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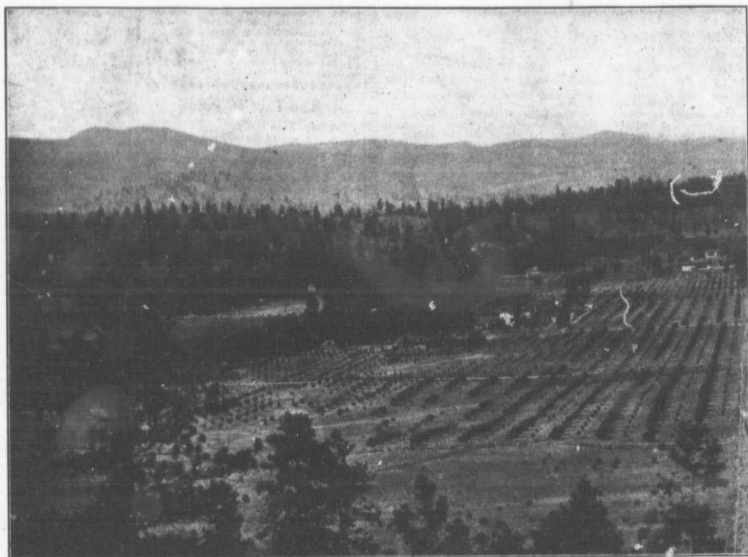
NUMBER 33

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 15

1912.



A SCENE TYPICAL OF THE FRUIT DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING AND**  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Dept. of Agr. & C. Ind.  
Can. & C. Ind. Ser.  
No. 11  
Dec. 1912

# Women Favor THE "SIMPLEX"



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 all "Simplex" cream separators. It is shown fairly well by the diagrams herewith. Its advantages are:

1. Increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent over, the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperatures, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be reassembled in any particular order.
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There are several other important exclusive features of the "Simplex"—that it 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.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED 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 fully five times greater than in the other counties. If you mention this 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 August 29.

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



### THE CRY OF THE CORN—"CULTIVATE, CULTIVATE, CULTIVATE."

#### SELLING

To produce is easy, to sell is more difficult—to sell at a good, fair profit is work at which few 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 problems; answers will be given in this column.

#### The Talk of Trade

Editor, Sales Dept., Farm and Dairy,—I would be glad if you could give some hints on how to close a bargain. 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 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, he's a little easier." Then he looks the animal over a little more carefully and asks: "What is your selling price?" I reply that I think the animal is worth the money. He says, "It would be if it were in proper condition. It ought to be fatter. What is your selling price anyway?" I say, "Oh, well, \$38." He replies, "Too high yet. I'll give you \$27." 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 animal for less than I intended to take.

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. Wide, Lincoln Co., Ont.

#### OUR EXPERT'S REPLY.

It is human nature to want to dick. A man would hardly be satisfied unless he could cut off a little from the price asked for an animal. 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.

It is up 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

right where we want it and don't dip below. If we know our buyer we will know how to gouge him—we will know if he expects to cut the price a little and can raise our price accordingly in the first place.

#### A TAKE OR LEAVE PRICE

We ought to know the value of our stock and be able to set one price and let the buyer take it or leave it. There are more buyers than one in the country, and we can get our prices. If the beef animal Mr. Wilde speaks of was worth \$40 he should have stuck to the price and made the buyer either pay or leave it. He made his big mistake: in dropping to \$38. His first price should have been his last one. A man will usually pay what an article is worth and just needs a little coaxing.

In our business we sell to farmers every day in the year and they ask us what the price is, and then expect a little cut, but we know that our materials are worth what we ask for 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 to sell and know that they are right. We must know that certain feeds will keep our animals in perfect condition and if we expect to get high prices we must keep articles that will bring 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 stick to it. Be indifferent to offers of less money. If the man wants what we have he will buy if the price is right. If he comes to us to buy we have our half the battle—he has shown a desire to possess what we have to sell. Then the general condition of the animal ought to do the rest.

We must stick to our price just as the butcher or the clothier or the grocer sticks to his. We never question the grocer when he tells us the coffee is so much a pound and sugar so much. We never question the butcher when he tells us that beef steak is so much a pound may be good because we want what he has. So now we make our price and make it fair—we'll get it if we stick to it. Let us not be an easy mark.

The Dairy Herd Competition of Western Ontario will be conducted this year along practically the same lines as previously. Some time in September the list will be issued and sent to cheese and butter makers of Western Ontario, who will distribute them to their patrons.

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

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8. C. H. Brown, Ke  
9. W. A. Oswald, I



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 man who 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 consensus of opinion is that alfalfa cannot be grown. Mr. Oswald had alfalfa for several years, and regards it as one of his best paying crops. But the point about this farm that most 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 Inter-provincial 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 maros sold in thin condition for \$400. A month ago they were sold for \$600. But in the meantime they had been put in the pink of condition. I have had similar experience myself 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 horse. Regular daily exercise (usually the regular work on the farm) is important, and thorough grooming will surely bring returns in dollars and cents.

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 weighing 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 male 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 creameries 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. Well 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 be 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 CONSERVATION

Shallow plowing and deep cultivation are, after drainage, probably the most important influences making for moisture conservation. Shallow plowing 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 mulch 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 protect the soil surface from winds and sunlight, a crust forms and moisture evaporation goes on all spaces. 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 sod and by the use of barnyard manure.

In cultivating the corn crop from now on it is well to remember that surface cultivation will 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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### Why He Had Big Crops

A. McFarlane, Glenagry 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 neighbor's were particularly bad. I started right off to find out why there was such a difference.

"Why are your crops so good?" I inquired 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 intend 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 carcass 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 them.

