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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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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 prefers 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
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

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 medal 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 Glendinning, of Manilla, president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and the well known Institute speaker and dairy authority, who judged the farms in western Ontario in the contest held two years ago, assisted by Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., 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 received.

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, sometimes lamentably so, in other points; these latter, each and all, were scored separately as were the strong departments, and of course

in the grand total they generally offset any advantages gained from the high scoring features. A study of the individual scale of points allotted to each competing farm, which later will be published in Farm and Dairy, will apprise the competitors 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 competing farms in district No. 4 are owned by Messrs. J. C. Bales, Lansing; R. F. Hicks, Newbrook; Isaac Holland, Brownsville; Wm. Jull & Son, Norwich; Jas. Pate, Brantford; W. A. Paterson, Agincourt; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners; and Fred W. 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 competing farms, had they been entered in 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 season, 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

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 excellence and production through the use of good, pure bred dairy sires. Mr. Jull's herd afforded a splendid example of what may be accomplished in grading a herd to a high state of excellence.

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. He 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 season for these crops has passed his corn will be matured and ready for feeding supplementary to the pastures.

SILOS 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 Judges in Western Ontario, Caught by the Camera

Photo taken on Wm. Jull and Son's farm, Norwich, Ontario, July 15th. Mr. Simpson Rennie is nearest the camera; Chas. C. Nixon holding the reins.

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 with 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

Sound Sense from a Horseman.

It is a very common thing to see a man driving a horse 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 horse 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 its 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," little thinking they are practicing as dire cruelty to 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 sluggish 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 inevitably 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 balk 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 scum 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 doesn't compare to being "nagged" 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, York Co., Ont.

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 up plant 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

Press Notice, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

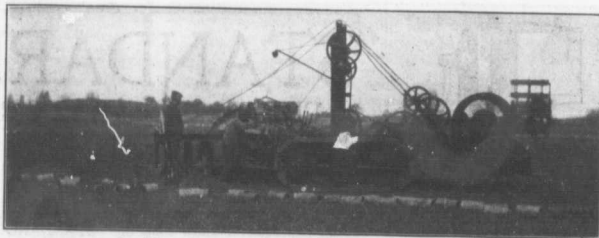
The clover and grass seed sown this spring in wheat, rye and other grain has been parched up and killed, either wholly or in part, on thousands of fields in the central western and northern States. This is a serious situation and calls for prompt attention. If the clover is not replanted it means no 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 burned up, steps taken to replant it at once.

One of the best ways known to get a stand of clover 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 top 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 acre 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 box 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 mulch especially beneficial to clover.

This method of seeding clover is becoming quite general in some of the middle States, 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 Sackriter, Oxford Co., Ont. Colcoe Bros., who own and operate this Buckeye ditching machine, stated that it had cost them \$250 laid down at Norwich. It reached the station Tuesday, April 18th, and was started to work the following Saturday. They tried it first on their own farm, where they put in 60 rods. In one day it will dig 60 to 75 rods of drain. They have used it on some pretty stoney ground. They charge 30 cents a rod up to 2 1/2 extra depth. These charges vary somewhat, being a little less where the soil is good and a little more where cheaper work than can be done by hand. It is a horse power machine and when seen by an editor of Farm and Dairy it was digging a drain three feet nine inches in depth and making an exceptionally good job of it. —Both photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Remarks on Silos and Silage

W. A. Foster, Pirces 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 experience.

I have made use of silos for a number of years. The first silo we constructed was octagon in shape and was built of scantling and lined inside with matched lumber. The next was a stave structure built of spruce. This silo has since been taken down and replaced with the "Ideal Green Feed Silo" purchased from the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. of Montreal. This silo is built of spruce, planed, grooved and tongued, beveled and spinned, with an almost complete patent-door front, each door

the neat appearance of the structure. We have found it to keep corn in perfect condition the year round with no waste or damaged silage. I may add that good, well-cared 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 Dairy give me some information about pasturing cattle and sheep together in one field, as some say it is not right to pasture milk cows and sheep together, and some say it is the right thing to do, as there is some grass the cows won't eat and the sheep will. Some good information will help me, and oblige.—W.M.C.C., Bonaventure Co., Que.

Provided there is sufficient grass for both cattle and sheep, there would be no objection to having them run together.

Sheep are excellent weed destroyers and for that reason it might sometimes be desirable to have the flock running with the cows. On the other hand they pick very closely, and

rape may be sown up to the latter part of August.

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

SWINE DEPARTMENT

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

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 out into a nearby stream, to be a source of disgusting odors and a trouble to the whole country side. Occasionally a patron is found who is making good use of the whey in feeding hogs, and he will almost always 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 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

an equal weight of shorts), showed made 100 lbs. of gain on 381 lbs. of feed. Lot No. 2 were fed whey and made 100 lbs. of gain on 381 lbs. of meal and 860 lbs. of whey. Lot 3 made the same gain on 388 lbs. of meal and 819 lbs. of whey. On this basis 750 lbs. of whey is equal to 100 lbs. of grain. We can afford to haul away the whey when it has a feeding value such as this.

Swine Notes

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

It is not possible to fairly 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 propensity 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.

After weaning, the sow should have a spell of a week or two, and be put on condition when she goes to service. You are more likely to have a big litter than when she is losing condition.



Two Low-Cost Silos—Ours Used for Summer Feeding

These silos are on Mr. J. W. Schuyler's farm, on the Paris and Appe Road, Brant Co., Ont. The one, 12 x 23 feet, has been up 11 years; the other, 19 x 23 feet, will be filled this season for the third time. They have given good satisfaction. Mr. Schuyler is a staunch advocate of silage for summer feeding.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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

No. 1 was built too small in the days when ensilage was used in limited quantities only. No. 2 was in use for 15 years as a winter silo, giving good satisfaction. It also was too small.

I may say here for the benefit of the owner agent that the planing when the silo was taken down and with the exception of a very little at the bottom of the staves they were as sound and good as the day they were brought from the lumber yard. Silo No. 3, "The Ideal," size 30x16, cost: \$225 cash when erected, the cost of the foundation, chute and top to be added. It is proving very satisfactory.

