

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 30

# RURALHOM

PETERBORO, ONT

1911.



#### A SPLENDID INDIVIDUAL OF WHICH HER OWNER IS JUSTLY PROUD

Not all men can succeed with any one particular class of stock; there are many factors entering into a consideration of what breed or type of horses, cattle, or other farm animals, that one should breed. These each man should consider. Of these factors possibly one of the most important is that a breeder shall like his stock, although, of course, one must see to it that the market demand does not run counter to his choice, else profits will be unsatisfactory. Mr. R. A. Smith, a farmer of Brant Co., Ont., who owns the animal here shown, is every inch a horseman; he perfers the light horses, and he makes a success of them. The one here illustrated is a 2-year-old, standing 15.2, and weighs 1150 lbs. She is bred from the noted Standard Bred sire,

Craig Mikado. -Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

DEVOTED TO BETTER FARMING AND GANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE

# WEIGHED BALANCE

Every Separator is "Weighed in the Balance" and most of them are "found wanting.

Not so with the "Simplex" Link Blade with the Self-Ralancing Rowl



The supply can is out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip-can between base and body, catches all draining

There are many pleasing features regarding the "Simplex." We have not space to mention them all, but will indicate one or two

#### Easy to Operate

Every dairyman of experience knows that the larger the hand Separator he can operate, the more profitable it is to him. What stood in the way of a wider use of the large capacity hand machine was the inability of any one to produce such machines that would be easy to operate.

A striking characteristic of the new model "Simplex" is that the 1100 pound size can be turned by hand at the required speed with ease.

Send for literature giving full information concerning the "Simplex."

# D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT. Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONISCAL and OUEBEC, P. O.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO SEPT. 11th. AUG. 26th,

**\$60.000 IN PRIZES** FOR PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND HOME

Greatest Live Stock Show on the Continent SPECIAL PRIZES ; \$500.00 for Best Animal in Holstein Classes, ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th

For Prize List and Information write

J. O. ORR, Manager, City Hall,

TORONTO

A series of chapters comprising bul-letin No. 14, entitled "Horse Breed-ing and Colt Raising," recently issued by the Live Stock Branch of the De-partment of Agriculture, aim to present such practical suggestions and information regarding the subjects of "breeding." "treatment of mares in foal," "the care of young foals" and "the care of weanlings" as may be of readily available assistance to farmers readily available assistance to farmers in their breeding operations. A copy, of this bulletin may be obtained free by making application to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Farm and Dairy readers will find this pamphlet of unusual interest and should avail themselves of a copy.

Correspondence to the Department may be sent post free.

#### Provincial Winter Fair

Preparations are well under way for the next Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, which will be held at Guelph, Monday to Friday, December 11th to 15th, 1911

The suggestion that the Swine classfication should be arranged according to weights instead of by age will not be acted upon this year.

Plans have been prepared for a new building to be ready in the fall. In this will be placed stalls for about 100 horses. With this addition included

horses. With this addition included there will be accommodation for 200 horses, 250 cattle, 500 hogs, 500 sheep, 6000 birds and 2000 bushels of grain. Prize lists may be secured on application to A. P. Westervett, secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

#### "Snot" and Her Record

Editor, Farm and Dairy,-I would fike to tell you a little more about the cow, a picture of which appeared in Farm and Dairy on June 22. The in Farm and Dairy on June 22. The cow took first in the grade class at Guelph; her name is not Frances— Spot is her name, and she was No. 10 in herd No. 13, Spring Creek Cow

Testic. Association.

Spot's dam was a grade Jersey; her sire a pure bred Durham. Her record is as follows:

as folio					
Nov., 1	909	1200	lbs.	3.8	test
Dec., 19	09	1170	lls.	3.8	test
Jan., 19	10	1050	lbs.	4.0	test
Feb., 19	010	1030	lbs.	3.8	test
	910			3.4	test
Apr., 1.	01	880	lbs.	3.0	test
	10			3.2	test
	910				test
	10				test
Aug., 19	10	480		4.2	test
Sept., 1	910	310	lbs.	4.2	test

...9340 lbs Total

I raised Spot from a calf and owned her till about a month before the Guelph Winter Fair. The picture in The picture in your paper is as like the cow as could be. I often wonder if some of the fine cows that appear from week to week have been bought and showed the same way.—Henry A. Cope, Oxford Co., Ont

Greatest Cheese. World's The National Dairy Show is going to have another mammoth cheese on ex-hibition at the coming show to be held in Chicago at the International Live Stock Amphitheater, October 26 to November 4, 1911. This time it is going to be the "greatest ever." The cheese exhibited at the last dairy show weighed over 4000 lbs., and was the largest chedder cheese ever made. This year's cheese will weigh over This year's cheese will weigh over 10,000 lbs., and will take 65 tons of milk and cream from 6500 cows milked by 1350 men. Eighteen expert cheese makers and 25 assistants will be employed in the construction of the cheese, which will be transported to Chicago in a specially constructed to Dairy will win you a pure breef

Horse Breeding and Colt Raising
A series of chapters comprising butof Wisconsin, who also made the la cheese last year.

#### Items of Interest

By a vote of 53 to 27 the United States Senate passed the Conadia reciprocity bill on Saturday afternoon and only the obstruction of the min Canada and the larger market

Canada and the larger market:

Robert Spooner, eighth concession
of Mersa township. Essex Co. Out.
died recently at the remarkable as
of 113 years. Mr. Spooner was son
in England in 1798 and came to Cu
ada when about 10 years of age. It
has lived over a century in Optaria.

An unique agricultural carnival held near De Kalb, Ill., on July Farmers from different parts of State had sent in a lot of old re of the agricultural past and du the day there were exhibitions striking contrast of the time that with the time that is. Harvestin the reaping hook to the se modern harvester, which has possible our present-day agricul

The Executive of the Toronto Mil and Cream Producers' Associated with the Milk Dealers' Exe to confer with reference to an inc in prices of milk and cream to tions existing of a scarcity causing a shortage of the milk and concede that producers are fied in asking an advance in pri milk and cream. We recommend each producer ask his dealer for increase of 15 cents a can for milk increase of 15 cents a can for milk three cents a lb. butter fat for commencing July 15th.—A. J. nolds, secretary, Scarboro, Ont.

The District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agricultun situated in various parts of the province, are to make a tour of inspition in Northern Ontario during it first week of August. onsist of 19 representatives togeth with Mr. Putnam, Supt. of the Famers' Institutes, and Mr W. R. Red Secretary to the Deputy Minister. It party will leave Toronto on July 38 the first stop being made at New keard. The object of the tour the purpose of acquainting the re-sentatives with the possibilities Northern Ontario, in order that t may the better wield a large influe in directing the proper class of tlers to Greater Ontario.

The C.P.R. will give \$750 valuable silver plate as a prize for best 10-acre stand of alfalfa grown irrigated lands in 1912. generally recommended by the Cogricultural authorities as one of regricultural authorities as one or best paying crops grown in Albe and where irrigated lands comm the highest value per acre, affait one of the leading crops. With idea of encouraging the cultivation idea of encouraging the cultivate this valuable crop in the irridistrict, the C.P.R. has issubulletin offering these valuable p first. \$250; second, \$200; third, fourth. \$100; fifth. \$50. The comparticularly desires that the area be inoculated with old alfalfa so will furnish this properly sacked. will be supplied at wholesale pro-

A Little Dandy.—I received pure bred Tamworth boar pig set by Messrs. Wm. Keith & Son. of towel, through Farm and Dairy. ng nine new subscribers to and Dairy. I am very much ple with him. He is a little dance with him. He is a little Chas. Roberts, Lambton Co.,

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXX.

THE JI

A Criticism, Favora

THE work of juds entered in the I Competition ha judges have handed in menting on the outst farms. The farms in by Mr. Simpson Ren nedal farmer, assiste B.S.A., one of the e Those farms in Distr Ontario) were judged of Manilla, president Dairymen's Asociation tute speaker and dairs farms in western Onta years ago, assisted b another of the editors individual standing gi each of the competite when the Quebec farr judged, and all repor

received Features of Weste Our ideal by which w farms in the Interpro Farms Prize Competit as set forth in the sc by which the farms a the perfect farm in ments. Not such a f found. A farm with a average throughout all is also a rarity. One peting farm in distri western Ontario-a strong in almost every

- we discovered and points above all other siderable margin. As farms, though exceeding some particulars, they emetimes lamentably bints; these latter, e were scored separately ong departments, as in the grand total the vantage gained from A study of the individ to each competing fern lished in Farm and Dai titors of those points in thus enable them to and raise their standing

The competing farms ed by Messrs. J. C. Bal Newtonbrook; Isaac H. Jull & Son, Norwich : Ja Paterson, Agincourt; A man's Corners; and F espectively. These far

petition

Issued Each Week

Only \$1.00 a Year

Vol. XXX

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1911.

No. 30

## THE JUDGES OF THE ONTARIO FARMS STATE THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF WHAT THEY SAW

A Criticism, Favorable and Adverse, of Contesting Farms, in a Comment Upon Conditions as They Were Found by the Judges who Placed
Those Farms in Ontario Entered in the Inter-Provincial Dairy Farms Competition

THE work of judging those farms in Ontario entered in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition has been completed and the judges have handed in the following reports commenting on the outstanding features of the prize farms. The farms in western Ontario were judged by Mr Simpson Rennie, Ontario's famous gold nedal farmer, assisted by Mr. Chas. C. Nixon. B.S.A., one of the editors of Farm and Dairy Those farms in Districts No. 2 and 3 (Eastern Ontario) were judged by Mr. Henry Glendinging, of Manilla, president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Asociation, and the well known Institute speaker and dairy authority, who judged the farms in western Ontario in the contest held two years ago, assisted by Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., another of the editors of Farm and Dairy. The individual standing giving the extended scores of each of the competitors, will be published later

when the Quebec farms have been judged, and all reports have been

ved.

Features of Western Farms

Our ideal by which we judged the farms in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Prize Competition was that as set forth in the scale of points by which the farms are scored,the perfect farm in all departments. Not such a farm is to be found. A farm with a good strong average throughout all departments is also a rarity. One such, a competing farm in district No. 4, in western Ontario-a farm fairly strong in almost every department - we discovered and awarded it points above all others by a considerable margin. As to the other farms, though exceedingly strong in some particulars, they were weak, ometimes lamentably so, in other bints; these latter, each and all, were scored separately as were the ong departments, and of course

in the grand total they generally offset any advantage gained from the high scoring features. A study of the individual scale of points allotted to each competing firm, which later will be published in Farm and Lairy, will apprise the competions of those points in which they were weak and thus enable them to strengthen these features and raise their standing in any succeeding competition.

The conpeting farms in district No. 4 are own-dynkessrs. J. C. Bales, Lansing; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; Issac Holland, Brownsville; Wm. Jul & Son, Norwich; Jas. Pate, Brantford; W. A. Paterson, Agincourt; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryck-man's Corners; and Fred V. Woodley, Boston, respectively. These farms are probably above the

average and are located in the counties of York, Wentworth, Brant, Norfolk and Oxford. We noticed other farms during our travels through these counties that would have taken a creditable standing, perhaps equal if not superior to some of the competition.

In general we were well pleased with the farms and conditions as found thereon. The crops, owing to the prolonged drought that has prevailed in western Ontario for the greater part of the scason, were below the average. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions, however, most crops were very fair on the competing farms, and they demonstrated that a good farmer on good soil is in a large measure not wholly dependent on favorable weather.

On most of the competing farms noxious weeds were not prevalent. Some of the more common

The Judges in Western Ontario, Caught by the Camera
Photo taken on Wm. Juli and Son's farm, Norwich Sturdey, July 15th. Mr. Simpson
Rennie is nearest the camera; Chas. C. Nixon holding the roins.

sorts, however, were all too common. On one or two farms Canada thistles were causing great loss, and on another farm quack grass was working great damage. These weeds were not considered by the men on whose farms they were as being specially serious, yet they were probably doing much more harm than would other decidedly bad forms of weed life as they are ordinarily found distributed on weedy farms. In too many cases we found the corn and root crops badly infested wih Canada thistles and other weeds; we look upon corn and roots as the principal cleaning crop in the whole rotation, and these should not be neglected. The unwarranted prevalence of these more common weeds can be accounted for by the indifferent rotation followed by most of the

competitors. We were somewhat disappointed in not finding it the general practice of the competitors to follow a decided and systematic rotation having in view the upbuilding of the soil and the eradication of weed life.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF LIVE STOCK

Much credit is due the competitors for the superior class of live stock to be found upon their farms. The dairy stock particularly was most creditable, and on some of the farms pure bred stock of the choicest breeding and noted production was to be found. Messrs. Turner, Hicks and Woodley are notable in this particular, and are closely followed by Messrs. Bales, Paterson and Holland. Other than the pure bred stock, the dairy cows were of straight dairy breeding, having been graded up to a high state of excellency and production through the use of good, pure bred dairy sires. Mr. Juli's herd afforded a splendid dairy sires. Mr. Juli's herd afforded a splendid

Mr. Jull's herd afforded a splendid example of what may be accomplished in grading a herd to a high

state of excellency.

For the most part the competitors were all good feeders, which was apparent in the condition of the cattle and the returns as recorded in milk production. Pastures at the time of inspection were brown and dry and some of them exceedingly short Most of the competitors had planned for such a contingency and were keeping up milk production by supplementary feeding of soiling crops and grains and mill feeds. One competitor, Mr Holland, stood head and shoulders above his competitors in this particular. had 50 milking cows and these together with young stock making a total of 65 head, and several head of horses in addition, he had pastured this summer on 36 acres. He feeds his cows regularly twice a day, and has made provision for soiling crops in rotation throughout the season, these crops being alfalfa,

then red clover followed by peas and oats, after which comes millet and the second crop of alfalfa. By the time the serson for these crops has passed his corn will be matured and ready for feeding supplementary to the pastures.

BILOS FOR WINTER AND SUMMER

With one exception, every competitor had a silo. Some of them had two silos, the one for summer feeding. Those who were feeding silage in summer spoke very highly of the profit and satisfaction they had received therefrom.

Many of the competitors received a low score for hogs. Some were supplying milk to the city trade and without skim milk and whey at their disposal they deemed it unprofitable to keep any considerable number of hogs.

The farm buildings for the most part were splendid structures and well suited to the requirements of their owners in the way of lay-out and convenience. Some of them were not as well lighted as they might have been, and in all there was a great lack of efficient ventilation. In some of the 'arns no attempt whatever had been made to provide ventilation, while in the others the systems in use were quite inadequate.

#### COMPORTABLE HOMES

In every case the houses were comfortable. Some of the competitors had fine residences and most of the competitors had made of their places real homes. Some of the houses had been fitted with all conveniences in the way of plumbing and fully equipped bath-rooms. Others, while they had been very particular about having the stock about the barns provided with water, had neglect ed to have water put into the house where it could be obtained on tap without undue labor.

Permanent improvements have been given much attention on some of the farms. Others were in need of underdrains. On some of the farms the fields were too small for convenience, and there was in consequence an unnecessary amount of fencing to keep in repair and to harbor weeds. Much had been done at some of the places in the way of beautifying. These places were very at-

#### WORKING WITH TOO LITTLE LABOR

With one or two exceptions, all of the competitors were attempting too much on their places with the labor at their disposal. This was evident in a lack of neatness and inferior workmanship for which a few of the competitors were quite severely scored.

There are many other points worthy of comment in connection with these competing farms. Space does not permit of them being treated here; they will be reserved for a later date when a description and comment of each prize winning farm will be published in Farm and Dairy. One thing before concluding we must record and that is the matter of records and book-keeping. Most of the competitors were keeping individual records of the production of their dairy cows, but in the matter of general book-keeping, save in a few instances, a great indifference was the rule .-

Simpson Rennie, Chas. C. Nixon.

#### Report of the Judges for Eastern Ontario.

Fine farms and progressive farmers are characteristic of the sections of eastern Ontario in which are located the farms entered in districts Nos. 2 and 3 in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms competition. There is an impression abroad that the farmers of eastern Ontario are not as progressive as their brethren in other parts of the province. This idea we cannot hold for when judging the competing farms we found many splendid farms that gave every evidence of up-todate farming and progressive, intelligent farm-

There were poor farms, of course, but the general average of farms was good, and the high land values that prevailed over the greater part of Eastern Ontario would indicate that money is being made by the tillers of the soil. It was noticeable that in the purely dairy sections land values were higher than in those sections where general farming was practised.

Eastern Ontario has been specially favored this year in that there has been in most sections an abundance of rain. Around Ottawa, particularly, the crops were never better. Farther west the country has been very dry and crops in consequence are poor.

The outstanding features of the competing farms are the large use to which machinery is put, the almost universal use of pure bred sires, the general prevalence of silos and the fine homes of the people.

In District No. 2, that portion of Eastern Ontario lying east of Kingston, the competitors were W. F. Bell and T. J. Graham, both of Britannia Bay; and J. E. Caldwell, City View; all three being in Carleton County; Wm. H. Gallinger, Cornwall; and J. D. McInnes, Glen Payne, both of Stormont county; W. W. Hicock, Seeley's Bay, Leeds county; and Wm. Wightman, Lancaster, Glengarry county.

Competitors in District No. 3 were E. Budd, Precious Corners; James Gay, Frankford; and J. A. Stewart, Menie; all three of Northumberland county; Chas. Dunn, Little Britain, Victoria county; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; and S. A. Northcott, Taunton; both of Ontario county; C. Howson, Keene; W. Telford, and C. and E. Telford, of Bridgenorth; all three in Peterboro county.

DAIRY CATTLE OF SPECIAL BREEDING

On every farm visited, but one, pure bred sires are being used. Not one of the competitors had herds consisting entirely of pure breds but almost all had several pure bred females. Mr. W. F. Bell and Mr. James Stewart had several very fine Holstein cows, while J. D. McInnes had some

#### Practical and Educative

Farm and Dairy is becoming better and better every year. Each copy we watch for with great expectancy, as its contents are practical and educative. We have been subscribers to Farm and Dairy ever since its birth, and purpose never to discontinue it as long as it is so full of valuable hints and instruction.-Sinclair Adolphe, Perth Co., Ont.

very nice Ayrshires, Mr. Wm. Wightman had grounds for claiming that his grade Ayrshires were as good as pure breds, since for three generations pure bred sires have been used in this herd-the present owner's grandfather first having started with a pure bred Ayrshire. In 1910 the 18 milch cows in this herd had an average production of 8,443 1-3 lbs. of milk, testing about 4 per cent. Individual records of the dairy cows are generally being kept by the competitors.