"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 hood 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 hood 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 get just as much back. Likewise that hood crop enables me to keep down weeds, to tuck 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 track and to shed the rain away from the carrier when it is allowed to accumulate (which is not often) is the object of the roof that may be here seen protecting the track in connection with the buildings of Mr. Neil Sanger, the well-known Holstein breeder of the Beauharnois district of Quebec.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

hood crop is much more certain of a good catch and of an abundant harvest than if it is plowed from soil 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 out.

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 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 big gravel heap, and have a good big box of ashes to dust in. Here a half a dozen rots around at their pleasure.

#### 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. We 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 gasps 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 are worth 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 we 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

If 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, however, to decrease the grain part of the ration by degrees when the cows are turned to pasture, as the effects exerted to the grass, and accustomed to the changed conditions, and thus prevent a loss of flesh.

It has been my experience also that a cow that has had a rest of 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 season's work they should be gone over with the same care that a good engineer would bestow on his engine. All old grease and dirt should be removed from the surface as well as from the bearings. This can be done with kerosene and waste. The binder should be carefully oiled and all parts greased to prevent rusting.

After the season's work is over is also the proper time to repair and overhaul a binder for next year. At this time the operator should be made to 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 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 money.

If the farmer is too busy to attend to repairs immediately after the season'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 Dr. Robertson 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 Commission's agricultural experts, Mr. F. C. Nunnick and Mr. John Fixter. In Ontario there are eight farms, in Quebec six, and in 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 county, farm owned by Nelson Peterson, Ruthven, and farm owned by R. F. Taylor, Essex; Norfolk county, farm owned by A. M. Culver, Simcoe; Waterloo county, farm owned by Paul Snyder, Elmira; Ontario county, farm owned by Thomas Hall, Brooklin; Dundas county, farm owned by Whittaker Bros., Williamsburg.

Meetings will be held from time to time at these points, and will be addressed by experts.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

**Feeding the Colt After Weaning**

Colts are nondescripts, for the rearing of which no definite rules can be given, but commonsense, patience and alertness should prevail. These awkward animals, utterly useless as yet, must 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 feeds, aside from corn, are rich in bone-making material and will be found satisfactory as well as economical.

Colts suffer at times from teething and to subsist wholly on hard, dry food may work injury. Steamed crushed oats or barley thickened with 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, only, or two or three times a week, will show its effect in a better colt and a more thrifty general appearance.

Withholding 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 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 see in his growing colt the trim form of 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, four to five pounds.

From two to three years of age, seven to eight pounds.

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

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

**The Cheese Commission**

Acting upon the suggestion of the Ottawa cheese board and other organizations and individuals interested in the cheese trade, Hon. Martin Lunnell, minister of agriculture, has enlarged the scope of the commission, recently appointed 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 enlarging the scope of the commission has been in prompt response to specific complaints that have been made through the payment phase of the question and is believed to be a matter affecting the whole trade and commerce and the general relationship between the buyer and seller.

The present commission will, however, hear complaints and gather evidence which both matters and the information it secures will be of use in whatever way or source it should be used.

**Put a "BT" Litter Carrier in Your New Barn****IT PAYS FOR ITSELF BEFORE SPRING**

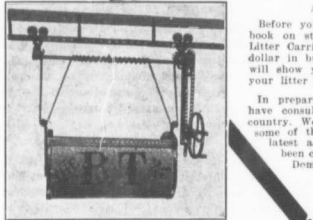
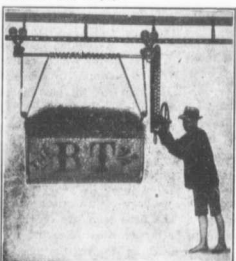
THE BT LITTER CARRIER PAYS BECAUSE IT SAVES LABOR. It makes stable-clean - the work of a few minutes. It carries out HALF A TON OF MANURE at a time. With this big load it can easily be run out on its overhead track to the pile far from the barn. This is getting it out in a hustle. And the beauty about it is a boy can handle the Litter Carrier as easily as a man.

**IT CONSERVES THE VALUE OF THE MANURE**

If you like you can run a BT Litter Carrier to the end of the track and dump the load of manure right into the wagon. The manure can then be drawn straight to the field. Manure taken directly to the field in this way is worth 50 per cent more than that which has been left to stand in the barnyard. There is no loss in the quality of the manure from fermenting or bleaching and the liquid manure worth \$7.00 ton is all saved. But that is not all.

**IT KEEPS YOUR STABLE-VAN 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 cleaning up the stable yard each spring is entirely done away with. A BT Litter Carrier pays for itself in many other ways. Write for our free Litter Carrier Book and find out how it pays.

**KEEP OUT OF THE MANURE**

See the BT Litter Carrier this boy is pushing. Note how it is windmilled up and down by a hand-wheel. This hand-wheel also serves as a handle by which the Litter Carrier can be pushed along. You do not need to touch the bucket. The handle is clean for it 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 is the best. Write us before you get 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

**ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?**

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

**ARRANGE YOUR BARN RIGHT**

Before you build or after 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 erect 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 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. Orin, Dominion Agriculturist.

These Books are free. Write for them.

**USE THE COUPON****COUPON**

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

C4

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 remodeling?.....

If so, when?.....

How many cows have you?.....

Will you need a Litter or Feed Carrier?.....

Name

P.O.

