Issued Each Week-Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

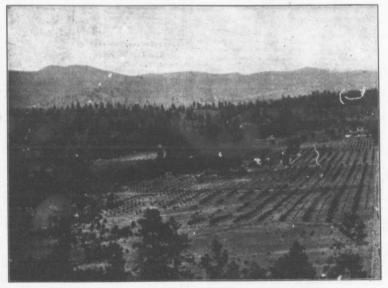
NUMBER 33

RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 15

1912.



A SCENE TYPICAL OF THE FRUIT DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DEVOTED TO

BETTER FARMING AND
GANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE

Women Favor



THE "SIMPL

Because it is so easily cleaned, skims to a mere trace, turns easily, and because of our large capacity machines they can get the separating over in half the time.



The Link-Blade Skimming Device is used in ail "Simplex" cream separators. It is shown fairly well by the diagrams herewith. Its advantages are:

1. Increased capacity of from 36 50 per cent over, the most effi-ent of previous devices, combined the very clean skimming under a did range of conditions as to lik, temperatures, etc.

2 Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be reassembled in any particular order.

3. The device being expansible, and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the

bowl, and throw the same out of

Held by

bowl, and throw the same out or 4. The pressure being transmitted through a series of brass rivets, there is no strain on the blades themselves, and there is no rusting of the rivets. Some of contact of the rivets. Being much more fellents, is a great deal lighter fellents, is a great deal lighter same amount of work, making it same amount of work, making it still sealer to handle, and requires less power to run than other de-vices of same capacity.

There are several other important exclusive features of the "Simplex"—that is will pay you to know about. Send a post card to-night for our illustrated booklets telling you more about this PEER AMONGST CREAM SEPARATORS.

D. Derbyshire &

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT. Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q. WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREFRESENTED DISTRICTS

"We find the dairymen of Ontario by far the best pay of any class of farmers that we deal with. They have got the money to pay for the equipment they buy, and they order more freely than the farmers who are grain growing or raising beef, and in the counties where dairying is carried on our percentage

of cash sales is greater than in If you ties. mention of this

fully five times the other councare to make in Farm and

Dairy, we would be pleased for you to do so, and we can verify what we state by figures. Your circulation is the very best circulation for us, and we appreciate your efforts in advertising the dairy industry in this country."

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont., per M. J. Beatty.

You have an audience of 17,000 and more of these CASH Paying Dairy Farmers in our Great Exhibition Number (Fifth Annual), out



THE CRY OF THE CORN-"CULTIVATE, CULTIVATE, CULTIVATE."

The Let 1818 U
To produce is easy, to sell is more
difficult,—to sell at a good, fair profit is work at which we farmers
may well learn to be more efficient.
This Department of Farm and Dairy
is conducted by a Sales Expert. Ask
Farm and Dairy questions about
your selling produces newers will
be a selected to the control of the contr

The Talk of Trade

Editor, Sales Dept., Farm and airy,—I would be "lad if you could some hints on how to close a bargain.

hargain. We have to sell the ordinary products of mixed farming and experience some difficulty when we meet the buyer to do business.

Take the case of selling a beef animal. When the buyer comes to my farm to inspect the animal about the first thing is to ask "What price have you on this animal?" I answer \$40. He pauses a moment, shakes his head, and says, "Too high; beef is a little casier." It would be a support to the control of the condition. It ought to be fatter. What is your selling price anyway." I say, "Oh, well, \$88." He replies, "Too high yet. I'll give you \$87." I say, "No, sir'ee." Then he asks, "What do you feed it "I tell him, then he tells me a whole lot about how it ought to be fed to bring the best price, and then says, "Are you going to take my offer?" In the end he gets the himself of less than I take the say of the

If you could give some hints on how to meet such games of talk and not be defeated, one of your readers at least would be obliged. If you could mention some books or magazines devoted to bargaining it might help.—L. C. Wilde, Lincoln Co.,

OUR EXPERT'S REPLY.

It is human nature to want to dicker. A man would hardly be sat-isfied unless he could cut off a little from the price asked for an animal. Buyers of farm animals will always Buyers of farm animals will always cut the price as low as they possibly can. If they want the animal for food products they know the markets and know what they can get before they buy. They can estimate within a few pounds what the animal will weigh and then they figure to make as much as they can. as much as they can

August 29.

Press Days, Aug. 22-24. Send Copy At Once

The sup to us to be just as smart as they are. We must learn the prices and be able to judge the weight of a steer or a pig or a sheep and be able to tell just what we want for it. When we set the price we should set it

SELLING throw to sall is more little and can raise our price accord ingly in the first place

A TAKE OR LEAVE PRICE We ought to know the value stock and be able to set one in and let the buyer take it or leave and let the buyer take 12 or leave; There are more buyers than one the country, and we can get o prices. If the beef animal 30 Wilde speaks of was worth \$40 should have stuck to the price 12 made the buyer either pay or leave it He made his big mistake in droping to \$38. His first price should have been his last one. A man ull usually pay what an article is weri

and just needs a little coaxing.

In our business we sell to farmer our business we sell to larmer every day in the year and they as us what the price is, and then expend a little cut, but we know that or materials are worth what we ask fix them, and stick to the price. If the farmer really means to deal he will be convinced that our article is worth

what we ask for it and he will pay. We must get the right things sell and know that they are rig We must know that certain feeds keep our animals in perfect condit and if we expect to get high prices we must keep articles that will bri high prices. Then we must su high prices. Then we must study the markets and market conditions, and know what others are getting for their produce, and we must make our prices and then stick to them. A LINE OF PROCEDURE

We must make our price and stid to it. Be indifferent to offers of less money. If the man wants what so have he will buy if the price is right If he comes to us to buy we have whalf the battle-he has shown a sire to possess what we have to Then the general condition of animal ought to do the rest.

We must stick to our price just the butcher or the clothier or grocer sticks to his. We never q tion the grocer when he tells us coffee is so much a pound and s so much. We never question butcher when he tells us that butter when he tells us that of steak is so much—we nay the pi because we want what he has. St pose we make our price and make fair—we'll get it if we stick to Let us not be an easy mark.

The Dairy Herd Competition The Dairy Herd Competition a Western Ontario will be conduct this year along practically the same lines as previously. Some time is September prize lists will be issue and sent to cheese and butter man of Western Ontario, who will discovered the same of the tribute them to their patrons.

Straining dirty milk doesn't milk the milk clean. Keep the dirt out

Iss Each

Vol. X

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NAME

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1912.

No. 33

Only \$1.00

OUTSTANDING FEAT^URES OF THE PRIZE WINNING FARMS

Some of the Individual Excellencies of each farm entered in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy who accompanied the Judges on their rounds

T is all round excellence that wins for a farm a high placing in competitions such as Farm and Dairy has been conducting for the last four years. In our great Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition just completed every point about the farm from the weeds on the roadside to the character of the buildings and the quality of the stock was considered point by point. It would be quite possible with such careful scoring or the man with the finest home and the best cm buildings to be at the foot of the competition. It is also possible that the best dairy herd might be found on the poorest farm,-though this is very unlikely.

It was this high average of excellent that gave to the farm of Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., the position he obtained in the competition. A study of the extended score card, published herewith, shows that Mr. Ness was highest in several departments, including the important ones, of buildings, live stock, crops and management. We doubt if there is a farm in all Canada that could make such a good showing in a farms competition as did that of Mr. Ness. A full description of this fine farm will be given in the special Exhibition Number of Farm and Dairy coming out August 29. An editor of Farm and Dairy who accompanied the judges on their rounds, noted many points of excellence on the farms of other competitors. In individual points several competitors scored higher than Mr. Ness.

WHERE ALFALFA IS CROWNED

A point which particularly attracted our attention on the farm of J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ontario, the first prize farm in Ontario, was the large acreage of alfalfa. Mr Richardson grows an average of 80 acres of this crop. It has lifted him from poverty (almost) to affluence.

"I started about 45 years ago with a barren place," said Mr. Richardson. "The people who had it before me couldn't pay the taxes. There were no buildings worth mentioning on the first farm purchased. Alfalfa has been our salvation. We were among the first to sow lucerne; that was 35 or 40 years ago. We have steadily increased our acreage of this crop. We believe it will do for others what it has done for us."

The pride of Riverside Farm at the present

time is their splendid herd of Holstein cattle. The farm home, which would be outstanding on a city square, and which scored highest of any of the homes on any of the prize farms, is also a point in which the R'chardson's may well take pride. But the thing that gave them their start was alfalfa, and they are glad to testify to the merits of this crop.

GOOD CROPS ON A GOOD FARM

Mr. W. A. Paterson, of Agincourt, the first prize farmer in district No. 4 last year, has crops that "fill the eye." The grass promised a good three tons to the acre. The grain was extra such as is seen on very few farms. There may have been a little twitch and a small sprinkling of sow thistle, but these were the worst faults. The mangels were the best that we saw anywhere, and the corn also was making a good start. The soil on Mr. Paterson's farm is particularly good, and this may account in some degree for the quality of the crops. A bigger factor is the thorough cultivation that they receive, and the fact that practically all of the raw material produced on the farm is fed on the farm and returnto the soil. Mr. Paterson has an excellent herd of pure-bred Holstein cows that can manufacture his produce with a maximum of profit. In the fall he makes a practice of buying in a few steers to eat up the feed that the dairy cows cannot, and this all adds to the fertility of the soil. Mr. Paterson also is careful in collecting only the best of seed. He follows a regular rotation of crops, in which hoed crop and clover find a frequent place.

MACHINERY FINDS LARGE USE

"Don't do anything by human power that can be done just as well by machinery," says R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, and he puts his precept into practice. His dairy herd, numbering from 60 to 125 cows, is milked by machinery, the power that does the work being electricity. A portable electric motor also furnishes the energy to cut the corn that fills the silo, to chop the grain and cut feed. In the dairy (Mr. Gunn produces certified milk and cream) is a cream separator run by steam power. The boiler which furnishes this power also provides the steam to boil water, sterilize milk cans and so forth. A hydraulie

ram pumps the water that is used in the house and barn. In the fields we found a hay loader, a side delivery rake, two row cultivators and gang plows. "It's the only way that you can run a farm nowadays with help as high as it is," commented Mr. Gunn.

Mr. S. A. Northcott, of Taunton, Ontario, is one of the young men who is "getting there." From time to time Mr. Northcott tells of his experiences in farming in Farm and Dairy. One of the points that he has often emphasized is the value, in fact the necessity, of a short regular rotation of crops if we would make the most of our land. And Mr. Northcott practices what he preaches. He could not well have a shorter rotation than he himself f llows, viz.: Hoe crop, grain seeded down to clover, hay one year, then corn again

Mr. Northcott has followed this three-year rotation for several years. He is tearing out fences and making his fields larger in order that the rotation may be carried out with a minimum of expense. He has recently erected a second silo to house a portion of his large corn crop. A few sow thistles were seen on this farm, but with a rotation such as Mr. Northcott practices he will not be long in getting rid of them. Sow thistles and rotations do not thrive together. We will not here tell more of the numerous advantages that Mr. Northcott claims for his short rotation, as in an early issue of Farm and Dairy he will tell all about it himself.

A FINE ORCHARD IN QUEBEC

There is a general impression abroad that the climate and soil of Quebec are not adapted to fruit growing. On the farm of Mr. Alex. Younie, in the famous Howick district, however, we found a productive orchard where apples and cherries grow to perfection. Mr. Younie's orchard was on the highest land on his farm, where also are his buildings, and was sheltered by a fine grove of elms. The smaller fruits too are found on Mr. Younie's farm.

Another feature that attracted particular attention was the fine apiary which is conducted by one of Mr. Younie's sons. This present season they have 94 colonies in Langstroff hives. Their extracting room is well equipped with all necessary machinery. Here are two sources of revenue, the orchard and the apiary, that are not usually found on Quebec farms.

WHAT PURE-BRED STOCK HAS DONE Mr. John Logan, at Sunnyside Farm, is well-

The Extended Scores of the Prize-Winning Farms entered in our Interprovincial Dairy Farms Prize Competition

	House 155	P. 411		Paris Frize Competition		
	20 sept 20 sep	Buildings 175	Live Stock 210	Crops 215	Management 140	Machn'ry 75 Per. Improv. 80 1050
NAMES	Plan Finis Lawns and Clawns and Orchard 38 Arrangem 25 Sanitation Water and Supply 1 Supply 1 Ra'can, Bo and Papers	Provision a Size 25 Loration 25 Condition 25 Convenienc Convenienc Light and Ventilation Yard 10 Water Supp 25	Number 40 Suality and Condition 4 Sreeding 20 Soultry 15 Soultry 15 Soultry 15 AL	ultability, Mill Production 50 ondition 75 reedom from reedom from reeds 75 asture and hade 15	trangement Fields 20 mer Waternangement Fields 20 mply 10 meres, Dit. es. Rouds, S. 20 ook Manure 20 Manure 20 ook Records directed 20 ook Records dir	pply 28 arracter 10 using 20 pply 20 TAL ads 10 moval of surfacles 25 surfacles 25 surfacles 25 AND TAL
R. R. Ness, Howick, Que	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28 38 38 18 18 22 6 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 45 66 64 14 18 6 40 66 45 11 18 8 48 67 65 66 7 7 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15	S S S S S S S S S S	

known to all readers of Farm and Dairy who are interested in pure-bred stock, particularly Ayrshires. Mr. Logan started with a poor farm, on which were poorer buildings and inferior stock. He now has a splendid place, as Farm and Dairy readers will gather from the description and illustrations that will be given at a later date; and it was pure-bred stock that did it all. Good grades are alright, but they don't make money enough to satisfy Mr. Logan The fact that Mr. Logan made his start in pure-bred cattle when he had little capital and needed many improvements that other farmers would have made first, should point the way to profitable investment in improvements for other young men just starting out. Another point on which Mr. Logan was strong was cold water paint. His barns and outbuildings, in their fresh coat of white paint, with green trimmings, presented a most attractive appearance and must be a continual source of satisfaction to their owner.

The farm of Mr. Christopher Howson, in Peterboro Co., Ont., has already been described in Farm and Dairy. It is for the efforts that he has made to beautify his home that Mr. Howson deserves particular credit. The hedges, shrubs and flowers around his home are laid out with a taste that would give credit to a landscape gardener, and the ne s that characterized the lawns, the buildings, and in fact the whole farm, proves Mr. Howson to be a most thorough going and careful manager. Our editor here secured numerous photographs, which, as they are reproduced in future issues, will give our readers an idea of just how beautiful the lawns around a country home may be, and that without devoting a large area to ornamental purposes.

A MAN WHO SHOWS THE WAY

W. A. Oswald, at Petite Brule, is a pioneer.

He is growing alfalfa successfully where the
general concensus of opinion is that affalfa cannot be grown. Mr. Oswald has had alfalfa for
several years, and regards it as one of his best
paying crops. But the point about this farm
that mest attracted our attention was the kitchen
garden. In this garden was a very numerous
assortment of small fruits and vegetables. We
believe that Mrs. Oswald also played an important part in caring for this, the best garden
of any of the competing farms.

These are a few, and only a few, of the individual excellencies of the competing farms. Farm and Dairy readers will remember that these nine farms represent the best of a very large number of farms that were entered in the first round of our Prize Farms Competition. In the descriptions of these farms in future issues, we will endeavor to show our readers just how these men have been able to get right to the top in agriculture and to the final round in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy.—F. E. E.

The Value of Finish in Horses

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

Finish on a horse is worth three times as much as finish on the steer that we ship to the Toronto market. A team may be ever so well bred, perfectly sound, of good conformation and yet bring little over half their value because of lack of finish. About a year ago I saw a pair of Clydesdale grade mares sold in thin condition for \$400. A month ago they were resold for \$600. But in the meantime they had been put in the pink of condition. I have had similar experience muself in the buying and selling of horses, and I know of no place where I can put feed and feel surer of getting my money back than in finishing horses for sale.

Good feed and regular exercise and grooming are the essentials in conditioning a horse. Oats is our basic feed, but when fitting for market we add a little corn and also a very little flax seed meal. This latter seems to put a fine gloss on the hide that is very attractive but the feeding of too much of it will weaken the bosse. Regular daily exercise (usually the regular work on the farm) is important, and thorough grooming will surely bring returns in dollars and centre.

I have done many foolish things in my day, but one of the errors that I have managed to avoid is selling horses in thin condition. I find that mighty few men have confidence enough in their good judgment so far as a horse is concerned to pay a big price for a thin team on the strength of their confidence that it can be fitted into a good one.

Cooperative Breeding Associations

Chas. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa Members of cow testing associations are reminded that while systematic weighting and testing of each cow's milk is the first step towards definite herd improvement, other measures are necessary if a thoroughly profitable herd is to be obtained and maintained. In many cases the record of milk and fat serves to point out that some cows are only fit for beef

If the herd is to be improved to any considerable extent there should follow careful attention to the comfort of the cows, and a study of the feed question, so as to give each animal the most favorable conditions under which to produce milk.

It is impossible, however, to lay too much emphasis on the wisdom of breeding dairy cows to a first-class pure-bred dairy sire. In many cow testing associations the time is fully ripe for members to organize cooperative breeding associations, whereby good males may be purchased. Each sire may then be available for herds in which the total number of cows is from 40 to 70. In two years, or when their heifers are old enough to breed, the sires may be exchanged from one section to another, and again after another two years. Thus if there are three sires in the association they may be used for six years with this system of exchange without any inbreeding; if five sires, 10 years.

It is far easier for a few men to club together, to cooperate, and buy a good bull, than for one man to take all the risk and expense.

WHY THE PRICE CAN BE PAID

By the use of the good pure-bred sire, suitable to the needs and taste of the district, an immediate and substantial increase to each man's income may be expected. An extra 800 or 1,000 pounds of milk a cow is not too much to look for (which no scrub or dual purpose malé would ensure), so that the association can well afford a good price for the right animal.

This will help the man away in the back district just as much as, perhaps more so than, the man nearest the market centres. Now is the time for him to seize this opportunity offered by practical cooperation. His stock and his farm will quickly increase in value if he bestirs himself in this direction.

Members should arrange to meet immediately and organize a cooperative breeding association which promises new life and vigor to any district.

In the Province of Quebec there already exists an Act under which such associations may be organized. All members of cow testing associations, officers or members of farmers' institutes and farmers' clubs (cercles agricoles). officers and members of dairymen's associations and owners of cheese factories and cresmeries are invited to interest themselves in securing immediate organizations.

It is noticeable that a heavy stock and a fertile soil usually go together.

Factors in Conserving Soil Moisture

J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Ottawa

The moisture supply depends primarily on precipitation. Precipitation, or rainfall is, however, not controllable. It is necessary, therefore, to so handle soils as to enable them to conserve or retain the moisture received until required for crop production.

Several factors influence moisture conservation in soils. Of these various factors, good drainage is probably the most important. drained soils are free from the danger of baking or puddling, that is, they are friable and loose on the surface, so preventing evaporation. Well drained soils being free from hydrostatic or free water to a considerable depth are in shape to absorb rain as it falls and preserve it in the form of capillary or hygroscopic water. It is only as capillary or hygroscopic water that moisture can he retained for any length of time in the soil in dry weather, hence good drainage is an absolute necessity where moisture conservation is a matter of importance, just as it is an indispensable condition where seasons are short or rainfall very great in order to carry off the surplus water and allow air to enter the earth to reach plant roots and raise the soil temperature.

PLOWING AND CULTIVATING AS METHODS OF CON-

Shallow plowing and deep cultivation are, after drainage, probably the most important influences making for moisture conservation. Shallow plosing by keeping the humus near the surface greatly increases the moisture holding power of that, the most important soil layer. Deep cultivation by stirring the lower stratum of soil helps disintegrate the stiff and probably waterlogged upper subsoil, and so very greatly increases the amount of capillary water readily available near the surface layer for crop requirements.

No matter what the condition of the surface soil and upper subsoil as influenced by plowing and subsoil stirring, no matter how well drained the lower subsoil, if no precaution be taken to prevent evaporation, a very large amount of moisture is sure to be carried off from the surface by every faintest breeze and weakest sun ray. To prevent this, the maintenance of a soil much on such surfaces as are exposed to the moving air or direct sunshine is a necessary precaution.

WHERE TO USE THE ROLLER

A soil mulch may be made by means of a light harrow. Sometimes, too, it may be made by a roller. The roller has usually just the opposite effect; under certain conditions, however, it is of value in this connection. To illustrate, it often happens that two or three weeks after seeding, before the grain is up high enough to pretect the soil surface from winds and sunlight, a crust forms and moisture evaporation goes on apace. Going over such a field with a light roller breaks the crust and forms a soil mulch which effectually stops the loss.

Humus absorbs and retains moisture much more readily than any other constituent of the soil. Hence one of the best methods of improving the moisture storing and moisture conserving powers of a soil is to increase its humus content. This may be done by the frequent turning under of soil and by the use of barnyard manure.

In cultivating the corn crop from now on it is well to remember that surface cultivation is to be preferred. Corn is a shallow rooted crop. If we cultivate more than two inches deep we are very apt to cut off feeding roots and the crop will be smaller in consequence. Corn will soon be too high for the straddle row cultivator to work. We then use the old walking cultivator—A. J. Kent, Peel Co., Ont.

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My farmer said that go the same lan tilizer taker them. "I crop," said change our c the best res rotation of pasture. I very much be to the corn distributed o used to do, receiving an

"Clover als

Why He Had Big Crops

A. McFarlane, Glengarry Co., Ont.

I am a travelling salesman. I never farmed a day in my life. But I have spent most of my time travelling in the country, and a question that has always perplexed me is why, even in the worst of seasons, you will find first-class crops on one farm, and right over the line fence on the same kind of land, crops that will hardly pay for the oil necessary to lubricate the joints of the mowing machine or binder. About the first of last July I was visiting a farmer whose crops were particularly good, and whose neigh-Lor's were particularly bad. I started right off to find out why there was such a difference.

"Why are your crops so good?" I enquired of my friend.

"Well," said he, "I always go on the principle that if a man tries to rob Nature he is pretty certain to get left. For a time the soil will yield abundantly to cultivation merely, but pretty soon if we are niggardly in returning to the soil what we take from the soil, Nature will close down on us, crops will get smaller and smaller and pretty soon it won't pay us to cultivate. Chemists tell us that there is still lots of feed in that soil, but old Mother Nature is looking after the future generations better than we are and doesn't and to give all of her treasures to us."

Yes, I see, that's alright, but how do you intend to give back to the soil all that you take from the soil and still make a living?" was my next question.

THE HOME MARKET ACCOUNTABLE

"In the first place, everything is fed on the farm," was the reply. "No hay or grain is sold on any consideration whatever. I understand that in butter, which is our main output, there is something like 48 cents worth of fertility in a ton. At present prices a ton of butter is worth \$500; that is, for an income of \$500 I must ship away 48 cents worth of fertility. Now there is Jones, my next neighbor. His principal income is from hay and grain. He sells a ton of hay for \$10, and with it ships away \$3 worth of fertility. For an income of \$500 he must ship away \$350 of fertility. It is the same with his grain crops. And Nature has just about closed down on him. He wants to sell out."

"But every one can't make butter," I objected. "Certainly not," was the reply. "Other methods of retaining the fertility on the farm are the production of beef, pork or cheese. Some men in our neighborhood make a big point of having two or three colts for sale each year. These men retain a maximum of fertility on the farm compared with the fertilizing value of the carcase of the horse that is sold.'

I thought that I had pretty nearly gotten to the bottom of it, but my friend added a few additional hints that may mean more to Farm and Dairy readers than it did to me, due to my excessive ignorance on agricultural subjects.

THE LAND GETS SICK

My farmer friend spoke of crop rotation. He said that good crops could not be produced on the same land year after year even if all the fertilizer taken from the fields were returned to "Land seems to get sick of the same crop," said he, "and I have found that we must change our crops every year or so if we would get the best results. I myself follow the four-year rotation of corn, mixed grains, clover hay and pasture. I find that the manure seems to give very much better results when all of it is applied to the corn once in four years than if it were distributed over a larger area each year, or, as I used to do, distribute it very heavily on land receiving an application once in eight years."

"Clover also is a big feature on my farm, and

counts almost as much as does feeding on the farm for the quality of my crops. Clover takes nitrogen out of the air and it does not cost me a cent. The big strong roots also seem to work the soil up and put it in the very best condition.

"A large hoed crop! Well, yes I have, and I get more feed per acre from that land than from any other similar area on the farm. I can put more labor on that hoed crop with the assurance of commensurate returns than I can on the best grain crop ever grown. Yes, it takes a lot out of the land I know, but if you feed it on the farm you can give just as much back. Likewise that hoed crop enables me to keep down weeds, to put the soil in the best mechanical condition, and I find that grass seed sown directly after the



A Roofed Track That is Appreciated

To keep ice and snow away from the litter carrier cack and to shed the rain away from the litter carrier cack and to shed the rain away from the manure and it is allowed to accumulate (whine is not often) the carrier can be caused to be considered to the carrier carrier to the carrier carrier carrier to the carrier c

hoed crop is much more certain of a good catch and of an abundant harvest than if it is plowed from sod or sown after grain."

Another feature that I noticed on this farm was a large pile of bags of cotton seed meal, "Do you think it pays?" I asked. "Most people tell me it doesn't."

TWO PROFITS ON BUYING FEED

"Yes it pays at two ends," was the reply "In the first place I feed it to good cows and they pay me the first cost of the cottonseed in the extra milk produced. Then I find that when I am feeding cottonseed, the manure is heavier and richer and I am getting dollars of profit on the deal in the increased fertility of my soil."

I called in at Jones's on my way back to town. Jones was the poor farmer next door. But he did not have much to say about farming except to say that it was the last job on earth for any man, that it didn't pay and he was going to get

My hired man likes a drink of good cool water every hour or so when working in the fields. Did I not watch him, however, it would never occur to him that the horse needs a drink too. This is a point that cannot be emphasized too strongly. Let us be as considerate of our horses as we are of ourselves .- J. McNeil, Grey Co., Ont.

Profitable Experience with Poultry

Jas. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The best way to find out whether farmers are making money with poultry or not is to go and ask them. One can find out how they are making it at the same time. At the request of an editor of Farm and Dairy I interviewed early last spring, several farmer poultry men in Elgin and Middlesex counties regarding their poultry experiences. I found that poultry are considered profitable and that farmers generally are well pleased with this profitable side line to the farm.

"We find that the best breed of poultry to keep is the Barred Rocks," said farmer No. 1. "We have them as well bred as possible. Last winter we averaged about 40 eggs a day from 58 hens. We feed wheat for morning, at noon hot boiled potatoes with meal, and at night wheat and other grain. A mangel is often hung up for them to pick at. They also have the run of a Lig gravel heap, and have a good big box of ashes to dust in. Here a half a dozen roll around at their pleas-

TO CURE BROODING HENS

"In the summer to break them from setting, we put them into the corn crib for a few days. This winter we have got as high as 50 cents a dozen for our eggs. Of course this price is higher than usually prevails. We have found that it pays best to sell our poultry dead. While it entails extra work, we get all the profit out of them."

"For summer laying we like the White Leghorns best," said another of our farmers. "In our long experience we have not found their equal. They are industrious, too busy to set, their one ambition being an egg per day; and often they attain that record. For winter layers we have the Buff Rocks, and are well satisfied with them

"We feed wheat in the morning, for noon they get mixed grain and boiled vegetables, and at night corn. We have made a scratching place for them, and here give them plenty of clover leaves, which they eat with great relish. find that it pays best, if near a good market, to sell poultry dead."

TURKEY EXPERIENCE

"When our young turkeys are about a week old we drive them back to the woods, and there let them run," said a farmer who has had great success with turkeys. "About once a day we slip them some wheat. This is only to keep them from going wild altogether. If left around the barn, or enclosed, they are subject to gapes and other diseases. Turkeys require the freedom of the fields to expand and grow in.

"Our young gobblers this year averaged 22 lbs. each, when dressed ready for the market. The hens weighed a little less, but are worth more a pound, so they about even up. We fatten on corn and other grain and sell them dead."

No. 4 says: "Our choice of fowl is the Rhode Island Reds. Birds of this breed are very tame, and are handsome. Ours are laying now and we had eggs in St. Thomas to-day which sold for a good price. We are planning to get enough pure-bred R. I. R. eggs to fill our incubator several times next spring. By another fall we hope to have as useful a flock of poultry as can be found in a farmer's yard. For eggs we feed abundance of wheat and corn, oyster shells, and often give them some special poultry food. We are thinking of trying Royal Purple. For breaking broody hens, we have a wire prison, standing on four legs. The hens soon tire of this, and will soon again be laying when released. We sell all our poultry dead, as it gives the most satisfaction to all parties.

(Concluded on page 8)

Feeding Grain on Pasture D. D. Gray, Farm Foreman, C. E. F., Ottawa

there is a time when a cow should get a rest from being grain fed, it is while she can get a good mouthful of grass. It is well, howmouthful of grass. It is well, how-ever, to decrease the grain part of the ration by degrees when the cows are turned to pasture, as the cows gets used to the grass, and accus-tomed to the changed conditions, and thus prevent a loss of fiesh.

It has been my experience also that cow that has had a rest or a complete change when on grass, will give better returns for the meal consumed when being put back again on to a meal ration, which should commence when the pastures are getting short.

Before Storing the Binder

Before binders are put away after a eason's work they should be gone be gone over with the same care that a good engineer would bestow on his engine. All old grease and dirt should be re-moved from the surface as well as from the bearings. This with kerosene and waste. This can be done carefully oiled and all

arts greased to prevent rusting. After the season's work is over is also the proper time to repair and overhaul binder for next year. At this time the operator knows, or should know, all the defects of the machine and what it needs in the line of extras and repairs to refit it for the next season's work. If the machine is put away, on the other hand. without being given a second thought without being given a second inought until needed again, the operator, if he still remains on the place, will have forgotten what the machine most needed. The result is that the binder is perhaps given a hasty inspection, which in a majority of cases fails to reveal anything, and brought

out into the field with numerous small defects that could have been repaired at a nominal expenditure of time and

If the farmer is too busy to attend to repairs immediately after the sea-son's work is completed, he should at least find time to do the next best thing, which is to make a thorough note of all defects of the machine with a view to remedying them when time is more plentiful

Illustration Farms Chosen

The illustration farm programme outlined by is now actively under way. As has been explained in previous issues of Farm and Dairy, this work is under the direction of the agricultural branch of the Dominion Commission of Conservation. Several good farms will be chosen in each province and these will be run by the farmer himself, with the aid and advice of the Comn's agricultural experts, Mr. Nunnick and Mr. John Fixter. In Ontario there are eight farms, in Quebec six, and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia three each

The Ontario illustration farms are as follows: Lanark county, farm owned by W. Hands of Perth; Essex ed by W. Hands of Perth; Essex county, farm owned by Nelson Peter-son, Ruthven, and farm owned by R. F. Taylor, Essex; Norfolk county, farm owned by A. M. Culver, Sim-coe; Waterloo county, farm owned by Paul Snyder, Elmira; Ontario county, farm owned by Thomas Hall. Brooklin; Dundas county, farm owned by Whittaker Bros., Williams

Meetings will be held from time to time at these points, and will be ad-dressed by experts.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

Feeding the Colt After Weening

Colts are nondescripts, for the rearing of which no definite rules can be given, but commonsense, patience and alerthess should prevail. These awkward animals, utterly useless as yet, must nevertheless be carefully yet, nust nevertheless be carefully looked after the aim being to supply food liberally, with plenty of sunlight and an abundance of exercise. Oats lead in the list of feeding stuffs, but shorts and bran with barley, peas, and some corn may be profitably used where economy is important. These where economy is important. These feeds, aside from corn, are rich in bone-making material and will be found satisfactory as well as econ-

omical.

Colts suffer at times from teething and to subsist wholly upon hard, dry food may work injury. Steamed crushed oats or barley thickened with Steame bran, will prove appetizing and very nourishing in such cases. Roots may be cooked and the mass extended with ground grain and bran. A limited quantity of this feed given at night in winter time, daily, or two or three times a week, will show its effect in a better colt and a more thrifty genappearance.

eral appearance. Withholdine coarse provender and giving concentrated grain in large quantities in its place at this period is to be deprecated, for it is important that the digestive tract be developed to a moderate extent by distention with coarse feed that it may serve its purpose when the animal is grown. The "big belly" which a grown. The "big belly" which a properly-fed colt may carry at this period is nothing to its harm, even though it annoy the short-sighted stockman who foolishly may wish to in his growing colt the trim form the finished product.

A fair allowance of grain for the colt, measured in oats, is as follows: Up to one year of age, from two to three pounds. From one to two years of age, our

o five pounds.

From two to three years of age, cour of five pounds.

While an ample allowance of such roughage as hay, straw and stover should be supplied, it should always should be supplied, it should always be less than the animal would cat had it free access to this provender. The colt, like the mature horse, should not be allowed all the rough age it can consume, for such over supply tends to gorge the digestry tract with inert matter, and man matter, and may work lasting injury.

Liberal feeding must be counter-balanced by an abundance of outdoor In no other way can colt exercise. In no other way can coits be ruined so surely and so perma-nently as by liberal feeding and close confinement. Each day from three to 10 hours should be spent in the open-

The Cheese Commission

Acting upon the suggestion of the Acting upon the suggestion of the Ottawa cheese board and other organizations and individuals interested in the cheese trade, Hon. Martin Burzations and individuals interested in the cheese trade, Hon. Martin Bur-rell, minister of agriculture, has en-larged the scope of the commission, recently apointed to inquire into the allegations of defects in the system of weighing cheese in Montreal. The question of payment will now be included also.

The action of the minister in larging the scope of the commissi has been in prompt response to spec-ial complaints that have been made through the payment phase of the question and is believed to be a matter affecting the whole trade and com-merce and the general relationship between the buyer and seller. The present commission will, however, hear complaints and gather evidence upon both matters and the informa-tion it secures will be of use in whatever way or source it should be use

Put a "BT" Litter Carrier in Your New Barn

IT PAYS FOR ITSELF BEFORE' SPRING

THE BY INTER CARPILE PAYS BECAUSE IT SAVES LABOR. It makes sublicional recurrence out HALF A TON OF MANUELE at a time. With this big load it can easily be run out on its overhead track to the pile far from the barn. This is getting it out in a bustle. And the accessity as a man, or an handle the Little Carrier as easily as a man.

IT CONSERVES THE VALUE OF THE MANURE

IT CONSERVES THE VALUE OF THE MANURE IT YOU HER YOU can run a FP Litter Carrier to the UT you have you can run a FP Litter Carrier to the little to the track and dump the load of manure right into the track and dump the load of manure right into the track and the field. Manure takes directly to the field that the field was the field in the f

IT KEEPS YOUR STABLE-YARD CLEAN

There is no big manure pile outside the stable door where flies and disease germs thrive and multiply, and the heavy, disagreeable work of eleaning up the stable yard each spring is entirely done away with ways. Editer Carrier pays for itself in many other ways. Editer Carrier pays for itself in many other ways. It was not the pays of the control pays of the pays.



ARRANGE YOUR BARN RIGHT

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

If you are building or remodelling your barn we can he you. We have got out a dandy new book on barn building, shows how to build a Dairy Barn from start to finish. Let send you this book. It is free. Write us.

Before you build or alter your barn get our free book on stable construction and our free book on Litter Carriers. These books will save you many a dollar in building and equipping your stable. They will show you how to evect your barn and put in your litter carrier outfit yourself

In preparing our book on Stable Construction we have consulted the best dairy authorities in the have consulted the best dairy authorities in the country. We have included in it barn plans used in some of the largest dairy barns of Canada and the latest and best system of ventilation, which has been carefully prepared for us by J. H. Grisdale, Demnino Agriculturies.

These Books are free. Write for them.

USE THE COUPON

KEEP OUT OF THE MANURE

See the BT Litter Carrier this boy is pushing. Note how it windlassed up and down by a hand-wheel. This hand-wheel serves as a handle by which the Litter Carrier can be pushed alo You do not need to touch the bucket. The handle is clean for never comes in contact with the manure in the carrier.

Write us before you get a Litter Carrier. Litter Carriers are not all alike and the BT Litter Carrier has many points of advantage above all others. We have not space to tell you all about it here. Write us.

Write To-day. Use the Coupon

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

We also make Feed Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions

COUPON

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

C 6 Gentlemen, Kindly send me at once your free book, "How To Build A Dairy Barn" and your free book on Litter Carriers.

Are you building or remodelling?

How many cows have you? Will you need a Litter or Feed Carrier?

> Name P.O.

Augus Supp

Suppre treated i from the The fi disease the herd done by This wil number and the depend l

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This is t horses, the

suffer most hired man if a jug of quently at horses to go five or six You say you field. Then Get a cle

them in a water, and

along and w you stop to long between

Suppression of Tuberculosis

Suppression of tuberculosis is geated in a bulletin recently issued from the Illinois station, as follows: treated in a bulletin recently issued from the Illinois station, as follows: The first step in retting rid of the disease is to find out how many of the herd are affected by it. This is done by applying the tuberculin test. This will show a larger or smaller number of the herd to be affected. and the proper course to pursue will depend largely upon the proportion of the reactors in it.

of the reactors in it.
Suppose that only a few cattle react say 15 out of 100 or in that proportion. In this case the reactors are
first carefully examined, and if any
of them show symptoms of the dis-

only give them half a gallon apiece, it will greatly refresh them. The writer would just as soon attempt to cut a harvest without twine as to cut a harvest without twine as to cut a harvest without paired of water in the field for the horses.

Sustain the Milk Flow

Now that summer is well advanced. cows should be fed green stuff the fields so that they will not from dry off and become strippers; unless they have been bred to freshen in the they have been bred to freshen in the fall. Many cows calved this spring, and to permit these animals to be-come strippers means to lose a rea!

first carefully examined, and if any profit.

Hot weather and flies worry the ease by coughing, loss of condition, coss a great deal, but they do not or any other of the signs by which the disease is recognized without the test, such animals should be slaughtered.

The other reactors should then be entirely separated from the healthy myers over stop and think recognized with the control of the second of of the seco



Further Evidence of the Value of a Fure-Bred Site This grade Holstein helfer freshened at 22 months of age, and in her arst lactation period produced 10,55 lbs. of 3.8 per cent milk. This milk sold wholesale for \$172. And this with her first calf. She is the property of W. E. Watson.

would soon catch the disease from its mother if allowed to remain with her.

The milk of reacting cows may be used if it is first boiled or heated to a point sufficient to kill the germs.

Water in Harvest Fields

W. R. Porter, Supt., N. Dakota Demonstration Farms

This is the time of year when the horses, the motive power on the farm, suffer most. You would not get the hired man to follow the binder long hired man to follow the binder ions if a jug of cool water was not frequently at hand—why expect the horses to go in front of the binder for five or six hours without a drink? You say you have no water in the field. Then take some with you.

Get a clean barrel or two.

field. Then take some with you.

Get a clean barrel or two. Put
them in a wagon or truck, fill with
water, and haul to the harvest field
geach morning and noon. Take a pail
along and water the horses every time
to us top to oil up, and don't go too
long between oilings. Even if you
ture.

cattle. If possible, they should be put taken the amount of work which the cattle. If possible, they should be put the cattle and separate building, but if this cannot be done a tight partition should be built between the diseased beneat the cattle, and separate the cattle cattle cattle cattle, and separate the cattle cattle

ht the cow must eat much more teeu than is needed for her own personal needs. She will not produce liberal quantities of milk unless she is fed beraily. She will eat a liberal amount of feed only when she can get it by expending a minimum amount of energy.

In a test made by the writer which lasted three years and concerned a herd of 60 dairy cows, it was conclusively shown that cows on short pasture, even though well fed at the harn, became dry sconer than the other who are a similar amount of ceed, who are a similar amount of ceed, who are not compelled to ceed the complete of the control of the c the cabout. others exercised in running

The summer silo is the best means of bridging over this dry spell. If the farmer with cows does not have a rarmer with cows does not have a summer silo, however, he should feed green feed to them. Corn or peas and oats, make an admirable green feed.—R. M. Washburn, Dairy Division of Minnesota College of Agricul-



Is Your Purse Full?

TOUR farm is the purse from which you take the necessities and luxuries of life. What profull —to insure a constatection, and worldly wealth? What provision are you making to keep your purse e a constant supply of food, clothing, heat, light, pro-

tection, and worldly wealth?

No purse can stand a steady drain—no soil can produce constant by yearly crops—without an adequate income. The purse must be supplied with money, this soil with plant food. It is easi-r, and far cheaper, to with money, this soil with no soil than it is to build it up after it is once exhausted. Be wise—begin now to use faithfully an

I H C Manure Spreader Corn King, or Cloverleaf

Use you'r I H C spreader to distribute stable manure and saturated bedding while it is still fresh. Spread in light coats so that the plant food elements of the stable with the stable was to reach the stable for the use of growing plants. Spread quick decaying straw to valiable for the use of growing plants. Spread quick decaying straw to valiable for the use of growing plants. Spread quick decaying straw to valiable for the use of growing plants. Spread quick decaying straw to valiable for the use of growing plants. Spread quick decaying straw to valiable for the use of growing plants. Spread quick the straw of the straw

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International Harvester Company of America

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

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POULTRY YARD

8,

g------Profitable Experience with Poultry

(Continued from page 5)

"Last spring we raised a great flock of ducks, and found them to be little trouble. We fed the young ducklets on bran, shorts, etc., and also allowing them free access to a also allowing them free accession also allowing them free water. When plentiful supply of water. When killing time comes, we bleed and pick carefully, as the feathers are as feathers. We never valuable as goose feathers. W Wo have already sold 75 ducks at 70 cents each, and consider that they pay

We like the Plymouth Rocks," said another enthusiastic poultryman.

'They are best for general purpose fowls. We have for We have found them great producers of large brown eggs. are good setters and careful mothers, and for dressed poultry we think they excell all others. Their plump, rich appearance quickly catches the eye of purchasers. We have had other kinds that had a blueish, crowy colo when prepared for the table. We find that it pays best to prepare our birds at home, and sell them dead on the market. We get about \$1.40 a pair in London for the young cockerels. Wheat, chopped roots and and One winter we had splendid results in eggs with corn alone

different We have tried many kinds of fowls, but give first choice as egg producers to the White Legsaid another farmer. "T) are non-setters, quick growers, active a big farm and work it on shares.

whole output from any other breed.

"And at killing time they are not be laughed at. We had for our to be laughed at. New Year's dinner a plump young Leghorn, and it served six of us to completion. We feed them in the morning shorts, scalded in boiling water, with plenty of red pepper over it; for the rest of the day they get wheat and speltz, the latter being ideal feed for eggs.

We find that it pays to sell the old hens alive. We dress the young ones, and what we don't eat we sell.

We also raise We sell very few. We also ducks, and feed the young shorts, etc., or about the same as the chickens

"We keep only the best Barred Rocks we can find," another testirethe better, both as layers and table fowls. Our morning feed for the hens is oats and barley; noon hot water and meal, with black pep-per, and at any time we give them wheat, which is the first and best feed for poultry. It pays best to dress the poultry, and the most profitable time three months old. We sell all our dressed poultry and eggs to our customers in London, and have this winter received as high as 45c a dozen for our eggs.

To break up the setters we p them in a box for a few days. This generally cures them. If t inches of water in it will soon do the

THE OLD STANDBY FAVORED "We have tried most of the varie-ties of poultry growing," said one ties of poultry growing," said one,

Well Rather!

"Somehow I never thought

would like a safety razor, but I

got a Gem Junior in February as offered through Farm and

Dairy in return for getting two new subscribers to Farm and

Dairy. I have used the razor

three times a week now for over three months, and I tell you it's. fine."-T. R. G., Middlesex Co.,

One of our editors was showing one of these rasors to a friend the other day and he remarked: "Well I declare, I do not see how you can afford to give such a valuable premium in return for only two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy."

We have one of these Safety Raz Outfits for you. It is just as do scribed and as shown. We will send it to you postage paid and abse-utely free in return for getting us on two new subscriptions to Farm at Dairy, each at only \$1.00 a year.

Will you get us two new subscrib-ers to Farm and Dairy and claim this premium razor? It is certain to please and delight you.

Ont

Satisfied ?—

Therefore we want the very Lest of none better than the Birred Rocks-layers, and we think that half of the or so very free from disease, co-eggs of a well kept flock of White strong and well made. They are first Leghorns is nearly as good as the class lagvers, and as dressed poultry

sell the best on the market.
"The best feed that we can find for eggs or flesh is buckwheat, mixed grain, grit, etc. Poultry, like mer and women, need a change of diet so I give ours a great many nick-

"I have tried many other ways of "I have tried many other ways of selling, but am satisfied that the best method is to bleed and pluck, and then sell to the dealers by weight." This man had just received a nice check from a retail firm in St. Thomas for poultry when being inter-

And the last man called on spoke as follows: "For poultry of a beauti-ful plumage, for their attractiveness, their industrious laying and for their excellent table qualities, we give first place to the Partridge Wyan-dottes. When their eggs reach the dotttoe market they sell at sight. Their large size and rich color quickly attracts the eye of the egg epicurean.
And the Partridge Wyandottes, when
dressed, present a rounded form, a plump breast, small bones and short drum-sticks.

BEST FEEDS FOR HENS "We find that the best feeds for

"We find that the best teeds for eggs or flesh are milk, corn, oats and apples, with plenty of grit.
"For breaking up a broody hen, we shut them up for a few days on a board floor; this soon stops them. Another splendid way is to slip a loud ticking watch under the setter. In a few hours, as the watch ticks away, the hen will begin to cluck, and, thinking she has chicks, will make a and try to coax them great fuss. But the watch cannot be away. It'll only tick, tick coixed away. It'll only tick, tick, old hen's nest, in about another hour, will have the setter wild with fright, and with flopping wings, and lou cacklings, she'll leave her nest like whirlwind. To that spookish ne cacklings, she'll leave her nest like a whirlwind. To that spookish nest she'll not return, but in a few days will be glad to be at her old daily job of laying eggs."

Start Right Now

Mrs. S. Heaslip, Halton Co., Ont. During the 15 years that I have been marketing eggs, I have noticed that the high prices always come be-tween October and January. Then is the time that we farm women who are trying to make money out of poultry should endeavor to get the eggs. I have been very successful in getting eggs in this season of high prices. My neighbors think that I prices. My neighbors think that I must have some secret way of preparing the food and that if they could get that secret from me they could get eggs as well as I can. I am perfectly willing to give ny secret to all farm women who want to have

There is no royal road to eggs in winter. Success is not a secret in feeding. The time to start to get winter eggs is now.

First we must have well bred fowl of a breed that are noted for their winter laying propensities. This last few years I have used Rhode Island Reds, and I believe that they are better than any other for winter Le strong fowl that lay exception-Ily well when eggs are high in price and make good table fowl as well.

Another important point is to have arly hatched pullets. Pullets hatched in April will lay two months earier than those hatched one month ater. And then having good pullets hatched early I feed them well. A

hindered by skimpy feeding.

This is my secret of getting

when prices are high.

Turkeys Have Roup I have two turkey hens, both of which have one swollen eye, formed up in a blubber between the eye and bill. The eve is not blind. They always car eye is not blind. They always can and do not seem in any way un Occasionally a white froth will com-the eye on the side where the swe-is. It does not seem in any way tageous, as they are running with hens. Could you advise me what to to cure it?-Reader, Haliburton Co.,

This is undoubtedly a form of roup of rather an obstinate nature to care.
Would advise giving the turkeys
Conkey's Roup Cure in the drink Conkey's Roup Cure in the drink water as per directions. At the same time bathe the swelling with a solution of hydrogen peroxide, one part, to one part water. The ailment is to one part water. The ailr contagious, and will certainly contagious, and will certainly affect the other poultry in course of time. The birds should be at once separated from the others and the poultry house thoroughly disinfected. As long as the germs remain in the po try house, or wherever the turkeys resorted to, there is danger of con-tamination.—A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Cholera or Blackhead?

Do you know of anything that is cholera, as They are bi for turkeys that have choicers, as I wave lost a lot of them? They are big ones, all feathered. I feed them cracked corn and shorts and a little bread. I feed them hard boiled eggs at first. They have no lice on them.—A. W. S., Durham

Co., Ont.

The trouble with these turkeys is more likely that of blackhead (a fata incurable d'sease) than che In the last stages of blackhead th is always a persistent diarrhœa, w is often mistaken for cholera latter disease is fortunately

Canada, but am sorry to sa not the case with blackh is becoming too common, with disastrous effect, on turkey raising in Canada.

I have written directly to Mrs. A. W. S., as the matter is somewhat urgent, asking her to send at once one or two sick, but live, turkeys to Dr. C. H. Higgins for examination and report. In this way the true nature of the disease will be discovernature of the disease will be discovered, which is a matter of the first importance, and, secondly, we will find out if there is any possible way of treating the disease, whatever it may

Preparing Ducks for Market

All food should be withheld from ducklings for 24 hours previous to killing, as unless their systems are quite empty, they will not have so good a flavor, nor will they keep fresh

Killing is generally done by dislocation of the neck, though a few still adhere to the older method of cut-ting the throat. The former is the quicker and cleaner way, as no blood whatever is seen. In both cases death is instantaneous, and therefore painless

As soon as the bird is dead, b it has ceased to struggle, plucking should commence, as when the body is warm the feathers come out more easily, and there is less danger of

tearing the flesh When all the feathers are removed the bird should be placed upon its breast, and it should remain thus up-

chiti stone cold.

When despatching to market duckings should be carefully packed, sites carelessness in this respect often results in injury to the skin and fless. natched early I reed them wen. A sults in injury to the skin and mea-tood sized pullet should receive more which detracts greatly from the sp-food than a mature hen. It is build-perance, and consequently from the ing up bones, muscle and feathers, value.—J. H.



A Clit for you

You will find it a pleasure to use this safety razor, and you will never dread shaving any re when you have this razor.

It is a postive delight to shave with this Gem Junior Safety Rasor. The whiskers come off without a pull, and in much lesse time than is required when the oid-fashioned open razor is used.

It certainly is great value a should last anyone for years

This safety rano is as shown in the little part of the property of the propert

This premium is proving very popular, and each Farm and Dairy reader who gets ome of these razors will have and thank Farm and Dairy every time and thank Farm and Dairy every time he uses it for placing this treach at no cost other than a little thought and time in getting two new number-prisons to

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.



Orchard Queries Answered

would you favor me with any informa-on you have regarding the setting out an apple orchard? What varieties an apple orchard. What verteins send you consider the most profitable is litton County? How far apart pould the trees be planted? What is the set and quickest way or method to an apple of the profit of the profit and be cultivated regularly, or seeded as and allowed to remain in grass? could it retard the maturity of trees to one had? What about fortilising, and siliciously selected the control of the profit of the profit of the profit of the profit of the grant of the profit of the prof

The most profitable varieties in the most profitable varieties in ron County are haldwin, Spy and sening. These are all winter ricties and constitute, I think, the st desirable varieties of that seaat desirable varieties of that sea-a. There are a few fall apples wen, such as Alexander, Wealthy, now and Blenheim, but the three effer varieties first named would stitute a first class selection for ar county. They should be planted teleser than 40 feet apart.

bring trees into early bearing, should be well cultivated and er should be well cultivated and dimanured and should be supplied the abundance of potash and asphoric acid fertilizers. They said also not be pruned excessive-after the second or third year. er the first two or three years, the ning given should be such as to n up the head of the tree in order admit sunlight. Baldwin

Seldom See a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or brulse on his Ankle, Hock, Stiffe, Knee or Threat ABSORBINE

CRUMB'S IMPROVED STANCHION H. A. Moyer, Syracu N. Y., says "they

SAVE COST in feed in one winter." Send address for speci-fications of inexpensive

Want to buy good farm, from owner only: state price and description. Ad MANGEL, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

REAM SEPARATOR for SALE aranteed capacity, 450 lbs. One of the American makes. Brand new, never Also a brand new Hay Loader. Will AN A. KERR, 794 King St. W., Toronto

> "LONDON" Cement Drain Tile Machine Cement Drain Tile Machine
> Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 ins. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large Profits are the business Profits are ested seen for catalogue. London Concrete Machinery Co., Bogs I. L., London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

R. TATE, . . LAKEFIELD, ONT. Guelph, Ont.

HORTICULTURE

The state of the

However, I have known spys to come into bearing at 10 years.

The land should be cultivated annually from early spring to the first or second week in July, after which it should be seeded down with clover or

rye or some similar cover crop.

There are certain crops which can be grown for the first few years be grown for the first few years without any injury to the trees, and if care is taken good results can be had in this way. Potatoes, corn and clover may be grown in rotation and if the trees are never crowded by any of these crops and cultivated very little harm would be done.

On low ground or ground not natur-ally well drained, underdraining

ally well drained, undergramma would be not only beneficial but necess would be not only beneficial but necessary would be not only beneficial but neces-sary for best results. It would be advisable to select a location as favorable for natural drainage as possible, and hollows should be avoided. It is best to put the ground into first class condition before planting trees as it can never be done so well afteras it can never be done so well after-wards. If the clover is plowed down and hoe crops grown for a year or two, the land should be in good con-dition.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C.,

Filling in An Old Orchard

I have an orchard of 12 acres consist I have an orchard of 12 acres consist-ing of Spys, Greenings and Baldwins planted 22 feet apart 30 years ago. Ow-ing to trees dying out they are a lot of vacant land placed irregularly over the orchard. To keep up the orchard, would you advise filling in the places, and with what varieties? would wealthy, Wagner or Ontario do we handled in a young orchard, they were Weatiny, wagner or Untario do that were planted in a young orchard three years ago? Would they move safely? How would Gravenstein and Blenheim do?—

A. R., Ontario Co., Ont.

As a general rule, it does not pay to fill in blank spaces in an apple orchard. You do not state how many orchard. You do not state how many trees are missing in your 12-aere or-chard, but I judge from your en-quiry that there must be quite number. I know of quite a number of cases, however, where filling in has been done satisfactorily, but quires considerable labor and care to secure the best results. It is, as a rule, difficult to get a young tree to grow where an old tree has stood for 20 or 30 years. In such a case it seems to be necessary to make an usually large excavation and fill it with good soil taken from some other place. If the young tree is planted in such a location without a change of soil, success can hardly be expect-

The varieties you mention (Wealthy, Wagner and Ontario) would pro-bably be as satisfactory as any that could be used, and if care is exercised in moving them, I see no reason why in moving them, I see no reason why the moving them, I see no reason way trees three years planted could not be moved safely. They are all short lived varieties, and could not be expected to last very many years. the Baldwins, Spys and Gre enings are in such a condition that they could be expected to live for some consider-able time yet it may be well to plant longer lived varieties than those longer lived varieties case, Gravenmentioned. In such a case, Gravenmentioned. In such a case, Gravenstein and Blenheim would be entirely satisfactory, and probably young trees of Baldwin. Spy or Greening could also be used. It is impossible, however, to get really satisfactory results by interplacing in this way, such as the country of the country

rete Machinery in Carda.

R SALE OR EXCHANGE

In South Street Str

Items of Interest

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, will be represented at Toronto Exhibition as in previous years, to give infor-mation regarding cow testing and the erection of cold storages at creamer-ies, cool curing rooms for cheese factories, farm refrigerators, etc

Milking competitions will be con-Milking competitions will be con-ducted by officials of the Dominion Dairy Division at the Fall Fairs at Peterborough, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., Sherbrooke, Que., and St. John's Peterborougn, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., Stherbrooke, Que., and St. John's N.B. Some further demonstration work will also be undertaken at the series of fairs in Lanark county.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, will be in attendance at the meeting of the Menie Ayrshire breeders on Aug. 21, meeting this year will be held farm of Mr. Alec. Hume, Meni eld at the



Edward Charles Ryott AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR.

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Pedigree Stock Salee are my specialty
Many years' successful experience ou
from Woodstock, Oxford Oo, Ont., qualify
me to get you satisfaction. Correspond
ance solicited.—178 Carlaw Avenue, Tor
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A New Name for the BEST Farm Engine



We have changed the name of our famous "CANADIAN" air-cooled and water-cooled engines to a name that also signifies quality. Hereafter, these engines will be known at the "MONARCH."

as the "MONAROH."

It is a Monarch among farm engines. No ongine runs better, is more compact, easier started, surer and steadier than this Always remember the "MONAROH."

Ferry part is true to 1-500 in. or less Ex-ports work on each part. Material is the best money can buy. Bearings are big and wide. The design is compact, and every part is reachable. The "MONARCH" is re-liable, simple, durable, powerful and depend-able. Easy buying terms.

Write us for catalogue. Our Company has

THE CANADIAN ENGINES Limited

Formerly Canadian-American Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Limited DUNNVILLE, ONT.

Frost & Wood, Limited, Smiths Falls, Sole Selling Agents for Eastern Ontario Quebec, and Maritime Provinces

See Our Exhibits At the Fairs

You are cordially invited to visit our Exhibits at the Fall Fairs, and to make a thorough inspection of the





cream separator, and learn why it has earned the title of the "World's Greatest Separator."

Toronto, Aug. 24 to Sept. 9. Quebec, Aug. 24 to Sept. 3. Sherbrooke, Aug. 31 to Sept 7. London, Sept. 6 to 14.

Renfrew, Sept. 18 to 20. Halifax, Sept. II to 19. St. John, N.B., Sept. 2 to 7. Ottawa, Sept. 5 to 16. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 4 to 7

In the meantime it might be well to get a Standard catalog and learn something about the machine you are going to see. Drop us a

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited Head Office and Works -Renfrew, Ont.

Sales Branches at Winnipeg and Sussex

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



I. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebeo, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Avrshire and Jer-sey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

sey Unitie Breeders' Associations.

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

ADVERTISING RATES quoted on ap-sation. Copy received up to the Friday eeding the following week's issue. 6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always bleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and
Dairy exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the
paper sent subscribers who are but slightfrom 15,500 to 15,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full
subscription rates.
Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be
mailed free on requiest.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to few and the readers of Farm and Dairy to few and the readers of Farm and Dairy to few and the readers of the reader laints n must be made to Farm Dairy within one week from the date or 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.

WEEDS AND ROTATIONS

Crop statistics indicate that in the older portions of Canada more and more land is going into grass and that the rotations followed on our Eastern farms are being lengthened rather than shortened. At the same time perennial sow thistle, Canada sow thistle, mustard, cockle, and many other noxious weeds are becoming more and more prevalent.

There is a direct relationship between these two conditions. A long rotation is always favourable to weed growth. The biggest single step that a farmer can take to free his land from weeds is the adoption of a three or four year rotation, embodying a good proportion of hoed crop. It was noticeable on farms visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy recently that the prevalence of weeds of a dangerous kind was in direct proportion to the length of the rotation. One farm in particular

where two or three crops of grain were grown in rotation and no hoe crop worth mentioning the perennial sow thistle was rapidly monopolizing the land.

The experience of Mr. Heary Glendinning of Ontario county, Ont., in combating perennial sow thistle is one of the most striking instances that we know of to illustrate the value of the short rotation. The farms adjoining Mr. Glendinning's are badly infested with this weed. When the seed is blowing it comes over on to Mr. Glendinning's farm in clouds. And yet in a thorough inspection of Mr. Glendinning's farm only a dozen sow thistles were found. Mr. Glendinning attributes his success in combating this pest largely to a short rotation and lots of hoed crop.

The weed evil in Eastern Canada is becoming too serious to longer trifle with it. On many farms weeds are getting as much of the plant food and soil moisture as are the crops on the same land. We can never successfully compete with the noxious weeds and at the same time hold to our long rotations.

THE BABCOCK TEST

Twenty-two years ago last month Doctor Stephen Babcock, of Wisconsin, gave to the world the method of testing milk and cream for butter fat that now bears his name. Doctor Babcock's great invention has made millions of dollars for dairymen but he himself did not make a fortune, as have many other inventors of devices of much less value. Doctor Babcock unselfishly gave his invention to the world for the good it would do.

Doctor Babcock's test so far has found its greatest use in cooperative creamery work. Here it has been invaluable. It has put the creamery industry-on a sound business basis, such as would not otherwise have been possible. It has assured to the producer a fair return for his product according to value, which he never got with the oil test or pooling system. The Babcock test, with its unfailing accuracy has done away with the injustices that for years prevented the creamery from taking the place that it now has in our agricultural industry.

It is only within the last few years that we have come to realize that there is a place for Doctor Babcock's tester in the cheese factory as well as in the creamery. The pooling system, still so largely in vogue, is being gradually replaced by pay by test, the only just and proper method of paying for milk at the factory. As we come to understand and realize the relationship between the butter fat content of milk and the make of cheese it is certain that the Babcock test in some form or other will entirely supersede the unjust system now so generally practiced of paying for milk by weight only.

But we believe that in the next few years the largest sale of testing machines will be, not to cooperative dairies, but to plain everyday farmers such as we are. The day is com-

ing when the dairy farmer who would stay in the business must conduct his business in a business way. He will have to know the amount and also the quality of the milk produced by each cow in his herd in order that all leaks may be stopped. To do this, Doctor Babcock's invention is a necessity. We can best show our appreciation of Dr. Babcock's generosity in giving us this test by using in-in the creamery, in the cheese factory and on the farm.

OUR WESTERN TRADE

At the conclusion of an address betore the Dominion Live Stock Convention at Ottawa last fall, one of the Western delegates made the following significant remark: "If the pure bred cattle men of the East wish to retain the trade of the West they will need to get a most appreciable move on." This sentiment seemed to find favor with other Western delegates.

In Farm and Dairy last week, was published a letter from Mr. James Glennie of Manitoba, telling of an experience that he had with Eastern pure bred stock that explains to some extent this want of confidence in our cattle on the part of some of our Western customers. Mr. Glennie purchased his Holsteins, which turned out so unsatisfactorily, from unscrupulous dealers. We have heard, however, of similar cases where the Western buyer was dealing directly with the breeder. A few such transactions as that described by Mr. Glennie, go a long way in destroying confidence and chances for future trade. Holstein breeders and dealers are not the only sinners. In the West can be found men who have been duped in connection with all the dairy breeds.

The next few years will see a great development in the dairy industry of Western Canada. In that country there will be a great demand for pure bred stock that must be brought in from older sections. If our Eastern Canadian breeders wish to have that trade they would do well to remember that "honesty is the best policy." We believe that the most of our breeders are honest in their dealings with Western customers. But there are a few who are not. They are sacrificing for a small present gain a chance for a big business in the future.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

"We have in Ontario one of the best educational systems in the world," said a prominent educational authority to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "In fact, our school system is so good and our people so well satisfied with it that it would be difficult to introduce any reforms whatever."

If those to whom is entrusted the guidance of educational affairs in so far as they affect the common schools of the country are all so well satisfied with things as they are as was this gentleman it will indeed be hard to introduce any reforms, no matter how desirable. But is our educational system so nearly perfect as this authority believes it to be? We believe that a study of the educational systems of some other countries would

leave this authority less satisfied than he now is with our education | sys-

Take in the matter of elementary instruction in agriculture in the com mon schools. In this regard all of the provinces in Canada are lamentably backward. Other countries are pushing ahead of us.

Agricultural education in the common schools is largely accountable for the wonderful prosperity of Danish agriculture. In the United States thirty-one states have more or less definite action and compulsory requirements as regards agricultural education. Twelve of the states positively require agriculture to be taught, and have in addition an agricultural school or high school in every county or every Congressional district in the state. Seventeen states give aid to all localities that will institute an agricultural course in the public school.

And what are we doing in Canada? Conditions in Ontario may be taken as an example of conditions in all the other provinces. In the rural public schools of Ontario students the ages of five and twenty-on ber 304,398. Those being taught Agriculture in any form whatever num ber just 4,629; or one in sixty-five Ontario pays in salaries to rural school teachers three and on-hal million dollars annually. And for this expenditure only one in sixty-five d the scholars is getting education that will be of direct practical assistant to him in his life's work!

Our educational authorities are si cere in their belief that our school system would be hard to improve on We would suggest, however, that b fore they make this conclusion t definite that they would study educ tion as it is in some other countries A change of mind is a disgrace to m

The Cow and the Farmer

(Farm and Home)

It is significant that wherever on travels, the dairy sections of the cou try give the most visible manifes tions of thrift and prosperity. La crops, big barns, comfortable hous good roads, schools, and other con tions indicate that the farmers a "making good." The beef steer on thold his own with the dairy of because she can get more dollars her owner out of a ton of hav or acre of corn. She is a more profital transformer of farm crops in money. The food that will make idollar's worth of beef will make seeral dollars' worth of milk or butter.

Go into any section of the co the transformation in the condiof the farmers which takes pla within 10 years. You will find gre progress. The monthly cream che puts more money in circulation. purchase of concentrated feeds at to the productiveness of the farm.

The growth of cow testing as tions shows that dairymen general know a good thing when they see

Some dairymen would make as money with ordinary stock the would others with stock of the breeding; particularly with the published herd does the success depo on the man.

Here's fe media:

August 1

'Tis vital selection of make or be Six years having a ne interest to w head of an a elicited his

ticability an demand for The adve mediately in ticle and kn needed was the owner.

At the sa a 56 line "a borhood of \$ This was a s pective clien could get a in various pr The adver

that might b WOULD ge orders counte insisted on that would c 56 lines was obdurate ing the high because he h Thus the ma 30 days. Fi sented to try Magazine. This same 5 one single lin running in al tions worth v derstand the a neat fortune WHEN TH

MONEY W FREELY. FREELY, THAT THE ON AT FIR IT WAS A F Now space not so ver

WAS FAIRL

does cost a other farm pag You know w Farmers!

Well, note M. J. Beatty, Fergus, Ont., stable equipme

"We find T Ontario by far of any class of deal with. Ti money to pay they buy and freely than the grain growing of in the counties carried on o CASH SALES TIMES GREA

other counties. what we state "Your circu best circulation "A Paper Fari han

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XL

Here's food for your "mental chopper" about choosing the right media:

Tis vitally important since the selection of media in any case can make or break a proposition.

Six years ago a gentleman having a new patent that was of interest to women called upon the head of an advertising agency and elicited his advice as to its practicability and as to the probable demand for such an article.

The advertising man was immediately impressed with the article and knew at once that all it needed was publicity; he so told the owner.

At the same time he told him a 56 line "ad" in a certain publication would cost in the neighborhood of \$300 for one insertion. This was a staggerer to the prospective client. Why, he said, could get a lot of space for that in various publications.

The advertising man told him the might be but he questioned servusly whether or not he WOULD get orders—and only orders counted. The client then insisted on a certain Magazine that would cost about \$175 for 56 lines. The advertising man was obdurate; he insisted on using the higher priced Magazine, because he had confidence in it. Thus the matter hung for about 30 days. Finally the client consented to try the higher priced Magazine. It was successful. This same 56 line ad. with not one single line changed, is now running in all women's publications worth while. And we understand the advertiser has made a neat fortune from his publicity.

WHEN THIS ADVERTISING WAS FAIRLY STARTED, AND MONEY WAS COMING FREELY. THE MAGAZINE THAT THE CLIENT INSISTED ON AT FIRST WAS TRIED. IT WAS A FLAT FAILURE.

Now space in Farm and Dairy is not so very expensive, but it does cost a little more than in other farm papers.
"Worth it?" you say.

You know we circulate to Dairy

stable equipment:

Farmers! Well, note the following from M. J. Beatty, of Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont., Mfrs. of barn and

"We find THE DAIRYMEN of Ontario by far THE BEST PAY of any class of farmers that we deal with. They have got the money to pay for the equipment they buy and they order more freely than the farmers who are grain growing or raising beef, and in the counties where dairying is carried on our percentage of CASH SALES is FULLY FIVE TIMES GREATER than in the other counties. We can verify

what we state by figures. "Your circulation is the very best circulation for us."

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Good Mill

Chas. F. Whitley, Ottawa, Ont. What is good milk? Probably the What is good milk? Probably the ordinary consumer thinks once of milk rich in fat, some even like half milk and half cream when they call for a glass of "good" milk rich more important point by fat, it more important point by fat, it more important point by a healthy cow kept in sanitary surroundings, but includes freedom from injurious bacteria. To produce such milk is the goal towards which the energies but includes freedom from injurious bacteria. To produce sumilk is the goal towards which the energies of our cleverest men, of our cleverest men, of our cleverest men, of scientists and sanitarians and our highest type of dairy farmers are striving with the utmost endeavor. It may interest consumers to know a trifle more definitely just what this means. Health officers in various districts exercise a rigid inspection of districts exercise a rigid inspection of shalles and dairy cows; and, collect-shales and the same contents of the con

districts exercise a right inspection of stables and dairy cows; and, collect-ing samples of milk, by a simple method they count the number of

AM reminded of the district where the farmers wanted to improve the breeding of their horses, and they clubbed together and bought a fine \$3,500 stallion. Being a fine horse he needed a first-class groom, and they hired a man at \$75.00 a month and board to care for that horse. About they at \$75,00 a month and board to care for that horse. About that time they needed a new school teacher to train their children and properly equip them as citi-zens of this great common-wealth, and after much bicker-ing and hair splitting they hired frivolous young woman from town, because they could get her for \$30.00 a month, and she board herself.—B. F. Harris.

bacteria found in the volume of one cubic centimeter.

Then the careful milk producer, the man who has clean, healthy cows, stables free from dust, pure water supply and wholesome feed, milk kept stables and the mandled in thoroughly clean the supply and wholesome feed, milk kept supply and wholesome feed, milk kept supply and the supply and th is paid two premiums. If his milk is a paid two premiums. If his milk is a certain standard of fat, he gets at certain standard of fat, he gets a continued to the part of the standard, the price is lower, the that standard, the price is lower, the that the more he is paid. But, furthen this milk runs at a certain number of bacteria per c. c. he gets standard price; if the number is lower, he gets a higher price. Thus every one is better off, the producer gets paid a price of the producer gets paid a price of the producer gets paid a price. This every superior article of diet, as the term of the price of the producer gets paid and the price of the producer gets paid and the price of the produced, clean in flavor and really clean, at a reasonable price. It is worth a good price.

Milk may be said to be fairly good if the bacteria count runs a 76,000 and the produced gets and the produced gets and the produced gets and the produced gets and the price is get gets and the price of the produced gets and the price of the produced gets and the price of the produced gets and the price of t

bacteria or less per c. c.; the sliding scale increasing as the milk is better

scale increasing as the milk is better in about this proportion, a premium of two cross a gallon for 5,000 per C. c. or less, and three cents per gallon for 500 per c. c. or less posted on the count of bacteria are posted on the bulletin board for all milk producers to see, it has followed that this test is revolutionizing the sanitary methods of production. Hence in some sections are to be found a few excellent dairymen who regularly furnish sections are to be found a few excel-lent dairymen who regularly furnish milk containing less than 10,000 bac-teria per cubic centimeter. This is certainly "good" milk.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Which means a great deal to the farmer, let alone the great increase in quantity and im-provement in quality of product De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd

Montreal

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn VETERINARY profession. Catalogue free. Grand Rapids Veterinary Dep. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich. Grand Rapids Veterinary College.

GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ to 50 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.

Brantford Winnipeg Calgary Mention Farm and Dairy when writing



FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS \$10.00 to WINNIPEG Via CHICAGO

us naif-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond Mac-od, Calgary or Edmonton.

RETURNING

Half-cent mile to Winnipes, plus \$1.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.
AUGUST 29TH-From Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford, and
all stations south thereof in Ontario.

Toronto to Sarnia all Stations north of, but not including Main Line,
Toronto to Sarnia all Stations and Stations and Toronto and not of Toronto to Kingston mile and Stations Toronto and Cast of Toronto to Kingston in Control of Con

AUGUST 187H-From all Stations Toronto and the state of the social Junction.

Scotial Junction.

AUGUST 287H-From all Stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and west Tuning and Tuning Pacific Realisway is the shortest and quickest route the Grand Trunk Pacific Realisway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipes, Seakantoon-Edmonton. New fast Express Service between Winnipes, Orcheton. Canora and Region.

Full information, Tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent.



This Bull Cost a Big Price

and is worth much more to-day than when I bought him.

Note that he is about right as an individual. See how straight he is—How deep and thick more than the straight he is—How deep and thick may be a son of KING OF THE PONTAGE with the greatest Holstein bull of his age to-day, having two 30-b, daughters, (records made as 3-yr. 70-dis.) His grand-sire PONTAGE (NORNDYKE—the greatest living Holstein bull, having four 37-b, daughters and over 12 http://b.daughters.having four This bull is PRINCE HENCERVELD OF THE PONTAGE and is at the head of my herd. He is an impressive, prepotent

and is at the head of my herd. He is an impressive, prepotent sire, and is transmitting his characteristics well to his offspring. His get should develop into worthy individuals of big Milk and

Butter production.

I have several young things for sale, including a few heifers by Prince Hengerweld of the Pontiacs. I price them very reasonably. They are big value, and will make you money. Say you cattle, and make your oney not provided the production of the to choose from.

THE MANOR FARM, Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ontario

Electric Cars run out past my farm every half hour from North Toronto

Ideal Green Feed Silos

Make Money for Their Owners

The most prosperous and experienced dairymen all over the Dominion agree that a good silo is a secessary part of the dairy equipment of any cow where who wants to realize a reasonable profit from his hord.

rom his herd.

A little investigation must convince you that it ill pay you to erect a silo.

The next question is "What silo?"

You cannot afford to experiment.

You want a silo that by many years of use has

proved its worth.

The IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO has been longest on the market. Thousands of prominent and successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO on their farms. Be sure and get our new Silo Book.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. OLDEST AND LARGEST SILO MFRS. IN CANADA



FARM FOR SALE

I am offering my my access of the effect a quick sain. Ill health does not permit of my continuing farming bother; continuing farming bother; continuing farming bother; continuing farming bother and there are two sets of farm buildings on the place, the control of the effect of the am offering my 2:0 acre farm for \$7,500 ect a quick sale. Ill health does not per my continuing farming longer. The soi

AGENTS We will pay you well to hustle FARM AND DAIRY, Peterborg, Ont.

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Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream delivered at any Express Office.

WE PAY ALL CHARGES FURNISH CANS PAY ACCOUNTS FORTNIGHTLY UCE NOT ESSENTIAL Write for particulars.

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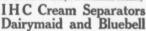


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IHC Cream Separators Have Trouble-Proof **Neck Bearings**

RANTING that a cream sep GRANTING that a cream sopration is a money making necessity on every farm where necessity on every rarin water three or more cows are kept, there are two points to make sure of when you purchase your machine — close skimming and long life. There is very little skimming dif-

There is very little skimming dif-ference between separators when new but there is a tremendous difference in the length of service they will give. The difference is due to design and mechanical (D) they will give. The difference is due to design and mechanic construction. To take one example of mechanical efficiency



have trouble proof, self aligning, bowl spindle bearings. The bowl

show you now successing the difficulties and the difficulties dupon it. He will also show you many other reasons why I H C cream separators, made in four sizes, are the best. Get catalogues and full information from him, or write the nearest branch

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, Lendon, Montreal, N. Battle-ford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton I H C Service Bureau purpose of this Bureau is to Inmith, free of charge to all, the best information obtains

make your



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

Are Composite Samples Reasonably Accurate?

Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph Some creamerymen follow the plan of testing each and every delivery cream. Others make compose cream. Others make composite samples for two weeks or a month and settle with patrons on the basis of bi-monthly or monthly tests. Some authorities say that if composite sampling is adopted there should be a definite relation between volume

a definite relation between volume, or weight of sample, and weight of cream delivered by the farmer. In our work at the Ontario Agricultural College Creamery we have adopted the plan of monthly composite testing. We use a mixture of three parts of bichromate of potash to one part of corrosive sublimate for a preservative. We have used the ounce dipper method of taking samples for the composite bottle.

SOME COMPARISONS
As a result of a number of comparing ounce samples with aliquot sampling (one c.c. for each pound of cream delivered), we got an average of 29.8 per cent fat in ounce samples, and 29.77 per cent for the aliquot samples. The range in fat content of the cream delivered was 25 to 33 per

Comparing the testing of each de Comparing the testing or each univery of three patrons' cream with testing by the monthly composite plan, we found that the former method credited these three patrons for the season (April to October) with 1,564.6 lbs. fat, whereas the monthly testing credited them with 1,563.4 lbs. fat, or 12.2 lbs. less fat than they delivered. Owing to evaporation from the composite cream samples, when the sample bottles are not tightly corked, especially if kept in a warm place, the tendency is for composite samples to give results that are too high. Composite samples should be kept in tightly corked bottles in a cool place.

Butter Colorings

Formerly the juice from grated carrots was mixed with the cream, but the large quantity necessary tended towards early deterioration of the butter. A substitute was next the butter. A substitute was next found in paste annatto, an article obtained in the West Indies and South America by the fermentation of the seed of annatto.

Between 1860 and 1870 commercial butter colorings were introduced, and alkaline solutions obtained from annatto were used both for butter and cheese. These colored the buttercheese. These colored the butter-milk as well as the butter-fat, but latterly vegetable oil has been used more extensively for butter coloring. This is entirely absorbed by the butter-fat, leaving the buttermilk un-

If the oil used be pure, and one If the oil used be pure, and ohe that does not easily get rancid, the color is absolutely harmless. Many butter colorings consist of a mixture of about 40 per cent. of chrome yellow with some fat colored with annatto, while competition has led some manufacturers of these colors to make their preparations stronger and stronger, overloading the oil with and stronger, overloading the old with more coloring matter than it can hold in solution when exposed to various temperatures, etc., and these have a tendency to separate to some extent unless the bottle is well shaken before using.
In France also annatto (roucou) is

ed in the form of paste from Caycane and the West Indies, and then mixed with onlye oil and saffron to the shade desired.

To Remove Bad Odor

In cleaning out milk house we used crude carbolic acid in water and the odor still remains after giving the house a still remains after giving the house a coat of lime. Can we do anything to get rid of the odor?—O. J., Nipissing Dist, Ont. Good neration is about the only thing that would be of any benefit to remove the odor of the carboile acid. The application of lime that

acid. The appreciation of the start you have given would also tend to destroy the odor.—Prof. R. Harcourt, C., Guelph,

A U.S. Opinion

B. F. Grundeen, Murdock, Minn. I believe the time will soon come when the market will demand teurized butter for the reason that too much butter is now made without any keeping quality, so the sooner we get in line the better market we are liketo have.

We have in our state a law com-

We have in our state a law com-pelling creameries and cheese factor-ies to pasteurize their skimmilk and whey before returning it to their pat-rons. Why should we not have a law to the effect that cream, after it passes a certain stage, must be past being made into butter? bill similar to this before our legis lature last winter, but through the efforts of a few individuals it did not become a law. This I believe was not fair to the consumers for we ought to give them the best butter it is possible to make.

I believe that pasteurization

been a great help to me and if used more throughout the creameries would bring them and the farmers better returns.—In N. Y. Produce Re-

"The only difference between but-er that is worth 30 cents a pound and butter that is worth five cents a pound is the intelligence of the pro-ducer and manufacturer," says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Right!

International **Poultry Food**

> keeus chickens healthy - prevents Cholera -and makes hens lay.

Feed them right and they will feed you right. Give the rooters, hene and little chicks a daily feed of INTERNATIONAL FOULTRY FOOD will have fine plump Broilers for your own plenty of ages to eat and sell—and vigorous has will develop into good paying hear.

than will develop into good paying hean.

"International Foultry Food" is a grand pre
and no one raising fowls can afford to be with
lis a sure cure and preventative for Chicken
and other diseases and it greatly increases the
tion of ages. It does not ones anything
because chickens will by more than enough
any the cost.—V. V. HOLDER.

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is a true poultry tonic and food. It prevents and cure Unicken Cholers, because it ke-ps the chickens wall. Flousands of farmers, breeders and fanciers depend on "International" to keep their chickens strong and vigorous, and make hene lay.

Sold by dealers everywhere, spot cash guarantee, at 25c., 50c. and \$1 a box. Write for a free copy of our \$3,000.00 Stock Book. 72 A International Stock Food





August 15 *******

Cheese Makers at questions consect of the Cheese make

On Improv Alex. Me Nature provide sweet in milk sweet ason, but la comes warr of over-ripe a thy at some a west he some nind, or is 1 Sim et up and We etter milk th maker say what er conditi icle and i

this ting the i Then the m sibility in that is in ke ikers doing he best int all do our placed, an so we are onse from True it is m

Get th That To Kee

MPLEST engine Chapman d

SAFE

FROM

CHOLERA

Gasoline STARIO WIND



Yearly Wm. Gilbe ARMER



up and maintain a high enough andard. We will never get any etter milk than we demand. The ster milk than we demand. The gesemaker is placed in a position say what is and what is not in oper condition to make a first-class tide, and if he does not do his day in this respect he is not pro-cting the interests of his better

the maker has a further re sibility in this matter of coopersibility in this matter of cooperate that is, to see that his own keeping with what he is an of his patrons. Where we the best kept factories and the seed of the cooperate of the best week the seed of the cooperate of the coope se also have the best milk supply. It is to our own best interests as well is the best interests of the trade that he all do our very best wherever we zee placed, and if we persist in doing so we are sure to get a liberal response from all parties concerned.

True it is much easier to get this

Get the Engine That is Easiest To Keep Running

SIMPLEST engines to op-erate—that's the reason nost farmers choose and recor

has

ers Re-

out-

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Gasoline Engines No expert engineering knowledge meded to run them, no intricate parts hat easily get out of order. If you want nout service, write for our FREE books i "Engine Facts and Experiences."



WANTED Yearly engagement is desired Wm. Gilbert, Minburn, Alta.

ARMERS GET'BUSY



tion and literature, write:

LLIAM JOY, Box 278, Napanee, Ont. lars.

Cheese Department

Kasers are invited to send county

gustions on matter relating to
cheese making and to suggest subjoint for Gustions. Address olters

gustions of Markers of the suggest subjoint for Gustions. Address olters

gustions on the suggest subjoint for Gustions. Address olters

gustions on the support of the
gustions of th the same amount that it now costs, thereby reducing the cost and leaving them a better margin of profit.

The majority of the factories which

I visit are in first-class sanitary con-dition and are a credit to both maker and proprietor, but there are still a few that have not that nice, attrac-tive appearance, which tends to make them the pride of the community. 1 would urge on all to do their very best in making their factories more attractive, as by so doing the maker has an influence which it is impossible to attain in any other way.

The Fly Nuisance

Conolly Bros., Oxford Co., Ont.
The fly season is again with us, and as usual neese factories seem to be headquare the pest. While we may never hope carminate them altogether, a good our factory some years ago, we have been very fortunate in keeping down their number. Whether they have a dislike for the reception that they get, we cannot say, but we never had a very warm affection for them. Our mode Conolly Bros., Oxford Co., Ont. the reception that they get; we can not say, but we never had a very warm affection for them. Our mode of dealing with them may not be the best, but it certainly keeps them down a little.

In the first place we keep the sur-roundings; as sanitary a condition

In the first place we keep the surroundings in as sanitary a condition as we can, using a generous supply of slack lime in the horse stable and other breeding grounds; screen doors and screens on the windows, and at the end of each week we darken all the windows, with the exception of one, and treat them to a little tangle-stable stable stable

Fifty Thousand Men Required

Farm Labores' Excursions — This Year's Wheat Crop will be the Largest in the History of Ganada

The wheat crop of 1912 will be the greatest ever harvested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, thus requiring the farm laborers of the East

cuiring the farm labouted. The East to recruit and assist in harcestructure to recruit and assist in harcestructure. The Governments of the respective Provinces state that fifty thousand men will be required for this year's harvest. These will have to be principally recruited from Ontario, and the prosperity of Canada depends on securing labor promptly. The Canadian Pacific, on which company will fall practically the entire task of transporting the men to the West, is already making special arrangements for this year. Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will be run and special trains operated, making and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours and avoiding any change of cars or trans-fers. This will be a day shorter

than any other route.

Dates, rates and conditions will be announced in a few days. Consult any C.P.R. agent for full particu-

tory each season, and a good deal of credit can be given them for keep-

of credit can be given them for keep-ing down the flies.
Yet in spite of those precautions, they will slip in at the weigh-stand while the milk is being weighed in, and the first thing that they make for and the first thing that they make for one of the cheesemaker for only remedy for the cheesemaker for only remedy them out. We would strongly ad-them out. We would strongly ad-vise all cheesemakers to have screens them out. We would strongly ad-vise all cheesemakers to have screens on the windows and screen doors, and use every means at their disposal to keep the flies from the milk.

More Evidence for the Test

More Evidence for the Test
Our experience has been that
cheesemakers who pay for cheese
milk by the Babcock test have not
nearly so much trouble to have the
milk cared for as their neighbors to
where milk is pooled at the factory.
Wisconsin has a great many factories that still pool their milk. Some
of these factories receive very good
milk—milk cared for by the most approved methods—but this is owing
to the cheesemaker. The man at the
weighing can knows how to get
things done.
At the factories that we have visit-

At the factories that we have visit-At the factories that we have visit-ed we have found he average of the milk considerably better where it was paid for in an endeavour to keep the cream in, but it was also freer from objectionable germs. At a number of factories where the acid test was used heffore addition the before adding the starter we learned that the milk arrived sweeter. The average of acidity at the factories paying by the Baboock test was be-tween .14 and .15 per cent. of acidity, tween .14 and .15 per cent. of acidity, while for the same number of factories that pooled their milk the average acidity was .17 per cent. This should be a strong argument for the cheese-the control of the Bahcak test. maker in favor of the Babcock test

T. A. Ubbelohde in Dairy Record.

The Roofing that Needs No Painting ROOFING

THE Amatite mineral surface will hold its own against the weather for a long time. You weather for a long time. I ou don't have to look over your Ama-tite Roofs to see whether they need painting every year or two.

The cost of paint, therefore, is done away with—all that trouble and nuisance and bother is gone. Simply lay your Amatite, nail it down, take away your ladder and forget that you have a roof.

A sample of Amatite will be sent free on request, together with a handsome little booklet, giving details. Address our nearest office.

Creonoid Lico Destroyer Oreonoid sprayed on cows keeps away flies. Use it before milking and cows will yield

Everjet Elastic Paint Save money by using this black paints herever the color is no objection. Elastic, at proof, durable. Use it for "rubber" winns and all exposed iron and wood.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER St. JOHNS, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.



One Man and a Boy Do the Work of Four Good Men

One man and a boy (to carry milk and assist) milk 100 cows in two hours with a Sharples Mechanical Milker.

Just think of what that means. Think of the relief from the long hours of awful drudgery twice a day. Think of the freedom from worry and unreliable "Vilieful help". Think of the extra profite as \$150 more per cow each year—you can make with a Sharples Miller. Think of the opportunity you have of doubling you heref, thus more than doubling your dairy profits without increasing the labor expense a cent.

These are but a few of the many advantages of

The Sharples Mechanical Milker The one recognized successful milker on the market today. Used in the world's finest and largest dairies. Over five hundred of these machines in require use.

The Sharples Milker produces cleaner milk than hand milking and is easy to keep to increase the product of the standard product of the control of the contro

"The Patented Teat Cup With the Upward Squeeze" Instead of continually drawing the blood down with the milk as ordinary section machines do, it dress the teat a sentle "upward" squeeze after each suction or can't explain thus avoids the congestion, sewfline, soroness and other oliections. We can't explain the superior that the superior section of the superior sect

A Postal Brings Catalan M.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT.; WINNIPEC, MAN. Agencies Everywhere.



"SEART, take courage! What the heart has once owned and had, it shall never lose.

—H. W. Beecher.

Why We Left the Farm (Continued from last week)

ters, who lacked the grace and dainti-

ters, who lacked the grace and dainti-ness that I meant to keep. His hale and hearty father was a humorous old despot. He had long ago retired from active work, given to his grown children a large part of his lands, rented out most of the remainder, and spent his abundant leisure in reading, joking his wife, keeping an eye open for any unnecessary expense in the housekeeping, and poking about the farm. Every day he could be seen slowly sauntering about the old orchard or along the hedgerows, ostensibly looking for guinea or turkey nests or stray pigs —in reality, enjoying the beauty and sweetness of all outdoors as everybody who lives in the country should never knew his wife to step out of the yard unless on some pressing errand, and I am sure she never saw, with the inward eye at least. any of the beautiful things that were spread so lavishly before her in every direction. To her husband it was a matter of course that she should be so; he would as soon have expected to see her suddenly get up and dance a hornpipe unannounced as to see a nonpipe analounced as to see the take a walk for the sake of walking and enjoying the scenery. His was a keen and active mind, and he had early emancipated himself from the drudgery of the farm. That his wife needed any emancipation I am never occurred to him to the day of his death. And yet he would have indignantly denied and in very have indignantly denied and in very forcreful language, that he was other than a good husband. He was a good provider—of food, be it understood; not of nice clothes or furniture or conveniences or any of the pleasant things a normal woman always longs for. I have never known one of these "good providers" who was not also a "thearty catter."

A MATRIMONIAL VENTURE

He was fond of remarking in his wife's presence that he had given away and rented out his land so he could help his wife with the housework—she had so much to do! This observation never failed to elicit from her a snort of rage which delicits and the state of the she will be a short of the she will be she with the she will be she with the she will be she will lighted his soul.

He really did wash the dishes

sometimes, spattering dishwater im-partially over floor, walls and table, and leaving the cooking vessels in such an unspeakable condition of greasiness that he was never allowed to do it except under vigorous pro-

I have seen him mind the baby I have seen nim mind the oway when its mother was especially busy, at which times it was hard to tell which mest rasped the nerves of the distracted woman—the baby's shrieks and she never hinted further that she or his setrorous singing, a duet in had misgivings.

T did not occur to me that I could be ushed, driven, dragged, or coerced into doing like these women. Therefore, though I knew Louis' family quite well, I was sure that I should never grow to look like his hardworking mother, who was old and wrinkled, or his homely sisters who lacked the urace and delaid. ing on a suspender buckle as it howled, he singing with all his might, but paying no more attention to the baby's comfort than if it had been a feather pillow. When at last the distracted mother snatched the infant from him the look of mild surprise. which he cast upon her was belied by the twinkle in his very blue eyes. That her answering look was peculi-

arly bitter seemed to me at one time



Spinning-An Almost Forgotten Art Photo taken in Grey Co., Ont.

a little funny-she was so obviously without a sense of humour; but I have lived to suspect that the sense of humour possessed by many hus-bands is likely to kill that same sense in the women who have to live with them and endure their humorous remarks and actions.

marks and actions.

When Louis and I became engaged there was a good deal of the usual misgiving indulged in on each side of the house.

"Eleanor a farmer's wife! What a joke! She will have to wear her wedding clothes ten years and then wedding clothes ten years and then make them over for the children," said my flippant young sister.

Or my equally flippant young brother would ask me if I expected to

keep a hen to lay eggs for us, and whether I knew which breeds of cows whether I knew which preeds of cows gave sweet milk and which gave but-termilk! And would I carry the but-ter to town, wearing a slat sunbon-net, as Mrs. So-and-So did? Whereupon he would imitate me doing with a comicality that swept the rest of the family with gusts of laughter, even though my gentle mother al-ways looked at me in a troubled way. "Are you quite sure of yourself. Eleanor?" she asked me timidly one day, for the subject of love and mar-

riage was a very sacred one to her and not to be meddled with, even by

Louis was hearing from his family after this wise:

after this wise:
"Eleanor is a nice girl—a very
nice girl—but a farmer's wife! She
can play the piano, but can she cook
She can entertain you with her conversation, but who will sew on your buttons? You admire her fine clothes now, but how will you like them when you have to foot the bills?"

We cared as little what any of them said as any other young people do under similar circumstances. with each other could mean nothing but happiness. We would meet and conquer all its difficulties together How fortunate it is that young people always look at the glaring sun of reality through the smoked glass of imagination!

really through the smoked gales of imagination!

We were married early in the year in my city home and springtime found us settled in the new cottage on Louis' farm, everything therein in the probability of the same than the s one hundred dollars an acre, and a form of less than three hundred and

twenty acres was scarcely looked up-

on as a large one.

I did not know much about housework when I married, but I had the true home-loving instinct, a habit of orderliness and abundant energy. Given these, a woman of ordinary in telligence learns what must be learned about housework quickly. I think have been born a good cook, must descended as I am from generations of Southern women famous for their hospitality; for my cooking was a source of wonder to all of Louis' re-

The best cook in the family!'

"The best cook in the family!" they declared.

In fact, my entire management was a surprise to them and a source of pride to Louis. That I could maintain my personal daintiness while working in the kitchen was also a matter of frequent remark among

I did all my own work, and I work I did all my own work, and I workedd as hard as any woman ought to
have to work; for, aside from the
fact that I had no conveniences to
lighten my labor, I was learning as
I went and often took a dozen steps
where one would have answered.
When I displayed my household
lines, proper by my own hands befree, proper by my own hands betook of the hemstitched
monogrammed sheets in her hands,
and said scorrfully:

and said scornfully

"What do you think these will look like after the hired hands have slept on them a while"

"We will not have the men in the house," I answered quietly are two tenant houses on the and it is much better to let then

She smiled pityingly.

"That will do for a year or two;
but you will see that Louis will want them in the house after awhile. He can get 'em out earlier when they them in the double are right in the house and it saves some on their wages."

I put the things away, carefully

ncealing my resentment and disha

There was nothing in that first summer's experience to make me think she was right. Louis was very tactful and considerate. He had been ready to make many allowances for ignorance of farm ways—ever endure some positive discomfort and he watched my progress in house and he watched my progress in bone wifely arts with quiet pleasure in the fact that I seemed to be justified his choice. From the very beginning his home was quite comfortable against he was well fed. He had early revived me with a horse and bugger did not not all visited my friends on my own, and I visited my friends to when the months of the months sane comfortable life.

PACE TO PACE WITH THE SERVANT QUESTION

True, I worked hard according the standards of city women; but m the beautiful country ed me even for the hamperin always loved the country never missed strolling out in the afternoons to the woods and he rows. Often Louis went with m rows. Often Louis went with we always came back laden with flowers for our rooms. I never flowers for our rooms and more than the second secon to return rested, no bander not I had been upon starting out. B evening lamp I read aloud to or played for him, and we we foolishly happy as young m couples much in love with each

couples much in love with each usually are.

I was not bothered with the hor with milking, or with the gardening—as was my husband ther. I did not yet have many kens or much fruit on the fan kent myself and my kens or where the same than the same have been myself and my kens the same have the sa kept myself and my house immate, and pridefully felt that solved the farm-life problem and well. It makes me smile a to remember that I thought them
my work would be easier af
while when Louis was able to modern conveniences in the hous even thought, if he became prosperous, that I would find a maid to do the hardest work,

I was to face the servant quest the country much sooner that I a cipated. Winter came and my us good health had quite deserted In my buggy Louis and I scoure surrounding country and neighbor towns for twenty miles in every rection in search of a woman to housework on the farm. The few employed ones "would not work work was too hard and it lonesome. Nothing we could helped. They one and all helped. They one and all neven to consider any proposition could make. At last we found a ignorant creature, inhumanly that home by a cruel stepmoth whom any condition would be come in preference. Her ign ignore that she could not or not learn to do right sometime my heart. My pretty china smashed: silver spoons were in the ashes, burned and ruine my best napkins were occastaken for dish-rags when nothi conveniently offered. I could ne charge her, for I was absolute able to work and I knew I could not be able to work and I knew I no one to take her place.
(Continued next week)

The immedia round is ve wash out a ter, apply d material, which drug store ds are cle heal quick infla or other se rict cleanlin germs which as condition unclean nd, such as made, or not cover a ter or collo A solu water is us of a wound

August 15.

By Miss

Tithing an Raynor, B. n what does by will say, o

m practice tock, and so se are essent of God didn rain falls up Few wo e how much is upon the (og them. Ma bets, asks in hat book, a v It is, "Will answer is si and offering ips, the great for prosperity ful service a here is little of hose who have from the scr that the practi nts is as old this comma "remember edated the Le THE TITHING

e Scriptures tithin when on his ter of the fi as to give a te was Jehovah's of the booty to previously b ng their prot Later o ithe in his pr ty in his time liked to drive vow of his pro st bargains he ctice was the Jewish when lived up t but when fo adversity.

hing was in ope and He comm even in the h The law has and is as bindi As Dean Sw od's promise in tomises to open n and pour or early and late tisfied with t down with th

to be regrette few people live Farmers, to wh

Wounds

By Miss Alice G. Haggart
The immediate local treatment of
sound is very simple. Wash the gound is very simple. Wash the

and with water that has been boild with water that has been boild with a particles of foreign store, apply dressing of some clean, et material, such as linen, muslin, at absorbent cotton or antiseptic size, which can be purchased at a full store. If cuts and ordinary such as a full store is the store of the store of

gends are clean and kept clean they all heal quickly, and there will be all heal quickly, and there will be all heal quickly, and the wild gird clean lines is steen witchword. the germs which produce these dam-genus conditions on diseases come and unclean things causing the m unclean things causing the und, such as dirty condition of skin through which the wounds made, or from unclean hands is handle or dress the wounds, sot cover a wound with sticking are or collodion; they are dan-ing the sticking of the wounds. I sater is useful an above washing of a wound—one transmitted of

olic acid to a pint of warm water. Tithing and the Farmer

G. Raynor, B. S. A., Seed Division, Ottawa

at does prosperity depend? say, on working the land like 37 nooking after the because aim practice, good management nock, and so forth. All these, of se are essential; but if the bless-of God didn't follow it the out-se would be rather slim I fancy. rain falls upon the just and the st. Few worldly-minded people the how much their prosperity desupon the Christians who live m. Malachi, the last of the asks in the third chapter t book, a very pertinent ques-lt is, "Will a man rob God?" answer is significant—"Yes, in and offerings." Then follows, ps, the greatest of God's promservice and stewardship, is little doubt in the minds

se who have studied the quesnose who have studied the ques-from the scriptural standpoint, that the practice of tithing by the ents is as old as the Sabbath, wah gave to Moses in our decathis command about the Sabto "remember it," which proves tedated the Levitical law through s to the Children of Israel. THE TITHING OF ABRAHAM

e Scriptures first mention ce of tithing in Abraham's when on his return from the hter of the five kings, his first as to give a tenth to Melchesidic, was Jehovah's representative was jeffovan's representative at time. Then he returned the bal-of the booty to those to whom it previously belonged, notwith-ing their protest to keep it, or of it. Later on Jacob refers to he in his prayer to the Al-in his time of need. While liked to drive a good bargain. liked to drive a good bargain. low of his proved to be one of est bargains he ever made. The g practice was later incorporatthe Jewish law and practice, hen lived up to the people pros-but when forgotten they met

adversity, adversity, adversity, and the commended the practice in the hypocritical Pharithe in the practice in the hypocritical Pharithe in the practice in the hypocritical Pharithe in the properties of the promise in Malachi, where dispersions of the properties in Malachi, where in the properties in the properties of the properties

should appeal in a very literal sense, should hearken and heed. If they did the churches would be filled with people even on the hottest Sundays, sufficient money would be forthcoming for all local church work without the aid of tea-meetings and concerts with which to meet deficits: the world which to meet deficits: the world too, and the barns and banks would be bulging out for that for which the farmer is laboring. Such faith in God as would bring this about would make the people who practice it more God as would bring this about would make the people who practice it more spiritually minded and devoted and the Church of Jesus Christ would become a more powerful force in the world. Can a farmer do it? Yes, he

world. Can a farmer do it? Yes, ne can if he has the desire.
Later it will be shown how, by one who has practiced it for some years, and found 't to be one of the greatest blessings in his life.

As Their Parents Speak

In some homes when the boys and girls come home from school with the information that the teacher corthe information that the teacher cor-rected their pronounciation the par-ents take it as a bit of personal criticism and "get mad." In one home the angry mother tool ther chil-dren if she caught them speaking correct English they would be pun-ished, only she did not put it that

way.

"That toney teacher thinks she's
awful smart." was what she really
said, "and if I ketch you talkin' like
she does, there'll be trouble."

And yet that woman had a fair
cutation and had merely fallen into

education and mad merety rather into slipshod ways of speaking through carelessness. In some isolated com-munities it is considered "stuck up" munities it is considered "stuck up to use correct language, so boys and girls go out into the lusy world greatly handicapped by early train-

THE SINS OF THE PARENTS

THE BINS OF THE PARRIES
One woman who has had a constant
struggle with the language of her
childhood rarely betrays herself unit
she is excited and then she always
asys "hull" for whole. It slips out
unawares in spite of all her efforts.
There was the present for saying unawares in spite of all her efforts.
There was no reason for saying
'hull' in her childhood home, for
her mother was a high school student
in a city high school and had taught
in the city. The father was unlearnand uncouth and the mother dropend down is his ways instead of liftdown to his ways instead of lifting him to hers.

So if the parents from the moment the children come into the home will just be careful what they say they will not have to worry later on about "bad grammar." To be sure the children will learn slang and other undesirable expressions among their mates, but they will always return to the home speech. Parents may not be able to lay up gold and silver for their children, but they can give them some-thing better and that is the power to express themselves in simple, correct language which is the thing the world demands more than anything else in the way of accomplishments.—Hilda Richmond, in Indiana Farmer.

When varnished paper becomes dust covered it may be cleaned in this manner: To a pail half full of warm water add two tablespoorfuls of ammonia. Wash the paper with this warm water ago to the paper with this ammonia. Wash the paper with this mixture, using a flannel cloth. Then to a pail half full of water add two tablespoonfuls of turpentine. With a piece of chamois wipe the surface of the paper. This produces a polish.

early and latter rains: "if we also with the security, we down with the dust" marked by the security of the se



Quick-to the Ball Game!

To play the game or to look at the game, you first get to the Ground

Wheeling will add to the pleasure you seek.

Get there quickly, easily and comfortably on a bicycle. Do not waste any time going home from your work.

The "Cleveland"

has a great reputation for length of service; models bought fifteen years ago are still running efficiently, after constant use.

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Note that Farm and Dairy Great 5th Annual Exhibition Number will be out Aug. 29th. Press days, Aug. 22-24. Circula-tion guaranteed exceeding 17,000. Get your copy in early for positions available.



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to MacLoot, Oslgary, or Stimonton.

MacLoot, Chigary or Stimonton on all lizes on and South of the Grand Trunk Mail.

AUGUST 20th—From all stations on all lizes on and South of the Grand Trunk Mail.

Line, Tromton to Sarnia, including sall stations on the C.P.R. Toronto to Window Circlinaryol and Branch Lless including Geolph sub-division from Window Circlinaryol and Branch Lless including Geolph sub-division from AUGUST 23rd—From Toronto, and all stations sure for it, but no including the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, and from Toronto east to, but west of Rentire (4800, Sarabot Lake and Rentireva and C.P.R. Lines west of Rentire (4800, Sarabot Lake and Rentireva and C.P.R. Lines west of Rentire (4800, Sarabot Lake and Rentireva and C.P.R. Lines when the control of the Company o

M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toro

August 1

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PROOF

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

The following is one of many similar letters The Public is continu ally receiving from its Canadian and Old Country readers.

132 Hanley Rd., London, S. W., May 25, 1912

THE PICHICK.

Chicago. Ill.
Chicago.
Ch

WEATHERLY THE PUBLIC is published week-ly, \$1.50 a year. A FREE book, "The Land Question" by Henry George, just now goes with each subscription. It will pay you to

The Public, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill



Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Party arrives about Aug. 5th, Sept. 2nd and weekly

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

Messessessessessessesses **OUR HOME CLUB** g.coccessossessessessesses

The Love of Money

I've just made a discovery. been inclined to rebel at the idea that evil." It was scripture, however, and I am old-fashioned enough to like to I am old-rashioned enough to take to stay by scripture. But in this up-to-date world one cannot get along very well without money. It brings us half the blessings we enjoy, and enables us to help along the other

fellow as well.

Now I find that scripture is right after all. But it doesn't say that after all. But it doesn't say that money is the root of all evil, but that "Love of money is the root of all evil." There is a big difference in

the two

I believe that lack of money is accountable for much more of the evil of the world than the over-abundance I believe that the ideal system of a society is when all of us have enough to supply all of our normal

. The thing that makes so people narrow is not money, but the love of it, and even then the greedy grasping, which many do to add to their little hoard, is due more to the fear of poverty than the love

The incident that inspired me to bring out these somewhat incoherent remarks was an article that I have just read supporting the present sys-tem of society with all its injustices tem of society with all its injustices to working men and farmers, on the grounds that did we have a more equal distribution of wealth and put more money into the hands of the laboring men, that it would simply debase them. Part of them would get greedy and grasping for more, others would go to just the opposite extreme and live lives of over-indulg-

We want to remember that money is one of the grandest things in the world, because of what it will do Did all of us have a competency there would be less of vice and more of comfort in this old world .-

. . . Our Tennis Club

The first page I read in Farm and Dairy is the Editors' page, then turn-ing over page after page I hunt up our Home Department, and keen is the disappointment if there is not a letter or two. I am pleased to say, however, that I do not meet with this experience very often.

In our neighborhood we have sev-In our neighborhood we have several societies—the Women's Institute, the Farmers' Institute, and Farmers' Club—which help a great deal to brighten the winter evenings and brighten the winter evenings and days. But our spring and summer are devoid of such pleasures, and often weeks pass, and except for an occasional meeting or a "Hello" by occasional meeting or a phone, we do not meet or hear of our

next door neighbor. But now we have organized a Tennis Club. We have 36 members, boys and girls from the impressionable age of 14 to married couples who do not care to have age mentioned. All the young people who care to join us are asked to come, and jolly good evenings we spend together. The evenings we spend togetner. Ine hired man does not need to sit around the barn or barn yard gate waiting for his neighbor's hired man to join him, nor does the hired girl have to remain in the kitchen or her bedroom of an evening. The whole family are anxious to get their work done up properly, and there is no shirking work on a farm, as we all know, but by 7.15 or 7.30 a happy, chatty, bright group are engaged in that health-giving game of tennis

Just now we are playing every evening, as we started a schedule, and wish to finish it. Do not think that the harvest is being neglected:
no, indeed. It has been a difficult no, indeed. It has been a difficult task to get the first games played, but now we are having a little respite before playing the semi-finals. Then will come a tournament when the finals will be played and a corn roast or something just as interesting will be indulged in.

I do not see why every school sec-tion should not have a tennis club. All that is required is some person

All that is required is some person to start agitating the sport; and it is such excellent sport, too.

I have a pet scheme which I hope to see caried out in "my day." Our farmers often contribute to Y.M.C.A. and other religious institutions, and so they should, but I would love to see one of our farmers give us a park to fit up for our young people.

—"Mother."

. . .

Hints for Preserving Time It is easier and more satisfactory usually to put up a small quantity of fruit at a time. At any rate, only a few jars full should be cooked to-

Skim, skim, skim every particle of soum from the syrup, and skim, skim, skim every particle of scum from the cooking fruit. Not otherwise can you hope for clear and beautiful fruit Many turned from the jars. people find it very satisfactory to place uncooked fruit in jars and heat, but the usual method of cooking and skimming in kettles, if carefully done, the majority of us believe gives a finer product.

Place filled jar on board out of a cold draft or it may crack. Many canners stand jars on tops to be sure they do not leak.

When jars are cold, if screw tops

are used, tighten them.

Berries when not cooked in syrup will be found juicy enough without addition of water. Rinse out stewing kettle with cold water. Put in berries and layer of sugar, starting

berries and layer of sugar, searcing with little heat.
Fruits which discolor in the air when peeled, such as quinces and pears, may be kept white by dropping into clear water to which a little lemon juice has been added.

The same fruits vary in sweetness in different seasons. Some of the best cooks are the most frequent tasters.

Peaches are often canned without addition of sugar.

After perfect fruit has been properly canned it must be stored in a cool, dark place or it will not keep. A home-made fruit press under a shady tree is a first-class storage room.

Mesessessessessesses: 20041

Patterns 10 cents II must be a subject of the patterns and dise. II must be a subject of the pattern bepartment to the Pattern Department to the Pattern Department.

SAALI. WE Bloomers that we moothly over the pattern beyond the pattern between the patt



ably full at the knees are the preferred ones. These will be found exertise suit and for general the For

size will be needs 3 1-2 yards of material 27, 2 1-2 yards 3 yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses f 14, 16 and 18 years of age. CHILD'S PRINCESSE SLIP OF



PETTICOAT, 7478

Mothers of little girls are sure to like this slip or pettion it for it is easy to make, launders sell and makes the pre-tiest possible pra-coat for wear is neath the one-pose and simple or can be made dain by the use of i

ie yield is not about two-thi ir. Almost othy seed th you will see material 36 inches wide ards of embroidery 41-2 inches 1-4 yards of insertion and 11-2 yards a fair crop.
140 live, dead 8
es, \$1.25 to 8
W. C. pattern is cut in sizes for a ELMIRA, LMIRA, Aug in made his

of 2, 4 or 6 years FOUR-PIECE SKI CE SKIRT FOR MISSES AS SMALL WOMEN, 7471
Over-skirt effet



smart this sur and fresh varie of the idea are stantly appea In this case, upper portion the skirt is ma while the lower tion is plain; skirts of this tion made can be made two different The

of the skirt is in four, the lower in a pieces, and whether the upper is finish with straight or pointed edges, the fi

with straight or pointed edges, the mand back are over-layped.

For the 16 year size, the upper prise will require 414 yards of material 314 yards 56 or 218 yards 41 in wide, and the lower, 112 yards 21 yard 35 or 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for mind the pattern is cut in sizes for mind yard 35 or 31 yard

Mid - summer



tractive and a in effect that run up in little plain alcores sewed to the a is made with tions, w while piece, gate-the upper edge For the 3 For the 19 size, the dress require 4 34

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amercial for land.—A. F ELGI ALBOTVILLE, at cut that t on the 11th o cks, and will this part will endid yields: Henderson' 40 bushels a ley also are de are about has had rat er it was pow, and will eather. Man en next win

Take A Scoopful Of Each-Side By Side

Take "St. Lawrence" Granulated in one scoop -and any other sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrance" Sugar - its perfect crystals - its pure, white sparkle-

its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

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Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99 99/100 to 100% Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever" "Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, . MONTREAL

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

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SHERBROOKE CO., QUE, LENNOXVIILE, August 3.—The season LENROXVIILLE. August 3.—The season quebec is very backward, and although be hay crop in this section is good, as weather recently has been very unroable and a good deal of damaged by will result. Root crops are deing all, but corn is almost a failure as the

end, but corn is almost a failure as the manner has been too cold. Oow: have less well and dairy products are bringgood prices—IM McF.

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COMPTON CO., QUE. COMPTON, July 28.—Haying is in full DOMPTON. July 25.—Haying is in full ing now, although the weather has see very unfavorable the last few days, st farmers report an average crop-nia and root crops are looking well, my will be very light owing to so summer. Butter is high, being 25c to per lb.—H. 6. C.

ONTARIO.

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

CHARLEWELLE, August 3.—We are have a nies rain to-day, which was very gean needed. Haying is nearly finished, be yield is not up to last year. Grain about two-birds of what it was last ONTARIO. about two-tunros of what it was hast ar. Almost every farmer has sowed bothy seed this year. Everywhere you you will see a patch of hay left. Corn a fair crop. Butter. 30e to 34c; pork, 80 live, dead \$12; fowl, 13c to 15c; pota-s, \$1.25 to \$1.75; hay, \$10 to \$12.—

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

IMIRA, August 8.—Your scribe has ain made his appearance on the scene. gain made his appearance on the scene, he weather man is favoring us with nice seather to carry on haying and harvest, and with a sufficient amount of rain to sep pastures fresh and green. Haying about completed, and was a much better that the seather coup than expected, averaging about 12 tons per acre, and also housed in its good condition. A few meadows tra good condition. A few meadows we made a good aftergrowth, and are temising for some clover seed. Quite a w farmers have some timothy left for ed. The fall wheat is all cut and is a light crop throughout, with a good to about every 25th farmer, so that wheat will be scarce and hard to wheat will be source and hard to Barley is mostly cut and is a No. 1 to Cats have improved wonderfully last month, and promise to be the crop harvested for years if rust t set in late varieties. Peas that been left from heavy rains are im-se. Considerable buckwheat is sown rowings, will Detection have romises well. Potatoes have never sed better; also Swede turnips. Man are rather patchy. Corn is thin on and and rather small, but is coming anir. Prospects for apples are only an age, while pears are a full crop, Il fruits, such as raspberries, are se. Prices of dairy products keep up ree. Prices of dairy products keep up il and are on the rise. Eggs and poul-r are also looked up quite keenly, so at prices are maintained. Farmers are the inhilant over their prospects. The prices are maintained. Farmers are e jubilant over their prospects. The age to be sown to fall wheat will be a the average on account of the city of manure. Some have purchasommercial fertilizer to put on their at land—A. B. G. ELGIN CO., ONT.

seal and — A. B. G.

Seal and — A. B. G.

LIDOT LLIG. August — The first set cut that a depart and what sees a cut that a depart and the seal cut that a depart and the seal cut that a department of the seal cut

lighted with their own homes, and farms and crops. They say that they saw nothing better on their journey. The hay has implemented by the property of the prop lighted with their own homes, and farms

The Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club will hold their second annual judging course on Ayrshires at the farm of Alex. Hume, Menie. Wednesday, August 21st. Lectures on subjects of special interest to Ayrshire breeders and dairymen will be given by experts from both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture from 10 a.m. to 12.50. Judging course from 130 pm. The show herds of Messrs. Stewart and Hume will be used in competition. A tent will be furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Stir-ling. All trains will be met at Hoards, ling. G. T. R

G.T.R.

This will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase Ayrshires from the breeders of the Menie district. The Women's Institute will furnish meals. All will be entertained and made welcome. An invita-tion given to all, including the ladies.— W. E. Summon, Sec.-Treas. Alex. Hume, Pres., Menie.

HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL TESTS FOR JULY HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL TESTS FOR JULY Thirty-three official tests are reported for July. In the mature class the outstanding fagure is the great cow May standing fagure is the great cow May now good into the list of 30-pound cows with 3.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence, her daughter, Lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her daughter, Lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her daughter, Lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her daughter, Lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her daughter, lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her daughter, lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter. By a curious ecoiocidence her lawracrest May 18.3M lbs. of butter lawracrest May 18.3M Cornelia Boutsje DeKol stands first with 23.06 lbs., and in the junior three-year-old class Lyndia Inka Veeman leads with

Cornelia Boutaje DeKol stands first with 2506 lbs. and in the junior three-year-old class lyndia Inika Veeman leads with the fine record of 24.36 lbs. Roxie Concerdia is the best of the senior two-year yolds with the best of the senior two-year yolds with the Fell Age Form May Beho (337), at 19, 5m. 28d.; milk, 756. lbs.; fat, 50 flbs.; butter, 3.58 lbs. Fourteen day record: milk, 1,56.1 lbs.; fat, 4.69 lbs.; butter, 5.58 lbs. Owned by A. C. Hardy. Pride of Orchard Hill (1,673), at 59. Butter, 25.37 lbs. Owned by A. C. Hardy. Some of the Control of Orchard Hill (1,673), at 59. Butter, 22.47 lbs. Owned by A. C. Hardy. Oakland Queen (17,444), at 79. 28d.; milk, 453.8 lbs.; fat, 13.9 lbs.; butter, 15.37 lbs. Owned by R. W. Brown Cornella Bost (1,644), at 59. Sm. 25d.; milk, 45.8 lbs.; fat, 15.44 lbs.; butter, 15.37 lbs. Owned by Comparison Cornella Bost (1,644), at 59. Sm. 25d.; milk, 45.8 lbs.; fat, 15.44 lbs.; butter, 25.66 lbs. Owned by Bost, fat, 15.64 lbs.; butter, 25.66 lbs. Owned by W. Brown Lowned by R. Laidhaw and Sons, Princess Hengerveld (1,627), at 49. Sm. 25d.; milk, 45.8 lbs.; fat, 15.44 lbs.; butter, 25.66 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown Lowned by R. Laidhaw and Sons, Princess Hengerveld (1,627), at 49. Sm. 25d.; milk, 45.8 lbs.; fat, 15.64 lbs.; butter, 25.66 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown Lowned by R. Laidhaw and Sons, Princess Hengerveld (1,627), at 49. Sm. 25d.; milk, 45.8 lbs.; fat, 15.66 lbs.; butter, 25.66 lbs.; butter, 25.76 lbs. Owned by W. W

4d.: milk, 492.1 lbs.: fat, 19.66 lbs.; ter, 24.58 lbs. Owned by A. C. Hardy Emma DeKol Pauline (10,430), at 3y. 20d; milk, 482.5 lbs.; fat, 16.14 lbs.; but ter, 20.17 lbs. Owned by K. R. Marshall. Netherland Segis 2nd (14,885), at 3y. 2m. Netheriand Segis 2nd (14,899), at 5y, zm. 2d.; milk, 497.8 lbs; fat, 16.00 lbs.; butter, 20.00 lbs. Owned by Colony Farm.
Eva Netherland DeKol 2nd (14,666), at 3y, 5m. 18d.; milk, 418.4 lbs; fat, 15.61 lbs.; butter, 19.52 lbs. Owned by Colony

Farm.
Burkeyle Hengerveld DeKol (11,974), at 5y. 1m. 3d.; milk, 43; 5 lbs.; fat, 11,79 lbs.; butter, 14,8 ib. 6, woned by A. D. Foster, Oaktland Lida Posch (21,05), at 3y. 1m. 1d.; milk, 41|9 lbs.; fat, 11,8 lbs.; butter, 14,77 lbs. Owned by W. F. Sturgeon.
Seymour Hengerveld DeKol (12,978), at 5y. 3m. 14d.; milk, 331.9 lbs.; fat, 10,56 lbs.; butter, 11,31 lbs. Owned by Jas. Seymour

Senior Two-Year-Old Form Roxie Concordia (11,900), at 2y. 10m

Junior Two-Year-Old Form
Lawncrest May Eelo (15,024), at 2y. 3m.
12d.: milk, 423 lbs.: fat, 12.23 lbs.: butter,
15.32 lbs. Owned by F. R. Mallory,
Johanna Pietertje of Avondale (14,094),
14 2y. 3m. 25d.: milk, 306.9 lbs.: fat, 12.17
lbs.: butter, 15.21 lbs. Owned by A. O.

Riverdale DeKol (15,924), at 2y. 2m. 29d.; milk, 315.3 lbs.; fat, 12.11 lbs.; but-ter, 15.14 lbs. Owned by H. J. Allison

Estate.

Helena Hengerveld Girl (15,384), at 2y,
3m. 7d.; milk, 304.9 lbs.; fat, 10.68 lbs.,
butter, 13.56 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster.
Korndyke Artic Korndyke (20,394), at 2y.
1m. 13d.; milk, 344.2 lbs.; fat, 10.69 lbs.;
butter, 13.23 lbs. Owned by G. H.

hard.

Belle DeKol Korndyke 2nd (14,987), at 2y.

3m. 13d.; milk, 317.3 lbs.; fat, 10.55 lbs.;

butter, 15.19 lbs. Owned by A. C. Hardy.

Nifty Nan (14,888), at 2y. 3m. 28d.; milk,

483.6 lbs.; fat, 9.96 lbs.; butter, 12.49 lbs.

Owned by Colony Farm.

Owned by Colony Farm.
Cloverleaf Modest Annie (15,414), at 2y.
2m. 22d.; milk, 312.8 lbs.; fat, 9.62 lbs.;
butter, 12.03 lbs. Owned by A. E. Smith

Josse Hengerveld Keyes (15,044), at 2y 21d., milk, 315 lbs.; fat, 9,32 lbs.; but ter, 11.90 lbs. Owned by Brown Bros. Emily Bara Hengerveld (12,201), at 2y 1m. 30d.; milk, 273.1 lbs.; fat, 9,32 lbs.; butter, 11.90 lbs. Owned by Brown Bros. Queen Ann DeKol Juliet (14,095), at 2y 2m. 1d.; milk, 298.5 lbs.; fat, 9,48 lbs.; butter, 11.85 lbs. Owned by A. E. Smith

Mutual Friend Canary of Avondale (14,093), at 2y. 5m. 30d.; milk, 270.7 lbs.; fat, 9.45 lbs.; butter, 11.82 lbs. Owned by A. O. Hardy.
G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Economize

on Milk for Calves and Make More Money

Raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost. You can do this by using

CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend' (Made in Canada)

CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no duty to pay.

Feeding directions sent on appliantion

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he Ask your ceaser for Caline. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.75, and we will send 100 lbs. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

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For best results ship your live Poultry us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fland Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

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Reliable help for the farmer

Farm labour is scarce. Wages are high. All the more need for a Barrie rine. Soon pays for itself in time and labour saved. Grinds grain, shells seed corn, pumps water, cuts straw, threshes beans, saws wood, drives churns, separators and washing machines. Does many other things too.

Barrie Engines Work Long

Agents wanted

THE CANADA PRODUCER AND GAS ENGINE CO.,

Barrie, Ontario, Canada

Distributors:
ames Rae, Medicine Hat; Canla Machinery Agency, Moneal; McCusker Imp.Co., Regina
he Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd.,
jinnipeg. Calgary. Edmonton,
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BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Carde under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. He card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 26 insertions during twelve months.

VORKSHIEE PIGS. all ages brds and heavy eth Sown of all ages brds and heavy eth Bown of all ages brds and heavy eth HAMSHIEE PIGS-Canadian Champion herd, Bost herd headers Sowa, three months and here. Hastings Bross. (CIVDESDLESS, imp. Baillons and Fill. Bes. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mace guaranced in fool. J. S. J. Somple, Milverton, Ont., and Liverina, Milh., U. S. A. H. Milby, U. S. A. R. Milby, U. S. Milby,

HOLSTEINS

our great bull, Dutchland Colantha

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST . ONT.

HOLSTEINS

PRIVATE SALE

The entire herd of pure bred high testing, prize - winning cattle of two years old and over. Animals freshening monthly.

Chas. Watson, Agincourt, Ont. Ind. Bell Phone C. P. R. and G. T. R. Railways

Parties met on request

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, for sale; 150 head in herd. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR. Heuvelton, N.Y.

Overstocked---Will Sell Cheap

Just now we are overstocked and we offer to sell cheap some Holstein Caives of the best breeding.

We also offer Clydesdales, I four-year-old stallions, 15 mares and a few filles—all encolent individuals of popular breed-

all december, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, and two mares, 5 years old, and one mare, 4 years old. wer your enquiry as to

ALLISON STOCK FARM Chesterville, Ont. W P Allison

HAMILTON HOUSE

DAIRY FARM

The Home of Lulu Keyes, the World's Record Senior 2 Year Old Cow

Bull Calves for Sale

From such cows as Edith Prescott Albina Korndyke 11lbs. butter in seven days. 11 months after calving

Butter Boy Hengerveld Girl, 16.38lbs. butter in seven days. These Calves out of Bulls booked in High Records

Write to us or come to see our stock

D. B. TRACY

COBOURG, ONT.

************************* Ourvilla Holstein Herd MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

near or the world produce more cattle.

If the production of beef cattle were profitable, is it at all likely that farmers generally would be decreasing the size of their took? Decreased production in almost any line is at once taken as profitable. The same reasoning applies to agriculture. It has been suggested in at least one Toronto paper, that the duty be taken off these cattle as they relate to the consumer. Farmers, however, who know their own business best, would sugnature to the consumer. The summer of the control of

Soc. COARSE GRAINS

Oats are decidedly weaker. Buyers are holding off until the new crop is on the market. Some of the old crop has stared. Quotations are a follows: Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 2, C.W., 45c; Ontario No. 2, 4tc; outside, 45c here. No. 3, ic less; barley, 70c to 75c; corn, 77c to 55c; peak, 50c; backwhart, 70c. 50c; oats, 46c.

Se; buckwheat, 76. On the Parmore Market Service Servi

HONEY

Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained honey is 11c to 12c in 60-lb. tins, 11c to 12c in 5 to 10-lb. tins; buckwheat honey, 6c to 7c in tins, 63-4c in barrels. No. 1 comb honey is \$2.50 a doz.

barrels. No. 1 comb honey is \$2.50 a dos.

Hides are dull. Prices at country
points are: Hides, cured. 11.56 to 13c;
green, 10.126 to 15c; lambakins, \$55 to
40c; horse hides, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$5.75;
horse hair. \$56 to \$5c; calfakins, 10.56;
Hig. shearlings, \$56.

10.100, 10.100,

8 1-2c to 2ic; rejects, 16c.
HAY AND STRAW
More of the new hay crop is now reach 18 1-2e to 21c:

HOLSTEINS MAPLE LEAF

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 300 head in few hours time. The plac want one or a car load. Drep a card when you are coming to The place to buy if you

GORDON H. MANHARD - - MANHARD, ONT. C ark's Station, C. P. R.

MANHARD, ONT.
Brockville, G. T. R.

In the established on my barder a motion, is towards lower prices. Recepts have been fairly liberal and demand rather the defense of Montreal, as at Tomatic Computer of Montreal Control Computer of Montreal Control Computer of Montreal Control Computer of Montreal Control Contr Holsteins Over 4% Fat I have established on my farm at Oshawa, Ont., a of the richest blood obtainable. My object is to breed a strain of Holsteins, which shall be unbestable and all shall give milk 4 per out or ever in fat content. Present offering for sale. Buil Oalf, grandson of King Segis and Pontiac Pet.

A. A. FAREWELL

Quotations are as follows: Raspberries, box, 15c to 15c; cherries, basket, 90c to \$1; red currants, box, 7c to 8c; cabbages,

\$1; red currants, hox, 7c to 8c; cabbages, crate, \$1.25 to \$1.50; gooseberries, basket, \$1; new potatoes, barrel, \$3.25 to \$3.50; tomatoes, 75c; celery, dozen, 50c.

EGGS AND POULTRY The market for eggs con with receipts decreasing ver

y very slightly. wholesale, at 22c 5c to 25c. On the with receipts decreasing very slightly. Fresh eggs are quoted, wholesale, at 22c to 23c and new laid at 25c to 25c. On the Farmers' Market eggs retail at 30c. Mon-treal dealers are paying 25c to 27c for choice selected: 22 1.2c to 25c for straight receipts and 15c for seconds.

choice selected; 22 1.5c to 25c for straight receipts and 15c for seconds. Dressed poultry are quoted wholesnis. Dressed poultry are quoted wholesnis. Dressed poultry are quoted to 8c; 10cl., and 10cl. 10 HORSES

Trade is fairly brisk in horse lines, heavy drafters as usual being the kind in heavy drafters as usual being the kind in greatest demand. On local exchanges choice heavy drafters bring \$210 to \$350; fair quality, \$175 to \$250; choice med. weight, \$250 to \$310; fair quality, \$199 to \$355; agricultural, good, \$150 to \$225; fair, \$100 to \$150; express horses, \$150 to \$205; addlers. \$150 to \$275 and drivers, \$150 to saddlers. \$150 to \$275 and drivers, \$150 to

LIVE STOCK There has been some slight relief from the tension of very high prices during the past week. Very liberal receipts on the the tension of very ming prices using means week. Very liberal receipts on the lime in price that was not made up in turne trading, athough the week ended with the market decidedly firmer. Even with prices at he lower level, quotations re still \$1 ahead of this time last year, dense everywhere drovers are not looking for declines in the next few months. An average of values now would be about as follows: Export cattle, \$7 to \$750, butcher cattle, choice, \$7 to \$8.75; good, \$8 to \$5; com. to med., \$5 to \$8.75; good, \$8 to \$5; com. to med., \$5 to \$8.25; hulls, \$8 to \$6.75.

85.75; good, 84 to 85; com. to med., 83 to 84.25; bulls, 84 to 86; feeders, \$3.50 to 86.50; stockers, \$3.50 to 86; canners, \$1.76 Milch cows are in fairly good deman t \$40 to \$70 for choice; \$30 to \$45 fo corer quality, and springers, \$40 to \$7 poorer quality, and apringers, 840 to 870. Calves are 84 to 88.50. Lambs have taken a sharp downward turn. Spring lambs now being quoted at 85 to 86.59. Light owes are 84.25 to 85; heavy, 83 to 83.50 and buels and culls, 82.25 to 83.50. Hogs are going up on a strong market, proceeding the state of the state of the state of the processing the state of the

HOLSTEINS

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS A Daughter of Pontiac Hermes

and out of Imported Dam. Born jith, 1909. Large, straight at a marked. In easif to a good son of 0 Hengerveld "sync DeKol (1877). Also a ...mbbr of young bulk Jearly ready for service, whose gares are Johanna Rue eth Lad (28). Titly Abbekerk's Mercena Fosch (Frices low.

COLLVER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, Fenwick Station, T.H.R.

RIVERVIEW HER

Offers Bull Calves from \$ to 16 mos. SIRBD BY KING ISEBELLE WAL SIRRD BY KING IBEBELLE WALL whose 5 nearest dams and sister an 30.18 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and lbs. in 30 days from dams of the breeding, at exceptionally low figure

P. J. SALLEY. LACHINE RAPIDS.

Meet Me

Toronto Fair

Should you be an tending exhibitor of stock and wish to meet with the people who wish to buy your cattle, then let the people know you will be at the Fair!

A small advertisement, size about like this one. will do the trick. Send in your ad, to-day and have it in Farm and Dairy Aug. 22, or In our great 5th Annual **Exhibition Number out** Aug. 29th.

Better attend to this Non

LILAC HOLSTEIN FA

Offers young stock, One Car Lot.

W. FRED. STURGE Glen Buell, Ont Bellamy's Stn., C. P. R. Brockville, C

Spring Brook TAMWORTH

Just one more Canary Bull is months old. Remember His Sird and the arcord of est Canary "dam has a record of the control of the young bull has a lot official record of 26 bls. of bun week. Color more black that straight and good quality. Pits for a quick buyer.

The control of the control o

A. C. HALLMAN Waterloo Co. Breslat

AVONDALE FARM HOLS Yorkshire and florned Dorse A. C. HARDY Prop

SERVICE BULLS:

SERVICE BULLS,

KING PONTIGC ARTIS CANIS
King of the Pontiace; day.
Artis-41.7 lbs. Inster in Can
PRINCE BENEFIT SERVICES

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TO HENGET SERVICES

Address all correspondence to:

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a boy present at vou G will b

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Campbel We will have fer you this y grio Holstein de Co. sale. J. KELLY.

Bell 'Phone, 1 Grandson Bull. 23 mo Sire's day DeKol. D per day.

Vrite at once if McDOUGA

GLENDA CILENDA
Entire orop of
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ble. All correored.

M. A. SHAW. orest R A few sons of ale, from tested dering quality. Also a few Hei Write us for wome and see th

H. LIPSITT,

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

15, 1912

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BANK

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Hermes (5 Born a sad ni son of 0 km; bulla whose grand (figs)

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Brech

Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the \$2000 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada

SROWN BROS.

HOLSTEINS

No matter what your needs in Holsteins may be, see RUSSELL, the live Holstein man.

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect

T. H. RUSSELL Geneva, Ohio

Alexandria, Aug. 8.—799 white cheese offered; all sold at 13c.
Brockwille, Aug. 8.—2,65 colored and 995 white. The sales were 250 white at 131-5c, and 650 colored at 151-5c. Only one bid at these prices was made.
Vanleek Hill, Aug. 8.—1,460 boxes boarded; white selling at 15c and colored at 151-5c.

Kingston, Aug. 8.—668 boxes colored and 40 white boarded, and all sold at 13c.

69 white boarded, and all sold at i&c.

MORE ABOUT HARDY'S HOLSTHINS
In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy we
had something to say about Mr. A. C.
Bardy and ka Holsteins at Brockville,
that writing anything must us to say as
that writing anything the cattle which
he will likely take to Toronto this year.
Many of the older females in the stables
particularly caught our attention,
Amongst these was May Echo Sylvia, now
somewhat thin in condition, but having it
somewhat thin in condition, but having it
when the stable of the stable of the consomewhat thin in condition and the contention of the condition of the conwest Tiple like for his made a record of 139 lbs. butter. Fairview Mabel Korn139 lbs. butter. Fairview Mabel Korn-

separate from the other buildings: a hospital stable, which may be used in case it is needed, and a separate caff barn, which is all partitioned off in individual pene, or stalls. This call barn dividual pene, or stalls. This call barn will be the property of a individual so, or a pen will hold the off be individuals, or a pen will hold the off be individuals, or a pen will hold the pene of being the pene of the pene

Mr. Hardy has an eye to the greatest feature of his herd, as regards health. All of his Holsteins are tuberculin tested.

DAIRYING IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, August 8.—Wheat! That is what the average resident of Ontario things of when Western Canada is mentioned. For a generation, we have been hearing of the wheat possibilities of the prairie provinces. Wheat has been shout-

(19)

prove it?"

"I have five witnesses in my guests,"
sid Dubbleigh.

"Wa'al, FII take yer word for it," said
the stranger. "Jest fork over twentyfive and we'll it square. I'm Justice
o' the Peace around here and it'll save
time to settle this here vilation right
now."—Harper's Weekly.

Workers Wanted

We will want a man or woman (we can use a boy or girl too) to represent Farm and Dairy at your Fall Fair.

Good Pay

will be given to one who can get new sub-scribers to Farm and

Write us to-day if you are the person who can take hold of this work and make it go.
Liberal Cash Commissions to anyone work-ing for us on either part or full time.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Campbelltown Holsteins

We will have something extra nice to offer you this year at The Southern On-tario Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale Co. sale. Inspection invited. S. J. KELLY. - TILLSONBURG, ONT. Bell 'Phone, 153.

Grandson of King Segis Bull. 23 mos., beautifully marked. wight 1,000 lbs. Sire, best son of King seris. Sire's dam best daughter of Paul Bests DeKol. Dam of bull Alma Janlbs. per day.

Write at once if you want him. Price is \$110 McDOUGALL & SON, St. Elmo, Ont,

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

GLETDRALE HOLES ICANO
Entire crop of pure-bred ideletin Bull
hive and a limited number of Helfers,
beat three mearest airse have sired May,
how the mearest airse have sired May,
10 M s. 1, year 11 months (world's reord Luin Egges 19,366 hs. in H.O.P. as
sentor two-year-old (world's record), and
sever Pet Foach DeKol. 368 lbs. butter
it 4 years (world's record). Prices reasonhouse the correspondence promptly ancorrected of the correspondence promptly and

M. A. SHAW, BOX 31. POXBORO, ONT

forest Ridge Holsteins A few sons of King Segis Pietertje for sle, from tested dams. Priced right con-dering quality. Also a few Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want or better use and see them. Anything we own is H. LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.



The Home af a Noted Herd of Holsteins

The barns on the farm of A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont., here illustrated, are among the finest in Ontario. The new calif barn, partly blurred, may be seen to the right.

iention, she having made 25 lbs. butter in a week, and milked as high at 84 lbs. for her best day.

Two Unusually Attractive Individuals. Pride of Orchard Illi had just complete the state of the state

of our visit Mr. Logan was milking 30.

A Splendid Appearing Place
Mardy's place makes a fine appearance. The barns are painted, all but one
property of the p acetylene gas.

steel. The statutes are lighted with acctyling gas outly his plans Mr. Hardy has a dalry, where all of his milk is made up into butter. Mr. Lyn, the buttermaker, told us at the time of our visit that he was putting out upwards of 800 lbs. a week. This butter is sold in Brock-ville, and is put up in pound prints, wrapped with printed butter paper, on which is the insertigion. 'Creamer's Buttern's Special Caff Barn Modernly Equipped In his general equipment of farm buildings, Mr. Hardy has a horse barn,

the right.

"Those by an ealor of rarm and Dairy dyes, 25 hs. butter, 3 years, a daughter of Pontae Korndyke, we noted as an explored production in the market of Pontae Korndyke, we noted as an explored production in the second production of the second production of the second production of the market production of the

come to be considered that its wheat crop is the weat's sole claim to the notice of the agriculturist.

The therefore, gives one something of a Th. therefore, gives one something of a Th. therefore, gives one something of a Th. therefore, gives one something of a Therefore, and the sole of the

Mr. T. H. Russell, of Geneva, Ohio, re-coulty purchased \$15,000 worth of Holstein stock in the Syracuse district. From the Pleasant Valley Farms at Oran Mr. Rus-sell secured 2b head of young heifers al-sired by Count Corucepia Korndyke. From other farms in the district Mr.

AYRSHIRES

Tanglewyld Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High Teeting Record of Performance Cows.

Present offerings—2 Young Cows that have just completed the R. O. P. test.

Four Young Bulls from R. O. P. dams. Calves, both eexes. WOODISSE BROS. - ROTHSAY, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

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

Long distance 'phone in house.
R. R. NESS. - HOWICK, QUE

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale—High-Class Avrshires, all ages, including Caives and Bulls fit for service. First prize Verkshire Pigs, all ages in your orders now for pigs to be shipped in March. April and May: price. Es each. Registered in name of purchaser. Apply to

Hon. W. OWEN, or to ROBERT SINTON River Side Farm - Montebello, Que.

AVRSHIRES

special offering of
periodic lot of
two to 12 menths
old Write for prices
or come and see them
Wr. RAY, Rayen
dale Stock

AVRSHIRES

AND

Inumber of Bull Cabred dropped in July, 1912

VORKSHIRES we are offering them from R.O. P. cows or their daughters. Feb. Pigs of both sexes. Others just farrowed.

ALEX. HUME & CO., . MENIE P. O.

HOLSTEINS



LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, sired by Dutchland Col-antha Sir Mona, and out of helfers sired by Count Hengerveld Payne DeKol.

E. F. OSLER BRONTE - -ONT

Extra Money

You can earn money in leisure hours, or when you go to town to the blackmith whop, to he mill, to the cheese factory or when you go to town to the blackmith who had been to be the control of the contro

Peterboro, Ont.

TO FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete-perhaps yourselfshould require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

"WHAT IS CONCRETE?"

ONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the con-



THE mixing and placing of concrete is simple, and is easily learned. No claborate tools are needed.

crete is to be used. This mixture hardens into an artificial stone. This hardening process is rapid at first, and in a few days the mixture is as hard as rock. After that, time and weather, instead of making it crumble. actually makes it stronger.

Since stone, sand and gravel may be found on nearly every farm, the only cash outlay is that required for cement. Cement forms only a small part of finished concrete, and this expense is relatively small.

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by yourself and



CONCRETE is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being fire, wind and weather proof, it protects the contents perfectly. ple, and full directions are contained in

the book which we will send you free.

"WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR." ONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step on the porch, or making a few fence posts, or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete for small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build of concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay. and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in FIRST COST than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

Y OU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farm more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.



mills are located all over Canso that no matter where e you can get Canada Cement paying high prices caused by light hauls.

"Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

E were the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs, and to point out to the farmers of Canada how they could save money by using concrete. exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," containing all the information that the farmer could need We have made a special effort to give the farm-

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Ltd. 550 Herald Building, Montreal

ase send me, free, your book: "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," and full particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest.

Address ..

ers of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information B is at the service of every farmer in Oanada

is at the questions ooncerning the use once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farm. ers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we 83,600 Cas. Contest. conducted a



ers in every
Province partioipated A Let it guide you to the place
second contest.

second contest. in which three times as many prises are offered has been announced for this year.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmers' needs is in better position to give you-a farmer-satisfi tory service. Can-

ada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid before leaving the factory.



Y''C A N A D A" Cement because Its makers offer you not only the best cement made but also careful, conscientious. personal assist-ance in making use of It.

THIS book of 160

F you haven't received a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card of clip out the coupon. We will also send particular of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest. Address:

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY

Farmers' Information Bureau 550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, Que.