Two only of the competitors were strong on horses. Mr. R. E. Gunn and Mr. T. J. Graham had some splendid registered Clyde mares. Very few colts were to be seen. In swine most of the competitors were weak. C. Howson, of Keene, had 62 hogs, but the average number being fed was about 16, and on one farm only one hog was found, and on another not a one was being kept. The general impression is that hogs are profitable in small numbers only and then as consumers of dairy by-products.

CROP ROTATIONS

Three and four year rotations are generally followed by the competing farmers, although some of the competitors scored very low in regard to their rotation. A six year rotation, without a hoe crop, is being followed in two or three cases, and on very few farms is there enough land under hoe crop to cover the whole farm in less than six years. The fields also are rather poorly arranged, there being too many small fields of varying sizes, and the lanes were so arranged as to make them inconvenient to get at. Two very well arranged farms, however, are those of Mr. James Gay, Frankford, and Mr. Wm. Wightman, Lan-

In the most easterly counties tile draining has been neglected; there wet fields were character-

FARMS NOT FREE FROM WEEDS

Weeds are prevalent, but from this evil S. A. Northcott, of Taunton, is particularly free, his farm being the cleanest visited. The sow thistle is to be found almost everywhere. Canada thistle, wild oats and mustard are the most prevalent bad weeds on the competing farms. A general complaint is that no matter how clean a form is kept it is being reseeded each year by seeds blown from the farm of some careless neighbor.

Splendid watering facilities, with elevated tanks and individual basins are to be found in connec tion with the farm buildings of Messrs. Northcott, Gunn, Stewart, Bale, Caldwell, Graham and Wightman. On some farms the water all has to be pumped by hand, and the wells are situated too close to the barnyards.

#### FINE HOMES EVERYWHERE

The competitors almost without exception have good houses and well furnished homes, surround. ed by tall trees and well kept lawns. Many had water on tap; two, R. E. Gunn and S. A. North cott, had fully equipped bathrooms.

In matters of education, as called for in the score card, some of the competitors are outstand ing; all but two are good in this particular. Messrs. J. E. Caldwell and R. E. Gunn had libraries such as are to be found in few homes either in the city or in the country, and all the leading farm journals are being taken. One of the com petitors was scored down severely because he was taking only one weekly paper and no farm jour-

#### A LAMENTABLY WEAK POINT

One of the weak points in the management of the competing farms book-keeping. Only one of the competitors, Mr. R. E. Gunn, has complete set of accounts, and is able to tell her much money he is making, and where he is making it. Several of the competitors had no ac counts whatever, and where accounts are kent expenditures and receipts are simply being jotted down in one account, and it would be altogether too great a task to find the results of the year's operations for any one department of the farm.

We saw many good farms that would have taken a high standing in the competition had they been entered. As we travelled through the country homesteads with splendid buildings, well arrang ed fields, good crops, fine stock and good home were to be seen on every hand. These farm would all have made a very creditable showing ha they been entered and we trust that in another competition more of these farms will compete-

Hy. Glendinning. F. E. Ellis.

#### A Difference of \$30.00

C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Records, Ottawa Out of 2,400 cows tested last month in Ontari for members of cow testing associations, 895 d them, or over one-third of the total number of corded, gave yields of over 1,000 lbs. of milk and 33 lbs. of butter fat. Many cows gave over \$ lbs. of fat. In sharp contrast are some low ave age yields, from all cows included in three or fo sociations, of less than 25 lbs. of fat. With butter fat valued only at 20 cents a lb., this means that good cows are earning \$3 a mont more than poor cows. If this average is multiplied by a milking period of 10 months, it follows that there is actually a difference in the in from two such cows of as much as \$30.00 in the

These astonishing differences are only brough to light and to the apprehension of owners whe they begin to record weights of milk and to tal samples for testing. If cows are viewed from right perspective (a full season's satisfacto production and not a brief, near-sighted glim of a record for a day or a week) not one will retained in the herd that does not return a go profit; and such common differences as not above will not be possible in the properly select dairy herd, each cow selected on the basis of h individual demonstration of profit made. Ere dairy farmer will find it advantageous to ke dairy records.

Sound Sense

It is a very commo a horse along the ro up by a continuous ping of the whip, or the horse suddenly, of speed. It is not wish to condemn as done. When you see tioned, you will not years and is then c for the roads; a new goes through the san It has not been t horse has gone, nor starvation, but the



A Very Satisfact This illustration shows limited his usefulness by nagging is any pro tinually nervous. So a horse "on his nerve little thinking they ar as the man who used a TWO KINI

I am not sure but t we understand all the used the club was th was used most on a th ganization and a slug ging process is used developed nerves, thin blood. The club bruis irritated a few nerve fuggish brain. Nagg ous system out of the brain and starts the l Such a horse truly is nervous energy at a quick decline. He a stiffened muscles and such a strain upon the THE HORSE

When a horse is ke with his nerves on a c ing less than torture, kind. The more spiri becomes the torture. A more annoyance than be to a horse of less se My attention was r bred young coach hor

#### Sound Sense from a Horseman

It is a very common thing to see a man driving a here along the road at its highest speed, kept up by a continuous twitching of the rein, or tapping of the whip, or both; when he stops, he stops the hores suddenly, and starts with a full burst of speed. It is not so much fast driving that I wish to condemn as the manner in which it is done. When you see a horse driven as just mentioned, you will notice that it lasts about two years and is then considered as "knocked out" for the roads; a new horse is bought and he, too, goes through the same grind.

It has not been the number of miles such a horse has gone, nor the number of beatings, nor starvation, but the continual "nagging" that



A Very Satisfactory Means of Ditching
This illustration shows a rear view of the machine
shown in the other illustration on this page.

limited his usefulness to two years. What I mean by nagging is any process that keeps a horse continually nervous. Some people delight to keep a horse "on his nerve" or "showing his mettle," ittle thinking they are practicing as dire cruelty as the man who used a club on his low bred horse.

TWO KINDS OF TORTURE. I am not sure but that we will all agree, when we understand all the conditions, that he who used the club was the most humane. The club was used most on a thick hide, a low, nervous organization and a sluggish disposition. The nagging process is used on a horse that has highly developed nerves, thin, sensitive skin and hot blood. The club bruised a small area of flesh and irritated a few nerves that scarcely aroused the Suggish brain. Nagging throws the whole nervous system out of the normal, arouses a sensitive brain and starts the blood flowing at fever heat. Such a horse truly is on his nerve. He uses his nervous energy at a rapid rate and hence his quick decline. He ages rapidly. Rheumatism, stiffened muscles and indigestion result from such a strain upon the nervous system.

THE HORSE AT HIGH TENSION.

When a horse is kept up to his highest pitch, with his nerves on a continual strain, it is nothing less than torture, and torture of the worst kind. The more spirited the horse, the greater becomes the torture. A small spot constantly irritated on a nervous horse is often the source of more annoyance than a large running sore would be to a horse of less sensibility.

My attention was recently called to a highly bred young coach horse that is developing an ugly temper. I found the trouble to be caused by a sore back. The young owner had adopted the fad of driving without breeching, leaving the buggy to be stopped by the back-band. This inovitably causes irritation, and at a spot that is very sensitive.

Custom sometimes allows this form of torture to pass unnoticed, while using a horse with a wound that would be odious to the sight, but far less severe to the horse, would be sufficient cause for a heavy fine.

FAULTS NOT EXCUSABLE.

Many people allow their horses to become obstinate and talk or have some sort of mad tantrum. This is just about as excusable in a horse as it is in a child. I have seen parents allow their children to kick, bite and scream in a paroxysm of madness, until the child quit from pure exhaustion. No attempt would be made to stop the child and it would be excused on the plea of an "ungovernable temper" or "extremely nervous." The fault would not be the child's, but the parents'. If the parents had used good sense in government, one word would have stopped the whole affair and saved the child from the suffering it endured. The same thing is true of the horse, and there is no more reason for it to suffer with mad tantrums than the child.

PREVENT WEAR AND TEAR.

When a man has his horse under his control, as he should, he can prevent all that wear and tear on his nerves and save the horse the suffering it endures. Talk about a horse missing a few feeds or a few drinks of water, but that sort of suffering desen't compare to being 'magged' from morning till night by a clumsy, careless driver or irritated by harness, or being in a mad fit for a half day at a time.

The higher the breeding, the more high spirited, alert, proud horse we develop, the greater becomes the necessity for us to recognize that the form of cruelty may be shifted from the outward and physical to the nerves of a horse.—"Vet."

It appears to me that dairymen are very slow in recognizing the great value of alfalfa hay as a feed for milk production; a feed that shows as high a percentage of protein as bran.—A. W. Milne. : ork Co., One.

The most serious effect of weeds is that they rob the soil of moisture. Did we realize more fully the value of soil moisture we would take more care to free our farm from weeds. Without a substantial supply of moisture plants cannot take upplant food even if in an available form and on the ease with which they can make use of this plant food depends the size of the crop.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

#### Disk Stubble Land and Reseed Clover

(5)

Press Notice, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture The clover and grass seed sown this spring in wheat, rye and other grain has been parched up and killed, either wholly or in part, on thousands of fields in the central western and northern States. This is a serious situation and calls for prompt attention. If the clover is not replanted it means no clover hay next season and the planting of some substitute crop for hay next spring at considerably increased expense will probably be necessary. Not only that, but the failure of the clover crop means the loss of the green manuring crop in the rotation and a disarrangement of the whole farm plan of crop rotation. The situation should be met at once. Every piece of new seeding should be examined and, if it has been turned up, steps taken to replant it at once.

One of the best ways known to get a stand of civer is to disk the stubble field as soon as the grain is off, allowing the disk to run about three inches deep and working the stubble into the soil. The disking and cross disking should be sufficient to clean it of weeds and grass and put the loop three inches of soil in fine tilth. Keep the ground cultivated until the first soaking rain, then sow about 10 pounds of clover seed mixed with six to eight pounds of timothy an arce and harrow the seed in. A still better way than harrowing is to sow the grass seed with a grain drill, letting the seed run down the grain tubes from the grass seed bx and covering the seed from one to one and one-half inches deep.

By sowing clover and grass seed alone in this manner, without a nurse crop, it makes much more rapid and vigorous growth than when sown with grain. By disking the land also, a much better seed bed is made than could be obtained by plowing, since when ground is plowed in dry weather it breaks up lumpy and lies loose and is very difficult to work down into a compact seed bed such as is essential for the best results with clover and grass seed. In addition, the grain stubble worked into the top soil by disking seems to form a top mule sepecially beneficial to clover.

This method of seeding clover is becoming quite general in some of the middle Stutes, where farmers over large sections are giving up the practice of spring seeding with grain because of frequent failure to catch and seeding alone after the grain is cut instead. By this method clover and grass seed may be sown in the central and western States as late as September 15, and still make a good stand that will not winter kill, but in the extreme northern States the seeding should not be made later than August 15.

Alfalfa is a real bonanza.—John Clark, Grey Co., Ont.



Installing a Big Dividend Paying Permanent Farm Improvement

The photograph herewith reproduced was taken the middle of May on the farm of Albert Sackrider. Oxforts the May on the farm of Albert Sackrider. Oxforts the May on the farm of Albert Sackrider. Oxforts the May on the May on the Sackrider of May on the May of May on the May of May o

#### Mr. Bollert Replies to Mr. Carlyle

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—In reply to Mr. Carlyle's letter pullished in Farm and Dairy June 22nd, in which he accuses me of being so poorly in-formed on Holstein matters, I will formed on Hoistein matters, I will admit my ignorance in comparison to Mr. Carlyle's long experience and wonderful knowledge of Holstein lore; and I admit also that I sorely feel this ignorance. However, the old and true saying is that even wise men and the saying is that even wise men. can learn from a fool, so I will under-take the hazardous task, and maybe Mr. Carlyle can add a few straws to his already wonderful knowledge of the Holstein breed. I shall take up arguments in rotation.

He accuses me of unfairness in com-paring the yields of the two cows named. The difference between 3.2 named. The difference between 3.2 and 3.4 per cent, fat is really so small that it is hardly worth noticing, but we will figure it out exactly and give him more than due and there still is a profit of \$2.20 for the Holstein.

AMENT GRAIN WHILE ON GRASS
Lack Mr. Carlels to definitely state.

I ask Mr. Carlyle to definitely state he has it of personal knowledge the Holstein cow consumed 18 that he has it of personal knowledge that the Holstein cow consumed 18 lbs. of grain per day, Lesides grass in June, or is it only from karrasy? I will frankly admit that I do not believe a word it. My experience this year again disproves this, for after being on grass four days my cows, I fairs all over Ontario and the west-

especially the heaviest milkers, would especially the heaviest milkers, would not touch bran any more, and even now since the pasture is hard and dry not one of them will begin to consume that quantity. And to show that it is not required I will say that the cow Elosie De Kol Netherland refused it. ferred to in my former letter as giv-ing 66 lbs. a day on grass alone (this was with three milkings in May) in June, the day the inspector for Record of Performance was b was here. gave 64.8 lbs. at two milkings daily, testing 3.5 per cent.

testing 3.5 per cent.

SOMETING TO THINK ABOUT

If it costs 10 cents a milking, for each cow in Dundas Co., and the farmers have no value for whey, then larmers have no value for whey, then I would suggest that they get out of dairying as soon as possible, for I feel confident that they have many, many cows that will not pay for their milking, not to mention the cost of their feed.

Some of our shrewdest men go so Some of our sprewdest men go so far as to prefer sterllized sweet whey to separator skim milk, proving that I in my figures rather underestimated the value of the whey.

I have touched on Mr. Carlyle's argument on the value of milking and the control of the whole of milking and the control of the control

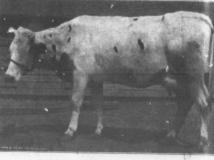
ern country on one occasion milked a couple of Holstein heifers and he once concluded that life was too short to strip short teated Ayrshires, and he now breeds and exhibits Hol-

If Mr. Carlyle is so anxious for a If Mr. Carlyle is so anxious for a comparison of the productions of ani-mals, he could easily get the year's production from the same source where he got his former figures, or production from the same source where he got his former figures, or why did he not take the production of my heifers which I gave in my hast letter? And I dare him to take his heifers' best month and compare it with my heifer nine and a half months after freshening, though his heifer may be a year older than mine.

fact that within the last two years in pure bred herds have been started right around me. Now, I would at Mr. Carlyle to give his authority for the statement that 3.2 per ent a above the average for Holstens and for his windy prediction of 15 years.

HIGH TRETURE HOLDETHUS.

I could mention Holdetin const testing up to four and even five jer cest fat; but I have always refrained from using extremes, both in produced and prices, as I believe that the and prices, as I believe that the area only is of value to the dairy man. The fact that Mr. D. C. Flatt's grand great heifer, recemb produced 30.76 lbs. of butter is days, is no indication that even heifer for the bread can do the same HIGH TESTING HOLSTEINS Life is too sweet to remain 15 years heifer of the breed can do the same



A High Record Daughter from Record Ancestry

"Agnes Evergreen." the Holstein cow here shown, is a granddaughter of "Engreen March." the champion 36-day Holstein cow. At 29. 7m. she gave 17-81 is butter and 39 lbs. milk in 7 days 1,487 lbs. milk, cleding 3.78 per cent. fat, as 69.39 lbs. butter in 36 days. Owned by S. Lemon & Son, Lynden, Ont.

under such a strain and suspense of it however shows the possibilities of awaiting the results of Mr. Carlyle's the breed, and also shows that the predictions so I will relieve him with Holstein is the only breed, capable awaiting the reases of the predictions so I will relieve him with practical experience. Some three or four years ago Bollert, in his ignorance of Holsteins, was the seconder to the motion, adopting he rule to pay by test at the Cassel cheese factory. Now note the result: The report for the month of May is just to hand. The average test for the whole milk taken at the factory was 3.5 per cent. fat, and the test of my herd was exactly the same, viz., 3.5 per cent. fat, but the difference in dollars, cow for cow, is so great that I will refrain from giving it for fear I will refrain from giving it for fear of stunning Mr. Carlyle.

That Holsteins have not fallen off in popularity since the adoption of paying by test is manifested in the

producing such wonderful perfor Mr Carlyle's promised exposu the seven-day tests, may be ver teresting reading to his own imation, but if they are not based more substantial facts than he produced so far and are only base on hearsay, they will only be an in position on the intelligence of the esteemed readers of Farm and Dair and will not be worth the paper the are written on

I shall leave it to the intelliger readers of Farm and Dairy to deci-for themselves whether or not the fe high-priced animals, purchased by high-priced animals, purchased by use three or four city men, who have goss into the breeding of Holsteins, os-stitute the average price or whether the price of from \$200 to \$400 is at by the dairymen of all over the con-try, who purchase hundreds of He-stein animals at these figures; as Mr. Carlela assy. I am top norly informs Carlyle says, I am too poorly informe to give an opinion!