Province

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**Suppression of Tuberculosis**

Suppression of tuberculosis is treated in a bulletin recently issued from the Illinois station, as follows: The first step in getting 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. Suppose that only a few cattle react, say 15 out of 100 or that proportion. In this case the reactors are first carefully examined, and if any of them show symptoms of the disease by coughing, loss of condition, 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

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

**Sustain the Milk Flow**

Now that summer is well advanced, the cows should be fed green stuff from the fields so that they will not dry off and become stragglers; unless they have been bred to freshen in the fall. Many cows calved this spring, and to permit these animals to become stragglers means to lose a real profit. Hot weather and flies worry the cows a great deal, but they do not cut down the milk supply like dry, scanty pasture. To live comfortably and yield a fair mess of milk, the cow living on pasture must eat about 100 pounds of grass a day. Does the average man ever stop and think



**Further Evidence of the Value of a Pure-Bred Sire**  
This gray Holstein heifer freshened at 22 months of age, and in her first lactation period produced 10,222 lbs. of 3.2 per cent milk, and in her first year for \$172. And this with her first calf. She is the property of W. E. Watson, York Co., Ont.

cattle. If possible, they should be put in a separate building, but if this cannot be done a tight partition should be built between the diseased and the healthy cattle, and separate ventilation provided. The person who attends to the reactors should not go near the healthy animals, as he may carry the infection to them on his hands, clothes or boots. For the same reason the feeding and watering must be done with separate utensils.

When at pasture the reactors must not be put into a field where they can reach across a fence to healthy cattle. Whenever a calf is born among the reactors it should be immediately separated from its mother and brought up by hand or on a healthy cow. The calf is usually born healthy, but 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 sufferer most. You would not get the hired man to follow the binder, long 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. Put them in a wagon or truck, fill with water, and haul to the harvest field each morning and noon. Take a pail along and water the horses every time you stop to oil up, and don't go too long between oilings. Even if you

about the amount of work which the animal must do to find and eat 100 pounds of grass? It must be remembered that a cow's mouth is not as wide as a lawn mower, and that many, many bites must be taken in one day to secure enough food, even when on good pasture. If anyone doubts this analysis of the problem, let him get into the pasture some day and cut 100 pounds of grass with a pair of shears.

As a matter of fact, the cow, when she has satisfied her own hunger, will oftentimes lie down in the pasture and forget all about the grass which she should have eaten to make her keeping profitable. To obtain a profit the cow must eat much more feed than is needed for her own personal needs. She will not produce liberal quantities of milk unless she is fed liberally. 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 barn, became dry sooner than the cows who ate a similar amount of feed, but who were not compelled to run about while they were securing it. The cows which were fed put the energy into the milk pail, while the others exercised in running about.

The summer silo is the best means of bridging over this dry spell. If the farmer 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 Agriculture.



**Is Your Purse Full?**

**Y**OUR farm is the purse from which you take the necessities and luxuries of life. What provision are you making to keep your purse full—to insure a constant supply of food, clothing, heat, light, protection, and worldly wealth? No purse can stand a steady drain—no soil can produce constant yearly crops—without an adequate income. The purse must be supplied with money, the soil with plant food. It is easy, and far cheaper, to maintain a fertile condition of the 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 your 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 manure may combine quickly and thoroughly with the soil and become available for the use of growing plants. Spread quick-decaying straw to increase the moisture holding capacity of the soil. If you would have the spreading well done, do it with an I H C manure spreader. Make the quantity of manure usually spread by the fork do twice the amount of good by distributing it properly with an I H C spreader, leaving the ground more evenly fertilized. The mechanism of the I H C spreader is strong and thoroughly protected. The aprons, both endless and return, run on large rollers. The feed is positive. The manure is spread evenly, light or heavy as may be necessary, the quantity spread never changing until the feed is changed.

See the I H C local agent and have him show you the spreader best suited to your needs. Get catalogues and full information from him, or write the nearest branch house.

**CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:  
International Harvester Company of America**  
(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Bedford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

I H C Service Bureau  
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops and drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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

**STUMPS AND BOULDERS POWDERS**

USED FOR

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

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

Write Us About Arranging Demonstrations

**CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED**  
MONTREAL, P.Q.





HORTICULTURE

Orchard Queries Answered

Would you favor me with any information regarding the best variety of an apple orchard? What varieties would you consider the most profitable for Ontario? How far apart should the trees be planted? What is the best and quickest way or method to hasten trees to bear fruit? How many winter bearing trees per acre should be cultivated regularly, or seeded and allowed to remain in grass? How is it retained the maturity of trees on up land? What about fertilizing, and additional soil before setting out trees? Would underdrains be beneficial?—J. L. S., Iron Co., Ont.

The most profitable varieties in Huron County are Baldwin, Spy and Greening. These are all winter varieties and in fact, I think the best desirable varieties of that season. There are a few fall apples grown, such as Alexander, Wealthy, Snow and Blenheim, but the three winter varieties first named would constitute a first class selection for your county. They should be planted at closer than 40 feet apart.

To bring trees into early bearing, they should be well cultivated and well manured and should be supplied with an abundance of potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers. They should also not be pruned excessively after the second or third year, after the first two or three years, the pruning given should be such as to open up the head of the tree in order to admit sunlight. Baldwin and

Greening should bear at 10 or 12 years of age. Northern Spys usually bear at 14 or 15 years. These trees are properly fertilized and pruned, 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 and 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 covered with any of these crops and cultivated very little harm would be done.

On low ground or ground not naturally well drained, underdraining would be not only beneficial but necessary for least results. It would be advisable to select a location 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 afterwards. If the clover is plowed down and the crops grown for a year or two, the land should be in good condition.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Filling in An Old Orchard

I have an orchard of 12 acres consisting of Spys, Greenings and Baldwins planted 22 feet apart 30 years ago. Owing to trees dying out there is a lot of vacant land placed irregularly over the orchard. To keep up the orchard, would you advise filling in these places, and Wealthy, Wagner or Ontario do would be planted in a young orchard three years ago? Would they be more safely? How would Gravenstein and Blenheim do?—J. 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 trees are missing in your 12-acre orchard, but I judge from your enquiry that there must be quite a number. I know of quite a number of cases, however, where filling in has been done satisfactorily, but it requires 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 unusually 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 expected.