Living as I do in a dairy district where many first-class silos of the different 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 for the silo to sit on and by insisting on a first-class job in every detail in the erection of the silo. Finish it with a neatly built, half-pitch, circular roof, which adds to the capacity in filling. Then put a few heavy guy-wires on to ensure perfect safety. As for fire, it costs very little to insure the silo, which can be replaced at little loss.

The best features of the Ideal are the short time required in erection, freedom from frost, the air tight door-front, ease of getting out silage and

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

Weights Per Measured Bushel

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 clover, yellow clover, peas and buckwheat.—Notice, Ontario.

The weight per measured bushel for each of the grains and seeds you mention is as follows:
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

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 little specific information on how to seed the rape, how much to sow, and so forth would oblige.—N.C., Peterboro Co., Ont.

To secure good results with rape on sod, the latter, after being turned under, must be well rotted and firm before the rape is sown. The best practice would therefore be to plow the sod in the fall or early spring, as is done for roots or corn. From a plowing made as late as July 15 it would scarcely be possible to get the soil sufficiently rotted to insure good growth. At this date of seeding the success of the crop would depend greatly on the season. With plenty of rain there would likely be very fair growth; a dry season would almost surely mean failure. When both soil and weather conditions are favorable

SOME HISTORY about Typewriters



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YOUNG, F.D.O. 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 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APICULTURE

Prices Set for Light Honey

The Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met at the secretary's office July 17, a date two weeks ahead of the meeting of past five years, as the extreme drought shortened up the white honey crop to a very considerable extent. Reports received from all counties of the province show a decided falling off in the crop, with the exception of the northwest and a few apiaries in other central western counties.

The average yield per colony is 50.6 lbs. as against 68.7 in 1910, which would mean a reduction of at least one million pounds in the total crop. Entire failures of the crop are commonly reported this season, and the average is lower than for many years past. Taking into consideration the practical failure of the small fruit crops, the high prices of cherries, only a fair crop of apples and the reduction in the supply of white honey both in Canada and the United States, the committee would recommend the following prices for the year:

- No. 1 light extracted (wholesale) 11-12c a lb
- No. 1 light extracted (retail) 13-15c a lb
- No. 1 comb (wholesale) \$2.00-\$2.60 a doz
- No. 2 comb (wholesale) 1.50-2.00 a doz

A later report will cover buckwheat honey.—Wm. Conno, Streetville; W. D. Craig, Brantford; H. G. Sibbard, Canby; P. W. Hodggets, Toronto.

Melting Old Combs

Miss M. Trevenor, Peat Co., Ont. One very important part of beekeeping 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, screw 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 heat, steam, and the odor of hot wax, pollen, etc., make this one of the most objectionable features of bee-keeping out as house-cleaning, with its dust,

disorder, and discomfort, while in progress, prove 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-keeping, no combinations from papers read at conventions on the subject of healthy disease-proof colonies, the renewal of clean new combs in the hive forms a very important part in insuring healthy conditions in the apiary.

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 between failure and success to the bee-keeper. By advancing the interests of apiculture, by causing the double satisfaction of causing two blades to grow where one grew before, and of saving extra blades from being wasted, Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiculturist.

POULTRY YARD

To Keep Poultry Free from Lice

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 is found to give very satisfactory results, and in addition it is cheap.

For the birds themselves experience 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 remembered that a single application of powder is not sufficient. When there are lice present on a bird, there are always unhatched eggs of lice ("nits") present, too. The proper procedure is to follow up a first application of powder with a second at an interval of 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 gasoline with one part of crude carbolic acid, 90-95 per cent strength, or, if the latter cannot be obtained, with one part of creosol, and adding gradually, with stirring, enough plaster of Paris to make when the liquid is uniformly distributed through the mass of plaster a dry, pinkish-brown powder having a fairly strong carbolic odor and rather less pronounced gasoline odor. By general 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 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 wings.

For a spray or paint to be applied to roosting boards, nest boxes, or 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 brush. If 90-95 per cent. crude car-

bolic acid cannot be obtained, creosol may be substituted for it in this paint.

"Star Boarder" Hens

The conversion of a flock of hens that barely pays for the mortgage into one which will lift the mortgage from the home farm is largely a matter of the elimination of the "star boarder" hens, and the conservation of the 200-egg-a-year hens. Prof. Dryden of the Oregon Agricultural College has made a special study of this subject, 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 trap nest is about the best thing we have discovered in the poultry business. We will make slow improvement in breeding without an egg record objection to each hen in the flock. The requirements to the trap nest is that it requires too much labor for the farmer to give it the necessary time. I believe that, and state or experiment station should come to the rescue here. There should be a breeding station, or several breeding stations, in every state where farmers could secure at nominal prices cockerels of good egg-laying pedigrees to mate with their flocks. It would not take very long to furnish every farmer with a male bird whose ancestry for two generations has an egg record of 150 eggs a year or more.

Floor For Hen House

Is a dirt floor good for a hen house where there is good drainage? Is a cement floor recommended for hen houses?—G. F. E. Laeolle, 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 dirt, with which they may be cleaned because they prevent rats from working in the henry.

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 it be clay. This may be removed and 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 breeds and grades.

SOME REPLENDISH AYRESHIRE

In conclusion I shall again say what I have time and again said, that not only Snow Flake and Buttercup are good cows, but that there are many more grand good Ayreshires, and that there are thousands of the 3,000-lb.-a-year scrub kind throughout the country, which could, with profit to their owners be replaced with Ayreshires, and if Mr. Carlyle devoted his bright intelligence and energy in this 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.

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Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader in each of three nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 32 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead of pre-emption six months in each of six years, from date of homestead entry (including the time required to clear homesteaded pasture and cultivate fifty acre extra.

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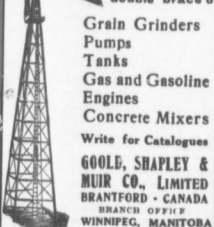
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6. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topics. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 40,000 copies. The circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, is in the order of 40,000 to 5,000 to 11,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted on terms other than the subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. Sundry detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

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 regarded 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 pre-

cautions to keep the farm free from new 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 be so 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 French-speaking 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 appropriate methods of agricultural practice.