POPULAR UNDER VARYING CONDITION In speaking of the time when Ha steins were so unpopular Mr. Carly says: "To still go farther back to the says: To still go production when butter production when better of the dairyman." judge from this statement that he speaks of a time before he was born-Speaks or a time before news some Cheese factories were introduced at least in Oxford county, in the early sixties, and at that time there we not a living Holstein in the county; and in 1883, when I brought the first Holsteins to Oxford county, were more cheese factories in tion than there are to-day denseries and creameries have established since, while other shipping milk and cream to the city markets, yet the Holstein ing the greatest satisfaction un these varied conditions, and is repopular than ever, and brings hig (Concluded on Page 9)

FARM MA \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Remarks on S

W. A. Foster, P

Farm and Dair owners to give the different models just now that sting subject and

I have made use ber of years. The was built of scantli with matched lumb stave structur This silo has since and replaced with Feed Silo" purcha dian Dairy Sup real. This silo i planed, grooved a filed and splinned omplete patent-doc



Two Lo

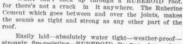
These silos are or Brant Co., Ont. The a will be filled this sea Mr. Schuyler is a st

fitting any part of feetly. The materia in a special wood p 1. was built lays when ensilage ted quantities only. ise for 15 years as a ng good satisfaction

I may say here for ement agent that his silo was used f the silo was taken do exception of a very tom of the staves sound and good as thought from the lu No. 3. "The Ideal," when erec the foundation, chut It is provin

Living as I do in where many first-class ferent makes, cement are to choose from, on the Ideal, which two objections - bli The danger of blowing most entirely be over a perfectly level and or the silo to sit on on a first-class job in the erection of the with a neatly built. cular roof, which addity in filling. Then As for fire, it costs v

The best features of the short time requi-freedom from frost, th front, ease of getting



Easily laid—absolutely water tight—weather-proof— strongly fire-resisting—RUBEROID Roofing has given perfect protection for years after its imitations have had to be replaced.

Makes a One-Piece Roof

Water can't back up through a RUBEROID roof,

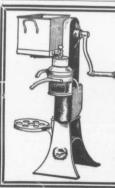
Ask your dealer to show you a sample of RUBEROID that lay 17 years on a foundry. Or write us and we will mail you a sample, with our straight-fact Booklet B on Roofing.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt is miles ahead of building paper. Write for sample.

#### THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited

286 St. James St., Montreal 179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg 25 Pender St. West, Vancouver

Dealers Everywhere



# "STANDA CREAM SEPARATORS

ARE BUILT

To skim closest To turn easy

To give their users good honest returns for the money invested AND DO IT

We want every farmer interested in Cream Separators to know about the "STANDARD"

Send a Post Card to-day for our Catalogue

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd. Eastern Branch, Sussex, N.B.

1911.

years 10 started uld ask

ent. is

or cent

duction the av

genera D. C.

in

Same

"Ever-81 lbs.

# 

Remarks on Silos and Silage

W. A. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Farm and Dairy has invited silo owners to give their experience with different models of silos. To many just now that is an interesting subject and I shall give my ex-

I have made use of silos for a num-ber of years. The first silo we constructed was octagon in shape and was built of scantling and lined inside sith matched lumber. The next was stare structure built of spruce. This sile has since been taken down and replaced with the "Ideal Green Feed Sile" purchased from the Cansdian Dairy Supply Co. of such that the constant of with matched lumber. The next was

FARM MANAGEMENT the neat appearance of the structure. We have found it to keep corn in perfect condition the year round with Preferably it should be sown in rows fed no waste or damaged silage. I may di that good well-eared corn ensilage in good condition will make the best ensilage in any silo.

Cattle and Sheep Together

Could some of the readers of Farm and barry give me some information about asturing cattle and sheep together in Dairy give me some information about pasturing cattle and sheep together in pasturing cattle and sheep together in pasture milk one say it is not right to pasture milk one say it is the right thing the character of the control of t



Two Low-Cost Silos-One Used for Summer Feeding

These silos are on Mr. J. W. Schuyler's farm, on the Paris and Appa Road Brast Co. Ont. The one, 12 x 35 feet, has been up il years: the other, 10 x 35 feet, the third time. They have given good sitisfaction. They have given good sitisfaction of Schuyler is a staunch advocate of singe for summer feeding.

fitting any part of the doorway per-iectly. The material has also soaked in a special wood preservative.

No. 1. was built too small in the days when ensilage was used in lim-ited quantities only. No. 2. was in see for 15 years as a winter silo, giv-ing good satisfaction. It also was too

I may say here for the benefit of the cament agent that the planks from this silo was used for flooring when the silo was taken down and with the sucception of a very little at the bottom of the staves they were as sound and good as the day they were trought from the lumber yard. Silo No. 3. "The Ideal," size 30x16, cost: \$250 cash when erected, the cost of the foundation, chute and top to be sided. It is proving very statisfactured. It is proving very satisfac-

Living as I do in a dairy district ferent makes, cement, steel and wood are to choose from, I finally decided on the Ideal, which can have only two objections — blizzards and fire. The danger of blowing down can almost entirely be overcome by making a perfectly level and solid foundation a perfectly level and solid foundation for the silo to at on and by insisting on a first-class job in every detail in the erection of the silo. Finish it with a neath built. half-pitch, cir-cular roof, which adds to the capac-ity in filling. Then put a few heavy guy-wires on to ensure perfect safety. At few fice, it could were like the

would soon starve out the cattle when pasture is limited.—J. H. G.

Weights Per Measured Bushel Weights for aversaged business. Kindly inform me through Farm and Dairy of the number of pounds to the bushel in the following: Oats, barley, millet, corn, rye, alfalfa, timothy, red. cover, yellow clover, peas and buck-

The weight per measured bushel for ach of the grains and seeds you men-

Oats, 34; barley, 48; millet, 48; corn, 56; alfalfa, 60; red clover, 60; peas, 60; rye, 56; timothy, 48; yellow clover, 60; buckwheat, 48.

Rape on Meadow Land

Aspe on meagow Land
Is it advisable at this time (July 15th)
to plow up a meadow (from which hay
has been cut and from which there will
be little aftermath this year on account
of the failure of the clover), working it,
and seeding to rape for fall pasture? A
fittle specific information on how to seed
the rape, how much to sow, and so forth
would oblige. N.C., Peterbero Co., Out.

To secure good results with rape on sod, the latter, after being turned under, must be well rotted and firmed before the rape is sown. The best practree would therefore be to plow the sod in the fall or early spring, as is done for roots or corn. From a plowthe erection of the silo. Finish it with a neathy built, half-pitch, circular roof, which adds to the capacity in filling. Then put a few heavy guy-wires on to ensure perfect safety, a for fire, it costs very little to insure the silo, which can be replaced at little loss.

The best features of the Ideal around the short time required in erection, freedom from frost, the sir tith door, frost, ease of getting out silage and silvent and the short time required in erection, freedom from frost, the sir tith door, frost, ease of getting out silage and and weather conditions are favorable and weather conditions are favorable.

SWINE DEPARTMENT Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this depart will be answered in this depart of the control of the column.

#### Food Value of Whey

The feeding value of whey does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated by patrons of cheese factories in Ontario. At many factories the patrons cannot be induced to haul the whey away from the factory, and it is run avay from the factory, and it is run c t into a nearby stream, to be a source of disgusting odors and a curue to the whole country side. Occasionally a patron is found who is making good use of the whey in feedings hogs, and he will almost always tell you that it is the cheapest hog freed awailable. The following synery. tell you that it is the cheapest hog food available. The following experiment, conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, will be interesting to those who are debating as to how they

part of August.

Preferably it should be sown in rows between 20 and 25 inches part, at the rate of two to three lbs. an acre. It is, however, very .ften sown broad. cast at the rate of four lbs. an acre. and for soiling purposes this latter method is astisfactory.—J. H. G.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

#### Swine Notes

A special qualification in a boar is that the animal should be selected from a large litter, in which uni-formity of markings, size, and vigor are prominent. The embryo teats should be full in number, evenly placed, and distinct in development.

It is not possible to fair's judge a young boar just weaned. The powers of the digestive functions are unknown at that period. His disposition, ability to put on flesh, capacity for stock getting, and prepotency, can only be estimated after the birth of his first litter.

Lucerne paddocks make a capital grazing ground for breeding sows, but the young stock should be taken off when 12 to 14 weeks old.

can use who are decoating as to how they can use whey profitably.

A bunch of hogs was divided into three lots. Lot No. 1, fed on meal only (wheat and barley mixed with condition.

#### SOME HISTORY about Typewriters



Modern and Ancient CHAFTER RIEVEN

IT is regrettable that during the past few years, not everybody who wanted an Underwood could get one just when he wanted it.

THERE are not enough to go round, not even with the large est typewriter factory in the world -turning out over 400 machines a

THE Underwood output is twice as large as that of its nearest competitor, which has been on the market for 35 years. T is not by accident that the Underwood Company has in a few years built up this enormous business. T is the logical result of selling the best typewriter at a price consistent with its value, and giving customers the best service ever attempted in the "typewriter business."

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO.

#### THE 'BAKER' BACK-GEARED WIND ENGINE



Is Built for Heavy Duty. Neat and Com-pact in Design. Do Perfect Work, Be-cause they are Built on Principles that are absolutely Correct, and the Easiest

Running Mill Made.

The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result, there is less friction, and the hub remainded in the state of the st Running Mill Made.

working parts are covered from shield, thus protecting ice and sleet. from ice and siest.

We ma'te a full line of Steel Towers, Gal-vanized Steel Tanks, Pumps, Etc. .Write for Catalogue No. 58.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO. WINDSON

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?

If you desire rest and recreation, why "THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE

TRIP?" FHP?'

Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Repids. Montreal, Quebee, Murray Bay, Traduse, the far famed Saguanay River, etc., on application to any Railway. For illustrate guide. "Niagara to the Sea," send fe in postage stamps to H. Foster Chaffee A.G.P.A., Toronto, or Thes. Units, Tew Mgr., Montreal, R. 4. Navigation 50.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* HORTICULTURE

Of Interest to Fruit Growers

It has been reported to the office of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioners that some of the basket manuacturers are turning out baskets under the standard capacity of 11 or six quarts, and they claim that they are importuned to do so by certain grow ers who think they can sell these small baskets of fruit for as much money as the full sized baskets even they may, in compliance with though may, in compliance with the law, be marked 10 quarts or five quarts as the case may be. The object aimed at in the law which fixed the dimensions and capacity of fruit baskets, was to provide a standard package so that the honest grower should not be placed at a disadvantage by those less scrupulous in such matters, and that the consumer should receive fair treatment by all. The fact that a basket may be marked 10 quarts does not convey much to the average consumer who is not, as a rule, aware of the legal standard size. The fruit inspectors will watch this

matter carefully and prosecutions will surely follow if under-sized baskets are not marked according to the provisions of the law. It would seem to be only fair that the public should be thoroughly educated in this matter so that they may know when they are be-ing imposed upon. It is in 'he in-terest of fruit growing that all bas-kets should be of the same size.

#### Fruit Crop Reports

A. McNeil, Chief, Fruit Division

Ottawa, July 17th.-Correspondents Ontario have reported excessively high temperatures and seri-ous lack of rain in most localities. New Brunswick appears to have suffered brunswick appears to have suffered less from these adverse conditions than any other district. In British Columbia, there has been too much rain in the Kootenay, and the weather has been somewhat backward in the Lower Mainland. In Vancouver Island it has been rather dry, while weather conditions in the interior or "Dry Belt," are reported as "ideal."

The weather conditions in the Kootenay representations of the Kootenay represent

nay are now good

The heat and drought have been nost felt in Ontario, where the small fruit crop has been seriously affected. truit crop has been seriously affected.
Local showers were reported on July
10th and 11th in Western and Central
Ontario. Rain has been falling over
the greater part of Ontario and East-

The prospect for apples has dimin-ished slightly since last month's re-port, except in British Columbia. where prospects have rather improved. and it is now estimated that ship-ments from that Province will be 85 ments from that Province will be 80 per cent. of last year's crop, which was very heavy. The hot, dry weathwas very heavy. The hot, dry weathwas very heavy. The hot, dry weathwas per described in the second of th rain does not come soon the crop be very much shortened. Apples be very much shortened. Apples are beginning to drop heavily in some districts. Nova Scotia still expects Apples are the greatest crop on record, due partthe increased acreage but also to the heavy yield. Baldwins are short. A very marked feature of the situation so far is the freedom from fungous diseases. Early varieties in Eastern Ontario promise to be 10 days earlier than usual PEARS

The indications are that pears will be a light crop in all sections. A good crop is reported from Montreal district, but rain is needed.

Plums promise a fair to medium crop in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and good in Prince Edward Island. In Vancouver Island and Lower Mainland, B. C., plums and prunes are a light crop, or about 29 per cent. of normal. In the dry belt of British Columbia, a medium crop, or 40 to 50 per cent., is reported. Plums are belyinning to drop in Ontario, and PLUMS per cent., is reported. Plums are beginning to drop in Ontario, and the shrinkage will be serious unless weather conditions improve. PEACHES

There has been little change in the prospect for peaches since last month. This crop, owing to the general culti-vation of the orchards, has not been valid of the orchards, has not been as much affected by the dry weather as other kinds of fruit. Early and late peaches will be a good crop. Peaches of the Crawford type are reported as somewhat light. The quality of the crop promises to be good as a whole.
"Little Peach" is in evidence to some

The cherry crop in Ontario has been reduced somewhat by the hot. dry weather. A light crop is reported dry weather. A light crop is reported in Prince Edward Island. SMALL FRUITS

Raspberries and gooseberries have suffered severely from the dry, hot weather in Ontario. The crop will be almost a total failure in some locali-

Strawberries were a medium to full crop in the Maritime Provinces, and raspberries promise well. Heavy rains in the Kootenay (British Columbia) reduced the value of the strawberry crop for shipping. Raspberries promise better owing to improved weather conditions in that district. The pros-pects for blackberries and late raspberries are improved by late rain. TOMATOES

Prospects for tomatoes have not changed much since last report. The unusual weather conditions have ripened the early varieties 10 days earlier than usual. There is an increased than usual. The acreage in Ontario

FUNGOUS DISEASES

Not for many years has there been so little fungous disease reported by orchardists in Eastern Canada. Nova Scotian apples are reported: "absolutely clean:" "the cleanest crop of apples ever harvested is in sight;" "practically no black spot whatever." Reports from Ontario and Quebee in-dicate unusual freedom from fungous injury. Baldwin spot is reported as injury. Baldwin spot is reported as serious in some parts of British Col-

been good rain, also, during the past indicate that winter apples will be few days in parts of Nova Scotia. The to 60 per cent., and peaches 60 to rain now falling brightens the outlook very materially. weather is resulting in a dir prospect. Dry weather has the apple crop in Arkansas, cultivated and sprayed orch, bear heavily. Apples have bear heavily. Apples have dropped heavily in Virginia; in Maryland fair crop is expected; in Oregon good crop, and in Kansas the will be rather light. A record pear will be rather light. will be rather light. A record per crop is promised at Hannibal, Mo

Great Britain .- The early abundance of apples will fulfilled. The crop, according to p indications, will be only fair medium.

#### Wiring Trees-Top Working

In wiring trees, would you recomm ing any material betwen the what age would you advise graft trees two years planted?—J. A tario Co., Ont

The wiring of large trees is done passing a wire around the branch making a loop at least a foot and half in length, then passing the win across the tree to another branch making a smaller loop. This is don at the time the branches begin to weigh down with fruit. After the fruit is picked, the branches, the branches, course, return to their normal condition and relieve the pressure on the wire. There is no injury to the brand and in danger of the branches breaking down under the weight of fruit and if done in this way there is a material under the wire. Some bore hole through the branches, run the wire through and fasten it with a bolt something similar on the under side of the branch.

Trees two years planted can be very Trees two years planted can be rey satisfactorily top-worked by budding on the main branches, close to the trunk, this season or next. The might be allowed to stand for as years and would then be in good shap for top-grafting by the ordinary method.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C. Guzhh, Ort. Guelph, Ont.

#### Train the Young Apple Tres

Training the young orchard is more needful than pruning, and should consist mostly in shaping the trees or keeping them in form and proper balanced. Very often the side opp site the direction from which the pre vailing winds come becomes heavier than the side towards the wind, and the removal of some of the branchs and heading in of others become necessary

Some shoots become too rampan and need checking to preserve the balance of the tree, and others can be bent and tied to fill the open space. Work of this kind and the removal of work of this kind and the removal of water sprouts may be done in its summer. A busby, or clustered half of growth is not uncommon even, it the case of young trees, and needs to be corrected by the removal of su-plus branches.—W. J. Green, Ohis Experimental Station. Experimental Station.

By having the top of your apple trees close to the ground you utilise the reflected heat, lose less fruit by the wind, the trees comes into bear ing much younger with better fruit and plumper fruit, for a low head conserves the moisture that is quite likely to be short in July or August. What vegetation starts under the to you can very profitably take out the hoe.—J. W. Hollinshead. Westminster Dist., B.C.

All orchards should be fertilized if large crops of well colored fruit are to be obtained. —J. W. (lark, Brant Co., Ont. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* APICUL'

July 27, 1911.

12000 1000000000 Prices Set for Li The Honey Exchange Ontario Bee Keep at the secretary's g of past five years, ought shortened up arvest to a very cons the prevince show a off in the crop, with t Middlesex and a few a central western counti

The average yield pe against 58.3 in 191 in a reduction of a on pounds in the tota of the crop ar this season, as than for man Taking into consider failure of the sm high prices of cherr apples and th rop of apples and the Canada and the Unit committee would recom-owing prices for the ; No. 1 light extracted

o. 1 light extracted lo. 1 comb desale) .....\$2

A later report will econey.—Wm. Couse, S. Craig, Brantford; I laude; P. W. Hodget Melting Old (

Miss M. Trevenow, Pe One very important p g is the melting of hard, sticky work tombs out of the fra hem into the extracto ult for a woman to lift e, screw and press t without getting upon ough she be strong is has to be done e tractor is filled with at, steam, and the cde ollen, etc., make this or bjectionable features of

out as house-cleaning,

#### WINDMI eve . dout Grain ( Pumps Tanks

Gas and Engines Concre Write for 600LB, 5 MUIR CO BRANTFOR

WINNIPEG.

OR SALE AND WANT WO CENTS A WORD CASH

ARDWOOD ASHES—Best Ne.-George Stevens, Peter

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pul Rails, Chain Wire Fencing etc., all sizes, very cheap, stating what you want. Waste and Metal Co., Dep street, Montreal.

# 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.

#### APICULTURE

Prices Set for Light Honey

The Honey Exchange Committee of Ontario Bee Keepers' Association t at the secretary's office July 17, date two weeks ahead of the meetof past five years, as the extreme rvest to a very considerable extent province show a decided falling in the crop, with the exception of ddlesx and a few apiaries in other western counties.