The varieties you mention (Wealthy, Wagner and Ontario) would probably be as satisfactory as any that could be used, and if care is exercised in moving them, I see no reason why trees three years planted could not be moved safely. They are short-lived varieties, and could not be expected to last very many years. If the Baldwins, Spys and Greenings are in such a condition that they could be expected to live for some considerable time yet it may be well to plant longer lived varieties than those mentioned. 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 interplanting in this way, and it would seem to be a case of "making the best of a bad job."

I should expect that your trees will be crowding very seriously, as 22 feet is very close for these varieties. Quite a number of growers in cases similar to yours are cutting out every other tree.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

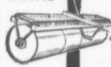
Items of Interest

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

Milking competitions will be conducted by officials of the Dominion Dairy Division at the Fall Fairs at Peterborough, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., Sherbrooke, 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 Ontario Ayrshire breeders on Aug. 21. The meeting this year will be held at the farm of Mr. Alec. Hume, Menie.

Rolls The Ground Better



No neck weight—Perfectly flat frame—RUNS EASILY—

The Bissell

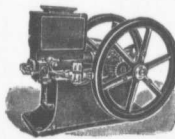
Land Roller will work properly on any soil, and you'll wear better than any other roller. It costs less for each day.

T. E. Bissell Company Limited, 1125 Ontario, Can.

Edward Charles Ryott

AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR. Pedigree Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years' successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont. quality time to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited—178 Gairlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

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 as the "MONARCH."

Every part is true to 1/400 in. or less. Engine runs better, is more compact, easier to start, surer and steadier than this. Always remember the "MONARCH."

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

Standard



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

- Toronto, Aug. 21 to Sept. 9. Renfrew, Sept. 18 to 20.
Quebec, Aug. 24 to Sept. 3. Halifax, Sept. 11 to 19.
Sherbrooke, Aug. 31 to Sept. 7. St. John, N.B., Sept. 2 to 7.
London, Sept. 6 to 14. 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 post card to-day.

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

Sales Branches at Winnipeg and Sussex

Seldom See

A big knee like this, but your horse may see a bunch of brays or brines on a Hook, Stile, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

It will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone, no hot spots. Hook & E. Free. ABSORBINE is a... Manufactured only by J. F. ROWE, P. O. B. 112, Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says "they SAVE COST in feed in one winter." Send address for specifications of inexpensive... ALBERT B. CRUMB, 1111... Correspondence should be addressed to the above address if you prefer booklet in French or English.

DREAM SEPARATOR FOR SALE

Guaranteed capacity, 40 lbs. One of the American makes, brand new, never used. Also a brand new Hay Loader. Will sell cheap on easy terms. HAN A. KERR, 794 King St. W., Toronto

"LONDON"

Cement Drain Tile Machine Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 in. Can Drain Tile as well as lay. Large Profits in the business. If interested send for catalogue. London Concrete Machinery Co. Dept. B., London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

The Massey Harris Enslage Cutter, with 14 ft. of elevator complete. Mounted on a good skid, is a very handy machine and is only used a few times. Other horse or engine power. With horse has filled a 25 ft. silo in 8 hrs. Apply to R. TATE, LAKEFIELD, ONT.



**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, I could get a lot of space for that in various publications.

The advertising man told him that might be but he questioned seriously 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 IN 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 Farmers!"

Well, note the following from M. J. Beatty, of Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont., Mfrs. of barn and stable equipment:

"We find the DAIRMEN 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 Milk**

Chas. F. Whitley, Ottawa, Ont.

What is good milk? Probably the ordinary consumer thinks at once of milk rich in fat, some even like half milk and half cream when they call for a glass of "good" milk. The more important point by far is that the milk be clean. Clean milk means not only milk given by a healthy cow kept in sanitary surroundings, but includes freedom from injurious bacteria. To produce such milk the goal towards which the energies of our cleverest men, our foremost 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 stables and dairy cows, and collecting samples of milk, by a simple method they count the number of

**I 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 that time they needed a new school teacher to train their children and properly equip them as citizens of this great commonwealth, and after much bickering and hair splitting they hired a 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 cool and he killed in thoroughly clean utensils, reaps a double benefit. He is paid two premiums. If his milk is up to a certain standard of fat, he gets standard price, if it is not rich enough to conform to that standard, the price is lower; the richer the milk the more he is paid. But, further, if his 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 premium for his extra care and cleanliness, the dairy company has the satisfaction of purveying a very superior article of diet, and the consumer receives the best milk that can be 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 at 75,000 per c. c. Some dairy companies having paid special attention to clean milk, have succeeded in securing a regular supply that will average below 20,000 per c. c. This is good milk. But some dairy farmers are doing much better than this. One company pays a premium of one cent per gallon for milk containing 10,000 bacteria or less per c. c.; the sliding scale increases as the milk is better in about this proportion, a premium of two cents a gallon for 5,000 per c. c. or less, and three cents per gallon for 500 per c. c. or less.

Where the results of the laboratory 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 milk containing less than 10,000 bacteria 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 improvement in quality of product

De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd  
Montreal Winnipeg

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

**GASOLINE ENGINES**

1 1/2 to 50 H.P.

Stationary Mounted and Traction



**WINDMILLS**

Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

**GOOD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS**

**\$10.00 to WINNIPEG Via CHICAGO**

Plus one-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton.

**RETURNING**

Half-cent mile to Winnipeg, plus \$15.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.

**AUGUST 20th**—From Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford, and all stations south thereof in Ontario.

**AUGUST 22nd**—From all Stations north of, but not including Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford; all Stations Toronto and north and east of Toronto to Kingston and Renfrew.