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 Quebec department of agriculture in tak-

ing the stand that it has are unworthy, 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, Frontiers, 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 five cents, and phosphoric acid, sometimes 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 \$300 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 is 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

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

A LONE STAR—NOT SHINING

"Dear Sir I received your card stating my subscription was run as if you will cancel my name out as I don't want your paper any longer. I don't see anything in it to only only any man with common sense ought to know without paying a dollar a year to know, you please stop the Farm and Dairy send to the address due and I will send it you—A.T. Belleville, Ont."

During the past three years since publishing Farm and Dairy in its present form, we have received many hundreds of letters from appreciative readers congratulating us upon the many improvements that have been made in Farm and Dairy, and commending us for the interesting, intensely practical, and helpful papers we are publishing, and which so aptly meet the needs of the average busy working farmer throughout the country. Occasionally, and we are encouraged that it is only occasionally, we receive letters of another nature, and one, a recent one, we have here quoted.

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

If you improve the appearance of your farm by painting your buildings, erecting a new wire fence along the road, and making general improvements, thereby adding to the attractiveness of the whole neighborhood, what happens? Why, your taxes go up, of course! Hardly fair is it?

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

Not a "Boom" in Dairy Cattle Breeders' Gazette

High prices paid for a few of the top animals of some of the dairy breeds need not discourage farmers from improving his working dairy by the introduction of good blood. This is a world of it available on what is called a "commercial" basis. It does not mean always high and always high bids for rare specimens. While through competition they force prices for outstanding specimens of the dairy breeds to what seem skyrocket heights it is merely an evidence of their intention to possess the best available, the furtherance of their ambition for work improvement in the breed. The "hurtful boom" in prices in the dairy cattle world. The purchase at high prices of animals which are especially distinguished among their kind do not prevent the maker of milk from securing improving blood on a wholly practical and economical basis.

The average dairy cow has a long way to travel before she attains the standard of production which makes her worth while as a provider of the farmer's income. While men of wealth and liberal spirit are working to raise the average at the top higher, the farmer should labor with the least cost to raise the level at the bottom.

Creamery

Butter makers are contributions to this department on matters relating to and suggest any of interest to the creamery.

To Keep Cream

Please tell me how to keep cream in the refrigerator. I have tried the best of the cream but it will not keep. I have tried the best of the cream but it will not keep. I have tried the best of the cream but it will not keep.

The proper time for testing samples for feeding should be taken from either one or two of the weighing can at the cream set for cream. I think the top of the can that the sample for cream in this can give an accurate test of the can.

Hand Separators

A great deal of attention of hand separator is provided of the machine, it appears to be due to the fact that in operation a machine a small error in the machine is sufficient to cause some of the actual loss of butter milk is determined.

With these facts in mind, the department of the Agricultural College, I believe that bringing them together press them upon the thinking operator.

The conclusions I have obtained are that many tests from a leading makes of hand separators. One of the most using the separator using the bowl when the bowl is greater in size of machines than ever, unless a quart skim milk is run a milk is out outside of the bowl. It is to remove the but is lodged on the bottom and the spouts. The fat so lodging the construction of the temperature of the when the milk is left or the bowl is some of the milk, much cream these parts and will be flushed with a skin milk. Often to run a quart of water in this machine before rate in order to run is necessary not to water for this purpose the casin to the machine to the considerable butter.

In determining not flushing nor water for the results were basis of 5,000 pounds the annual milk per average dairy cow.

Creamery Department

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

To Keep Cream—Sampling

Please tell me how to keep cream before it is delivered to the creamery? Should the cream be thoroughly stirred before taking the sample for testing?—N. B. Sheaf, delivered to 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 at that temperature until it is sent 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 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 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 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 locate 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 figures obtained are the result of a great many tests from a number of the leading makes of hand separators.

One of the most common losses in using the separator is due to not flushing the bowl when done separating. The loss is greater with some makes of machines than with others. However, unless a quantity of water or skim 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 be lodged on the inside of the bowl and the spouts. The amount of butter 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 the 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 water for this purpose, as it may cause the casein 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 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 flushed.	Bowl not flushed.
Average per cent butter fat lost in skim milk	.043	.062
Pounds butter fat lost	.73	1.71
Loss for one cow at 25c per pound	\$.182	\$.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 43 cents a year per cow.

WASHING THE BOWL

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

	Bowl flushed.	Bowl not washed.
Per cent butter lost in skim milk	.018	.03
Pounds butter fat lost	.46	1.20
Loss for one cow at 25c per pound	\$.12	\$.30
Loss for 10 cows	1.20	3.00

These results were obtained with new machines and the parts of the bowl being smooth did not collect very much dirt, but where the practice of washing the bowl but once a day is continued the parts become rusted and rough, so much more material will adhere. While the loss 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 separator 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 butter it is necessary to have a good quality of cream. To produce a good quality of cream, it is necessary to use all possible care as to cleanliness, 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 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."

Why 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 cents a pound, and we consider that it is worth to us about \$400 a year. Where a good thick cream is taken, why butter does not taste of the whey, and is just as good for use as the best creamery-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 WAY
in the bowl of a
De Laval
CREAM SEPARATOR

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.

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Talk about our Special Features and the extras, Magazine Numbers, Illustrated Supplements, Special Articles, the Prize Farms' Competition, and the Practical Dollars-and-Cents value—and 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

Write to us for "Junk Pic Pictures." They will show you how rapidly disk-filled and cheap cream separators are being discarded by 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 the first year.

Why should you pay for the same experience? Sharple's Dairy Tubulars are built in the only known way which overcomes the many pains and faults of others. Patented. Cannot be imitated. No disks. Twice the skimming force of others. Skin faster and twice as clean. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose.

These are the reasons why you will never be satisfied with any other—why you will finally have a Tubular—why you should get a Tubular in the first place.