The average yield per colony is 50.6, s against 58.3 in 1910, which would sean a reduction of at least one mil-on pounds in the total crop. Entire silures of the crop are commonly rethis season, and the aver lower than for many years past. Taking into consideration the pracd failure of the small fruit crops, high prices of cherries, only a fair anada and the United States, the mmittee would recommend the fol-ring prices for the year: A light extracted wholesale)

1 comb

olesale) .....\$2.00-\$2.60 a doz

(wholesale) . . . . 1.50- 2.00 a doz A later report will cover buckwheat oney.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville; W. Craig, Brantford; H. G. Sibbald, ande; P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto.

Melting Old Combs

Miss M. Trevenow, Peel Co., Ont. One very important part of beekeen One very important part of beckeeping is the melting of old combs. It is hard, sticky work to cut wired combs out of the frames and put them into the extractor. It is difficult for a woman to lift the lid handle, serew and press the extractor, without getting upon a chair even though she be strong and tall, and this has to be done every time the extractor is filled with combs. The tractor is filled with comms. The eat, steam, and the cdor of hot wax, ollen, etc., make this one of the most ojectionable features of bee-keeping ollen etc ut as house-cleaning, with its dust.

disorder, and discomfort, while in progress, proves such a delight to the housekeeper in its results, so comb-melting amply repays the bee-keeper by the improved sanitary condition of the hives; and from what we learn from conversation with experienced bee-keepers, in bee journals and de-ductions from papers read at con-ventions on the subject of healthy disease-proof colonies, the renewal clean new foundations in the forms a very important factor in in-suring healthy conditions in the

> Saving a By-Product. - Many Saving a By-Product.—Many a business has been kept from financial ruin by the saving of a by-product, formerly wasted. A leakage of no mean proportions on the average Ontario farm is the nectar of flowers. The saving of this by-product, together with the increased yield of fruit and seed, often means the difference ther with the increased yield of irring and seed, often means the difference between failure and success to the Letween failure and success to the farmer beckeeper. By advancing the interests of apiculture we have the double satisfaction of causing two blades to grow where one grew before, and of saving extra blades from hume wasted—Morley Pattit, Probains wasted—Morley Pattit, Probeing wasted.—Morley Pettit, Pro-vincial Apiculturist.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* POULTRY YARD \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

To Keep Poultry Free from Lice

One of the most difficult and try-One of the most difficult and trying problems that the poultry keeper
has to meet is that of keeping his
poultry houses and stock reasonably
free from lice, mites, and other external parasites. A home-made mixture recommended by the Maine Experimental Station will be found to give very satisfactory results, and in addition it is cheap.

For the birds themselves experien has shown that the best way to get rid of lice is by the use of a dusting powder on poultry. It should always be romembered that a single applica-tion of powder is not sufficient. When tion of powder is not sufficient. When there are lice present on a bird, there are always unhatched eggs of lice ("inits") present, too. The proper precedure is to follow up a first application of powder with a second at an interval of four days to a week. If the hield can half the proper present the proper present the proper proper procedure is to four days to a week. at an interval or four days to a week.

If the birds are badly infested at the
beginning, it may be necessary to
make still a third application. To
clean the cracks and crevices of the
woodwork of houses and nests of lice and vermin, a liquid spray or paint is probably the most desirable form of application.

TO MAKE THE POWDER

The lice powder recommended is prepared by mixing three parts of prepared by mixing three parts of gasoline with one part of crude car-bolic acid, 90.95 per cent strength, or, if the latter cannot be obtained, or, if the latter cannot be obtained, with one part of cresol, and adding gradually, with stirring, enough plaster of Paris to make when the liquid is uniformly distributed through the mass of plaster at dry, pinkish-brown powder having a fairly strong nonned goalend of the property of plaster of Paris to one quart of plaster of Paris to one quart of rule, it will take about four quarts of plaster of Paris to one quart of the liquid. This powder is to be worked into the feathers of the birds affected with vermin. The bulk of the application should be in the fluff around the vent and on the ventral side of the body and in the fluff under the wines. der the wings.

For a spray or paint to be applied to roosting boards, nest boxes, walls and floors of the hen house nest boxes, cr walls and floors of the hen houses, the following preparation is used: Three parts of kerosene and one part crude carbolic acid, 90.95 per cent. strength. This is stirred up when used and may be applied with any of the hand spray pumps or with a trush. If 90-95 per cent. crude carbolic acid cannot be obtained, cresol may be substituted for it in this

#### "Star Boarder" Hens

"Star Boarder" Hens
The conversion of a dock of hens
that barely pays for the feed it oats
into one which will lift the mortgage
from the home farm is grayly a matter of the elimination grayly a matboarder," and the conservation "star
boarder," and the conservation of the
Oregon Agricultural College
has made a special study of this subject, and is a firm believer in the trap
nest. Ho agrs:

ject. and is a firm believer in the trap nest. He says:

"To discover the egg type of hen we have got to use the trap nest, or some method of keeping a record of eggs laid by individual, a record of trap nest is about the best thing we have discovered in the poultry business. We will make slow improvement in breeding without an egg rement in breeding without an egg red for each hen in the flock. The editection to the trap nest is that it collection to the trap nest is that it cord for each nen in the nock. The objection to the trap nest is that it requires no much labor for the farmer. That is true. Not many farmers can give it the necessary time. I believe that the state or experiment station should come to the rescutere. There should be a breeding station. tion, or several breeding stations, in every state where farmers could secure at nominal prices cockerels of good egg-laying pedigree to mate with their flocks. It would not take very long to furnish every farmer with a male bird whose ancestry for two generations had an egg re-cord of 150 eggs a year or more.

Floor For Hen House

Is a dirt floor good for a hen house there there is good drainage? Is a ce-cent floor recommended for hen houses? where there is good and the beautiful that houses?

G. F. E., Lacolle, Que.

A dirt floor when properly drained

is quite satisfactory for a poultry house. In ordinary cases a cement floor would be an unnecessary expense although some prefer cement floors on account of the with which they may be cleaned ad because they prevent rats from working in the hen-

With a dirt floor, as with any floor, With a dirt floor, as with any floor, it is essential that it be kept clean. It is well to have two or three inches of sand on top of the earth floor if be clay. This may be removed and be replaced at periods as seems necessary to keep the hen house clean and sanitary.

Mr. Bollert Replies to Mr. Carlyle (Concluded from Page 6)

prices than ever, both for pure breds and grades SOME SPLENDID AYRSHIRES

Some prices of the state of the that there are thousands of the 3,000-lbs.-a-year scrub kind throughout the country which could with profit to country which could with pront to their owners be replaced with Ayr-shires, and if Mr. Carlyle devoted his bright intelligence and energy in this direction and to ridding the breed of direction and to ridding the breed of those altogether too numerous short-teated tribe, he would receive more benefit and honor than in belittling the recognized and established merits of other breeds.

Holstein breeders have fearlessly set the pace in all directions, and have the pace in all directions, and have demonstrated that they have the best dairy cow in the world. She has been bred for hundreds of years for pro-duction and not for a fad.—H. Bol-lert, Oxford Co., Ont. INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE

(9)



SOLD SPOT CASH GUAR-ANTEE

CURES While Horses Work or Rest

International Gall Cure is a certain, sure, uick and infallible cure for Galls, Sore Nucka, ore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Ecels, to. Will not melt and dissolve from the anstc. Will not melt and dissorverrom the au-mal heat, but stays right where it is applied. Possessos extraordinary healing and soothing qualities. International Gail Cure is the qualities. qualities. International Gall Cure cleanest, most antiseptic, purest and be Cure on the market. We will refun money if it ever fails to cure. Keep a hand as it is almost a daily need on the ntiseptic, purest and best Ga arket. We will refund you

25c. and 50c. At all dealers. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT.

#### 160 ACRES of LAND

FOR THE

#### SETTLER

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

The soil is rich and productive and overed with valuable timber.
For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write

The Director of Colonization Department of Agriculture, **TORONTO** 



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS:
Any person who is the sole head of a
family, or any male over 18 years old,
may homestead a quarier section of availthem of them of them of them of them of them
appear in person at the Dominion Lands
appear in person at the Lands
appear in person at the Lands
appear in person at the Dominion Lands
appear in person at the Dominion Lands
appear in person at the WEST LAND REGULATIONS

#### **ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM**

FOR SALE-Good Cockerels. Single Comb Black Minoreas, S. C. White Leg-horns, Rose Comb Brown Leg horns and Rouen Ducks. Long Distance Phone.

J. H. RUTHERFORD

Box 62

Caledon East, Ont.



OR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

ARDWOOD ASHES—Best fertilizer in the George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont. OR SALE—Tron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen street, Montreal.

WO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

MUIR CO., LIMITED BRANTFORD - CANADA BRANCH OFFICE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

#### (10)FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



I. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Golumbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Frittin Golumbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Cuebes, Dairymen's Association Dairte, Quebes, Dairymen's Associations. The Canadian Hoistein, Arythree, and Jersey Gattle Breeders' Associations. The Canadia Canadia and Canadia Canadia a year. For all countries, except Ganadia and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two 2-8 REMITTAKES should be made by: Quebec, Dandian the Canadian sey Cattle Br

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

A. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a hange of address is ordered, both the ld 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 topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT The paid subscriptions to Farm Dairy exceeds 8,800. The actual circuit

Dairy exceeds 8,506. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies to the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies that are accepted at less than the rull subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation of one paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

#### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our action for the property of th adjust trifling differers and responsible

#### FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO. ONT.

#### BEWARE OF NEW WEEDS

In Pictou Co., N.S., the death of hundreds of cattle has been caused in past years by a disease brought on by eating "Stinking Willie" or "Ragwort," a weed that when first found in Nova Scotia was not regarded as serious. All of the "Stinking Willie" in Pictou and adjoining counties has been traced to a single plant that grew on the shores of Northumberland Straits, probably coming there from drift wood. Had that one weed been plucked by some observing farmer thousands of dollars would have been saved to the farmers of Pictou county.

We must recognize new weeds as a menace. Many of our worst weeds when first introduced were not re garded as serious because they were so few in number. On this point Mr. Glendinning recently in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy remarked: "I take even greater precautions to keep the farm free from ing the stand that it has are unnew weeds than in fighting the old ones already there. In the old weeds, we know what we have to cope with and we do with them the best we can. The new weeds may or may not become serious, but we are on the safe side and may save ourselves much future trouble by getting rid of them."

It is to our interest to view with suspicion any new weed that appears. We need to study the weed problem and keep clear of new weeds? Any weeds that may appear, and we know not their nature, should be sent to either the Dominion or Provincial Department of Agriculture, there to be identified for us. We are well advised to take no chances with any new weeds, since often a weed that has existed for years in one district without becoming a serious pest may soon be numbered with the most injurious in another section.

#### THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

That the farmers in the province of Quebec, particularly in the Frenchspeaking districts, are not as far advanced in their methods or generally as prosperous as their brother farmers in the English-speaking provinces, is a generally admitted fact. This condition is due to a number of causes, one of which is the fact that Quebec is without an independent agricultural press. There are three purely agricultural

papers published in Ontario by private companies and more than twice that number of semi-agricultural papers, each of which are accomplishing valuable work for the farmers among whom they circulate. Through these mediums the farmers of the province of Ontario are kept fully informed concerning the latest and most approved methods of agricultural prac-

In the province of Quebec the situation is utterly different. Only one agricultural publication is issued, and it is under the control of the provincial department of agriculture. This paper is issued only once a month, and naturally it contains nothing that is likely to reflect on the methods being followed by the department of agriculture, of which it is a part.

The complete nature of the control of the department of agriculture over this organ is shown by the fact that the printers have recently been instructed by the department to refuse to accept any advertisements from separator firms on the ground that the introduction of separators in the province will result in a lowering of the standard of quality of the butter manufactured in the creameries because the farmers who purchase the separators will be apt to neglect to give their cream proper care. What would the farmers of the province of Ontario think of it if the Ontario Government undertook to suppress any certain line of advertising such as separator advertising in the agricultural press of the province?

While we do not claim that the objects which have influenced the Que-Lee department of agriculture in tak-

worthy, still they are dangerous. Any procedure which tends to muzzle the press and withhold information from the public is despotic in nature and should be resisted. It is a noteworthy fact that a number of the best creameries in the province of Quebec, the butter from some of which has won the highest awards at our leading Canadian exhibitions, are creameries, the patrons of which are using separators. We refer particularly to such creameries as the Adams Creamery Co. of Adamsville, Que., and those controlled by A. Gerin, Coaticook, Que.; H. P. Roy, La Battkille, Que.; W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.; S. Vessot, Joliette, Que., and Wm. Copping, St. John, Que., as well as a number of others which might be mentioned.

Unfortunately there is little probability of there being any improvement in these respects as long as the Government controls the publication of the Journal of Agriculture. A private company could not expect to make a financial success publishing a paper in opposition to a government controlled publication. It is to be hoped that some of the leading agricultural authorities of the province of Quebec will realize the seriousness of the situation and the need for action, and that the way may be opened in the near future for the publication by private parties of modern agricultural publications that will compare favorably with those published in other provinces.

#### APPROPRIATE FREE NITROGEN

The fertilizing soil elements, other than three necessary to plant growth are found in our soils in such quantities that their application in the form of fertilizer is not required. Three elements, however- nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash-must be applied artificially to the soil before maximum and profitable crops may be secured. If purchased as commercial fertilizers, nitrogen will cost 18 to 22 cents a lb., potash four and a half to mits, and phosphoric acid, se Nitrogen, therefore, is mes as expensive as either of the other fertilizing elements.

A ton of timothy hay contains 25.2 lbs. of nitrogen. If, therefore, we harvest two tons of timothy hay from an acre, and market it, we have, thereby sold from the farm \$10.08 worth of nitrogen. If we sell timothy hay from 20 acres, we are sending away from the farm each year over \$200 worth of nitrogen.

If we are to maintain the fertility of our farms this nitrogen must be returned to the soil. This can be done by the purchase of commercial fertilizers. This is a common practice, but with nitrogen it is a wasteful practice, since this element is floating in the air.

Over every acre of our farms there s enough nitrogen to feed our crops for the next 1,000 years. Leguminous crops feed on this great store of nitrogen and appropriate for their use on the well managed farm each year nitrogen that, if bought, would the less early

cost hundreds of dollars. We nee not purchase nitrogen when legumin ous crops, such as clover and alfalia will collect it for nothing and yield valuable fodders at the same time

#### A LONE STAR-NOT SHINING

"Dear Sir i received your card say "ing my subscription was run or "will you cansell my name out as want your paper any longe don't see anything in to it only any man with common sence know without paing a dollar 'year to know. you please stop the farm and dairy send the amount due and i will send it to you.—A.T. Belleville, Ont."

'Belleville, Ont."
During the past three years sin publishing Farm and Dairy in it present form, we have received may hundreds of letters from appreciat readers congratulating us upon t many improvements that have beg made in Farm and Dairy, and con mending us for the interesting, tensely practical, and helpful page we are publishing, and which so app meets the needs of the average has working farmer throughout th Occasionally, and we as country. encouraged that it is only occasion ally, we receive letters of anoth nature, and one, a recent one, a have here quoted.

Happily, there are but few afflicte thus, and most farmers can profit from reading Farm and Dairy.

If you improve the appearance of your farm by painting your build ings, erecting a new wire fence alo the road, and making general is provements, thereby adding to t attractiveness of the whole neighbor hood, what happens? Why, ye taxes go up, of course! Hardly fai is it?

Boys generally need directing ma more than they do correcting. Whe they do wrong they should be should the right way, and never be punish for the blunders of ignorance. The first lessons should teach them if ways of right and wrong. They shou be carefully guided, not driven.

#### Not a "Boom" in Dairy Cattle

Breeders' Gazette High prices paid for a few of top animals of some of the da breeds need not discourage the farm from improving his working dairy the introduction of good blood. The is a world of it available on what calls a commercial basis. Mer means always have and always bid high for rare specimens. through competition they force for outstanding specimens of the breeds to what seem skyrocket he it is merely an evidence of their tention to possess the best available the furtherance of their ambition improvement in the breed hurtful "boom" impends in the da cattle world. The purchase at prices of animals whi distinguished among their kind not prevent the maker of milk fro securing improving blood on a wh

practical and economical basis.

The average dairy cow has a kn
way to travel before she attains th
standard of production which make her worth while as a provider of farmer's income. While men farmer's income. While wealth and liberal spirit are to raise the average at the top # higher, the farmer should labor me the less earnestly to raise the level

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Creamery

to suggest su \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

To Keep Cre

Picase tell me h fore it is deliver Should the cream before taking the s D., Shefford Co., Qu Cream delivered

every second or t cooled as soon as perature of 50 d that temperature the creamery. No be mixed with o eughly cooled. To An insulate ribed in Farm 4 will reduce the a and keep the crea perature

The proper time sample for testing has been poured f other or from the weighing can at th cream has set for it will be thicker top of the can thand the sample for cream in this con give an accurate to of the can.

Hand Separ A great deal of

hand ser easily avoided by of the machine. appears to be due t ledge that in oper machine a small er a big loss in efficie comes more sign actual loss of butte milk is determined

With these facts department of the ocate a few of the bring them togethe

thinking operator. The conclusions ures obtained are th many tests from leading makes of h One of the most sing the separator ing the bowl when loss is greater of machines than w

ever, unless a qua skim milk is run milk is out considerable will be lost. The of is to remove the bu lodged on the i and the spouts. Ti ter fat so lodging the construction of the temperature of when the milk is be or the bowl is some the milk, much cres these parts and will bowl is flushed with skim milk. Often to run a quart of wa rate in order to war necessary not to cause the casein to the machine to the considerable butter In determini not flushing nor wa tor the results were

basis of 5,000 pound the annual milk pr average dairy cow.

e need

gumis

alfalfs

1 yiel

me.

ING

-A.7

beg

ttle

#### nessessessessessessesses Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send con-iributions to this department, to ask ques-ions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion, address letters to Creamery Department.

#### geeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee To Keep Cream-Sampling

Please tell me how to keep cream be-fore it is delivered to the creamery? Should the cream be thoroughly stirred before taking the sample for testing?—N. D., Shefford Co., Que.

Cream delivered to the factory only Cream delivered to the factory only every second or third day should be cooled as soon as separated to a temperature of 50 degrees and held that temperature or 50 degrees and held that temperature until it is sont to the creamery. New cream should not be mixed with old until it is thoroughly cooled. To keep cream in first class condition, ice is almost necessary. An insulated tank such as that described in Farm and Dairy of May 4 will reduce the amount of ice needed will reduce the amount of ice needed will reduce the amount of ice needed in the condition of th 4 will reduce the amount of ice needed and keep the cream at an even temperature.

The proper time to take the cream sample for testing is when the cream has been poured from one can to annas seen poured from one can to another or from the patron's can to the weighing can at the creamery. When cream has set for only an hour or two it will be thicker and richer at the top of the can than at the bottom, and the sample for testing taken from cream in this condition would not give an accurate test for give an accurate test for the contents of the can.

#### Hand Separator Losses

A great deal of loss in the operation of hand separators might be easily avoided by a little better care of the machine. The great trouble appears to be due to the lack of knowledge that in operating a high speed machine a small error in care means a big loss in efficiency. This fact becomes more significant when the actual loss of butter fat in the skim milk is determined on a cash basis.

With these facts in mind the dairy department of the North Dakota Agricultural College undertook to ocate a few of the sources of loss and bring them together in a way to impress them upon the careless or unthinking operator. The conclusions reached and the fig-

ures obtained are the result of a great leading makes of hand separators.

One of the most common losses in sing the separator is due to not flushing the bowl when done separating. The loss is greater with some makes of machines than with others. Howskim milk is run through after the milk is out considerable butter fat will be lost. The object in doing this is to remove the butter fat that may lodged on the inside of the bowid the spouts. The amount of butbe bolged on the inside of the bowl, and the spouts. The amount of butler fat so lodging will depend upon the construction of the bowl, likewise the temperature of the milk. Often when the milk is below 90 degrees F., or the bowl is somewhat colder than the milk, much cream will adhere to these parts and will be lost unless the bowl is flushed with warm water or skim milk. Often it is a good plan to run a quart of warm water through the machine before starting to separate in order to warm the bowl. Care is necessary not to use scalding hot rate in order to warm the bowl. Care is necessary not to use scalding hot water for this purpose, as it may cause the case in to adhere and clog the machine to the extent of losing considerable butter fat in the skim milk. In determining the loss from not flushing nor washing the separator the results were formed as the control of the case tor the results were figured upon a basis of 5,000 pounds, which is about the annual milk production for an average dairy cow.

The following results were obtained: Bowl Bowl flushed, not flushed.

Average per cent butter fat lost in skim milk.. Pounds butter fat lost.. Loss for one cow at .25c .082 1.71

Loss for one cow at 25c per poind ........\$ 1.19.2 \$ .43 Value for 10 cows..... 1.82 4.30 It may be noted that the skim milk tested nearly double where the bowl was not flushed and represents a loss of 42 cours a west nor cow.

of 43 cents a year per cow.

WASHING THE BOWL

Another not uncommon practice that of washing the separator only once a day. When left unwashed from one milking to another much of the one mixing to another much of the sime dries on and adheres to the parts very tightly, causing the machine to clog, thus decreasing the efficiency, as the following figures indicate:

Washed. not washed.

Per cent hutter lost in

Per cent butter lost in for 10 cows...... 1.20

These results were obtained with new machines and the parts of the bowl being smooth did not collect very much dirt, but where the prac-tice of washing the Lowl but once a day is continued the parts become rusted and rough, so much more ma-terial will adhere. While the loss While the lo with a new machine is rather small. one must consider that the older the machine the greater the loss. It always pays to give any machine the very best of care, especially a high speed machine like the hand separa-tor and more especially the bowl which is the very important part.

#### Timely Hints to Patrons

Letters from the creamery man to his patrons, giving timely advice on the care of cream, are sure to result in better cream. The following is a copy of a letter sent to his patrons by a well-known creamery man in Eastern Ontario:

'To have the best quality of but To have the best quality of but-ter it is necessary to have a good qual-ity of cream. To produce a good quality of cream, it is necessary to use all possible care as to cleanliness,

use all possible care as to cleaniness, cooling and skimming a heavy cream. "Cream should test not less than 30 per cent, and I would prefer a 35 per cent, cream. By producing a heavy cream you have less cooling, less hauling, a better yield of butter of a better will be a simple per cent will be to the could be a simple per cent will be set on the ter quality, and more milk left on the farm for feeding purposes.

"My aim is to produce a quality of butter second to none in this province, and I ask your hearty cooperation. If you are not now sending a cream testing 30 per cent. or over, please try and do so

"Cool immediately after separating to as low a temperature as possible, and cover air-tight when cooled. This should produce a first-class quality of cream and place the product of our creamery second to none in our fair Dominion."

Whey Butter.— We get 1½ to two pounds of butter from 1,000 pounds of whey. We make 17 to 20 pounds of butter a day. Our factory is owned by stockholders, and the whey is kept at the factory. The butter is sold to the patrons for 20 butter is sold to the patrons for 20 cents a pound, and we consider that it is worth to us about \$400 a year. Where a good thick cream is taken, whey butter does not taste of the whey, and is just as good for use as the best creamer-made article.—A. H. Campbell, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Over ripe cream will often cause much curdy matter, in the butter. When we have this condition we stop churning just as soon as we dare and wash with two waters. The water will wash out the curdy matter and also some of the old rancid flavor.—L. A. Zufelt, Kingston, Ont.



# THE RIGHT OF WAL

in the bowl of the

e Laval

No confusion occurs between the cream and skimming currents.

There is a guarded channel for each, and yet any dilatory fat particles have full opportunity to join the cream current without disturbance in any way. Each has its full right of way entrance into, until discharged from the machine. That's why the skimming is so perfect.

GET A CATALOGUE

# THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

178-177 Williams St. MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

# WANTED 10,000

Readers of this paper to show Farm and Dairy to their friends, to their neighbors, to people they know, and who do not take Farm and Dairy.

Get one new subscriber to this, Your Favorite Home Paper, at our exceedingly low subscription of only \$1.00 a year, and A SPLENDID FOUNTAIN PEN LIKE THIS ONE

IS YOURS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST TO YOU, sent postpaid immediately on receipt of \$1.00 for a new subscription to Farm and Dairy.

Try how easy it is to get one new subscriber for us. Get the Boys or the Girls interested in this proposition. We have ONE OF THESE SPLENDID FOUNTAIN PENS FOR EACH ONE of them that gets us one new subscription.

Talk about our Special Features and the extras, Magazine Numbers, Illustrated Supplements, Special Articles, the Prize Farms' Competition, and the Practical Dollars-and-Cents valueand lots of it-that Farm and Dairy Gives.

Grasp this Opportunity! Allow the Boys and Girls to win some of the Farm and Dairy Premiums, which many others are getting and which are proving so satisfactory to them.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

#### Get a **SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator** IN THE FIRST PLACE

(12)

Write to us for "Junk Pile Pictures." They will show you how rapidly disk-filled and cheap cream separators are being discarded for Tubulars.

Others have paid good money to learn that disks are not needed in a modern separator, and that cheap machines lose their cost in cream the first year.

Why should you pay for the same experience? Why should you pay for the same experience? Sharples Dairy Tubulars are built in the only known way which overcomes the many parts and faults of others. Patented, Cannot be imitated. No disks. Twice the skimming force of others. Skim laster and vice as clean. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed for ever by the oldest separator concern ever by the oldest separator concern ever by the oldest separator concern the control of the cont

These are the reasons



#### PARAFFINE WAX

Pure Refined Paraffine Wax in 120 lb. dus proof packages. Oderless. Tasteless. Fre —168 Page Book—ail about olls and wax WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO., - PITTSBURCH, PA.
Independent Oil Refiners

4 CENTS PER LB.

### **FACTORY** MANAGER WANTED

preparation for all cleaning purposes in Cheese Factories and Creameries. Used at Dairy School Guelph and by the leading factorymen of Western Ont.

Write for prices to

#### R. A. TRELEAVEN

MOOREFIELD, - - ONT.

# Restessessessessessesses

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions on to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Thechees Maker D partment.

#### Large Loss from Green Cheese

"I believe that the immature condition in which much of our cheese has been put on the market has had

has been put on the market has had a great deal to do with the lower price that prevailed in England for Canadian cheese during the summer of 1910," said Mr. J. A. Ruddick in addressing the dairymen at Stratford last winter. "There have been very last winter." last winter. There have been very serious complaints on this score, es-pecially since the cheese have been going more directly into consump-

"With strange perverseness, we have shipped our cheese greener at the very time when they should have been more fully ripened.

"I believe the shipping of green cheese cost the cheese factory pat-rons of Canada nearly \$1,000,000 in of the injury to our reputation and the effect that it may have in the the effect that it may have in the future. I know all the arguments that are used to excuse the practice, most of which are unsound, and although there may be some temporary though there may be some temporary advantage in getting rid of cheese when only a few days old, we will reap the consequences of our folly in the end."

#### Cheese of Good Report R. W. Ward, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Peterboro Co. cheese in the season of 1910 and in former years has commanded a higher price than cheese sold at any other board in Ontario. Peterboro cheese would not have had such a reputation were the patrons of

factories in the county permitted to receive back the whey in the milk cans. At no factory in the county is this practice permitted.

The strong point of Peterboro cheese is its flavor. Buyers can come to the Peterboro board with the assurance of

getting good flavored cheese. Our practice of leaving the cheese in the factory two weeks before shipping has contributed to the good flavor, but the biggest reason of all is that whey

the digrest reason of an is that whey is never carried in milk cans.

I realize that the problem of taking care of this whey is a serious one. At most of the factories in the county, a great deal of it is wasted. We must have some system of feeding the whey at the factory or of giving to each patron an equitable share of this byproduct

DON'T RETURN WHEY IN CANS
I believe that pasteurization of
whey would pay in increased feeding;

TO SAY

REENFEE

but even with pasteurization, I would not advocate carrying whey home in the cans. Cheese makers are only human, and if steam were low there would be a tendency to under-pasteur-ize the whey, and bacteria and yeasts would develop and Lad flavors would be disseminated to all of the patrons

of the factory.

I do not see why cooperative piggeries, if located at sufficient distance from the factory to avoid odors, should not be successful. At the Zion factory, the patrons cooperate in feeding the the patrons cooperate in feeding the whey to pigs at the factory with good results. At the Pine Grove factory, Mr. Little, the maker, has bought the whey from the patrons and fed it to pigs with profit. If the cheese maker can profitably use the whey, surely the patrons can make equally profitable use of it by cooperative feeding. eding.

If we are to retain the reputation for our cheese we must keep away from the practice of returning whey in the milk cans.

#### Cheap and Satisfactory Milk House

A milk house of the better class, but A filk house of the better class, our nevertheless one that can be built at comparatively small cost by any far-mer of average mechanical ability, is mer of average mechanical ability, is that on the farm of Mr. W. J. Tel-ford, of Peterboro Co., Ont. An illus-tration showing this stand appeared on this page of Farm and Dairy last week. The walls are made of single ply boards, the roof is shingled. The milk is cooled in a water tank. Ice is last on warm Saturday night.

house is its facilities for ventilation. Large sliding doors on the back and front admit of a free draft of air when the wind is blowing in that direction. On either side is a slat direction. On either side is a siat arrangement similar to the grate in the door of a furnace. For a space of four feet the wall of the house is made of three inch slats nailed on three inches apart. Inside of this is a sliding door of three inch slats three inches and. By manying the door inches and. By manying the door inches and. By manying the door inches apart. By moving the door back three inches, the side can be made open. The main doors of the milk house may be closed and locked, and these slat doors be open and there be good ventilation and protection from cats and so forth.

"Since some of our neighbors," said Mr. Telford to an editor of Farm and

Dairy when at his place recently, "take no particular care of their milk and allow rain water to get into it on occasions when the rain falls, a milk house such as mine is not as good an investment as it otherwise good an investment as it otherwise would be. However, we have the sat-isfaction of delivering good milk and never having any returned."

Mr. Telford's farm is entered in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Com-petition this year.

#### Quality of Cool Cured Cheese J. H. Hutchison, Thunder Bay Dist .. Ont.

People do not appreciate the value of cheese as a food, in comparison with meats. At present prices, cheese is much the cheaper food of the two. Had the cheese sold on our local market have the cheese kets been of better quality, the con-sumption would be much greater.

The trouble in the past has been that cheese for local consumption has not been of uniform quality. The best of our cheese have been exported. Discarded cheese have been disposed locally.

Cool curing facilities in all of our factories will keep the quality of good cheese right and will keep cheese that would otherwise deteriorate in quality would otherwise deteriorate in quality from going wrong. When we get cheese of uniform quality such as would be produced in cool curing rooms, the consumption will increase accordingly. In order to create a large demand for dairy products, we

must produce a product of high and uniform quality.

In a factory in which I was at one time maker, cheese had to be shipped immediately to Montreal for cooling. A cool curing room in our tory would have meant an increas both quantity and quality of che The policy of Farm and Dairy in vocating the establishment of curing rooms in factories is a movthe right direction, and is to be on mended





Will raise water from the deepest well, or will bring it from a spring any distance from your house, and put it just where you can use it so put it just where you can use it so your barn, for whereng your gar-den, or for fighting fre.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE TO DAY AND LEARN HOW CHEAP-LY YOU CAN DO THIS.

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





and allows cows to feed in peace, make ore Milks and More Money for yolean, harmless liquid preparation, ed with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good with a sprayer well with a cost addition and saves five times its cost addition.

#### TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to your address 1.2 sallon can of COW-EASE, and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, \$1,50.

CARPENTER MORTON CO.

#### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER WANTED.—A good working forematake charge of a stable of 150 cows tane charge of a stable of 180 cows nust be compotent, and have had experience in balanced ration feeding. Also, two good milkers required; good wages to the right kind of men.—Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal West, Que.

GOOD . CREAMERY .FOR. SALE whole year Reasonable price. Box D, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

BEYC become become selves .-

home, "it seemed got your letter. I come to Manitoba, man, John, he wa being a consumpti Bill just a week "Wus he dead 'Dead?'' Aunt K

UNT KATE f

A Watson hon tion of W

had all his previo subject of courtes; ously upset by the

talked to him who

"You see, John said to her broth

I should say he was "My, I'm glac claimed. Aunt Kate dema tion for his gladnes "I guess he's gl you could come and Mary said. Mary w
"'Taint that," Bu
"I am glad my Ur
cos it would be an

her to bury him if Mrs| Shenstone s and looked anxion brother's family. "John," she said, wise, are they?"

"Oh, I guess so cheerfully, "as far as anyway."

At supper she was ioned chair and the that had no crack. S pass with her hand s pass with her hand a thing under the ed, and it was only the Danny, sitting beside what had happened, not believe what he leaning out of his searchingly into his a "Sho's study or

"She's stuck out ied. "I saw her." Pearlie endeavored but Mrs. Shenstone v embarrassed. "You said to Mrs. Watsor them when I go our good to chew with. comething wrong with never could chew they were mother—and I guess they comade right in the first Patsey, who was a second table, came are leading to the second table, came are leading table, came are leading

look at them. them's the kind to be said to Tommy, who f the unemployed: them out if they ache ache as much as they

# THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO



TILL save your hay and decrease your grain bills, you will produce more milk at less expense and with less labor, built from lumber thoroughly treated with specially prepared wood preservative. Free catalogue on application.

The Oldest Company in Canada Building Siles







BEYOND all wealth, honor, or even health, is the attachment we form to noble souls, because to become one with the good, generous and true, is to become in a measure good, generous and true ourselves. - Thomas Arnold.

#### The Second Chance (Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

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

A UNT KATE found her way to the Watson home under the direction of Wilford Ducker, who Mrs. Shenstone was a woman of had all his previous training on the subject of courtesy to strangers seriously upset by the way Jimmy Watson to him when they met a few days afterward

"You see, John," Mrs. Shenstone said to her brother when he came home, "it seemed so lucky when I get your letter. I always did want to come to Manitoba, but Bill, that's my man, John, he was a sort of a tie, being a consumptive; but I buried Bill just a week before I got your letter." "Did you get yer black dress then?" "Mary asked, before Pearl could get letter."

"Wus he dead?" Bugsey asked

'Dead?'' Aunt Kate gasped. "Well, I should say he was."
"My, I'm glad!" Bugsey ex-

Aunt Kate demanded an explana-

tion for his gladness.
"I guess he's glad, because then you could come and see us, Auntie,"

you could come and see us. Auntie." Mary said. Mary was a diplomat.
"Tsint that." Bugsey said frankly. "I am glad my Uncle Bill is dead, cos it would be an awful thing for her to bury him if he wam't!"
Mrs Shenstone sat down quickly and looked auxiously around her brother's family.
"John." she said, "they're all right wise, are they?"
"Oh. I guess so," he answered"

"Oh, I guess so," he answered cheerfully, "as far as we can tell yet,

At supper she was given the cush-ioned chair and the cup and saucer that had no crack. She made a quick pass with her hand and slipped something under the edge of her plate, and it was only the keen eyes of Danny, sitting beside her, that saw what had happened, and even he did not believe what he had seen until, leaning out of his chair, he looked searchingly into his aunt's face.

's stuck out her teeth!" he Pearlie endeavored to quiet Danny, but Mrs. Shenstone was by no means embarrassed. "You see, Jane," she embarrassed. "You see, Jane," she said to Mrs. Watson. "I just wear them when I go out. They're real good-lookin' teeth, but they're no good to chew with. There must be

good to chew with. There must be something wrong with them. Mother never could chew with them, either—they were roother's, you know—and I guess they couldn't ha' been made richt in the first place."
Patsey, who was waiting for the second table, came around and had a look as them.

Them's the kind to have, you bet," he said to Tommy, who was also one of the unemployed: "she can take them out if they ache, and let them ache as much as they've a mind to."