**AUGUST 23rd**—From all Stations Toronto and east, and east of Orillia and Scotia Junction.

**AUGUST 24th**—From all Stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and west thereof in Ontario.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora and Regina.

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 through the heart—How evenly balanced—How desirable in type for a dairy bull.

He is a son of **KING OF THE PONTIACS**—the greatest Holstein bull of his age to-day, having two 30-lb. daughters, (records made as 3-yr-olds.) His grand-sire is **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**—the greatest living Holstein bull, having four 37-lb. daughters and over 12 thirty-lb. daughters.

This bull is **PRINCE HENCERVELD OF THE PONTIACS** 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 Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. I price them very reasonably. They are big value, and will make you money. Say you write me about Holsteins, you want or come and inspect my cattle, and make your own selection. I have over 100 for you 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



**Cheese Department**

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to the making and to general subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Making Department.

**On Improving the Milk Supply**

Alex. McKay, Guelph, Ont.  
Nature provides means for keeping milk sweet in the early part of the season, but later when the weather becomes warmer we have quicker loss of over-ripe and gassy milk delivered at some of our factories. Now, why at some and not at others? There must be some reason for this. To my mind, one of the greatest reasons for this is lack of cooperation between maker and producer. Why is this so? Simply because we do not at all times maintain a high standard. We will never get any better milk than we demand. The cheesemaker is placed in a position to say what is and what is not in proper condition to make a first-class article, and if he does not do his duty in this respect he is not protecting the interests of his better patrons.

Then the maker has a further responsibility in this matter of cooperation; that is, to see that his own work in keeping with what he is asking of his patrons. Where we have the best kept factories and makers doing the most effective work we also have the best milk supply. It is all our best interests as well as the best interests of the trade that we do all our very best wherever we are 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

response in some sections than in others. For instance, if you are located in a section where the patrons make dairying their principal business, it is much easier to get them to cooperate than it is in a section where you have a number of small indifferent patrons who spend more time grumbling at the management of the factory and the high price charged for manufacturing than they do in looking after their own end of the business. The only possible way to deal with patrons of this class is to try to educate them to produce more than they are spending them to produce twice the amount they are now producing per farm that it can be delivered at the factory for about 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 condition and are a credit to both maker and proprietor, but there are still a few that have not that nice, attractive appearance, which tends to make them the pride of the community. I 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 these factories seem to be headquarters for the pest. While we may never hope to exterminate them altogether, a good deal can be accomplished in barring them out. Since we took charge of our factory some years ago, we have been very fortunate in keeping down their numbers. Whether they have the same reputation that they get, we cannot say, but we never had a very bad 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 surroundings in a sanitary condition as we can, and 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 tanglefoot and sootling spray, with the result that Monmen morning sees very few flies on the move. If an odd one shows up we swat him. A flock of swallows make their home at the fac-

tory each season, and a good deal of credit can be given them for keeping 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 is the vat to see what is going on and to take a bath. The only remedy for the cheesemaker to use is to fish them out. We would strongly advise 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**

Our experience has been that cheesemakers who pay for cheese with the Babcock test have not nearly so much trouble to have the milk cared for as their neighbors do 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 know how to get things done.

At the factories that we have visited 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 before adding the starter we learned that the milk arrived sweeter. The average of acidity at the factories paying by the Babcock test was between .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 cheesemaker in favor of the Babcock test.

—T. A. Ubbelohde in Dairy Record.

*The Roofing that Needs No Painting*



**Amatite ROOFING**  
THE Amatite mineral surface will hold its own against the weather for a long time. You don't have to look over your Amatite 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** *Line Dragger and Cone Spray*  
Creonoid sprayed on cows keeps away flies, botches, lice, ticks, and all insect pests.

**Everjet Elastic Paint**  
Save money by using this black paint wherever the color is unimportant. Stains, heat proof, durable. Use it for "pubber" and also on wood, iron and steel.

**THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited**  
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHNS, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

**Get the Engine That is Easiest to Keep Running**

SIMPLEST engines to operate—that is the reason why farmers choose and recommend.

**Chapman & Stickney Gasoline Engines**

No expert engineering knowledge needed to run them; no intricate parts that easily get out of order. If you want most service, write for our FREE book of "Engine Facts and Experiences."

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited**



Man at once good milk, used to dairy cattle. Yearly improvement in desired. Write Wm. Gilbert, Minburn, Alta.

**FARMERS GET BUSY**

Buy a "Share Share" The Machine and



Make your own Cement Tills this Fall. They work successfully in all parts of the country. Price \$25.00. For information and literature, write: WILLIAM JOY, Box 278, Nanpanoo, Ont.

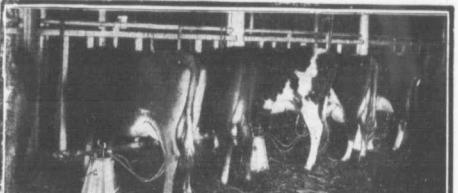
**Fifty Thousand Men Required**

**Farm Laborers' Excursions for This Year's Largest in the History of Canada**

The wheat crop of 1912 will be the greatest ever harvested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, thus requiring the farm laborers of the East to recruit and assist in harvesting the World's greatest bread basket.

The Government 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 prospect 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 East, is already making special arrangements for this year. Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will be run at special rates, and, making the trip in about thirty-six hours and avoiding any change of cars or transfers. 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 particulars.



**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 werry and unreliable "hired help". Think of the extra profit—at least \$15 more per cow each year—you can make with a Sharples Milker. Think of the opportunity you have of doubling your herd, 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 regular use.

"The Sharples Milker produces cleaner milk than hand milking and is easy to keep clean. It saves the laborer the trouble of milking and is easy to keep to increase it by the uniformity of its milking. We are handling a better lot of eyes every one-third of the time than we require before. Very truly yours, John V. Bishop."