Get the quality separator—the World's Best—for the asking. Our local representative will be glad to show you a Tubular. "Hyadon't know him, ask us his name." Write for our 30 yrs. 

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

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The Oldest Company in Canada Building Silos



Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Limited
592 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department to cast questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Maker's Dept.

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 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. Rudlick in address to the patrons and fed it dressing the dairymen at Stratford last winter. "There have been very serious complaints on this score, especially since the cheese have been going more directly into consumption.

"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 patrons of Canada nearly \$1,000,000 in reduced prices in 1910, to say nothing of the injury to our reputation and 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 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 has long had such a reputation were the patrons of factories in the county permitted to receive back the whey in the milk that 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 they 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 by-product.

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

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-pasteurize the whey, and bacteria and yeasts would develop and bad 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 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, the patrons can make equally profitable use of it by cooperative feeding.

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 nevertheless one that can be built at comparatively small cost by any farmer of average mechanical ability, is that on the farm of Mr. W. W. Ford, of Peterboro Co., Ont. An illustration 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 used on warm Saturday nights.

A noteworthy feature of this milk 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 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 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. Ford, 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 would be. However, we have the satisfaction of delivering good milk and never having any returned."

Mr. Ford's firm is entered in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition 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 markets been of better quality, the consumption 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 of 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 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 factory would have meant an increase in both quantity and quality of cheese. The policy of Farm and Dairy in advocating the establishment of cool curing rooms in factories is a move in the right direction, and is to be commended.

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WANTED—A good working foreman to take charge of a stable of 150 cows; to be competent, and have had experience in balanced ration feeding. Has good milkers required; good wages; the right kind of men—Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal, West of Ontario.

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

BEYOND
at
become
become
selves.

AUNT KATE for Watson here attention of W had all his previous subject of courtesy only upset by the talked to him who days afterward.

"You see, John," said to her brother, "it seemed got your letter. I come to Manitoba, man, John, he was being a consumptive Bill just a week later."

"Was he dead?" quickly "Dead?" Aunt K I should say he was.

"My, I'm glad claimed. Aunt Kate demotion for his gladness.

"I guess he's glad you could come and Mary said. Mary was that had happened, and looked in next brother's family.

"John," she said, wise, are they so cheerfully, "as far as anyway."

At supper she was inched chair and the she had no cracks, a pass with her hand a thing under the edge and it was only that Danny, sitting beside that had happened, he not believe what was

leaving out of his searchingly into his "She's stuck out," cried.

Pearlie endeavored but Mrs. Shenstone was embarrassed. "You said to Mrs. Watson

them when I got into good-lookin' teeth, something wrong with never could chew with

—they were rotten—and I guess they were made right in the first

Patsy, who was a second time, came across look at them. "Them's the kind to be said to Tommy, who them out if they ache them as much as they"

OUR FARM HOMES

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)

AUNT KATE found her way to the Watson home under the direction of Wilford Ducker, who had all his previous training on the subject of courtesy to strangers seriously imparted by the way Jimmy Watson talked to him when they met a few days before.

"You see, John," Mrs. Shenstone said to her brother when he came home, "it seemed so lucky when I got 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."

"Was he dead?" Bugey asked quickly.

"Dead?" Aunt Kate gasped. "Well, I should say he was."

"My, I'm glad!" Bugey exclaimed.

Aunt Kate demanded an explanation for his gladness.

"I guess he's glad, because then you could come and see us, Auntie," Mary said. Mary was a diplomat.

"Taint that," Bugey said frankly. "I am glad my Uncle Bill is dead, 'cos it would be an awful thing for her to bury him if he wasn't!"

So Shenstone sat down quickly and looked anxiously around her brother's family.

"John," she said, "they're all right wise, are they?"

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

At supper she was given the cushioned 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.

"She's stuck out her teeth!" he cried.

Pearlie endeavored to quiet Danny, but Mrs. Shenstone was by no means embarrassed. "You see, Jane," she said to Mrs. Watson, "I just wear them when I go out. But they're real good-lookin' teeth, but they're no good to chew with. There must be something wrong with them. Mother never could chew with them, either—they were mother's, you know—and I guess they couldn't ha' been made right in the first place."

Patsy, who was waiting for the second table, came around and had a look at 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 show off as they've a mind to do."

Tommy had had some experience with toothache, and spoke with feeling.

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, which did not escape the sharp eyes of her young nephews.

"When did you say Uncle Bill died?" Jimmy asked.

"Just four weeks to-morrow," she said, and launched away into an elaborate description of Bill's last hours.

"Did you get yer black dress then?" Mary asked, before Pearl could get her nudged into silence.

"No, I didn't," Aunt Kate answered, not at all displeased with the question, as Pearl was afraid she might be. "I got this dress quite a

weren't you, Auntie?" asked Tommy.

Mrs. Watson and Pearl apologized as best they could for Tommy.

"That's all right now, Jane," Mrs. Shenstone said, chuckling toothlessly; "youngsters will do with such things, and, now since you've asked me, Tommy, I am not what you'd call real glad, though I am glad poor Bill's gone where there ain't no consumption; but I miss him every minute. You see, he's been with me sittin' in his chair for the last four years, as I sat beside him sewin', and he was so sick; for he had great speritis, and could argue somethin' surprisin' and grand. You're a good girl, Katie, was the last word he ever said. I never was no hand to make a big palaver, so just as soon as the funeral was over I went right on thing 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 me \$300. 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. He was real fond of a nice grave—that is, fixed up nice—he took such an interest in the sweet alsum we had growin' in the garden, and he showed me just how he wanted it put on the grave. He wanted a horse-shoe of it across the grave with B.S. inside, made of panaises. You see, B.S. stands for Bill Shenstone, Blacksmith!"

"He was a real proud man, yer Uncle Bill was, and him just a laborin' man, livin' by his anvil. Mind you, when I made him overalls I always had to put a piece of stuff out the woodpile to fade fer patches. Bill never could bear to look at a patch of new stuff put on when the rest was faded."

"Well, he couldn't see the patch, could he, auntie?" Jimmy asked.