Mrs. Shenstone was a woman of uncertain age, and was of that variety of people who look as old when they are twenty-five as they will ever look. She was dressed in rusty mourning. was dressed in rusty mourning, which did not escape the sharp eyes

weren't you, Auntie?" asked Tommy Watson and Pearl apologized

as best they could for Tommy.
"That's all right now, Jane," Mrs.
Shenstone said, chuckling toothlessly; Shenstone said, chuckling toothlessly; "youngsters will out with such things, Youngsters will out with such things, and, now since you've asked me, and, now since you've asked me, Tommy, I am not what you'd call real glad, though I am glad poor Bil's gone where there ain't no consumption; but I miss him every minute. You see, he's been with me sitting that his chair for the last four years as I sat beside him sewin., and he was great company, Bill was, for all he I sat beside him seein., and he was great company, Bill was, for all he was so sick; for he had great specific, and could argue somethim surprisin and grand. 'You're words he was so shall be something to the said. I never was no hand to make a big palaver, so just as soon as the funeral was over I went right on with my sewin' and finished up everything I had in the house, for I needed the money to pay the expenses; and, besides, I made the first payment on the stone—it's a lovely one, John, cost besides, I made the first payment on the stone—it's a lovely one, John, cost me \$300. but I don't mind that. I just wish Bill could see it. I often wish now I had set it up before he went, it would ha' pleased him so. with now I had set it up before he went, it would hav pleased him so. Bill was real fond of a nice grave—that is, fixed up nice—he took such an interest in the sweet alysaum we had grown, in the garden, and he showed me just how he wanted it put on the grave. He wanted a horse-shoe of it acrost the grave with B.S. shoe of it lacrost the green, shoe of its lacrost the green, inside, made of pansies. You see, B.S. stands for Bill Shenstone,

"Whon did you say Uncle Bill Blacksmith! "He was a real proud man, yer diele?" Jinny asked.

"Just four weeks to-morrow," she Uncle Bill was, and him just a laborate description of Bill's last hours.

"Did you gee yer black dress then?" Mary asked before Pearl could get her nudged before Pearl could get her nudged in gleenee.

"No. I didn's "Aunt Kate answerden, not at all cipleased with the question, as Pearl was a fraid she "Well, he couldn't see the patch, might be. "I got this dress quite a could he, auntie?" Jimmy asked,

Studying Bees at the Ontario Agricultural College

Bee-keeping is a business admirably suited for women who desire an interesting occupation and one with satisfactory profits. The many elements to success with bees must be studied before one can hope to make them do their best.

I went into black when while agone. I went into black when making a shrewd guess at the locamother died, and I'ven never seen fit too lay it off. Folks would say to me: 'Oh, Mrs. Shenstone, do lay off your mournin'.' but I always said: 'Mother's still dead, isn't she? Well, then, I'll stick to my crape,' says I; and besides. I knew all along that Bill mad besides. I knew all along that Bill mad desired. and besides. I knew all along that Bill was goin's sooner or later. He shought sometimes that he was gottin' better; but, land! you couldn't fool me, him coughin' that dreadful, hollow cough and never able to get under it, and I knew I was safe in stickin' to the black. I kept the veil and the black gloves and all laid away. They say keep a thing for seven years and you'll find a use for it, if you've any luck at all. I kept mine just six years, and you see, they did come in good at last." Her want plant." Her was gotten in good at last." I guess you were good and glad, "I guess you were good and glad," "I guess you were good and glad, "I guess you were good and glad, "I key gotten good and glad," "I guess you were good and glad, "I guess you were good and glad," "I guess you were good and glad, "I guess you were good and glad, "I guess you were good and glad," "I guess you were good and glad, "I guess you were good and glad," "I guess you were good and

making a shrewd guess at the loca- | with John

Mrs. Shenstone did not at once reply, and the children were afraid that

(13)

There's a city like a bride,
Just beyond the swellin' tide.
He always said that would be heaven
for him 'thout no harp or big procession, and I am sure Bill would never sion, and I am sure bill would never hear to a crown or such as that. Bill was a terrible quiet man, but a bet-ter-natured man never lived. So I was a terriore quiet man, but a bet-ter-natured man never lived. So I think, Tommy, your Uncle Bill is ploughin' down on the lower eighty, where maybe the marsh marigolds and outtercups bloom all the year around there's a hymn that says somethin' about everlasting spring abides and never witherin' flowers, so I take it from that that the ploughin' is good all the year around, and that'll just suit Bill."

When the meal was over, Aunt Katie compleaently patted her teeth back into place. "I like no one to see me without hen," the like no one without hen," the like no one without hen, and the like her before a stranger in for a meal. Now, Jane, let's git the children to bed. Mary and Pearl, you do the dishes. Hustle, you young lads, git off your boots now and scoot for bed. I never could hear the clatter of children. Come When the meal was now and scoot for bed. I never bear the clatter of children. Come here, and I'll loosen your laces'—this to Bugsey, who sat staring at her very intently. "What's wrong this to Buggey, who sat staring at the very intently. "What's wrong with you?" she exclaimed, struck by the intent look on his face. "Tm just thindin". Buggey an-swered, without in." Buggey an-swered, without in." Buggey an-swered without emoving his eyes from the knothele or the door. "And what are you thinkin?" she demanded curiously. "Tm just kinkin! how happy my Uncle Bill must be up there. "Doughin" without any one to bother him."

Mrs. Shenstone turned to her bro-ther and shook her head gravely: "Mind you, John," she said, "you'll have to watch you lad—he's a deep one."

Aunt Kate had only been a few days visiting at her brother John's when the children decided that something

would have to be done. Aunt was not an unmixed bless

ing, they thought.

"She's got all cluttered up with bad habits, not havin' no family of her own to raise," Pearl said. "She wouldn't jump up and screech every time the door slams if she'd been as used to noises as Ma is, and this talk about her nerves bein' all unstrung is just plain silly—and as for her not sleepin' at nights, she sleeps as sound as any of us. She says she hears every strike of the clock all night long, and she thinks she does; but she doesn't, I know. Anyway, I'm afraid Ma will get to be like her if we don't get her stopped''

stopped."
"Ma backed her up to-day when she said my face was dirty just after I had washed it, so she did," Mary said with a grieved air.

Nearly every one of them had

some special grievance against Aunt Kate.

"Let's make her sign a Char"Tommy said, "like the z did The idea became immensely popu-

lar.
"She won't sign it," said Bugsey,

"Sne won't sign we the pession state of the pession are to not," said Jimmy "Let her dare to not," said Jimmy gravely, "and she shall know that the people are the king."
Pearl said that it would do no harm to draw up the paper anyway, harm to draw up the paper anyway, so a large sheet of brown paper was found, and Pearl spread it on the floor. Mrs. Watson and Aunt Kate had gone downtown, so every person felt at liberty to speak freely. Pearl wasn't sure of the heading and so wrote.

Wrs. Kate Shenstone
Please take notice of these things,
and remember them to do them, and
much good will follow here and hereafter. (Continued Next Week.)

them back and we will refund your

like them send

meney in full.

Try us once and do it now.

EATON MAIL

THE

TRY

1

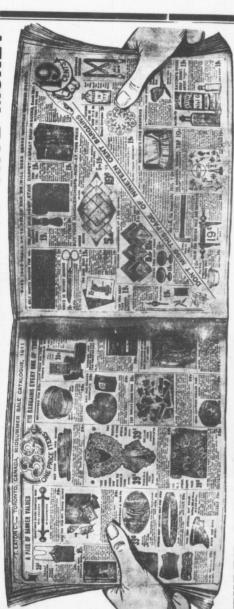
ORDER SERVICE. WILL PLEASE

YOU

Send us your order-

which we are placing before you.

# NDREDS OF OPPORTUNITIES TO SAVE MONE



# MIDSUMMER SALE THREE STRIKING FEATURES OF OUR

LTHOUGH the prices quoted in our Sale Catalogue are wonderfully low, nevertheless the quality of the goods has in no way been sacrificed to make the price. We have bought in enormous quantities, we are selling in enormous Every item is something which every household is either needing at present or soon will be. Buy now either for present or future needs. It will pay you to do so. quantities, and to create two months of hustling business, we have reduced our already low margin of profit. opportunity for you to save money, but no previous ever held by T. EATON Comes has equalled this YOU MUST SEE THE GOODS and examine OUR July and August Sale has always been a grand We never listed values before which were quite as Sale Catalogue We are not over-estimating them: in fact, good as those contained in the 24 pages of our Midsummer

fact, they are the lowest ever quoted on simila

OUR prices are low-they are exceptionally

LOW PRICES

QUALITY

SUPERIOR

UNUSUAL VALUES

This Sale has already

proved a great boon for thousands of shrewd buyers who are ever anxious to make a dollar reach the limit of MONEY SAVED IS MONEY GAINED, the time to take advantage of the wonderful values when the goods arrive look them over-if you don't

purchasing power.

T. EATON Com

goods by

JULY AND AUGUST SALE IS FREE FOR THE ASKING E TO-DAY CATALOGUE WRITE

them to appreciate the phenomenal opportunities to save

we cannot do them justice by describing them.

Sale

received a copy of our Catalogue, write for one immediately. We are not exaggerating the merits of this Sale. would be folly for us to do so, since our Guarantee allows you to return any article with which you are dis-

placing before you.

money, which we are

not It

If you have

and this Sale is your opportunity to save. Now is

CLIMITED EATON .

REMEMBER OUR GUARANTEE YOUR MONEY BACK

money back in full.

satisfied and get your

"SATISFACTION

The Upw
How to
No.
And take the had the sword of the word of God: I all prayer and st
Spirit, and watchiall perseverance 6: 17, 18.
Our text this we are to fight in the b

July 27, 1911

ut text this were to fight in the bis constantly to and to which e in previous thave the he means that we in God's property of the second of the spirit, which is the second of the second of the second of the second of the spirit, and the second of the se must This trust from tory lives. of the We little

TORONTO - SIAN

ful antagonists. It spirits we are oppoself. How necessa that we shall know sword of the Spirit, of God.

Satan has studied knows our strong an ter even than we knows, for instance

20

KVICE.

AS

0

#### the use tempting a naturally sweet-The Upward Look How to Fight

And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit; which is the word of God: Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance 6: 17, 18, .- Ephesians

Our text this week explains how we Out text this week explains now we are to fight in the battle of the sprits, that is constantly taking place in our lives, and to which reference has been made in previous issues. First, we must have the helmet of salvation. This means that we must accept and This means that we must accept and trust in God's promise to save us from our sins and to give us the victory over the evil impulses in our lines. Then we must take the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. We all know that a sword is of very little use to a soldier if he does not know how to use it. Ignorance of how use one's weapons means certain defeat when confronted by more skil-ful antagonists. In this fight of the spirits we are opposed by Satan himspirits we are opposed by Satan nim-self. How necessary it is, therefore that we shall know how to use the sword of the Spirit, which is the word

Satan has studied each one of us. He knows our strong and weak points better even than we do ourselves. He knows, for instance, that there is little use tempting a naturally sweet-tempered woman or man into giving way to sudden outbursts of ill-temper, or of striving to lead a homely girl or boy to become conceited over their good looks. Instead, he endeavors to lead them to sin by whispering to them those things which their own intelligence leads them to believe are them those things which their own intelligence leads them to believe are true. To the discouraged man or wo-man he whispers thoughts of failure and ruin, and thus encourages them and ruin, and thus encourages them to lose faith and to cease from further effort. When success crowns one's efforts he suggests thoughts that lead us to take all the credit to ourselves, and thus results in our becoming full of the spirit of pride that is not pleasing in the sight of God.

ing in the sight of God.

When we have ill tempers or a ten dency to magnify slights he readily finds means of leading others whom we meet to say and do those things we meet to say and go those things which quickly call out all our worst impulses and cause us to say things or harbor thoughts that are sinful and thus give him the victory, for which

he is ever seeking. How then are we to fight him? By using the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. In other words, we must study God's word to learn all nust study God's word to learn all that we can about the nature of our antagonist and how he can best be foiled. There has never been noutstanding strong Christian harder yet who has not been a deep, undent of the Bible. Careful, prayerful reading of the Scriptures will soon direct us along the paths of victory and day by day, slowly it may be, but none the less surely and steadily, we will find

ourselves increasing in power to foil the Evil One. Soon we will be quick to recognize him, no matter in what disguise he may present himself, and we will thrust at him so energetically with the sword of the Spirit that he will son retire in confusion.

will soon retire in confusion. How are we to do this? By meditating on God's word and believing in it. Then when Satan whispers gloomy, discouraging thoughts there kloomy, discouraging thoughts there quickly rise in our minds such assurances as those contained in II. Peter 1.7: I. John 4:18, and in Philippians 4:13. When pride prompts us to become puffed up and leads us to talk or brag about ourselves, we remember the warning given in Galatians 6:3, John 7:18, or I. Peter 5:5. If resembled in the property of sentment fills our hearts we do not for get that we have been taught to pray get that we nave been taught to pray "Forgive us our trespasses as we for-vive those that trespass against us." We remember also what we have been told in St. Matthew 5:44, as well as the glorious promise and the fearful warning contained in St. Matthew 6:144, and 15. Should cross words covered. and 15. Should cross words constant and 10. Should cross words constantly spring to our lips we remember the admonition given in Psalm 34: 13, the warning in St. Matthew 12:36 and 37, and the test of our religion that is furnished by St. James 1:28.

The use of God's word in this way will give us the wicers conserved.

#### Training the Child

I have had a large and varied ex-perience in dealing with children, perience in dealing with children, both as a teacher and as a mother. Two rules which I have followed closely have been of inestimable value to me. The first, some advice given closely have been of inestimable value to me. The first, some advice given to me by an old gentleman who had been a teacher in the part of the nineteenth century, "Be very careful what command the part of the p

realizes that he deserves and leeds as a direct consequence of his actions is always more effectual than one he feels is an irju tice to him. Vice versa, the same system should be car-read, the same system should be car-read, the same system should be car-good conduct. If he is angry let him stay by himself until he is in a proper state of mind to associate with other state of mind to associate with other state of mind to associate with other people. If his behaviour away from home has not been satisfactory, debar him from going anywhere "until he him from going anywhere "until he is sure that he can be a little gentleis sure that he can be a little gentle-man of whom his mother may be proud." On the other hand, if his manners are pleasing allow him some special privilege, "because you were so proud of him the last time he ac-companied you," etc.

A child thus dealt with comes to appreciate the fairness of those who control him and realizes that he him-self is responsible for the privileges granted or denied him.—M.B.C., in Harper's Bazaar.



May be the dough had forgotten

Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again-

To rise nevermore.

Twas weak flour, of course,

Meaning weak in gluten.

But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually

With that glutinous strength which compels

it to rise to your surprised delight.

Stays risen too.

Being coherent, elastic.

And the dough feels springy under your hand. Squeaks and cracks as you work it.

Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.

Note the wonderful smooth texture soft-velvety.

Great is the bread born of such dough-

Your dough!

Try this good flour.

Not Bleached



Not Blended

July 27, 1911.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* OUR HOME CLUB aeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee

(16)

We welcome a new member to the Home Club—" Another Hired Man." His first contribution is a most interesting one.-Editor.

#### Another Hired Man

I wonder where "The Hired Man' has disappeared to. It is almost It is almost a has disappeared to. It is almost a year since we heard from him now. As I do not think that the Home Club, particularly in a farm journal, can be complete without a hired man, beg leave to join your circle as

"Another Hired Man."

But where did the first hired man go to? I had let of sympathy for him as the conditions of which he so often complained are so that he so often complained are of the hired men are continually meeting with I guess he must have drifted off to the city and got a steady job. I do not blame him either Of course my boss is extra well pleased to keep me now that it is warm weather and there is enough work to keep half a dozen like us busy. I suppose, however, when it us busy. I suppose, however, when it begins to get cold, the season when a man really needs a good warm home, that he will find that he can milk his own cows, feed his own pigs, get in his own wood and then "Another Hired Man" can shift for himself. Well if he does I am going to the city

I was much pleased with that long article from a hired man that ap-

#### CAPABLE **OLD COUNTRY** DOMESTICS

Arriving Aug. 5th. Aug. 19th, Sept. 3rd, and weekly after. Apply now The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville Street, Toronto Ont.

#### A NEW CREATION WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER The Only New unabridged dic-

tionary in many years.

Contains the pith and essence of an authoritative library.

Covers every field of knowl. edge. An Encyclopedia in a single book.

The Only Dictionary with the New Divided Page.
400,000 Words. 2700 Pages.

6000 Illustrations. Cost nearly half a million dollars.

Let us tell you about this most remarkable single volume.



peared in Farm and Dairy, April 20th. He evidently has been up against the real thing and I see that he too has now got a steady job in the city. Like him I believe that there is no place like the country either to work in or live in if conditions were made a little more livable. Give us a steady job, a chance to live as social beings would like to live and there will be no more labor problems there will be no more labor problems to grumble about. I suppose some time next spring when I am working in town at a good steady job of eight hours a day and getting more pay than I do here, that my boss will be grumbling about the scarcity of labor aim summer of course. in summer of course.

I have enjoyed the Home Club let-

ters very much as well as the other information that is found in Farm and Dairy. I believe I get more good out of Farm and Dairy than my bose does.

—"Another Hired Man." ...

#### What Babies Would Say

Dr. Shirreff, medical health officer of Ottawa, is sending the following circular to every home or institution in the city where a birth occurs. It represents what the baby would say if it could talk, and is as follows:

1. Please let me sleep in a cot to

myself and keep my nursery window open.

od meant you to) till I am nine months old.

3. Please feed me regularly, let me sleep all I want, and don't stick pins into my clothes, and then I promise not to cry. Please scald or sterilize Dairy

Milk before giving it to me to drink, and remember to cleanse and scald my bottle every time I use it.

my bottle every time I use it.

5. Please don't give me artificial foods unless ordered by Doctor, or scraps of anything left over by the "grown-ups," or I am afraid I shall "grown-ups," be very ill.

6. Please let me have loose clothes, as I love to move my arms and kick

my legs quite a lot.