One secret of the success of The Sharples Milker is

**"The Patented Teat Cup with the Upward Squeeze"**

Instead of continually drawing the blood down with the milk as ordinary suction machines do, it gives the teat a gentle "upward" suction after each suction or pulsation, and thus avoids the congestion, swelling, soreness and other objections of the teat which are common to the ordinary suction machines. We are sending you the wonderful advantages of this wonderful machine. We gladly put them in and give you ample time for trial.

A Postal Order Co. is also available.

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



**HEART, 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)

It did not occur to me that I could be pushed, driven, draged, or coerced into doing like these women. Therefore, though I knew Louis's 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 grace and daintiness 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 household, 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 do. I never knew of any 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 horripupe unannounced, as to see her 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 sure never occurred to him to the day of his death. And yet he would have indignantly denied, and in very forceful language, that he was other than a good husband. He was a good provider—of food, he 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 "heartly eater."

#### A MATHEMATICAL 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 delighted his soul.

He really did wash the dishes sometimes, splashing dishwater impartially 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 protest.

I have seen him mind the baby when its mother was especially busy, at which times it was hard to tell which most roused the nerves of the distracted woman—the baby's shrieks or his stertorous singing, a duet in

which each tried to outdo the other. He would sit with half-closed eyes, the baby's head as likely as not resting on a suspender buckle as it howled, he singing with all his might, but paying no more attention to the baby's comfort than 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 peculiarly bitter I never saw to my regret.



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 husbands is likely to kill that same sense in the women who have to live with them and endure their humorous remarks 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 that 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 gave sweet milk and which gave buttermilk! And would I carry the butter to town, wearing a slat sunbonnet, as Mrs. So-and-So did? Whereupon he would imitate me doing it, with a comicality that swept the rest of the family with gusts of laughter, even though my gentle mother always 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 marriage was a very sacred one to her and not to be meddled with, even by a parent.

"Quite sure, mother dear," I replied, with a brave smile and a kiss, and she never hinted further that she had misgivings.

Louis was hearing from his family 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. Life 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!

We were married early in the year in my city home and springtime found us settled in the new cottage on Louis's farm, everything therein inexpensive, but dainty, tasteful, and fresh. There were no conveniences such as the simplest city cottage contains. All water was drawn from a well in the yard; there was no sink in my kitchen—and, of course, no bathroom or furnace, no built-in china closets, linen presses, or bookshelves; but at that time not half a dozen country houses in our whole county had any of these things, though many of the farms were worth one hundred dollars an acre, and a farm of less than three hundred and

"We will not have the barn in the house," I answered quietly. "There are two tenant houses on the farm, and it is much better to let them live outside our home."

She smiled and nodded. "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 them earlier when they are right in the house and it saves some on their wages."

I put the things away, carefully concealing my resentment and dislike.

There was nothing in that first summer's experience to make me think she was right. Louis was very kind and considerate. He had been ready to make many allowances for my ignorance of farm ways—eventually endure some positive discomforts, and he watched my progress in the wily arts with quiet pleasure—in the fact that I seemed to be justifying his choice. From the very beginning his home was quite comfortable and he was well fed. He had only rarely been out to school, and now, of my own, and I visited my friends occasionally, drove to church or town when I wanted to do so, and lived a sane, comfortable life.

#### FACE TO FACE WITH THE SERVANT QUESTION

True, I worked hard according to the standards of city women; but my work did not take all my time, and the beautiful country life compensated me for the hampering conditions under which I labored. I had always loved the country. Now I never missed strolling out in the afternoons to the woods and hedgerows. Often Louis went with me, and we always came back laden with wildflowers for our rooms. I never failed to return rested, no matter how long I had been upon starting out. By evening I could read aloud to Louis or played for him, and we were so foolishly happy as young married couples much in love with each other usually are.

I was not bothered with the household or with the business of gardening—as was my husband's another. I did not yet have many children, and I had my own share to keep myself and my house immaculate, and pridefully felt that I had solved the farm-life problem as well as I could. I made me smile a little to remember that I thought then my work would be easier after a while when Louis was able to provide the modern conveniences in the house, even though, if he became very prosperous, that I would find my maid to do the hardest work.

I was to face the servant question in the country much sooner than I anticipated. My dear old mother, who was a good health had quite a number of servants in my buggy Louis and I scoured the surrounding country and neighborhood towns for twenty miles in every direction in search of a woman for housework on the farm. The few I employed ones "would not work for a farm for anything!" They said their work was too hard and it was so lonesome. Nothing we could promise helped. They one and all refused, even to consider any proposition we could make. At last we found a timid, ignorant creature, ill-humored, and at home by a faint stammering whom any condition would be welcome in preference. Her ignorance was abysmal, and the things I had to do for her could not be so much as not learn to do right sometimes in my heart. My pretty china dishes smashed; silver spoons were lost in the ashes, blurred and ruined by her carelessness. She was a goodly taken for dish-rags when nothing was conveniently offered. I could not charge her, for I was absolutely unable to work, and I knew I could not have any one else to do my work.

(Continued next week)

August 15, 1912. By Miss... sound is very... wash out a... water, apply di... material. The... absorbent... which e... drugs store... sounds are des... quickly... slight inhe... or other se... Scleretic clean... germs which... from conditio... unclean T... sound, such as... skin through... made, and... which handle o... not cover a... water or collo... a solution of... water is used... out of a wound... public acid to a... Tithing an... G. Baynor, B... Do what does... may not say, o... indig... you looking... farm practice... stock, and so... are essentially... of God didn't... one would be r... rain falls up... quiet. Few sou... how much has... upon the Co... ing them. Mar... business, asks in... that look at... It is, "Will... answer is sim... and offering... the greatest... for prosperity... tiful service a... there is little d... those who have... from the sc... that the prac... is as often... which gave to... this, comman... size of 'Pee sou... remember the... mediated the L... ess to the Chil... THE TITHE... The Scriptures... of tithing... when on oppo... fighter of the f... was to give a t... was Jehoval... and he had t... of the body to... previously br... making their pro... of it. Later o... in his pres... in his time... liked to drive... vest bargains he... practice was... into the Jewis... when lived up t... but when for... industry... thing was in o... and He comm... even in the h... The law has... and is as bind... as Dean Sw... God's promise i... promises to open... and pour ou... early and lat... satisfied with t... deal with the... IF BRACHER... be regretted... few people live... Farmers, to wh...

Wounds

By Miss Alice G. Huggart
The immediate local treatment of the wound is very simple. Wash the wound with water that has been boiled...

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...

As Their Parents Speak

In some homes when the boys and girls come home from school with information that the teacher corrected their pronunciation...

Tithing and the Farmer

G. Raynor, B. S. A., Seed Division, Ottawa
What does prosperity depend upon? I may say, on working the land intelligently...

THE SINS OF THE PARENTS

One woman who has had a constant struggle with the language of her childhood rarely betrays herself until she is excited and then she always says "hull" for whole...

THE TITHING OF ABRAHAM

The Scriptures first mention the size of tithing in Abraham's case, when on his return from the slaughter of the five kings...

When varnished paper becomes dust covered it may be cleaned in this manner: To a pail half full of warm water add two table-spoonfuls of ammonia...

Enclosed please find \$2 for my subscription to Farm and Dairy for this year and I appreciate very much your efforts in helping me to better farming...



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.

There is enjoyment and economy in the use of a

"Cleveland"

— MADE BY THE CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LTD. TORONTO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Attention!

Note that Farm and Dairy Great 5th Annual Exhibition Number will be out Aug. 25th. Press days Aug. 22-24. Circulation guaranteed exceeding 17,000. Get your copy in early for positions available.

CHALLENGE

Save you money

"Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen.



THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA Limited 84-84 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Can. 842

GOLLARS

50,000 FARM LABOURERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA "GOING TRIP WEST." \$10.00 TO WINNIPEG "RETURN TRIP EAST." \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

- AUGUST 20th - From all stations on all lines on and South of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Windsor (Inclusive) and Branch Lines including Guelph sub-division... AUGUST 23rd - From Toronto and all stations north of, but not including the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarina, and from Toronto east to... AUGUST 25th - From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East, Orlina and Scotia Line, Toronto and east of North Bay, and Eastern Ontario... AUGUST 30th - From Toronto and all stations west, in Ontario; North Bay and west, including C.P.R. stations, Sudbury to St. Marie, Ontario.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY. On-way second class tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold. Each ticket will include a verification certificate, with an extension coupon. When extension coupon has been signed... A certificate will be issued entitling purchaser to a second-class ticket good to return from any station on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba east of MacLeod, Calgary and Edmonton...

PROF OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

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

132 Hanley Rd. London, S. W. The Public, Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Herewith please find enclosed postal order for \$1.50 being amount of my subscription and foreign postage to the best paper on the North American Continent, and for the money the best, clearest and most informative paper in the English speaking world.

THE PUBLIC is published weekly \$1.50 a year. A FREE book, "The Land Question" by Henry George, just now goes with each subscription. It will pay you to subscribe. The Public, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MERCHANTS' PRODUCE CO. Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need buyers. Write for weekly market letter. 87 Frost St. E., Toronto.

Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Scotch, English and Irish. Party arrives about Aug. 5th, Sept. 2nd and weekly after. The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

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. Lawrence" Sugar—its perfect crystals—its pure, white sparkle—its even grain.

Absolutely Best. St. Lawrence Sugar. Absolutely Pure. is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity that few sugars can boast. Analyze how "St. Lawrence Granulated" is "99 100/100" Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities.

OUR HOME CLUB The Love of Money

I've just made a discovery. I have always been inclined to rebel at the idea that "money is the root of all evil." It was scripture, however, and I am old-fashioned enough to like to stay by scripture. But in this up-to-date world one cannot get along very well without money. It brings us half a blessing, and it 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 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 of it. I believe that the ideal system of a society is when all of us have enough to supply all of our normal wants. The thing that makes so many 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 of money.

The incident that inspired me to bring out these somewhat incoherent remarks was an article that I have just read supporting the present system of society with all its injustices to working men and farmers, on the grounds that 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-indulgence.

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 world.—"The Philosopher."

Our Tennis Club. The first page I read in Farm and Dairy is the Editors' page, then turning 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 several societies—the Women's Institute, the Farmers' Institute, and Farmers' Club—which help a great deal to 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 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 14 to married and even those are 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 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, and have a little schedule, and wish to finish it. Do not think that the harvest is being neglected; no, indeed. It has been a difficult task to have 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 section should not have a tennis club. All that is required is some person to start it, and I believe that it is such excellent sport, too.

I have a pet scheme which I hope to see carried 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 pack 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 together. Skin, skim, skim every particle of scum 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 when turned from the jars. Many 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 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. Home-made fruit preserved in sturdy tree is a first-class storage room.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. Fit for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waist and waist size. Give for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department, 113 1/2 CIRCULAR BUILDING FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 744



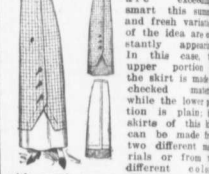
For the 16 year size will be made 3 1/2 yards of material, 27, 2 1/2 yards 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 15 and 18 years of age.

CHILD'S PRINCESS SLIP OR PETTICOAT, 748



For the 4 year size will be made 4 1/2 yards of material 36 or 41 inches wide. Quirt 1 1/2 yards material 36 or 41 inches wide. 2 1/4 yards of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of edging. This pattern is cut in sizes for a girl of 2, 4 or 6 years.

FOUR-PIECE SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 749



Over-skirt are a excellent smart thing for use with a sufficient number of the idea are so instantly appearing in this pattern a proper portion of the skirt is made matching the main body while the lower portion is plain. In skirts of this kind the difference between two different materials or from different colors will be noted. This pattern is cut in sizes for a girl of 10 and 14 years. For the 16 year size, the upper portion will require 4 1/4 yards of material 3 1/4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inch wide, and the lower, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for a girl of 16 and 18 years.

GIRL'S DRESS, 746



For the 10 year size will be made 3 1/2 yards 36 or 41 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for a girl of 10 and 12 years.

OUR FA

Correspondence. SHERBURN: In question, you will not see it on weather report. It is not so much as I have heard of, but our farmer has had a very good year. RICHMOND: The weather was very good. DANVILLE: I have had a very good year. WATER: The weather was very good.

WATER: The weather was very good. The farmer has had a very good year. The weather was very good. The farmer has had a very good year.







HOLSTEINS

LYNDAE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves from high record cows sired by...

\$3000 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada

BROWN BROS. LYN. ONT.

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 U.S.A.

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 subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

Write us to-day if you are the person who can take hold of this work and make it go.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Campbelltown Holsteins

We will have something extra nice to offer you this year at The Southern Ontario Holstein Breeders' Convention...

Grandson of King Segis

Bull, 23 mos., beautifully marked, birth 1,000 lbs. Sire, best son of King Segis...

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Entire crop of registered Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers...

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Segis Pieterze for sale, from tested dams. Priced right on cow...

Alexandria, Aug. 8-799 white cheese offered; all sold at 13c. Brockville, Aug. 8-2,663 colored and 906 white...

MORE ABOUT HARDY'S HOLSTEINS

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy we had something to say about Mr. A. C. Hardy and his Holsteins at Brockville, Ont.

We noted Pontiac Segis, a junior three-year old, a daughter of King Segis...

The Home of a Noted Herd of Holsteins

The barn on the farm of A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont., here illustrated, are among the finest in Ontario...

dyke, 25 lbs. butter, 3 years, a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, we noted as an exhibition individual...

Two Unusually Attractive Individuals Pride of Orchard Hill had just completed a record during the awful hot weather of July...

ed from the house-tops and in the market place—figuratively speaking—by the Dominion Government Immigration Department...

It therefore, gives one something of a job to hear of a western community which has made a fine record for big advance that as its chief claim for distinction...

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separate from the other buildings; a hospital stable which may be used in case it is needed, and a separate calf barn, which is all partitioned off in individual pens, or stalls.

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 farmer of Ontario thinks of when Western Canada is mentioned.

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Russell secured other daughters of this great sire. His purchases gave Mr. Russell one of the greatest young sires of the breed and 45 of his daughters, in fact all of his daughters.

"That's a derailed line-lookin' ear 'o' yours, mister," said the old man with a chin whisker as he inspected Dubbleh's motor standing in front of the Eagle house at Totus.

"You bet it is," said Dubbleh. "I came over here in the 'Watkins Corners this morning in just fifty-five minutes. Going some, eh?"

"Ya-as," said the old gentleman, stroking his whisker thoughtfully. "Kin ye prove it?"

"I have five witnesses in my guests," said Dubbleh. "Wa'al, I'll take yer word for it," said the stranger. "Best fork over twenty-five and we'll call it square. I'm Justice 'o' the Peace around here and I'll have time to settle this here violation right now."—Harper's Weekly.

AYRSHIRES

Tanglyld Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High Testing Record of Performance Cows. Present offerings—7 Young Cows that have just completed the B. O. P. test.

Burnside Ayrshires

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

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale—High-Class Ayrshires, all ages, including Calves and Bulls fit for service. First prize Yorkshire Pig, all ages.

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of 7 splendid lots of Young Bulls from two to 15 months old.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

As we have had a number of Bull Calves dropped in July, 1912, we are offering them at reduced prices.

HOLSTEINS

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, sired by Dutchland Colantha Bri Mona, and out of better bred by Count Hengerveld Payne DeKok.

E. F. OSLER

Extra Money

You can earn money in leisure hours, when you go to town to the blacksmith shop, the cheese factory or creamery, by speaking to your friends and neighbors about Farm and Dairy and getting them to subscribe with you a liberal cash commission for each new subscriber you get for us.

# Why should I use Canada Cement?

**N**O 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 yourself—should 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?"

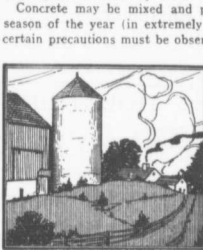
**C**ONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the con-



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 your regular help. This allows you to take advantage of dull seasons, when you would otherwise be idle. The mixing and placing is simple, and full directions are contained in the book which we will send you free.



Concrete is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being fire, wind and weather proof, it protects the contents perfectly.

## "WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR?"

**C**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.

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



**O**UR mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

## "Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

**W**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. We conducted an 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

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

My name is .....

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 Book is at the service of every farmer in Canada.

questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we conducted a \$5,000 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A Let where the best cement is sold, in which three times as many prizes 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-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.



**T**HIS sign hangs in front of nearly all our dealers' stores, where the best cement is sold, in which three times as many prizes 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-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.



**Y**OU should use "CANADA" Cement because its makers offer you not only the best cement made, but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.

**T**HIS book of 100 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmer's uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

**I**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 or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest. Address:

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY**  
Farmers' Information Bureau Ltd.  
550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, Que.