There's a city like a bride, Just beyond the sweetest side. He always said that would be heaven for him 'thout no harp or big procession, and I am sure Bill would never hear to a crown or such as that. Bill was a terrible quiet man, but a better-natured man never lived. So I think, Tommy, your Uncle Bill is ploughin' down on the lower eighty, where maybe the marsh marigolds and buttercup bloom at the rear 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 suit all Bill."

When the meal was over, Aunt Katie complacently patted her teeth back into place. "I never like no one here to see me without them," she said, "exceptin' my own folks. I tell you, I snuffer agonies when there's a stranger in for a meal. Now, Jane, let's get the children to bed. Mary and Pearl, you do the dishes. Hattie, you young lads, git off your boots now and scot for bed. I never could bear the clutter of children. Come here, and I'll lather your faces—this to Bugey, who sat staring at her very intently. "What's wrong with you?" she exclaimed, struck by the intent look on his face.

"I'm just thinkin'," Bugey answered, without removing his eyes from the knothole on the door.

"And what are you thinkin'?" she demanded curiously.

"I'm just thinkin' how happy my Uncle Bill must be up there in ploughin' . . . without any one to bother him."

Mrs. Shenstone turned to her brother 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 Kate was not an unmixed blessing, 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 it 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."

"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 grievous air.

Nearly every one of them had some special grievance against Aunt Kate.

"Let's make her sign a Charles," Tommy said, "like they did with John."

The idea became immensely popular. "She won't sign it," said Bugey, the pessimist.

"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, 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:

Mrs. 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.)



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.

while alone. I went into black when mother died, and I've never seen fit to 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 craps,' says I, and besides, I knew all along that Bill was goin' sooner or later. He thought sometimes that he was gettin' 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 'n 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."

"I guess you were good and glad,

making a shrewd guess at the location of it.

"Maybe he couldn't," Bill's wife answered proudly. "But he knew it was there."

"Where he wuz now?" Danny asked, his mind still turning to the ultimate destiny.

Mrs. Shenstone did not at once reply, and the children were afraid that her silence boded ill for Bill's present happiness. She stirred her tea absent-mindedly. "If there's a quiet field up in heaven, with elm trees filled with singin' birds, a field that slopes down maybe to the River of Life, a field that they want bloughed, Bill will be there with old Bees and Doll stoopin' along in the new black furrow in his bare feet, singin'!

HUNDREDS OF OPPORTUNITIES TO SAVE MONEY

T. EATON CO. - TORONTO, CANADA. MIDSUMMER SALE CATALOGUE, 1911

A PRICE LIST OF FAMER VALUES

DON'T MISS THE DATE OF NINETEEN

WOMEN'S FINE DRESSERS

BUY YOUR HANDSOMENESS NOW AT THIS PRICE

OUR PRICES ARE LOW—THEY ARE EXCEPTIONALLY LOW—IN FACT, THEY ARE THE LOWEST EVER QUOTED ON SIMILAR GOODS BY T. EATON CO.

OUR JULY AND AUGUST SALE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO SAVE MONEY, BUT NO PREVIOUS SALE EVER HELD BY T. EATON CO. HAS EQUALLED THIS ONE.

WE NEVER LISTED VALUES BEFORE WHICH WERE QUITE AS GOOD AS THOSE CONTAINED IN THE 24 PAGES OF OUR MIDSUMMER SALE CATALOGUE. WE ARE NOT OVER-ESTIMATING THEM; IN FACT, WE CANNOT DO THEM JUSTICE BY DESCRIBING THEM.

YOU MUST SEE THE GOODS AND EXAMINE THEM TO APPRECIATE THE PHENOMENAL OPPORTUNITIES TO SAVE MONEY, WHICH WE ARE PLACING BEFORE YOU. IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED A COPY OF OUR CATALOGUE, WRITE FOR ONE IMMEDIATELY. WE ARE NOT EXAGGERATING THE MERITS OF THIS SALE. IT WOULD BE FOLLY FOR US TO DO SO, SINCE OUR GUARANTEE ALLOWS YOU TO RETURN ANY ARTICLE WITH WHICH YOU ARE DIS-SATISFIED AND GET YOUR MONEY BACK IN FULL.

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ALTHOUGH 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 quantities, and to create two months of bustling business, we have sold at a low margin of profit. 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.

**WRITE TO-DAY
FOR OUR
JULY AND AUGUST SALE
CATALOGUE
IT IS FREE FOR THE ASKING**

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY GAINED, and this Sale is your opportunity to save. Now is the time to take advantage of the wonderful values which we are placing before you. Send us your order—when the goods arrive look them over—if you don't like them send them back and we will refund your money in full. Try us once and do it now.

**REMEMBER OUR GUARANTEE
"SATISFACTION
OR YOUR MONEY BACK"**

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA**

**TRY THE EATON MAIL
ORDER SERVICE
IT WILL PLEASE YOU**

The Upw
How to
No.

And take the he
and the sword of t
the word of God; P
all prayer and su
Spirit, and wate
all perseverance
6: 17, 18.

Our text this w
are to fight in the b
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This means that w
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from our sins and
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lives. Then we mu
of the Spirit, which

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know how to use it.
to use one's weapo
defeat fellow confr
antagonists. In
spirits we are oppos
self. How necessary
that we shall know
sword of the Spirit,
of God.

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

29

The Upward Look
How to Fight
 No. 18

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 therewith with all perseverance . . . —Ephesians 6: 17, 18.

Our text this week explains how we are to fight in the battle of the spirits, 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 trust in God's promise to save us from our sins and to give us the victory over the evil impulses in our lives. 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 to use one's weapons means certain defeat when confronted by more skillful antagonists. In this fight of the spirits we are opposed by Satan himself. How necessary it is, therefore that we shall know how to use the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.

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 lit-

tle 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 true. To the discouraged man or woman he whispers thoughts of failure 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.

When we have ill tempers or a tendency to magnify slights he readily finds means of leading others whom we meet to say and do 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 that we can about the nature of our antagonist and how he can best be foiled. There has never been an outstanding strong Christian character yet who has not been a deep student 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 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 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 resentment fills our hearts we do not forget that we have been taught to pray "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive 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 6:14 and 15. 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 1:26.