7. Please give me a bath every day, and let me splash about as much as I

like. 8. Please let me out in the open-air all you can. I love to sleep out in my "Pram."

air air you, sair, in my "Pram."

9. Please don't let lots of stupid "grown-ups" kiss and dandle me; it makes me so cross. All I want is to nurse my Golliwog and "play bears"

144. Daidy.

10. Please give me lots of fun with other little boys and girls; when I am bigger tell me all the things every boy and girl should know, and don't let me hear about them first from horrid big boys and girls whom I am sure to meet some time soon.—Signed, Bobby,

#### Do You Wash Ciothes?

now about he CONNOR BALL BEAR NG WASH ING WASH-ER, the mach-ine which is built for ser-vice, comfort and conven-

ence. The large The roomy washer without any post or obstruction in the tub to tear the clothes and take up the

Runs on Ball Bearings Satisfaction guaranteed. Wash-day looks like other days if you use a Connor Ball Bearing Washer.

Free descriptive booklet for the asking.

J. H. Connor & Son Ltd. OTTAWA, ONT.

#### Not Your Own Face

"My boy," said a wise father who knew how to play and be a "chum" with his twelve-year-old lad, "my boy you do not own your own face." The boy looked puzzled. He had come to the breakfast table with a frowning, clouded countenance, and had started moodily to eat his food. Everybody felt the shadow of his ill spirits, evi-dent in his looks. His father's unex-pected words brought him back to dent in his looks. His father's unexpected words brought him back to life, and he looked up with a half-guilty expression, but did not understand what was meant. "You do not own your face," his father repeated. "Do not forget that it belongs to other people. They, not you, have to compel them to ou have no right to compel them to ou have no right to compel them." As sour, gloomy and erabbed face," at a sour, gloomy and erabbed face," at a and crabbed face."

#### As a Pearl of Great Price

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. it in the right tone.

it in the right tone.

One must start in youth, and be on
the watch night and day, at work and
play, to get and keep a voice that
shall speak at all times the thoughts
of a kind heart. It is often in youth
that one gets a voice or tone that is
sharp, and which sticks to him
through life and stires ill will used. sharp, and which sticks to nim through life, and stirs up ill-will and griefs, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet loys of home. Watch it day griefs, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day, as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines.

# THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. A Peterboro, Ont.

#### PEANUT-BUTTER

Shell and grind freshly roasted peanuts, grind to a powder, mix to a smooth paste with one half as much butter as peanuts.

#### GINGER CRISPS

GNORR CRISPS
Two cupfuls of good molasses, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, one tablespoonful of soda, and just as little boiling water as will discuss the cup of the cup colve the soda. Do not mix hard, roll thin, and bak, in a quick oven.

CRACKER-JACK Two cupfuls of granulated sugar. Melt over fire till it forms a dark syrup. Add two generous tablespoonfuls of butter and the same of molasses. Let boil and pour over freshly-popped corn. Stir.

Cook a quart of shelled fresh lima beans as usual, by boiling in salted water. Do not add butter When water. Do not add butter when done, drain the beans and chill them. Peel and cut into very small dice, two crisp, tart summer apples, and chop fine two sweet, green bell peppers, from which the seeds and ribs have been removed. Mix all together with mayonnaise dressing flavored with mayonnaise dressing flavored with tarragon vinegar and a few drops of onion juice and arrange on lettuce.

SALAD OF NUTS AND GREEN PEAS SALAD OF NUTS AND GREEN PEAS
A delicious salad may be made by
combining green peas and English
walnuts in the proportion of twothirds peas to one-third nuts and mixing with mayonnaise dressing. Serve
on lettuce. If tomatoes are in season,
slice small ones and arrange around
the salad inside the lettuce.

#### Receeseseseseses

The Sewing Room Pattern 10 cente cach. Order by a mumber and size. If for children give age; for adults, give but man a give age; for adults, and waist incurre to the haddren all orders to the Pattern.



FANCY WAIST, 6958. FANCY WAINT, 2928.

The waist that gives long and stead lines is becoming to a great many wone there is a mode! that combines the feature with kimono sleeves and which as feature with kimono sleeves and which as For a woman of the medium results of the state of the % yard of arrows trated.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 2 40, and 42 inch bust measure.



FANCY TUCKED BLOUSE, 6991

The blouse that is trimmed to give Ane blouse that is trimmed to give a bolero suggestion is one of the very ner ones, exceedingly smart and very ge-erally becoming. This one can be made of one material throughout or of two ma-terials. terials

terials.

For the medium size will be needed 2.3-8 yards of material 27 inches with 15-8 yards 36 or 1.3-8 yards 44 with 14 yard of lace to trim as illustrated. This pattern is cut in sizes for a 34. 3-8, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

#### ... CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS

Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of pu-terns. Order by number and size only

Patterns that are beginning is wear out can be saved by taking some cheap cambric of light gro-wash and starch slightly, irre-carefully and cut from it the pattern you desire to keep.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PRINCE EDW KINGS CO.,

KINGS CO.
CABDIGAN BRID: Is
keeps hot and dry.
Debever now and again
e in full swing, not
be in full swing, not
consistent in doing rairly
sason. Joint worm;
candy. Prospects for
rounding the bugs are
cent is 30c as 1b are
cent in 30c as 1b are
cent in 30c as 1b are
cent in 40c as 1b
cross are very bare a
good price. Horses ;
day are beinging fan
dare bringing fan
dare bringing fan
dare bringing fan
durent start of the control of the control
of the control of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the con

OUFR BROME CO ABERCORN, July 15. cellent all along this

CHATEAUGUAY CHATEAUGUAY
ROWICK STA. July
sill yield on an avera
q quarter to the acre,
we there is no clover
the new meadows the
of clover; if the dry
insued there would h
rass, as the meadows
with the intense droug
ve had a splendid fa
th, and again on t
toing to bring on the
J. B.

CHAMPLAIN ST PROSPER, Que, of hay will average aboons to the acre. The sell. Pastures will fu

EASTERN O

GLENGARRY of GLENGARRY of WILLIAMSTOWN, Juleod. There will be a size by reason of the elover. To 2 greaceding of clover has be fet de drought. There afficient pasture for co sufficient pasture for cc

ST. ELMO., July 18,suffered by the contincausing a too rapid rifew farmers are througcrop, but of fine qualiis not so good, being o
are very dry. Corn looks
yesterday's rain will
tion.—W. E. McK.

CARLETON C SOUTH MARCH, July is excellent; will yield f an acre. All other crop and have appearance o We have the best hay years past.—J.A.

METCALFE, July 19.— thout one and one-half ome places two tons to was not killed last wint rood; it never showed ng on very good,
Potatoes are im
ng fine and fresh.—

LANARK CO. LANARK, July 15.-Webundance; the new seed

LENNOX CO., ODESSA, July 12.—Hay crop; will not average acre. Pasture is all dr will soon have to comm make fodder scarce

LEEDS CO.. LEEDS CO.,
Lombardy, July 19.—Hr
the average. Farmers en
ver in a few new mead
by frost last winter. P
good as at corresponding
soving to excessive heat
milk delivered at cheese
that there is still very fa
crop looks well.—J. R.

NORTHUMBERLAND CASTLETON, July 17.-wer a ton to the acre. thortage of fall pasture. affected new seeding late oats have suffered some cases farmers has stock on them. Corn as stock on them. Corn as well, Turnips did not co some cases have been re showers are having good 2001

n

#### ..... FARM AND DAIRY CROP REPORTS -OUR FARMERS' CLUB-

\* PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINSS CO., P. E. (ARDIGAN BRIDGE, July 19—Weather seeps both and dry. We only an odd above now and again. Haying will soon be in full swing, not much out yet; the in full swing, not much out yet; the in the same of the same

OUFBEC

BROME CO., QUE,
ABERCORN, July 15.—The hay crop is excellent all along this valley. All other crops are good.—F.F.F.

CHATEAUGUAY CO., QUE. IOWICK STA. July 18.—The meadows IOWICK STA. July 18.—The meadows IOWICK STA. July 18.—The meadows there is no clover whatever, but on the low meadows there was a fair cut of the state of

CHAMPLAIN CO., QUE. ST PROSPER, Que., July 9.—The yield of bay will average about one and a half one to the acre. The harvest promises rell. Pastures will furnish abundance.—

D. T.

#### EASTERN ONTARIO

GLENGARRY CO., ONT.

GLENGARRY CO., ONT.
WILLIAMSTOWN, July 20.—Hay crop is
need. There will be a shortage of pasneed there will be a shortage of pasneed the clover. To a great extent the new
the clover. To a great extent the new
of the drought. There will need to condifficient pasture for cows.—G.

silliciant pasture for cows.—G. A. W.
ST. ELMO, July 18.—This section has siftered by the continued dry weather, causing a too rapid ripening of hay A few farmers are through, having a light toop, but of fine quality. Late cut hay is not so good, being over-ripe. Pastures are very dry. Coro looks remarkably well; seleriday's rain will relieve the situation.—W. S. McM.

CARLETON CO., ONT.

SOUTH MARCH, July 20.—The hay crop is excellent; will yield from 1½ to 2½ tons an acre. All other crops are looking well and have appearance of a bumper crop, we have the beat hay crop for many years past.—J.A.

METCALFE, July 19—Hay crop is good, bout one and one-half tons to acre and ome places two tons to the acre. Clover was not killed last winter. Grain is also cod: it never showed better. Oorn is sming on very good, but had a poor last. Potatoes are improving and are on very good, but had a poor Potatoes are improving and are fine and fresh.—W. C. C.

LANARK CO., ONT.

LANARK. July 15.-We have hay in bundance; the new seeded clover is good. LENNOX CO., ONT.

DESSA, July 12.—Hay is rather a light crop; will not average over a ton an acre. Pasture is all dried up. Feeding will soon have to commence, which will make fodder scarce before spring.—

LEEDS CO., ONT.

LEEDS CO. ONT.

Lombardy, July 19—Hay crop is above the average. Farmers can't grumble. Clover in a few new meadows was injured by frost last winter. Pasture is not so good as at corresponding date last year, owing to excessive heat lately, but the milk delivered at cheese factories shows that there is still very fair pasture. Grain crop looks well.—J. R.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT. NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.
ACSTLETON, July 17.—Hay will yield
over a ton to the acres. There will be a
bentage of fail pasture. Drought has
late cats have suffered very much, in
some cases farmers have turned their
tiotch on them. Corn and potatoes look
sell Turning did not come well, and in
some cases have been resown. Favorable
howers are having good effect.—J.M. stock on them.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

SUNDERLAND, July 18.—The hay crop will average one ton an acre. There will be sufficient pasture for stock. The new seeding of clover will be a fairly good catch. The grain looks well-good crops of oats and corn, with pleuty of straw, but peas are a failure generally I figure will be worth here \$15 to \$50 a ton not month.—2.8, 84.J.

HARTLEY, July 17.—Haying is nearly over, the crors was eller jilligh in most places, but was seller jilligh in most places, but was seller jilligh in most places, but was not killed, and is ripening very is was not killed, and is ripening very some of it is ent and promises to five some of its ent and promises to five some of the ent and promises to have a some of the ent and promises to have some of the ent and promises to have some of the ent and promises to have some of the entire that and promises to have some of the entire that and promises the entire that VICTORIA CO., ONT.

Woodbridge, July 18.—Hay crop is very poor—not over half crop. Recent rains have greatly helped fall pasture.—A. J. W.

#### WESTERN ONTARIO

unless a large quantity of rain fails from now on cattle will require feeding—C.

KII-SYTH. July 19—Ins is about three-more and the state of the control of

especially the clover, was light, the late hay being better. Wheat is now nearly all in and is a fair crop. Considerable all in and is a fair crop. Considerable damage has been done by hall: the grain damage has been done by hall: the grain ow being cut, is a good more conting on quickly; they will be rather the spring of the conting on quickly; they will be rather the spring of the conting of the conting of the conting up well. Corn has made exceptional growth. Mangels and potatoes are showing up well. Corn has made exceptional growth. Mangels and potatoes are not continuing to the continuing the c

is also below the average—II I.W. Coup.

ERIE VIEW. July II.—Having is over; the have the VIEW. July II.—Having is over; the have the view in the view of the view in the view

MUSKOKA DISTRICT, ONT.
UTTERBON, July 13.—The hay is lighter
than was anticipied, ording to long spell
of dry weather; in ording to long spell
of the waster; in the light of the light
HUNTSYLLE, July 15.—Hay crop generally is good; some old mendows are
short and thin. All grain crops look well,
but roots are poor for want of rain.—
W.O. MUSKOKA DISTRICT, ONT.

our roots are poor for want of rain.—
W.O.

LIVINOSTON CREEK, July 11.—This part of Algoma has improved very much during late years. Boads—Many of them are better in the course of the part of the province in the fact that nights are cool and dewa to the part of the part of

CLUNY, July 12.—The weather has been very dry for the last month. We got a shower on the 16th Haying is about overly decreased to the shower of the 16th Haying is about overly year. Some wheat was cut ast week; it is a good average. Cattle dealers are quick with the heat of June. However, the proposed gold average is a considered to the proposed gold average. Cattle dealers are quick with the heat of June. However, the proposed gold average is a considered to the proposed gold average. Cattle dealers are quick with the heat of June. However, the proposed gold average is a considered gold average of the proposed gold average of the proposed gold average. Cattle dealers are quick with the heat of June. However, the proposed gold average is a considered gold average of the proposed gold average gold ave

from one to two tons to the acre, varying with the location and soil conditions

from one to two tons to the acre, varing with the location and soil conditions.

Some life the control of the c

#### · HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, all of whose members of are readers of the paper. Members of tems of institute are invited to send items of institute are invited to send items of institute are foliated breeders for publication in this column.

Moser, Haley Bros. Springford, Rettle Bros. Norwich, and T. McGenen. Till. Bros. Norwich and T. McGenen. Till. Bros. Norwich and T. McGenen. Till. Bros. Norwich and T. McGenen. Till. Bros. Till. Bros. McGenen. McGene

HOLSTEINS ACCEPTED IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE SINCE LAST REPORT

#### CRUMB'S IMPROVED STANCHION

(18)



WALLACE R. CRUMR. 195. Forest ville. Conn., U.S. A. Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory.

All correspondence should be addressed to the home office state in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

#### **AYRSHIRES**

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

HIGH-CLASS STOCK FOR SALE
Ayrshire calves and cattle, all ages;
Yorkshire pigs and superior, sows bredBoth sire and grade sire from imported stock

HON. W. OWENS, ROBERT SINTON PROPRIETOR MANAGER Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que

#### STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM



Cows, also Bull Calves. HECTOR GORDON HOWICK, OUR

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.
Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time"—5664—(Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for asit. Write or come and see.

4. W. LOGAR, Howick Station, Que.

1.6.11

#### LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of four young bulls, dif-ferent ages, from imported stock. Write for particulars.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 164 St. James St., Montrea

#### AYRSHIRE BULLS

Young Bulls all ages up to one year. Three fit for immediate service, all from R. O. P. stock. Write for prices. James Begg, 8t. Thomas, Ont. R. R. No. 1

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM Ayrshires, Clydesdales, Yorkshires A few very choice Bull Calves, out of deep miking dams, and sired by "Bencheskie Cheer-ful Boy" (Impl. Write now and secure first choice. Females of all ages. A Commercial Herd.

W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, OUE

#### BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

JUST LANDED

12 Bulls fit for service, Scotch winners. 47 2 year old heifers, all bred to freshen in Sept. and Oct. They are a grand strong lot of useful heifers with good teats. Also a few good year-lines. R. R. NESS.

HOWICK, QUE.

#### Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and groduction. Some young bulls and bull world's Champion need for mind saw production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from E.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tanglewyld in the lot. Address

WOODDISSE BROS., Tanglewyld Farm

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. A few choice bull calves from ord breaking dams for sale at reason-le prices. Address A. S. TURNER & SON

Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

3 miles south of Hamilton

#### **CHOICE AYRSHIRES** Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK"

A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices,

P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown Howick Station on G. T. Ry

#### MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

WHEAT

WHEAT

The wheat market allebit stronger than a week arter the align markets renort a belief in some markets remort a belief in some markets remort a belief in some markets remort a belief in some market market
from the wither crop. this caused wheat
from the wither crop this caused wheat
ker a week ago closed strong at 11-26 to
15-26 advance. Reports of frost in the
Canadian northwest and the imminent
on the market. It developed later that
the reports of frost were not well founded,
and little, if any, damage had been
the season dwances the optimistic
estimate of a 20,000,000 bushed wheat crow
estimate of a 20,000,000 bushed wheat crow

done.

As the seeson sdwsnees the optimistic estimate of a 22,000,000 bushel wheat crop in the control of the c

COARSE GRAINS. Quotations for coarse grains are as follows: Gats, Canada western, No. 3, 41 46tows: Cats, Canada western, No. 5, 41 140white. 380 cutside and 420 on truest, Toronto: corn, 69c: peas, 79c to 50c: ryetrot to 72c outside: bar 4yc, 65 to 67c, over
side for malting, and 55c to 57c for feed:
buck-wheat. See to 55c, outside.

MILL FEEDS

Manitoba bran in bags is quoted at \$2 shorts, \$32; Outgrio bran, \$22 in bags.

Shallos forch make a whole the second shorts. Shorts, Shallos forch make a work of the shorts of the shorts of the shallow the shorts of the shallow t

HIDES Quotations for hides remain unchanged. No. 1 inspected steers and cows. 125,000. 2, 1150; calf skins, 15c. The prices for country stock being paid by cited dealers are: Hides cured. 125,00 to 130; sheep skins, 8125 to 81,50; horse hides. 83,00; calf skins, 15c to 16c a 1b.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Recent ribs have freehend up the qualitative and the content of th EGGS AND POULTRY

Strictly new laid eggs in case lots are quoted at 18c to 19c a doz. on the Farmers' Market new Lais doz. on the Farmers' Market new Lais follows: Chickens, 16c to 18c a 1b. fowl, 14c to 15c; dressed chickens bring from 18c to 28c on the Farmers' Market, and spring chickens. Sc to 36c a 1b.

