calf was sired by King Walker, the first bull of the breed to have a 20-lb. dam and a 30-lb. grand dam.

King Walker has 14 daughters with official records that range from 15.63 to 22.04 lbs. in 7 days as two year olds. The records of his six nearest dams, two of which are his grand dams, are 17.66, 17.66, 17.66, 17.66, 17.66, 17.66 lbs. of butter for 7 days and of 59.40 lbs. of milk. Her average fat was 4.83 per cent. Her 30-day record is 239.50 lbs. of milk and 16.00 lbs. of butter, her average test being 1.55, and sold for \$900. She is the dam of Little Walker Spofford, a cow having a record of 30 lbs. of butter for 7 days at 4 years. His third dam Prilly was a great transmitting dam through her bull sire. I still have. His first lot of calves are nicely marked and show their good breeding." (Our editor found this bull to be splendid condition. He is a low down fellow, showing depth and good masculine qualities.)

(Concluded on page 19)

STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR advertisement. Includes an illustration of the separator and text describing its mechanical principles and availability from The Renfrew Machinery Co. Ltd.

SECOND ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW advertisement. Details the event at Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Monday and Tuesday, December 11-12, 1911, for cattle, sheep, lambs, and hogs.

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE advertisement for a Head of Holstein Friesian Cattle. Includes details about the sale on Thursday, November 16, 1911, at Lots 38 and 39 Township of Brantford.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY advertisement. Lists various breeders and their stock, including Holsteins, Tamworth Swine, and Yorkshire and Tamworth Hogs.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, November 6—Cooler weather has been followed by an improvement in trade.

The volume of business in the past week compared favorably with the same period last year.

The revival in the retail trade is due in no small measure to the good prices now ruling for farm products.

Hard wheat is down. The decline is partly due to manipulation by dealers who attempted to corner October wheat.

WHEAT

Hard wheat is down. The decline is partly due to manipulation by dealers who attempted to corner October wheat.

COARSE GRAINS

Coarse grains are easier than for some time past. Western oats have declined.

Barley is quoted as follows: No. 1, 19¢; No. 2, 18¢; No. 3, 17¢; No. 4, 16¢.

Timothy is quoted as follows: No. 1, \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, \$1.00.

Alfalfa is quoted as follows: No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10.

Honey is quoted as follows: No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10.

Immediate delivery have prevented any great change in quotations.

Montreal markets are easier also, with quotations as follows: Oats, No. 1, 45¢; No. 2, 44¢; No. 3, 43¢; No. 4, 42¢.

MILL STUFFS

Prices are steady at last week's decline. Manitoba bran, \$21; shorts, \$25.

HAY AND STRAW

A strong demand and moderate supply have maintained steady quotations on hay.

HIDES AND WOOL

An average of prices being paid for hides at country points is about as follows: Cured, 11½¢; green, 10½¢.

SEEDS

Prices being paid by dealers are as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 1, \$8.75 to \$9.25.

HONEY

Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained clover honey is 19¢.

6½c in barrels. No. 1 comb honey is \$7 to \$25.0 a dozen.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The supply of strictly fresh eggs has been considerably reduced, and prices have advanced 1½ cent since last week.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potato prices are firm at a 5¢ advance over last week. There is a good demand and the supply is restricted.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The dairy produce market is still characterized by strong demand and moderate prices.

HORSES

Quotations on horses are as follows: Heavy drafters, \$170 to \$250; medium weight, \$150 to \$200.

LIVE STOCK

Prices for the best grade of live stock are back again to their old levels.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring 'You Can't Cut Out A Hog Spavin' and 'The Best Absorbine'.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 4.—There is a demand for better quality exports.

CHEESE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 27.—The Quebec Cheese Makers' Agricultural Society sold fine cheese at 13-15¢ to 15-16¢.

QUEBEC CHEESE

Montreal, Nov. 3.—The Quebec Cheese Makers' Cooperative Society sold fine cheese at 13-15¢.

ONTARIO CHEESE

Perth, Nov. 3.—7000 cheese were sold at 13-15¢ for white and 13-16¢ for color.

ONTARIO BUTTER

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—420 boxes; sold at 13-15¢.

NAPANEE CHEESE

Napanee, Nov. 3.—300 white and 400 color; sold at 13-14¢.

PIETON CHEESE

Pieton, Nov. 3.—900 boxes colored. All sold at 14-15¢.

HOLSTEIN NEWS

The highest price realized at the sale of Mort Giffin, Whitehurst, Ont., was \$350 for a cow.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION

On another page of this issue will be found a notice of a sale of pure bred Holstein cattle to be held on November 10th at the farm of Chris Edmondson.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 4.—The market here for hogs is steady.

NEW YORK HOG MARKET

New York, Nov. 4.—The market here for hogs is steady.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

New York, Nov. 4.—The market here for butter is steady.

NEW YORK CHEESE MARKET

New York, Nov. 4.—The market here for cheese is steady.

NEW YORK HONEY MARKET

New York, Nov. 4.—The market here for honey is steady.