The use of God's word in this way will give us the victory over Satan. He cannot withstand the word of God when it is used against him with faith. It is our duty and our privilege to strive to perfect ourselves in its use in order that we may become better Christians and truer and more noble men and women.—I. H. N.

Training the Child

I have had a large and varied experience 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 to me by an old gentleman who had been a teacher in the early part of the nineteenth century, was this: "Be very careful what command you give, but be sure if you give one that your words are always obeyed. Be gentle but firm."

Secondly, "this motto has always been my guide: 'Let the punishment fit the crime.' A punishment a child realizes that he deserves and feels as a direct consequence of his actions is always more effectual than one he feels is an injustice to him. Vice versa, the same system should be carried out in regard to rewards for good conduct. If he is angry let him stay by himself until he is in a proper 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 is sure that he can be a little gentleman 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 accompanied you," etc.

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



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.
 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 strong.
 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.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

TORONTO
 OR YOUR MONEY BACK
 CANADA
 IT WILL PLEASE YOU

OUR HOME CLUB

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 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, I beg leave to join your circle as "Another Hired Man."

But where did the first hired man go to? I had lots of sympathy for him as the conditions of which he so often complained are just about the same as I and the most of other 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 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 too.

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

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 social beings would like to live and 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 getting hours a day and getting more pay than I do here, that my boss will be grumbling about the scarcity of labor—in summer of course.

I have enjoyed the Home Club letters 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 boss 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.
2. Please nurse me yourself (as God 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.
4. 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.
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 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."
9. Please don't let lots of stupid "grown-ups" kiss and dandle me; it makes me cry cross. All I want is to nurse my Gollivog and "play bears" with Daddy.
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, Dolly.

Every Woman who has an opportunity to do so should know about the CONNOR BALL BEARING WASHING MACHINERY, which is built for the home, simple, convenient, and efficient.

The large roomy washer without any mechanical obstruction in the tub to tear the clothes, take up the time.

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.

Do You Wash Clothes?



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

Not Your Own Face

"My boy," said a wise father who knees now to a "climax" 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, evident in his looks. His father's unexpected words brought him back to life, and he looked up with a languid 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 look at it. You have no right to compel them to look at a sour, gloomy and crabbled 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 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 to stand to get and keep 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 sounds 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 which will bring griefs, and will 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 as 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., kindly referred to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, 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.
- GENEROUS CHEESE**
Two cupsful of good molasses, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, one tablespoonful of soda, and just as much boiling water as will dissolve the soda. Do not mix with roll, tin and bak. in a quick oven.
- CRACKER-JACK**
Two cupsful 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.
- SUMMER SALAD**
Cook a quart of shelled fresh lima beans as usual, by boiling in salted 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 tarragon vinegar and a few drops of onion juice and arrange on lettuce.
- SALAD OF NUTS AND GREEN PEAS**
A delicious salad may be made by combining green peas and English walnuts in the proportion of two-thirds 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.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 12 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.



FANCY WAIST, 8523.

The waist that gives tone and slender lines is becoming to a great many women. Here is a model that combines the feature with kimono sleeves and which can be made with or without a lining. For a woman of the medium size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of embroidery 2 inches wide and 1 yard of all-over lace, to make as illustrated.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inch bust measure.

WILLIAMSTOWN, N. J.
good. There will be a...
use of reason of the...
the drough. To a...
tending of clover has been...
the drought. There...
sufficient pasture for co-

ST. LAMO, July 18.
suffer by the contin...
causing a too rapid r...
few farmers are contr...
out of fine soil is...
is not so good, looki...
such in their area. T...
yesterday's rain...
—W. E. McK.

SOUTH MARCH, CARLTON CO.
is excellent. Will yield fr...
as usual. All other crop...
and have appearance of...
We have the best hay...
years past.—J. A.

METCALFE, July 19.
about one and one-half...
some places two tons to...
was not killed but with...
good, it never showed...
coming out very early...
start. Potatoes are im...
looking fine and fresh—

LANARK, July 18.
abundance; the new seed...
M.M.K.

LENNOX CO.
ODESSA, July 12.—Hay...
crop; will not average...
sare. Pasture is all dr...
will succeed. Have to com...
years past.—J. A.

LEEDS CO.
Lambard, July 19.—Hay...
the average. Pasture...
ter is a few new head...
thrive. It is a...
good as at corresponding...
owing to excessive heat...
thrive. It is a...
that there is still very l...
crop looks well.—H.

NORTHERMBURTON, CASTLETON, July 17.
over a ton, to the ac...
shortage of fall pasture...
new seeding. Late...
late oats have suffered...
some cases farmers ha...
Corn does not...
well. Turnips did not...
some cases have been...
showers are having good

FANCY TUCKED BLOUSE, 8591
The blouse that is trimmed with green, bolero suggestion is one of the very smart, exceedingly smart and very generally becoming. This one can be made of one material throughout or of two materials.

For the medium size will be needed 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inch wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 with 1 1/2 yard of lace to trim as illustrated.

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

CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS
Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only.

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

FARM AND DAIRY CROP REPORTS
OUR FARMERS' CLUB

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINGS CO., P. E. I.
CARBON BRIDGE, July 17.—Wheat is not so good as last year. It is a good average now and again. Hay will be better than last year, but not much cut yet; the clover is doing fairly well in spite of dry weather. Potatoes are doing well, but the bugs are getting out of hand. Prospects for potatoes are good, provided the bugs are kept down; potato beetles are very plentiful; and the warm weather seems to agree with them. Parsnips are doing well. Turnips are doing well, but not so good as last year. These factories are doing fairly well, although the pastures are very heavy and dry. Good beef cattle are scarce and dear. Pork also is a good price. Horses are in good demand and are bringing fancy prices. —J. P.

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

CHATEAUGUAY CO., QUE.
HOWICK STATION, July 15.—The meadows will not be an average crop, but a quarter to the acre, on the old meadows there is no clover, but on the new meadows there was a fair crop of clover, if the dry weather had continued, the meadows would have been much less, as the meadows were burning up, but the intense drought, but fortunately we had a splendid fall of rain, which did much to bring on the 17th, which is a good price. Horses are in good demand and are bringing fancy prices. —J. B.

CHAMPLAIN CO., QUE.
ST. PROSPER, Que., July 3.—The yield of hay will average about one and a half tons to the acre. The harvest promises well. Pastures will furnish abundance. —J. D. T.

EASTERN ONTARIO
GLENHARRY CO., ONT.
WILLIAMSTOWN, July 15.—Hay crop there will be a shortage of pasture by reason of the winter-killing of clover. The new seed of clover has been lost by reason of the intense drought, but fortunately we had a splendid fall of rain, which did much to bring on the 17th, which is a good price. Horses are in good demand and are bringing fancy prices. —J. B.

ST. ELMO, July 15.—This section has suffered by the continued dry weather, causing too many crops of hay to be cut. The farmers are through, having a light crop of hay. The hay is not so good as last year, but the pastures are doing well. Potatoes are doing well, but the bugs are getting out of hand. Prospects for potatoes are good, provided the bugs are kept down; potato beetles are very plentiful; and the warm weather seems to agree with them. Parsnips are doing well. Turnips are doing well, but not so good as last year. These factories are doing fairly well, although the pastures are very heavy and dry. Good beef cattle are scarce and dear. Pork also is a good price. Horses are in good demand and are bringing fancy prices. —J. P.

SOUTH CAROLINA, ONT.
SOUTH BARCH, July 15.—Hay crop is excellent; will yield from 1 1/2 to 2 tons to the acre. All other crops are looking well and have appearance of a bumper crop. We have the best hay crop for many years past. —J. A.

METCALFE, July 19.—Hay crop for good, about one and one-half tons to the acre, and some places two tons to the acre. Clover has been killed last winter, but is also good; it never showed better. Corn is coming out very good, but not so good as last year. Potatoes are improving and are looking fine and fresh. —W. O. C.

LANARK, ONT.
LANARK, July 15.—Hay crop is in abundance; the new seeded clover is good. —H. K.

LENNOX CO., ONT.
ODESSA, July 12.—Wheat crop a light crop; will not average over a ton to the acre. Pasture is all dried up. Feeding will soon have to commence, which will look like scarce before spring. —A.M.F.

LEEDS CO., ONT.
Lembarly, July 19.—Hay crop is above the average. Potatoes are doing well. Clover is a few new meadows was injured by frost last winter, but is also good as at corresponding date last year, owing to excessive heat lately, but the stock died at these factories show that there is still very fair pasture. Grain crop looks well. —J. B.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.
CASTLETON, July 17.—Hay will yield over a ton to the acre. There will be a shortage of fall pasture. Drought has affected the new seed of clover, but the late oats have suffered very much; in some cases farmers have turned their crops to corn. Corn and potatoes look well. Turnips did not come well, and in some cases have been renewed. Favorable showers are having good effect. —J. M.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

SUNDERLAND, July 18.—The hay crop will average one ton to the acre. There will be sufficient pasture for stock. The new seed of clover is very good, but the catch. The grain looks well, with a fair crop of oats and corn, with plenty of straw. Potatoes are a failure, generally I figure not much north. —P.B.84.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.
HARTLEY, July 17.—Haying is nearly over, the crop was very light in most places, but was well saved. The harvest is not so good. The wheat is very good where it was not killed, and is ripening very fast; some of it is cut and promises to give an extra yield. The spring crop in general has an extra good appearance. An occasional bad frost has not done them; they realize about 87 a cwt. —H.J.

YORK CO., ONT.
Woodridge, July 17.—Hay crop is very poor—not over half crop. Pasture is very low. Greatly helped fall pasture. —A. G.

WESTERN ONTARIO
SIMCOE CO., ONT.
ELMVALLEY, July 15.—Haying is turning out rather better than expected, about 80 to the last Saturday. The rain has done much to help the hay crop, but the drought has not been immediately benefited. The drought has not been so severe as it was at first. Potatoes are doing well, but unless a large quantity of rain falls from the middle of the month, the feeding. —C. B.

GREY CO., ONT.
KILBYTH, July 19.—Hay is about three-quarters of a crop, but is being saved in good quantities. The wheat is very good, but the crop of after grass. Unless rain comes the wheat will have to be cut. The grain is looking fairly well, but the weather is very dry and hot. —A.G.

UTTERSON, July 19.—The hay is lighter than was anticipated, owing to long spell of dry weather. The wheat is a first crop. The first week in June injured it. It is not so good as it did also the last month earlier this year. Beef and pork are very scarce, and are being very dry. —W. S.

ALGOMA DIST., ONT.
LIVINGSTON CREEK, July 11.—This part of Algoma has undergone very much during late years. Roads—Many of them are equal to the other settlements and the hay is better in the country than in the nearest town. The crop is not so good, generally speaking. The farmers are busy their crops are heavy and, while not having very much, have an advantage over other parts of the province in having a second crop of hay. The weather is heavy; there are said to be caused by the abundance of rocks. The rocks destroy the beauty of the landscape. An extra crop, but are not noticed so much by the crops. The hay is being cut up, but will not be very productive. Pastures are fair to good. Cattle are scarce. —G. W.

SCREPS IN WESTERN ONTARIO
In connection with judging those farms in District No. 1 of Inter-Provincial Dairy Farms Prize Competition, one of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently covered by train a large number of available area of Western Ontario, taking in particularly the counties of York, Wentworth, Brant, Norfolk and Oxford. Everywhere in those districts the crops have been adversely affected by the prolonged drought and hot weather. Notwithstanding the dry conditions, the crops are doing fair to good. Marked differences in various crops in the same neighborhood, which can be traced to the amount of sunshine and the same lack of rain, produced a marked contrast in the condition of the crops. A good farming over and above the indifferent.

GOOD YIELD OF WHEAT
In York county the fall wheat was just ready for the binder, and was being cut. In Wentworth the wheat was a few weeks advanced, but in Norfolk and Oxford the wheat is not so far advanced. Considerable had been hauled and stored in the barns. The wheat, with few exceptions, only by some of the earlier heading varieties slightly shrunken and here and there patches will turn out to be of a mixed yield—varies from 25 to 30 bush, in yields below even better.

The barley crop, which is extensively grown, has withstood unfavorable weather conditions, but the crop is not so good as it was at first. The length in straw and had good, long heads. It was damaged so far as was apparent, only by some of the earlier heading varieties ripened prematurely by the intense hot weather. The crop is not so good as it was at first. The cutting stage: some of it had been cut.

OATS FEEDING THE STOCK
Oats of which every farmer grows but a few, are being cut in large quantities to other crops, are making a very fair showing. The crop is headed out, and is being cut in large quantities. In Norfolk and Oxford counties, are assisting to fill. A fair to average yield is anticipated.

PERIN CO., ONT.
RANNOCK, July 19.—The hot, dry spell has broken down the hay crop, making it make up for lost time by coming almost over the top. The hay crop is late to rear all damage. The hay crop, especially the clover, was light, the late hay being better. What is now nearly all in and is a fair crop. Considerable damage has been done by the grain is a splendid sample. Barley, which is coming on quickly, is a good crop. Oats are light. Pears are almost a complete failure. The spring crop of corn has made exceptional gains, and potatoes are progressing favorably, also the early sown potatoes, while some of the late sown turnips are to be plowed up. Hay and small fruits are in short all round. Berries and small fruits are doing well. Apples, with a loaded apple tree is a rarity. The early crop of apples is also below the average. —H.B.W.

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NORFOLK CO., ONT.
BRIE VIEW, July 17.—Haying is over; aggressive farmers are driving the wheat harvest and report a very fair yield. Oats promises fairly good. Cherries and small fruits are an average yield. Good prime butchers are hard to obtain; the local dry weather has their difficulties in that line. Dairy cows are beginning to slacken in their condition. The early sown potatoes are selling at \$7.50 a cwt.; but do not much more. Eggs are steady at 16c a dozen. —H.B.W.

ESSEX CO., ONT.
COMET JUNCTION, July 19.—The hay crop was short. Wheat is all in and we are cutting the second crop of alfalfa. The first crop of Oats is a fair crop. The wheat is a good crop, but the heavy rain and wind knocked them down as it did also the first crop. Corn is in short all round. Beef and pork are very scarce, and are being very dry. —W. S.

HUNTSVILLE, July 15.—Hay crop generally is good, but the weather is short and thin. All grain crops look well, but roots are poor for want of rain. —W.G.

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from one to two tons to the acre, varying with the location and soil conditions. DIFFERENCES IN THE CROPS. Some very poor pieces of corn were to be seen; on the whole, however, corn is making a fair showing. The wheat is a fair crop. The drought has been more protracted possibly than in any other year. The most inferior stands of corn were noticed. This would not have been due altogether to weather conditions, but to the soil, possibly, not far distant, was some of the finest corn, in fact that has been seen anywhere; this latter was higher than the average, and was commencing to shoot into tassel.

The alfalfa crop, wherever it was, was heading, the stages where it should be cut for the second time. For the most part, it was very short, although it had far outstripped red clover and vetch, and that it can withstand the drought.

RED CLOVER SEEDING LOST
That old standby, red clover, was, for the most part, conspicuous by its absence. It had been almost totally winter-killed, and the hay meadows were, in consequence, this year mainly of timothy. The new seeding of red clover, wherever appeared to be a total failure, the alfalfa seeding had, by the dry weather, and making a splendid appearance in spite of the drought.

The situation in regard to fruit was far from bright. The berry crop was greatly shortened, although late crops of peaches have been at the end of the season. Cherries have been in short all round, and few plums, and the apples are making a very poor showing.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS
Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. It is published for the benefit of readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein-Friesian for publication in this column.

Messrs. Halsey Bros., Springfield, Rottie Bros., Norwich, and W. McQueen, Tillamook, have been awarded a first prize by the Ontario Dairy Association for their high-class pure bred Holstein cattle. The head of the prize cow, a two-year-old female, offered a record of superior quality; a goodly number of calves, and a fine lot of calves. Phenomenal success was won by the best bull of the year, a two-year-old male, from high testing dams—all will go to the credit of this great sale.

HOLSTEINS ACQUIRED IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE SET LAST REPORT
Sylvia (7765), three-year-old female, average per cent. of fat, 3.72; average per cent. of milk, 30.3. Owned by U. E. Wartman, Wrentham, Ont.

Mercedes May (8302), two-year-old class, 2655 lbs. milk; 291.14 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.20; average per cent. of milk, 365. Owned by Wm. Watson, Wrentham, Ont.

Lady Tillia Alena (9229), two-year-old class, 2650 lbs. milk; 306.65 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.72; average per cent. of milk, 361. Owned by R. O. Morison, Hilda, Ont.

Beauty's Buffalo Girl (5532), mature class, 1620.9 lbs. milk; 554.96 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.41; average per cent. of milk, 365. Owned by Tig. Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Daisy Quirk (11190), two-year-old class, 1029.29 lbs. milk; 395.26 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.81; average per cent. of milk, 348. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsway, Ont.

Tansen Fosh DeKok (8507), two-year-old class, 2006.39 lbs. milk; 365.92 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.20; average per cent. of milk, 365. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsway, Ont.

Lilly Westwood 2nd (3966), mature class, 1750 lbs. milk; 448.72 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.52; average per cent. of milk, 362. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsway, Ont.

Queen's Aris Peer 2nd (10203), two-year-old class, 1833.1 lbs. milk; 366.75 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.20; average per cent. of milk, 358. Owned by Edgar Dennis, Newmarket, Ont.

Queen's Aris Peer (10201), four-year-old class, 1953.9 lbs. milk; 477.68 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.20; average per cent. of milk, 361. Owned by Edgar Dennis, Newmarket, Ont.

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Queen's



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Canada Cement Co.

LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.

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

Name.....

Address.....