In Montreal packers have ceased put-ting eggs away, so that all arrivals are placed on the market for immediate con-sumption. The demand is none too good, and supplies are beginning to accumulate.

Butter is on the advance, and new choses is also quoted higher than a week vs. The price of cheese has stiffened and. There has been a more control of the price of cheese has stiffened and. There has been a noticeable falling off in the make of butter owing to a lessened milk flow. Creamery prints realized for the price of the price with the price of the price with the price of the price when the price of the price we then committed and the price of the price setting commit-

dairy butter communities to the committee of the Ontario Beckeepers Association have met to each a dater consideration have met to each a dater consideration the control of the consideration the control of the contro

HORSE MARKET

So little trade is moving in horse lines that it is hard to give actual quotations, that it is hard to give actual quotations, clows: Good heavy draughters, 8250 to 8500; medium weight, 8190 to 8200, Good agrilural horses brive \$150 to 8200, and control of the state of the stat

LIVE STOCK

borses are quoted \$170 to \$250; drivers. \$150 to \$250; and saddlers. \$150 to \$250. \$150. \$150 to \$250. \$150 to \$25

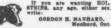
MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTREAL HOG MARKET.

Montreal. Monday, July 24.—We have had a decidedly weaker market here this week for live, been conjugated to the beary was a superior of the beary conjugated to the beary conjugated to the property of the property of

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE. Montreal, Monday, July 24.—This week's market for cheese opened with prices in-juned to ease off from last week's high evel, and the country markets held at the

#### **HOLSTEINS**



#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.
Boars and Sows for Sale. J. W. Tode
Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm,

#### HOLSTEINS



few choice Calves for sale; ten months old. Homestead Girl Sarcastic Lad, and grand-sons of Pietertje 22nd. Recently tu-berculin tested by a U. S. inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices

WOODCREST FARM

#### RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull ready for service. Sire, 4 son of King of the Pontiac; dam, a daughter of King Segis with over 22 lbs. butter at 3 years and 3 months.

P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE

#### LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Three bulls fit for service and several bull calves. All sired by Count Henges veld Fayne De Kol, most of them from A. R. O. dams with record up to 24 lbs. bgt ter in 7 days. Write for descriptive cat alogue. E. F. OSLER.

#### **GLENSPRINGS OFFERS**

Six fine pure bred bull calves from to 10 weeks old. Every one from an edically tested dam. Color markings tos every taste. Those that wish Hengeres blood secure one of Count Gerben's ser Those that wish Carmen Silva and all Posch blood secure one from Inka Silva Bests Fouch. Fries moderate.

E. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, OM.

#### FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD -HAS FOR SALE-

Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire (world's record) cow Pontiac Cloth Kol 2nd, 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days the sire of seven daughters whose records average 31.15 lbs. each, une by the daughters of any other sire breed living or dead. He is the the youngest buil of the breed to it.

the vouncest bull of the breed to stre by daughter some of Rag Apple. We also offer some of Rag Apple. We also offer some of Rag Apple. We have the control of the control of the Kol 2nd, 37.20 (world's record giving young sires dam and her full sist day records that average for the too We have in service, and can offer sons of Sir Johanna Colantha (lide sons of Sir Johanna Colantha (lide on of the highest record daughter

sons of Sir Johanna Colantha; son of the highest record daug Hengerveid Be Kol. 114 A.E.O. da four over 20 bls each. This young dam to the highest record of 52 bls. and the highest record of 52 22 bls. making his daires dam average 33.61 bls. each. higher than that of any other sir-breed Let me send you breeding the state of the highest hand the sire's dam average 33.61 bls. each. before Let me send you breeding the highest hand the sire's dam average 3.61 bls. each. clear highest class Holsteins: young sires
E. H. DOLLAR, St. Lawrence C

Near Prescott, Ont.

#### Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two, young bulls born September 1910, one of them from a tested daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a set of a 20.55 lb. yearling daughter of Heege veld De Kol.

BROWN BROS., - - LYN, ONT

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREE Filustrated Descriptive Booklets Fred Colstein-Friesian Ass'n of America. L. Houghton, SECY, BOX 149, BRATTLESORS, 17

#### "LES CHENAUX FARMS"

VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS-Winners—in the riog at the pail. Gold Medal herd at Olds
Pair.
They combine Conformation and Painction.
Bull and Meifer Calves from our viners for sale.
DR. MARWOOD, Prop. D, 2008/4, Marwood, Prop. D, VAUDREUIL, QUE

rinning of the weel
34c, the latter periors for the colorer. Towards the ear, the demand fred been quiet up to side a sid orices were addering were good for continued of and reducing it outside its entirely and reducing it outside its entirely and reducing it in the weath side there were in the output in store on the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the corresponding to the

July 27, 1911.

#### CHEESE M

Hyacinthe, Que., s butter sold at 217 111-86. il'e. Que. Judd at 235-16 Eighty packa

ld.
ndon. Ont., July
see hidding, 11'ce
leville, Jelv 15-9
nexes at 11 11-16e,
nton. N. Y. July
at 24'ce, 2.300 bo

town. N. Y.. Ju 600 at 11c to 11 am. One. July 1 at 225-8c: 106 to og. July 18.—790

isteling, July 18.—790
Ill's.c.
Immbellord, Jul- 18
2% sold at 11 5-8c:
lance refused at 11%
fadee, July 19 - 5'5 b
d all sold at 11 3-4c
(ingr'on, July 20.—9
its boarded, Sales
irockyille, July 20.—1
ored off red; 765 cold
d at 11 1-16c, 230 cold
d at 11 17-8c, 25'9 cold
d at 12 -8c.
Vinchester, July 20.—1
vinchester, July 20.—
vinchester, July 20.—
vinchester, July 20.—

21-8c.
schester. July 20.—
the balance white
chester, July 20.—
lmost all selling s
kleek Hill, July
and 193 boxes col
for 11-34c colored r 11 3-4c. colored ois, July 21.—990

Iroquois, July 21.—990 at 12½c. Brantford. July 21.— 11 13-16c, 610 boxes at 11 Napanee, July 21.—1615 and half; 1295 sold at 11

oriaville, Que., Jul
sold at 11 9-16e,
answille, Que., Jul
sold at 11 9-16e,
answille, Que., Ju
and Oblesse as

Watertown, N.Y. July 870, at 113/c to 113/c.
Canton, N.Y., July 22.-at 113/c; market firm.

a public auction ments are being be held at the U. the cattle being more and porter. The property has been also been a day. The Lambert typ

1.

INS

Bull

randy tu-

YORK

RD

re, 1

OUF

S

nger

beginning of the week sold at 11 See and 13-6. the latter price being paid at perior for the colored cheese boarded etc. the demand from England. Which had seen quiet up to this time, showed was immediately visible at country received the second of the colored cheese boarded etc. the demand from England. Which had seen quiet up to this time, showed was immediately visible at country received the colored cheese boarded etc. the demand from England. Which had seen quiet up to this time, showed was immediately visible at country received the colored control of the colored cheese the cheese the colored cheese the colored cheese the cheese the cheese the colored cheese the cheese the

#### CHEESE MARKETS

St Hyacinthe, Que. July 15-650 nackages butter sold at 217-8c; 590 boxes cheese at 111-8c. on. noville. Que July 15-617 packages sold at 235-16c Cheese sold at Eighty packages of butter were

reald.
London. Ont., July 15—382 colored
here: bidding. 11½c to 113-4c; no enlos.
Relieville. 1½v, 15—990 boxes at 113-4c.
p hoxes at 11 11.4c.
Canton, N Y July 15—990 tubs butter
old at 24½c. 2.300 boxes of cheese at

34c. faterrown, N. Y.. July 17.—Cheese sales as 9,600 at 11c to 11 34c. arnham, One. July 17—127 boxes butsold at 22.54c; 16 unsold, firling, July 18.—790 boxes cheese sold

Carriell'Ord, July 18.—199 Obtes Cheese Sold Carriell'Ord, July 18.—509 cheese board di 35 o'd at 11.54c; 350 sold at 11.94c; bishore refused at 115.c. at 19.45c; bishore refused at 11.54c. at 11.54

old of 12-de. Whichester, July 20.—1.032 boxes 310 col-red; the balance white, sold at 113-de. Whichester, July 20.—1.330 boxes board-t, aroust all selling at 13.—1.39 boxes to board-the and 131 boxes aroust 13.—1.39 boxes to board-the and 310 boxes aroust 10.—1.39 boxes with a selling at 13.—1.39 boxes of the selling at 13.—1.39 boxes of the selling at 13.—1.39 boxes of the selling at 13.00 boxes of the selling at 13.

Branford, July 21.—110 boxes sold at 115-16c, 610 boxes at 117-6c. Napanee, July 21.—1615 boxes offered, half and half; 1296 sold at 11 13-16c; balance re-

multi 129 solu at 11 1-190; balance re-criaville, Que, July 21.—Pour cars of es sold at 11 3-156; by 22 —690 boxes of or and 58 chesses were offered. Sales utter; 100 boxes at 25½,c; 152 at 25½c; 25½c; 78 at 25%c; by 25,c; 152 at 25½c; 15½c; 178 at 25%c; and remainder un-representation of the control of the control of butter sold at 25%c, and 700 boxes of butter sold at 25%c, and 700 boxes sold, 11½; 22—21½ colored cheese; 137 at 15c; bidding, 11½c; to 12c. leville. July 22.—1620 white cheese of Sales; 69 at 12 1-16c; balance at

12c. Watertown, N.Y. July 22.—Cheese sales, 870, at 111/c to 111/c. Canton, N.Y., July 22.—2300 boxes cheese at 111/c; market firm.

COMING SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The "are after Fermers" day at the Cadadian National exhibition, howe farmers, other includes the state of the state

WESTERN FAIR AS A LIVE STOCK EXExhibitors of live stock at the Western fair report large sales of their price anserrounded as it is by a large agricultural district. London affords a large algoritural district. London affords a large algoritural district. London affords a large angletic properties of price and the same services of price and the second price list, and the western fair, having realized this, have ven a fair year been adding to their live stock price list, until, with the increm of \$18,000 has been reached, all of high may be won by exhibitors this 
year.

cym of \$15.000 has been reached, all or hith may be won by exhibitors this year, which resture in connection with the live street department which the management have adopted is that if the stock shown is worthy and prizes awarded by the body of the body of the live street department of the live street is considered a hardwing to withhold prizes from an exhibitor simply because, through no full the live street of cattle which we have supported the live street of the street of the live street of the liv

Price lists, ontry forms and information of all kinds recarding the exhibition will be promptly given on application to the secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

TWO CONCEDURE INVITE SELLING

Be a matter process.

Be a matter pr

exercised for the benefit of the local customers, commencing now operate very transportation of the commencing of the co

HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Verbelle DeKol Mav (9613), at 4 years, 10 months, 27 days of age: 11.98 lbs. fat. equivalent to 14.98 lbs. butter: 385.15 lbs. milk. Owned by R. F. Hicks, Newton ook. Ont

brook, Ont. Riveriew Segis Ruby (11259), at 3 years, 5 months, '2 daws of age: 17.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to 22.30 lbs. batter: 48 lbs. milk. Owned by P. J. Salley, Lachine Rabids, Que.
Rheda Netherland (1965), at 3 years, 10 months, 26 daws of age: 15.87 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.09 lbs. butter: 411.6 lbs. milk. Owned by H. J. Allison, Chester-with. Owned by H. J. Allison, Chester-with.

ville, Ont. wille, Ont.
Cherryvale Posch (8461), at 3 years, 11
months, 27 days of age; 16.03 lbs, fat,
carivalent to 20.04 lbs, butter; 513, 91a,
milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte,

Ont.
Shadelawn Bewunde (6882', at 3 years, 11 months, 16 days of age; 15.38 bbs. fat, centivalent to 19.23 bbs. butter; 466.1 bbs. milk. Owned by T. L. Dunkin, Norwich. Ont.

Kathleen DeKol (9782), at 3 years, 0 months, 17 days of age; 14.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.97 lbs. butter; 415.53 lbs. milk. Owned by A. A. Johnson, Straffordeille, Out

lbs. milk. Gwned by A. A. Johnson, C. Cordville, Ont.
Lakeview Rattler (11564), at 3 years, 2 months, 20 days of age; 14.06 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.50 lbs. butter; 392.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte,

Ont. Thirty-day test, at 3 years, 2 months, 25 days of age; 28.64 lbs. fat, equivalent to 73.30 lbs. butter; 169.56 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm. Bronte. Olive Mercen. (9920), at 3 years, 10 months, 8 days of age; 11.72 lbs. fat, equivalent to 44.56 lbs. butter; 402.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Out.

Ont. Highland Ladoga Ormsby (13166), at 2 years, 1 month, 4 days of age; 15.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.25 lbs. butter; 341.00

fat, equivalent to 18.25 lbs. butter; 341.00 lbs. milk.
Twenty-four-day test, 2 years, 1 month, 4 days of age; 49.55 lbs. fat, equivalent to 61.94 lbs. butter; 1131 lbs. milk. Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillenburg, Guyars, 11 months a Daisy (1925), at 2 years, 11 months a Daisy (1925), at 2 years, 11 months a Daisy (1925), at 2 years, 12 months a Daisy (1925), br. hutter; 49.15 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Johnson, Straffordville, Ont. A. Johnson, Straffordville, Ont.

Owned by A. A. Johnson, Science 1988, at 2 Ont.
Helena Hengerveid Keyes 3rd (1623), at 2 years, 10 months, 15 days of age: 12.65 lbs. fat. equivalent to 15.85 lbs. butter; 397.5 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfeld, Ont. Bossey (1138), at 2 years, 6 months, 13 vyr of age: 12.65 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.69 lbs. butter; 397.5 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Bretlen, Norwood, Ont.

Francy Sylvia Ormsby (11537), at 2 years, 0 months, 17 days of age; 12.08 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.10 lbs. butter; 310.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard. Manhard, Ont. Francy Sylvia Ormsby (11537),

Manhard, Ont.
Pietertie Poem 3rd (19542), at 2 years, 3
months, 4 days of age: 12.00 lbs, fat, equivalent to 15.00 lbs, butter; 335.6 lbs milk.
Owned by Jas. Rettie, Norwich,
Owned by Jas. Rettie, Norwich,
Sarah Jane Mercena (12099), at 1 year,
11 months, 9 days of age: 11.25 lbs. fat,

equivalent to 14.06 lbs. butter: 352.9 lbs.
milk. Owned by W. J. Bailev Nober, Ont.
Sunnydale Queen (11673), at 2 years, 2
months, 13 da.s of age: 11.01 lbs. fat,
cquivalent to -5.77 lbs butter; 311.4 lbs.
milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield,
Ont.

Billis. Owned by D. L. Courte, Billish and S. Carlos, Billish and S. Carlos, C. Carlos,

Combine Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg.

Ont.

Thirty-day test, at 2 years, 8 months, 25 days of age; 40.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.19 lbs. butter; 196 lbs milk. Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, 0.7 2 years, 0 months, 28 days of age; 9.2 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.57 lbs. butter; 32.7 lbs. milk. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Prancy Gordo De KO (1155), at 2 years, 12 years, 12

Manhard, Ont.
Verna Belldina De Kol (11540), at 2 years,
11 months, 15 days of age: 9,66 lbe. fat,
equitavalent to faire of age: 9,66 lbe. fat,
equitavalent to faire of age: 9,66 lbe. fat,
equitavalent to faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fair of the faire of the faire of the faire of the faire of the fai

wood, Ont.

Celestia Abbekerk (13323), at 8 years;
833 lbs. fat. equivalent to 11.04 lbs. butter; 333.2 lbs. milk. Owned by John
Shellington, Harley, Ont.
Lakeview Almeda Fayne (12053), at 1
year, 11 months, 19 days of age; 8.65 lbs.
fat. equivalent to 10.81 lbs. butter; 227.3
lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm,
Bronte, Ont.

#### STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS



The most successful dairy men now realize that the only way to secure the largest returns from their dairy herds is to provide for them the cleanest and most sanitary surroundings. Wooden stalls and mangers often become saturated

Louden's Tabular Steel Stalls and Stanchions are being used in an office and increasingly large number of Stalls, and stroperform are being used in an The Stalls are made of tubular steel, and give perfect satisfaction. The stalls are made of tubular steel, and give perfect satisfaction, end together with malicable iron couplings. The stalls are made of tubular steel, and are very strong, stable a bright and cheerful appearance in aluminum, thus giving the For particulars, plans, estimates, etc., write

#### LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, ONT.

Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Etc.

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headers. Sows three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill Out.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE,—Large Selection of best Stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Elchardson, Breeders and Importers, Columbus. Ont. RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS.—For full partic ulars in regard to stock and prices, ad dress R. W. Walker. Utics. Ont.

YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS-Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Dynes, 434 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.

CLYDESDALES—Home of Acme. (Imp.)
Holsteins—Home of King Favne Segis
Clothilde, neerest 7 dams 27 lbs. butter
ner week, and Broken Welsh Ponies,
R. M. Holtby, G. T. R. ^ P.O. Manchester, Ont., Myrite, O.P.R.

HOUSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—All ages, also S.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario.

DR. LEE'S COMPOUND ABSORBENT SPA-VIN BLISTER-Cures. Scientifically cor-rect. Write The Absorbent Spavin Blist-er Co., Toronto, Ont.

TAMWORTH SWINE—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited.—Wm. Keith & Son. Listowel, Ont.

EDGEMONT HOLSTEINS AND TAM WORTHS.—Young stock for sale. Qual-ity good, prices reasonable.—George H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.



# \$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

A RE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it you mind right now to build it you mind right now to build it prize were to winning one of the prizes were to winning one of the rest of this announcement and you will learn how your will learn how you was away, to encourage the use of ement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our camnaign that has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be photos and descriptions must be photos and descriptions must be photos and descriptions will be provided by the same of the sam

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching poet to silo. Whether you nigh anything on the farm, from hitching poet to silo. Whether you netter the contest or not, you'll find this book most halpful. A poet-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, staining found in the content of the content

# The Canada Cement Co.

MONTREAL, QUE.

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