Large advertisement for 'HOLSTEIN DISPERSION SALE' featuring an illustration of a cow and text for 'TUESDAY, NOV. 14th At Twelve O'clock at the Walnut Stock Farm, N'th Winchester, Ont.' Includes details about pure bred Holsteins and contact information for JAS. CURRIE.

HC WOODCOCK

sons of Pic... Write for

WON RIFTON; U.S.

LAKE... Young but...

GLENS... From official...

REG. REG. Am new...

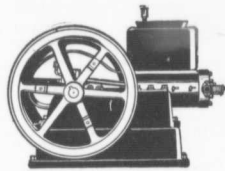
ELIA RUGER... ELIA RUGER

HOL... Home of the...

E. LAIDLAY... E. LAIDLAY

FAIRVI... Sons of Pic...

NEW PRES... NEW PRES



This \$15 Down
and balance
in easy
installments
without
interest.

Engine

IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine on the above plan. Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to operate of any engine made. A positive guarantee given with every engine. Ten days' trial—free! satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping directions, and we will return every cent of your first payment. Can anything be better? Made in Canada—no duty. The Gilson has 30,000 satisfied users, proving that it is not an experiment, but a tried and tested engine. Ask your banker about our reliability; founded 1850. Tell us just what work you have for an engine to do and we will name you price and terms on the proper horse power. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. Big money for Agents—write for proposition.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.
101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

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

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
250,000 Acres to choose from

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

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.
Room 100 Temple Building

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

CLIMB ON!



Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY GATE. We have tried five men on a 12 ft. CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag.

THERE IS A REASON FOR IT

Write for circulars and particulars of our sixty day free trial offer to

CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd.
29 Morris St., GUELPH, ONT.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers



SAVE THE RAIN, YES, EVEN THE DEW

Every drop of water is precious around the farm. You would always have plenty of water if your roof shed every drop that fell. Do you realize how much good water the average roof wastes. Notice how the steam rises as soon as the sun strikes the roof after a rain-fall—what is not absorbed by the spongy wooden shingles evaporates—very little reaching the reservoir,—in a light rain, practically none. How different with a *metallic roof*,—it is perfectly dry a few minutes after the rain ceases, for as fast as it falls, *almost every drop* runs to the reservoir—no absorption, no evaporation.

A Metallic Roof is not only valuable in saving rain water but a heavy dew will sometimes bring a barrelful of clean, fresh water off the metal roof of an ordinary house or barn—every drop, a clear gain—meaning so much to you in the summertime when the creeks are dry.

How the farmer's wife appreciates the *clean, soft water* that flows from a metallic roof—so different from the murky, brown fluid, made so impure from draining through the old moss, dust and dirt that quickly collects on the ordinary wood shingle roof.

Eastlake Metallic Shingles

not only make a clean roof but are absolutely *Lightning, Rust, Fire and Weatherproof*. They can be laid by yourself or anyone cheaper and quicker than any other shingle, and will last a lifetime. Roofs shingled with *Eastlake Steel Shingles* 25 years ago are in perfect condition to-day—an actual test—the best guarantee.

Write us, enclosing measurements of your roof for estimates of cost. Let us quote you on rat and mice proof sheet metal granary lining.

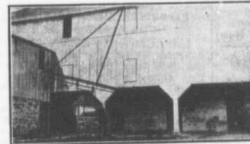
"A Metallic Roof and Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding on your barn make it positive proof against fire from outside sources, and greatly reduce your insurance rate."

—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

WRITE US, THE MANUFACTURERS

The *Metallic Roofing Co. Limited* 1905
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

BARN WORK NOW A SNAP



With the BT Litter Carrier installed in your barn you do away with hard, disagreeable, tedious work. The BT Litter Carrier saves time, trouble and expense. It carries the manure from the gutters to the shed or pile in a fraction of the time it formerly took. No matter how many coops you have, or what it costs you with the wheelbarrow and pitchfork method to clean your barn, the BT Litter Carrier will save you half the expense.

ONE WAY TO INCREASE PROFITS

In any business the most important step toward increasing the profits is in the reduction of expense. Farming is a business, and the BT Litter Carrier, together with the whole BT Equipment, is planned to increase farm profits by reducing stable expenses.

THE "BT" LITTER CARRIER

is so simple in its construction that there is nothing on it to get out of order. It has no worn gears to wear out and owing to the straight sprocket chain connection used for lifting, it elevates much more easily than any other carrier. The carrier is windlassed by a crank wheel and there is no noise or rattle as with a chain lift. The bucket is made of 18 gauge galvanized steel—four gauges heavier than others use. The track is 12 inches in depth—the next deepest is only 7 1/2 inches. It will carry a much heavier load than any other and is more easily erected. These are only a few of the reasons why more BT Litter Carriers were sold in Canada last year than all other makes combined. Let us tell you more of them!

Now is the time when a litter carrier is most useful and you should get information and prices at once. Our catalogue is free and will be mailed to anyone interested on request. Write us to-day.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Ties.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers