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VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 25

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Dairy & Cold St rates  
Date of Act-1  
Dec 22

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 20

1912.



### EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY IN A DAIRY SECTION OF OLD QUEBEC

The farm buildings here illustrated are of a type characteristic of the Beauharnois District of Quebec Province, where are located the farms that will compete for interprovincial honors in the Farms Competition to be conducted by Farm and Dairy this year. Dairying is the specialty in Beauharnois. Farm buildings are built with an eye to the comfort and convenience in handling of the dairy herd. Basement barns, so common in the dairy sections of Ontario, are seldom seen in this level country. Silos are even more common than in Ontario. In fact it is hard to find a farmer who does not feed silage. Mr. Tannerhill, whose buildings are here illustrated, is one of the four farmers in Quebec who uses a milking machine.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# A Boon To Dairymen

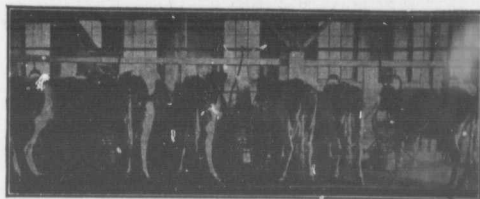
You can have relief from "All-the-year-round" drudgery of hand milking.

You can be free from the trouble and expense of careless hired help.

You can increase your income, since you can milk a larger herd with less labor and expense

By using a

## B-L-K Mechanical Milker



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Many B-L-K Milkers are now in use on Canadian farms and are giving great satisfaction. The following and many other Canadian Farmers use the Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy Milker:

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S. Leslie, Norval  
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Call and see one of these B-L-K Milking Machines in actual operation.

### Costs \$287.90 for Two-Machine Outfit

Ask us to send you a statement of the saving which can be effected with our Milker in dairies of 25, 50 and 100 cows.

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A B-L-K Milker user who has been milking a herd of 100 cows continuously since early in 1908, and who is making a high grade of sanitary milk, has furnished us with a detailed statement of the actual cost of machine drawn milk as compared with a hand drawn product in the same dairy.

It is taking great pains in the care of the milk and the way the cows are handled, but he is

### Milking 100 Cows in Two Hours

with six machines, operated by two men and a third to carry the milk, and effects an

### Actual Saving of \$1,568.00 a year

He makes this saving with a B-L-K equipment which cost him complete \$822.25.

We invite you to write us for full particulars and estimates of cost for outfit suited to your needs

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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Farm and Dairy rate for display advertising will be 10 cents a line, flat.

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Adv. Dept. FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.



### HOW MUCH WILL THERE BE LEFT FOR THE CONSUMER?

The consumer feels that he is paying too much for the produce of the kinds that he consumes. So he is. The producer knows that he isn't getting enough of the money the consumer pays. Who gets the difference? It is very easy to saddle the blame on the middleman. But is he responsible? It is a well known fact that middlemen are not getting rich at a fabulous rate. In fact lots of them go to the wall each year. The explanation of the rake off on the consumer's dollar lies elsewhere. Excessive transportation charges, all that wealth producers must pay to make dividends possible on millions of dollars of watered stock, the increased cost of many necessities of life due to the working of the protective tariff and, above all the immense indirect tax that we must pay to the land monopolist in our cities, all these factors combined are making it harder for the working men to live and for the farmer to make ends meet. It is this same social condition that makes the life of the middlemen a bare one. His enemies are his enemies. We are only wasting our energies in abusing each other. Let us get at the root of the matter. It lies deeper than the middleman. It lies in uprooting all special privilege and monopoly.

## SELLING

To produce is easy, to sell is more difficult, to sell at a good fair price it is work as which we farmers may well learn to be more exact. This Department of Farm and Dairy is conducted by a Sales Expert. Ask for Farm and Dairy questions about your selling problems; answers will be given in this column.

### Selling Apples

By Edward Dreier

At last those questions on selling problems that we have been asking for are coming along. Here is the first one—from Mr. Wm. Louch, Mid-dixco Co., Ont. Mr. Louch's inquiry reads as follows:

"I have an orchard that is sprayed and well cared for. It produces about 800 boxes of No. 1 fruit of leading varieties. I would be pleased to receive advice from the Farm and Dairy sales expert as to disposing of it to best advantage."

The selling of apples is very much the same as the selling of eggs. The best apples bring the best prices. To get the best apples great care must be paid in the raising of them. When the apples are ready for market they should be carefully graded as to size and kind. They should be carefully cleaned and packed in suitable carriers; some in barrels, some in boxes. They should be packed most carefully so as to look well to the eye of the prospective customer. They should be packed so that if a customer would care to inspect the bottom of the box he would find the same kind and grade of apples there as he would on the top.

### WHEN SELLING IS EASY

Many of the farmers of Canada sell their entire supply to some dealer who buys them in the spring when the trees are in blossom, or perhaps at the close of the year before the entire crop. He pays so much a tree or a box or barrel, regardless of size or quality. In many places this is kill-

ing the fruit trade, for the farmer pays no attention to his orchard. His selling problem is easy.

But to the farmer who raises good fruit, and carefully sees that every piece of fruit is good before going to the market, the selling problem is a little harder—at first. The individual fruit raiser should have his entire crop sold before he picks his fruit. He should take samples of the fruit and go direct to the consumer. Everyone wants apples during the winter and is always on the lookout for a chance to get good fruit at thorough canvass of several small towns would dispose of every box of fruit raised. Go out and contract with people to furnish them with the apples for the year. Show them that you have these good apples, and let them know that they will get just what you promise to give them. Do all your dealing direct with the consumer. Make him see that you have the fruit that he wants. You know your apples are good or bad. Let him know which are for cooking and which for eating. Show him that he can get his apples delivered right from your orchard a day or so after the fruit is picked. He would much rather see fruit that way than to get it some time later when the apples may have been bumped around for a couple of weeks or more.

Show the customer that you are going to grade the apples and pack them according to size, and that all the apples he buys will be just about the same. Let him know that you are going to take care of his orchard in the best way.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES  
As Mr. Louch is in a fruit district it seems to me the best thing he could do would be to organize a cooperative society and all work together to market their fruit. If he doesn't want to market fruit direct to the consumer it is an easy matter to get in touch with some of the big commission-houses of the larger cities where all the fruit  
(Concluded on page 8)

Issues Each W

Vol. XXX OBSERVATI

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Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1912.

No. 25

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE METHODS OF A PROGRESSIVE EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRY FARMER

Improvements that are being made. Dairy Cattle are the Money Makers. The Prize Winning Farm of A. D. McInnis, Stormont Co., Ont., Described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy, who was one of the Judges in the Competition.

"PROGRESS" is the watchword on the farm of A. D. McInnis of Glen Payne, Ontario.

Since first the father of the present owner undertook to carve a home for himself from the untrodden forests of Stormont county, away back in 1849, right up to the present time the family of McInnis have steadily added improvements till now they have one of the finest farms in the county. In the making of this farm, that secured the fifth place in Dist. No. 2 in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy last year, great difficulties have been met and overcome. That Scotch determination that has played so great a part in the making of our young country what it now is was given full play in the development of this farm that is herewith described by an editor of Farm and Dairy, who as one of the judges in the Competition and who visited the farm in July of last year.

Were it possible for Mr. McInnis to take part in the farms competition again this year he would secure a higher standing than he did last year. At the time the farms were judged Mr. McInnis was adding many new improvements. The old buildings had been torn down and the new ones were being erected. With so much work outside of the regular farm operations to attend to, the farm work had been somewhat neglected. Since the farm has been judged, however, Mr. McInnis has completed his buildings, has established a complete system of water works in both house and barn, and is now preparing to erect two concrete block silos in connection with the cattle barn. Last year there was no silo on the farm. No land had been planted to corn, and very little grain had been seeded.

#### GENERAL FEATURES

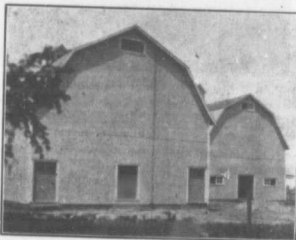
The farm of Mr. McInnis consists of 200 acres, situated a short distance from the village of Glen Payne. One hundred acres are cleared and 100 are under burnt bush. The soil is a clay and clay loam. Part of the farm is muck. With a little attention and good drainage, however, this latter can soon be made into first-class farming land. The land is quite level and drained by open ditches. In the very near future Mr. McInnis hopes to make a start at tile drainage. And from the energy that he has shown in making other improvements in recent years, it is a safe prediction that it will not be long before his whole farm will be under tiles.

The rotation followed by Mr. McInnis covers four years on part of the farm and six years on the rest. To reduce the labor of silo filling to a minimum, Mr. McInnis follows a rotation of four years of corn, grain seeded down, and hay two years, on the fields right next the buildings. On more distant fields his rotation consists of two years grain, two years hay and two years pasture. When his new buildings are completed and

the silo erected his rotation will be considerably shortened.

#### MOST CONVENIENT BUILDINGS

The new farm buildings, illustrated herewith, are models of convenience. They are all painted in a slate color with white trimmings, and present a most attractive appearance, having received three coats of lead paint. The two barns, 94 by 37 feet and 60 by 30 feet, are 20 feet apart and connected by a shed 20 by 60 feet, which adds much to the floor space for stalling, granary and implement storage. The cow stable is 60 by 34 feet, with accommodation for 30 milch cows. The



Attractive Buildings on a Prize-Winning Farm

Paint pays profits, big profits. It adds to the durability of wooden buildings. It adds to the selling value of the farm. But the biggest profit is the satisfaction one gets from owning attractive buildings. The farm buildings of A. D. McInnis, Stormont Co., here illustrated, were treated to three coats of lead paint. Read more of Mr. McInnis' farm in the adjoining article. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

floors and mangers are of cement. The stanchions are of tubular steel. The feed floor in the centre is elevated 12 inches or more above the level of the mangers. There being no partitions in the mangers, both feeding and keeping them clean is easy. Mr. McInnis has also installed a complete system of overhead tracks, and litter carriers throughout his stables. Individual water basins have since been installed, the water being pumped by wind power from a well located at a good distance from the buildings.

Mr. McInnis is a believer in the superior profit-making qualities of purebred stock. He has made a start in breeding Ayrshires. His herd bull is a splendid individual both in conformation and in breeding. Five of the cows are pure bred Ayrshires, as are also four young heifers not yet a milk. Pure bred Ayrshire sires have been used in this herd for a long time, and all of Mr. McInnis' milking cows showed their Ayrshire breeding and were of the kind that will average 8,000 pounds of milk a year without any trouble.

When he gets his silos completed and more of his land under corn crop, Mr. McInnis plans to

increase the size of his dairy herd. Hired help, the problem of the dairy farmer, is just as scarce in Stormont county as elsewhere, but Mr. McInnis has a couple of sons who are just as interested in farming as he is and are enthusiastic dairymen.

Of the horse kind Mr. McInnis has five head, three of them being brood mares. Other stock consisted of two sows and 13 market hogs.

The home on this farm is a comfortable frame house with spacious verandahs—the kind one can enjoy on a summer evening after the work is done. As will be noted in the illustration elsewhere in this issue, vines shade the verandah and add much to the attractive appearance of the house. The house is heated by hot air. Since the farms were inspected Mr. McInnis has installed a modernly equipped lathroom, hot and cold water in the kitchen, and a septic tank to dispose of the sewage. Surrounding the house is an orchard of two acres.

#### THE VIRTUE OF GOOD TASTE

Mr. McInnis has an eye for the aesthetic, as is attested by the neatness and attractiveness of everything around the farm. Even the fence posts along the main highway are nicely painted. The buildings are particularly well painted, and rubbish of any kind is not allowed to accumulate.

Mr. McInnis is a citizen worth while. He is a student of all that concerns his business and of all that concerns his country as well. In his home we found two of the leading farm weeklies, a daily paper from Montreal and one from Ottawa, and two weekly newspapers. In addition to the periodicals was a well-selected library. Records are kept of the receipts and expenditures, and Mr. McInnis can determine accurately at any time the state of his finances.—F. E. E.

#### An Antidote for the Dog Evil

Leonard A. Murchison, Wellington Co., Ont.

One of the greatest obstacles encountered is probably dogs, which harass the sheep at night. But in this locality the few of us who are in the business have discovered an antidote. At nights the sheep are enclosed in a yard, and about twice a week at bedtime we go out and place bits of meat containing strychnine around the outside of the enclosure. As a result, an old well on my farm is well-nigh filled up with layers of dogs and earth. Should the meat be left untouched, I take it up again in the morning and replace it at night.

I have never killed a man's dog through malice or off my own premises, and only in protection of my property, and never to my knowledge have I received any injury or retaliation for doing the same, so I think every fair-minded person will approve of this plan for getting rid of this annoyance. Certainly I would suggest that a few sheep be kept on each farm, whether Government assistance be obtained or not. However, let us hope for a betterment in the near future, and in the meantime do all possible individually to bring back the old days of sheep husbandry.

## Why Are Crop Yields Decreasing?

Jas. McNeil, Kent Co., Ont.

Things are not as they were in the older sections of Ontario. I can remember when I was a boy and the land was newly cleared that we grew excellent crops with little trouble. Now after many years I can see farms on every side of me that are not producing half of what they did 30 or 40 years ago. What makes the difference?

I believe the difference is largely due to the fact that we have robbed the land of humus more than to the depletion of actual plant food. Did you ever notice, in breaking up new land, that black layer of vegetable matter on the surface? That is humus. We haven't got it in our fields nowadays, and consequently crops are decreasing. Humus in the soil is invaluable as a conservator of moisture; it holds water like a sponge and prevents evaporation. It keeps the soil in the best of mechanical condition. I believe that fertilizers applied to a soil rich in humus will give bigger returns than when applied to land in which the humus is exhausted. Whatever the scientific reason may be for the beneficial effects of humus in the soil I do not know, but the facts of the case are that virgin soils rich in humus produced crops the like of which many of us have not gotten since.

### HOW TO RESTORE HUMUS

Fortunately humus is not peculiar to virgin soils. I have been on many dairy farms where crop rotations covering three or four years are followed and where all the feed grown on the farm is fed on the farm and returned to the soil in the form of manure, and on these farms I have seen crops growing that reminded me of pioneer days. These soils were being constantly supplied with humus by applications of barnyard manure and by the plowing down of clover seed.

A small part of my own farm is of very light sandy land that the previous owner had "skinned" of every bit of humus it contained. At first the only thing I could get to grow on this field was rye, which will give an idea of how poor the land was. This crop I plowed under and seeded to peas, oats and vetches. The second year I followed a little different plan and pastured the green crop. What was left of the pasture and the droppings were then plowed under. Since then I have followed my regular four year rotation on the field and have gotten good crops.

The longer I farm the more convinced do I become that all of our farm operations should be such as to increase the humus content of the soil. We hear much of commercial fertilizers nowadays, but I do not believe that we will receive much results from commercial fertilizers unless we first supply our soils with humus. I know that on many of the farms here in Kent county, plowing down green crops, pasturing green crops, and, above all, feeding the grain on the farm and returning it to the soil would increase production in many cases 100 per cent.

## Grain Enough at Noon

James Orelman, Hants Co., N. S.

I do not believe that the hay we feed our horses at noon does them much if any good. A few years ago, before I realized what a fine place the farm is to live on, I was driving an ice wagon in Boston, Mass. We had excellent horses, our firm paying an average of \$700 to \$800 a team. The horses were going continuously from six in the morning until six at night except for a short rest at noon, so they certainly got more work than the average farm team. And they never got a bite of hay at noon. We would stop the team at the nearest restaurant when noon came, give them a feed of oats in the feed bags that we carried with us, while we drivers took our meal in the restaurant at the firm's expense.

Since coming back to the farm I have applied

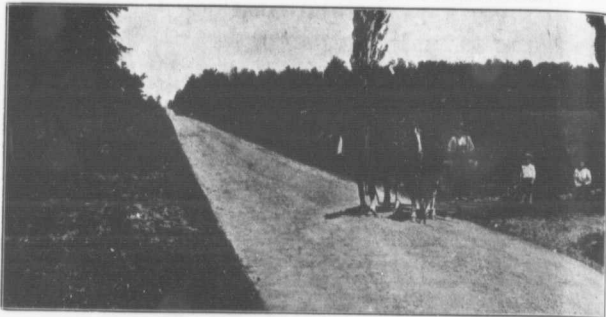
this rule in the feeding of my horses, and I find that it works just as satisfactorily as it did with the horses on the ice wagon.

Hay is coarse, bulky feed. It requires a lot of energy to digest that feed. A horse that is working has other uses for its energy. On the other hand, in comparison with the amount of food that it gets from a feed of grain, very little energy is used up in digestion. That's the reason. I would recommend other farmers to try this plan that has worked out so satisfactorily in my case. Feed grain and lightly on hay in the morning, grain only at noon, and the heaviest feeding both of grain and hay at night.

## Engineering Knowledge for Farmers

J. Coz, Chateaugay Co., Que.

Engineering knowledge is the latest addition to the long list of things that a farmer must add



Large Expenditures are not Necessary to Make a Good Road

Road making material is often hardest to get in the best farming sections and there we find the worst roads. But absence of stone or gravel is not sufficient excuse for bad roads. Notice what has been done to this clay road in Lincoln Co., Ont., by the judicious use of the split log drag.

—Photo courtesy John Jackson, Lincoln Co., Ont.

to his mental equipment to properly manage many of the farms in this country. Much of the work that was once done by hand is now being done by power—windmills, gasoline engines, etc.—and I suppose that pretty soon the application of electricity to farm work will be brought to a practical basis. Did we farmers possess greater knowledge of these machines that can do our work for us, we would save ourselves much money and many vexatious delays.

To show where a little knowledge means a great saving, I will tell of an instance that came under my observation recently. A neighbour had purchased a gasoline engine. He had been shown by the agent how to start and stop it, and that was all. He was running a small threshing engine with it when the engine suddenly stopped. He did not dare touch it for fear he would make matters worse, and he had to wait half a day while he got the agent out from town to fix it. And the only trouble was that the gasoline tank had run dry. This is a simple case indeed, but it illustrates the need of greater knowledge. There are a dozen and one small points in the running of a gasoline engine alone that we should know.

How are farmers going to get this information? I have noticed recently that in one of the Western States, I forget which one, they are giving a short course of a couple of weeks in agricultural engineering. Why can not we hold similar courses at our agricultural colleges here in Canada? Or a real good bulletin dealing with the gasoline engine and other farm powers, telling us something about the principles they are run on, and their practical management, would be invaluable. We must get the information somewhere, and it seems to me that it is up to the Government to supply it.

## The New Summer Soiling

James Williams, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Just as the mowing machine has replaced the scythe, the manure spreader the dung fork, and the self-binder the old-time sickle, so the summer silo, I believe, will replace summer soiling as a means of supplementing the feed of dairy cows in the season of dried up pastures.

As near as I can estimate, a good crop of hay will yield about as much feed as is gotten from four times as much pasture. The feed taken from an acre of corn in the form of ensilage is equal in feed value to what we would take from two acres of hay. One acre of corn, therefore, fed as ensilage is worth as much as eight acres of pasture for feeding dairy cows. I believe that this estimate is pretty nearly right. On high-priced land we cannot much longer hope to follow the wasteful pasture method of feeding.

## A Point

"I have and Dairy each and every special lack of some kind or Any kind of partly spoiled is the best. wash an o

One of the cently given Gillespie, an years' success who is a regular Dairy.

Continuing this oil prop for years. So get a 'find' never know ally recomme less its effect glue, being o soon decays will stay ric cheapest of

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We kept a we had 90 ac great crop we spring killed f We now have think that we large acreage

## ALL

There is a We used to r know that it as do different t-D that ther

Contrast this with the advantages of the summer silo. We take a big fork, climb into the silo, and there is the feed already cut and ready to feed. All that we have to do is to throw it out.

### KEEP GOING ALL THE TIME

The manufacturer endeavors to keep his plant running all the time; we dairymen are running a manufacturing business too. We must keep our cows running all the time. We lose milk and money when we allow their flow to drop off in the hot weather of July and August. The summer silo is an improvement worth while. It will overcome this falling off tendency. And if we use the silage properly we will be able to pay for other improvements not so profitable.

There is just one precaution that I will mention. Almost all failures in the use of the summer silo are due to the feeding of spoiled ensilage. We should have the summer silo of such small diameter that we will be able to use three to five inches of silage each day.

It is often while. We exp the ones here f big qualities of

### A Paint Pointer well worth Knowing

"I have noticed from time to time in Farm and Dairy recipes given for white-wash, but in each and every case there has been one great essential lacking in them all. White-wash requires some kind of grease in it to make it most durable. Any kind of grease, even though it be old and partly spoiled, will answer all right, though tallow is the best. This grease imparts to the white-wash an oil property the same as is in good paint."

One of the editors of Farm and Dairy was recently given this valuable pointer by Mr. R. T. Gillespie, an expert painter and grainer of many years' successful experience at Port Hope, Ont., who is a regular and interested reader of Farm and Dairy.

Continuing, Mr. Gillespie said, "When you get this oil property into the white-wash it will stick for years. Someone who gets this information will get a 'find' of considerable value to them if they never knew of it before. Glue or salt, as is usually recommended as a binder in white-wash, soon loses its effect. Salt, at best, is a poor binder, and glue, being of a nitrogeous nature, like unto flesh soon decays and thus its effect is lost. Tallow will stay right on the job for years, and the cheapest of it will do.

"In order to prepare this grease and get it properly incorporated into the white-wash, it is necessary to put the grease in a vessel on the stove and boil it into a part of the white-wash so as to emulsify it and get it into such condition that it can be properly incorporated with the white-wash mixture."

### Long Success with Alfalfa

Wm. Stewart, Northumberland Co., Ont.

We sowed our first alfalfa in a mixture with grass and clovers. We had success from the first. The alfalfa alone of the mixture came ahead. We got a good crop that year. The next year we pastured the field. We did not know any better, but it was certainly grand pasture. We got twice as much milk from that pasture as from any other pasture on the farm. But next spring there was no alfalfa.

We kept adding to our acreage of alfalfa until we had 20 acres. We were then thinking what a great crop we would have the next year, when the spring killed it and we had to start all over again. We now have 20 acres again, however, and do not think that we could run a dairy farm without a large acreage in alfalfa.

#### ALL ALFALFA SEED NOT GOOD

There is a great difference in alfalfa seed. We used to regard alfalfa as alfalfa, but now we know that it varies as much in different strains as do different varieties of grain. We have been told that there are over 200 different strains of

alfalfa. We have at least two of them in our fields now.

We have two strips of alfalfa that are excellent. When cutting last year the horses could not readily the tops of the plants as they walked along. This alfalfa had several colors of flowers—white, purple and red. The rest of our alfalfa was not so good. The common seed that we buy seems to be getting worse and worse each year. We need to exercise care in selecting alfalfa seed.

### Making the Most of the Hired Man

J. H. Smith, Dundas Co., Ont.

"Why do you work that man of yours such long hours?" I asked a dairy farmer in this section recently. I had noticed that on that farm work started at five o'clock in the morning and "nominally" stopped at six. Then the men had supper, and after that the hired man and his employer milked 20 cows and finished up "the chores." The answer that I got from this neighbor was, "Well, I have to do it to make wages out of him." This man was defeating his own end.

In a recent issue of the "Breeder's Gazette," a Mr. Patterson expresses this idea better than I can when he says:

"A certain farmer had a large number of cows. They were good cows. They were fed and cared for properly. For every 10 cows he kept a hired man. A neighbor kept a large number of cows. They were not such good producers. The feed and care were not the best. This last farmer kept one hired man for every 20 cows. The first farmer sold as much produce from 10 cows as the other one did from 20.

#### USELESS LABOR

The latter one was feeding 10 cows extra for nothing and killing the hired man's enthusiasm, ambition and loyalty to boot. The first farmer has the correct idea. He aims to keep as many hired men as possible on the farm and sees that each one makes him a profit. The other farmer's aim is not to have each one make a profit but simply to load him down with work."

Do you catch the point? If a farmer stops to think he will save himself and his man all kinds of work and make the wages too. For instance, what's the use of spending valuable time milking a 3,000 pound cow when it takes very little more time to care for a 10,000 pound cow? Why spend two days plowing three acres of land when the same work could be done in one day with a double furrow plow? Why take two days in cultivating that corn field when one day would do it if you had a modern two-row cultivator such as was mentioned in the Farm Machinery Number of Farm and Dairy. If we farmers would plan for efficiency we wouldn't need to kill the hired man in order to make him earn his wages.

### Skim Milk Necessary in Calf Raising

F. Anderson, Oxford Co., Ont.

I would not attempt to raise dairy calves without milk. That is one of the reasons why I prefer shipping cream to the city to sending to the cheese factory. I feed my calves warm whole milk up to the time they are five weeks old. I start them on about 10 pounds of milk a day. I increase gradually to 15 pounds, but never give more than this. I feed them three times a day, warming the milk at noon to a temperature of about 90 degrees. From the fifth to the sixth week I gradually substitute skim milk, which is fed until the calves are five or six months old. I feed 18 to 24 pounds a day to each calf. This is equivalent to seven to nine quarts. I consider the skim milk essential to the healthy growth of the calf. Even were I sending milk to the cheese factory I would separate a portion of my milk and make butter at home just to have the skim milk.

Of course, I feed other things as well as skim milk in the first six months. When the calves are just a week old, I leave a little ground oats in the bottom of their pails. They will soon learn to lick up the grain after they have drunk the milk. Ground oats are then kept before them in boxes. When the change is made from whole milk to skim milk, the amount of oats fed is increased. I have tried oil meal as a substitute for the fat in the milk, but it is not satisfactory nor as cheap as is oats. For bulky feeds I feed hay and ensilage, these with the object of developing and extending the digestive tract.

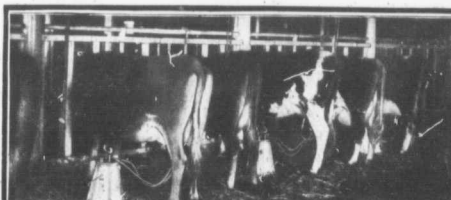
I always feel sorry for the poor runty calves that I see running around the pastures in summer. My spring calves are not turned to pasture until quite late in the fall. I find that they do much better in the cool stable, where they are not troubled by heat or flies. Of course, their quarters must be quite roomy and kept dry and clean. Likewise they must be watered regularly. I am certain that I can get twice as good results feeding my calves in the stable than if they were being eaten up by flies in the pasture.

**Profit in Cow-Testing.**—A striking example of the advantage accruing to the dairyman from the careful testing of his cows is afforded in a recently-published synopsis of the work of a single Cow-Testing Association. The profit on one herd of 45 cows, for the limited period of the test, was \$122.21. The profit on the best 10 cows included in the same herd was \$151.82. It is therefore seen that not only did the owner feed and care for 35 poor cows, with no return whatever, but he actually spent upon them \$29.61 of the money earned by the 10 good cows. He would have been far better off had he kept only the 10.



A Reward of Industry—And Who Would Not Work Hard and Long to Possess Such a Home as This?

It is often a stiff struggle, as many of us well know, to buy a farm, pay for it, and then equip it as we would like. But when the struggle is over it is well worth while. We experience a thrill of satisfaction every time we turn in at our own gate when, behind the highway fence, are well painted and attractive buildings such as the ones here illustrated. A large factor in the success of Mr. W. H. Simmons and his partner, Mrs. Simmons, whose home this is, was their belief in the money-making qualities of pure-bred Holstein cows. Our illustration of their Oxford Co. farm home shows that their belief has been justified.



## 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 long hours of awful drudgery twice a day. Think of the freedom from worry 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

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The 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 does not hurt or offend the cows, or affect the milk flow except a tendency to increase it by the uniformity of its milking. We are handling a herd of 100 cows with one-third the labor that was required before. Write truly yours, John W. Fisher.

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" squeeze after each suction or pulsation, and thus avoids the congestion, swelling, soreness and other objections. We can't explain it all here, but send for Catalog and see for yourself the wonderful advantages of this wonderful machine. We gladly put them in and give you ample time for trial.

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## The Feeders' Corner

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

### Ensilage and Digestion

Does ensilage cause indigestion? I have a neighbor who claims that his cows have been troubled with digestive derangements ever since he put up a silo.—M. L. Perth Co., Ont.

Where silage is properly fed there is absolutely no danger of it causing indigestion. In fact, its influence would be in exactly the opposite direction. Silage being a palatable, succulent food, it keeps the digestive organs in better condition than if dry food only was used.

In feeding silage, however, its limitations must be borne in mind. Ensilage is deficient in protein and must be supplemented with clover, alfalfa or grain foods. If fed alone it will cause indigestion troubles, but that is not the fault of the ensilage but of the feeder. Probably your neighbor has been feeding ensilage in too great quantities and not properly supplemented.

### On Feeding the Horse

We feed cattle to produce milk or beef; sheep, to produce wool and mutton; hogs, to produce pork. The horse is fed to produce energy alone, and the amount and quality of the feed should be graduated according to the expenditure of energy to be demanded from the animal.

If the horse is highly fed, and no sufficient outlet provided for the energy developed by the food, the result is disease and injury—sometimes fatal. If a great expenditure of energy is demanded of him, while he is fed insufficiently for its production, the demand is met by the consumption of the animal's own tissues, and by such a drain upon his vital powers as, again, may seriously impair his value. It is seen, then, that from the standpoint of the horse's physical well-being alone, the proper adjustment of rations to the amount of work performed is something well deserving of serious study.

But on it, too, depends the question of the cost of horse labor and of the comparative value of the horse and the machine in the operation of the farm. Wasteful or inconsiderate feeding may often cause the question to be determined to the disadvantage of the horse; whereas, with a ration adjusted each day to the amount of work required, he might bravely hold his own, for a long time yet, against his puffing rival.

### Calf Pasture

R. B. Playton, Halton Co., Ont. There is one place at least where I believe the stock farmers of Great Britain are ahead of us here in Canada. They have separate pastures for the calves. They don't believe in turning all the calves on the farm on one pasture, which means that the older cattle have the monopoly. Old Country men do not believe that calves do as well on soiled grass as the older cattle.

I have been following out this Old Country practice on my farm here in Halton county. I give the calves a separate pasture, and I find that they thrive as they never did on a pasture common for all. I also plan to give the calves the best pasture, working on the idea that the calves of today are the cows of tomorrow, and we cannot give them too good a start.

Cream for city consumption is our

specialty, and as the highest prices are paid in the winter months for our cows come in around October and November. The calves are therefore big, strong, vigorous fellows in the spring and ready to make the best use of pasture. In the hottest days in the fall, however, I prefer to have them in the stable, allowing them out at night.

We do not ask our calves to depend altogether on the pasture. We give additional feed in the form of ground oats and a very little oil meal through the summer. We do not get them too fat, but we like to see them growing.

## Our Veterinary Adviser:

COLT KNUCKLES.—Three-year-old colt knuckled his hind fetlocks after being driven.—Sub.

Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides used with two ounces vaseline. Cut the hair all around the joints, tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Turn on grass now. Use oil once daily every day for a month and again if necessary. Give him as long a rest as possible. He is doubtless rather weak and upright on his pasterns and too young to do much work.

INACTIVE QUARTER.—Three foals of heifer developed before calving has developed at all.—R. McL.

This of course is due to inactivity of the quarter. It is called agalactia. It is due to the fact that the quarter is inactive, sometimes more and sometimes the whole udder is involved. In some cases it is due to imperfectly developed glands, in which case the quarters or quarters involved will never become active. In most cases the cause cannot be ascertained and the parts involved become active after next calving. All that can be done in the meantime is to massage the quarter frequently and rub the feet regularly. In some cases this is effective.

FATALITY IN COW.—Pregnant cow foaled slightly but yielded to my treatment and got better. Two weeks ago she showed labor pains, and my neighbor and I had trouble in delivering her of a dead calf. She seemed weak, and I gave her acetone to relieve pain. She seemed well for several days, and ate anything with salt on it. She then got sick again and got worse and worse, and just lay around. I took two quarts of blood from her and it clotted in a few minutes. Next day she died. A post-mortem revealed a speck of appearance resembling a greenish bricklet; also around the kidneys. Between three and four pails full of fluid escaped from around the bowels. The liver was large and soft. If success had not run out on you through my fingers.—O. B. P., Muskoka Dist., Ont.

The cow suffered from indigestion caused by a diseased liver. This resulted in inflammation of the bowels, which caused death. Life might have been prolonged for a time by giving tonics as a tablespoonful three times daily of equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian and quinine, but she could not have lived long, as the diseased condition of the liver could not have been cured. Your treatment hastened death. In the first place, you gave her acetone when she was in a weak condition after difficult parturition. She should have been given stimulants, as ether or alcohol, instead of sedatives. Next you bled her, which of course is the most direct sedative possible. Either acetone or blood letting hastens death when the heart's action is weak.

Don't forget seeing your friend is having them listed in the club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

If dairy farm be operated on fields could be traction culture satisfactorily by this method. Even doubt if it would tractor tractors Ontario.

In one instance with fields of extent, an engine could not do it was done on three three-hour consumed in to the ends it which required made it hard and the saving



Bolling is but too many are evaporators owing the rollers of the firm of M

hard work is the consideration of

### Acnet

What is the best? I have a that I intend to there more than if so, please desist to treat them.

There are two in Ontario has fibrous root feet high. The ad toothed and yellow, quarter

feeder. This the same man and is not near as is the person This latter pliar in appearance than, but has and the leaves rated. The flow one and one-half in the hot sun

light and are in places in the w patch may be the whole neigh If the infested a small we would be eradica the roots of the hand and dropp have to be done the season.

A system that the used in the h hay or grain is

**MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.**

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm products. We need you. Write for weekly market letter.

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hours without getting tired. Very simple in construction. Reliable in operation. 3 to 100 hp. Stationary or portable. For gasoline, distillate, natural gas, propane gas, producer gas. Write for catalogue.

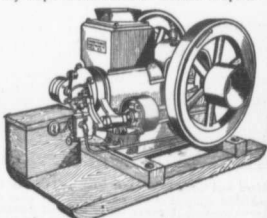
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**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Traction Plowing versus Horses**

R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont.  
If dairy farms here in Ontario could be operated cooperatively so that the fields could be in large areas, then traction cultivation could be practised satisfactorily here in Ontario. But this method has not proven to be successful. Even if it were feasible, I doubt if it would be economical to operate tractors in many places in Old Ontario.

In one instance where it was tried with fields of from 60 to 100 acres in extent, an engine drawing six plows could not do as economical work as was done on the adjoining farm with three three-horse teams. The time consumed in turning and the size of the ends it was necessary to leave, which required horse power to plow, made it hard to produce cheap work and the saving in time, money and

with frequent use of a broad shared implement. Late in the fall plow somewhat deeper. In the spring again frequently cultivate to prevent the development of any leaves and thus weaken the roots to the greatest possible extent. The middle of June or first of July sow rape in drills at the rate of one and one-half pounds to an acre. Cultivate until the rape completely covers the ground. If there are any roots left when the rape is pastured or cut, a hoe crop should be put on the field the following year. Buckwheat may be used instead of rape as a smothering crop.

**Shallow Cultivation For Corn**

It has been hard to wean our farmers from the old-time useless custom of planting corn in hills raised some inches above the surrounding level, and from the worse than useless custom of deep cultivation between the rows. Most of them are now fully awake to the fact that corn does best when planted on level ground. But in too many cases the deep cultivator



**An Implement That is Not Used Half Enough**

Bolling is necessary to smooth the surface of a field after the crop is down. But too many of us stop there. We leave the surface hard and firm, and moisture evaporates rapidly. A light cultivation such as the one here illustrated, following the roller, would create a soil mulch to conserve this moisture. Mr. Leggat, of the firm of McMillan and Leggat, Huntington Co., Que., may be here seen.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

hard work is the only excuse for the consideration of the subject at all.

**Ament Sow Thistle**

What is the best way to get rid of sow thistle? I have a patch growing on a field I intend to sow to buckwheat. Is there more than one kind of sow thistle? If so, please describe both kinds and how to treat them.—A. O. Grey Co., Ont.

There are two sow thistles quite common in Ontario. The annual thistle has fibrous roots and is one to four feet high. The leaves are deeply cut and toothed and the flower is a deep yellow, quarter to half an inch in diameter. This thistle is dealt with in the same manner as Canada thistle, and is not nearly so great a menace as is the perennial sow thistle.

This latter plant is somewhat similar in appearance to the annual sow thistle, but has a creeping root stock and the leaves are not so deeply serrated. The flowers are bright yellow, one and one-half inches across, closing in the hot sunlight. The seeds are light and are carried for long distances in the wind. Hence one small patch may be the seedling ground for the whole neighborhood.

If the infested portion of your land is small we would advise that the thistle be eradicated by digging out the roots thoroughly as possible by hand and destroying them. This may have to be done several times during the season.

A system that has been most effectively used is to plow lightly after hay or grain is removed and follow

with "gets in" its murderous work. The rootlets of the corn plant love the warmth of the surface-soil; hence they spread widely on every side, mostly from two to four inches below the surface—so widely that filaments from adjacent rows will meet in the center of the intervening space in a few weeks after planting. Whatever disturbs them lessens the amount of nourishment they may send up, and reduces the production of corn per acre.

So, while the first cultivation, before these spreading rootlets are sent out, may well be close to the plant, and say four inches deep, no subsequent cultivation should be more than two inches deep. This will suffice to destroy weeds and to maintain a soil-mulch for the retention of moisture, as well as to let in air and to warm up the soil. Shallow cultivation, repeated as often as practicable, especially after a rain, will be sure to "tell" in increasing the size of the crop.—C. R. Barna.

Improved highways add to more than our financial returns. They add to the pleasure of rural life. Farmers in our county, who at one time were practically penned in by mud for a part of the year, if they are so fortunate as to live near some of our improved roads, can now move around in the spring or fall with a freedom that they heretofore never dreamed of. I say, good success to the improved roads movement.—Mr. W. O. Morse, Halton Co., Ont.

**Holsteins Rich in Butter**



There is a growing demand for Holsteins of big milk production, with high per cent. butter fat content. Get Holsteins that test high and they will pay you well and always be in demand at profitable prices.

**High Testing Holsteins are my specialty.** Several in my herd average over 4 per cent. butter fat. One of my Holsteins, as here shown, **Calamity Starlight Butter Girl, in Public Test averaged 5.5% butter fat.** She gave

**12 lbs. Butter in three days**  
at lbs. Butter a day!  
Milk Tested 5.5% Fat

Stock from my herd bull, **Prince Henger vald of the Pontiacs**, according to their breeding, are sure to be good testers. Some of this stock from excellent record and good testing dams I have for sale.

Write me of your wants in **High Testing Holsteins** or come and see my stock.

**THE MANOR FARM**

Gordon S. Gooderham Bedford Park, Ontario

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

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FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Balls, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

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

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and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in the best condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

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If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to you and address a full gallon can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER application. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, send \$2.50 above Trial Offer, \$1.50.

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nearly 100 farm stock diseases is told in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for this indexed, illustrated 66 page book (it's free) and learn how to cure

**Spavin and Ringbone**

Like blemishes like Bog Spavin yield to Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid). Many blemishes are cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste.

If any Fleming Remedy fails to do what we claim, you get your money back.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
63 Church St., Toronto. 11

## HORTICULTURE

### Summer Culture of Potatoes

Wm. Nuttall, Muskoka Dist., Ont.

When the plants appear, I run the cultivator, getting close up to the plants, thus making as little hand hoeing as possible. No implement yet invented can take the place of the hoe, and I use it every year so as to insure clean cultures.

I cultivate four times, hilling only slightly by running the cultivator deep and narrow, thus making the ridges incline towards the plants, which ensures them getting the full benefit of the rainfall. I generally finish cultivating about July 10, just as the plants are beginning to blossom.

I never allow Loetles to make havoc with the leaves, as potatoes never recover a check at this stage of their growth. I use land plaster and Paris green—30 pounds of plaster to one pound of Paris green, applied dry, when leaves are damp with dew. Two applications are generally sufficient, but should a third application be required I think it is time well spent. This is the time to reduce the pest—it saves worry the next spring.

### Queries re Potatoes

What spray should be used on potatoes for fungus diseases? Would it be well to add Paris green to kill bugs at

the same time?—Subscriber, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The spray usually applied to potatoes for fungus diseases is Bordeaux mixture (4 lbs. of lime, 4 lbs. of copper sulphate, 40 gallons water). It will well slack the lime and dissolve the sulphate in separate vessels and then pour the two together. The mixture should be strained as it is poured into the spray barrel, and must be kept well agitated, particularly if Paris green is added to it. About one pound of Paris green would be added to 40 gallons of water.

It is probable that no bug is any fiercer spraying would have to be given than is usually found necessary in spraying for blight, the first spraying for which is given the last of July or the first of August.

### A Whitewash for Trees

Just now is the time for whitewashing the trunks of the orchard trees to ward off borers and to keep the bark smooth and healthy. A good wash is made from three pounds of the best stone lime or half of shaved lumpy soap dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and one-half pint of crude carbolic acid.

Place the lime and acid in a pail, and pour over them the dissolved soap. This will start the lime slaking. Then add small quantities of cold water—not enough to flood the lime, but just to keep it boiling violently until slaking is completed. When slaked, add sufficient water to make about two and one-half gallons of the mixture. The wash should be about the consistency of thick paint. Make up a cheap paint or whitewash brush.

### TREATING THE BORES

The soil should be removed to a depth of three or four inches at the base of the tree, and an examination made for borers. If the dust-like borings betray them, dig about an inch with a pocket knife, or thrust a piece of small wire into the burrows and kill them. If the trees are young, the bark on the trunk and larger branches should receive a good rubbing with an old leather mitten, worn on the left hand.

On old trees, the scaly bark should be removed with a tree-scraper. The wash should then be applied to the trunk and larger branches, and the soil replaced about the base.

### Selling Apples

(Continued from page 2)

can be placed in a bunch. But I would advise him to sell direct. It might take more time the first year, but he can give the crop to understand that he will have more fruit next year and have them save their order for him.

I know that if Mr. Louch can right here to Preston he could place a great many barrels. I know of one man who would take four or five and I would take at least three—and that is only two out of a great many families. One can easily see what a grower could do in a larger town.

If Mr. Louch will write me and tell me how he has marketed his fruit other seasons I may better be able to tell him things that will help him and others. I shall be very glad to help all readers of Farm and Dairy that I can, and shall give every letter very careful attention.

Where weeds begin to grow in the lawn, or in the garden, it is best to scatter grass seed and also to add fertilizer. Nitrate of soda, put on dry at the rate of 200 pounds an acre just before a rain or before watering the lawn, often has the effect of building up the grass. Two or three applications a season should be made.

## PUBLISH

### A Chat only

We got the other end of the nice ones was made pure bred pig over the last 12 miles you are reading it of that you folks in your paper, Farm and Dairy, get out more at

THE PUN  
"Although I had appealed to use I would go to subscriptions to Farm and Dairy for the pure fun of it. Scores and accounts of the pure bred pigs in our new subscriber Dairy. We give of these people sent on page 10.

A crossbreed. There are plenty who do not yet to you could see plenty of two evenings a number of new pigs a short while members to win you would have a pure bred stock.

Our people who were pleased with the for a club of only to Farm and Dairy and start of friends and neighbor what the following:

"A VERY L. F. Bogart, of think it was a securing nine nations to your various Farm and our home, and in your corner Westworth Co.,

"SEE IN  
"I received my wire so that you, A. Watt, of Bruce as a premium of Dairy. She is a though she was not... T. Strachan, Ont.

"A VERY  
"The pure bred Joshua Lawrence, Ont., for securing subscribers to Farm and Dairy. He is a very fine one. I am certain."

"The Berkshire Farm and Dairy of new subscribers was duly received by W. F. Ont. It is lovely. I am present raising Berkshire, 4 weeks daily well pleased, sent me, a fine paper, Farm success."—Geo. Ont.

The Dominion more alive in Ontario. E. C. Drury

# Make Haying Light Work!

## Here's the Easy, Quick Way!

**H**ANDLE your timothy, clover and alfalfa with a Side Delivery Rake and a Hayloader. Cut a field in the morning; you can then rake it in the afternoon and draw it in before night if necessary. Being able to do that with this Equipment has saved many a farmer many dollars, when a rain storm would have soaked his crop and minimized its value. Think of the work these two implements save! They will solve your help problem this summer. Once you use them you'll never go back to the old way.

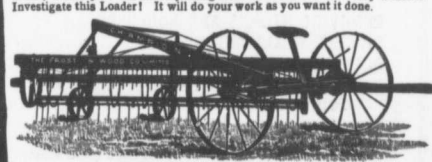
### THE F. & W. "CHAMPION" HAYLOADER

is simple—which means it won't get out of order just when you want it badly. Has the very best material in it—which means it will last and do good service for many years. The "Champion" has the power and the height to make big loads easily. You can regulate the volume of hay put up by the speed at which the horse walks. It will put it up just as fast as it can be handled on the load. These teeth have exactly the right curves for picking up all the hay. The "Champion" does clean work. Side Rails are high and Carrier is covered by a wind-brake, which prevents the hay being blown from Carrier in windy weather. Investigate this Loader! It will do your work as you want it done.



### THE F. & W. SIDE DELIVERY RAKE

saves the labor of dumping and leaves swaths in best possible condition for loading with the Hayloader. It automatically turns the ground side of each swath upwards, so the crop can be cured evenly and thoroughly. Well-cured hay of an even color always brings highest market prices—that's the kind a "Champion" Rake and Hayloader will make for you. It just acts like a treader. Its teeth have an easy, regular motion—so no danger of threshing the ripe heads of clover or timothy. Rear end of Rake is carried on two castor wheels—these insure perfect work on uneven land or



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for farms with deep furrows. Materials used in this Rake are the best we can obtain—construction is simplicity itself—so there is nothing to get out of order—it is strong, rigid, well-built and capable of handling any kind of crop. Ask for our "Haymaking" Booklet.

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SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by  
**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, Limited**      **BRANTFORD and WINNIPEG**



**PUBLISHER'S DESK**

**A Chat only for our People**

We got a nice letter from a friend of ours the other day in which reference was made to our offer of free pure bred pigs. He said: "In going over the last issue of Farm and Dairy I saw your ad. headed 'Pigs,' and in reading it over it seemed to me that you folks are too modest about your paper, Farm and Dairy, and do not come out and boast enough."

**THE FUN OF GETTING PIGS**

"Although I am not a farmer, that ad. appealed to me, and if I had the time I would go out and get some subscriptions to Farm and Dairy just for the pure fun of getting the pigs."

Scores and scores of our people have had the fun of getting our premium pure bred pigs in return for getting us new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. We give the names of some of these people in the big announcement on page eleven this week.

**A QUESTION FOR YOU:**

There are plenty of your neighbors who do not yet take Farm and Dairy. You could get plenty of them in one or two evenings to get the necessary number of new subscribers to get you a pure bred pig. It would take you only a short while to get enough new subscribers to win two pigs, and then you would have a right good start in pure bred stock.

Our people who have won pigs have been pleased with them. You will be pleased with the pig we will send you for a club of only nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Say you try for one and start out soon to get your friends and neighbors in line. Read the following winners say:

**"A VERY LIBERAL OFFER"**

"Just a few lines to thank you very much for the pig I received from Mr. L. F. Bogart, of Gosport, Ont. I think it was a very liberal offer for securing nine new yearly subscriptions to your valuable paper. We prize Farm and Dairy very much in our home, and wish you every success in your work."—*Jan. G. Darke, Westworth Co., Ont.*

**"SHE IS A DANDY"**

"I received my pure bred Yorkshire sow that you ordered Mr. Alex. A. Watt, of Brucefield, Ont., to send me as a premium for securing a club of new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. She is a dandy, and looks as though she would be a good brood sow."—*T. Strachan, Wellington Co., Ont.*

**"A VERY FINE PIG"**

"The pure bred Berkshire boar, which you ordered sent me from Mr. John Lawrence, of Oxford Centre, Ont., for securing a club of new subscribers to Farm and Dairy came to hand, and I am highly pleased with him. He is a very fine pig."—*Clarence L. Gowdy, Brant Co., Ont.*

**"I AM CERTAINLY WELL PLEASED"**

"The Berkshire pig sent me by Farm and Dairy last year for a club of nine new subscribers to that paper was duly received. This pig was bred by W. F. Elliott of Coleman, Ont. It is an all pig, and she is at present raising six very fine young Berkshires, 4 weeks old. I am certainly well pleased with the premium sent me, and I wish the valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, every success."—*Geo. Whetter, Victoria Co., Ont.*

**Our Prize Farms Competitions**

There is a specially interesting feature about the prize farms competition that we will conduct this year—there will be entries from two provinces. The judges will be from two provinces also.

As the number of our readers has increased by more than 5,000 since the last farms competition was announced, there are many of our present subscribers who may desire to know more about these competitions, with which our old subscribers are already familiar. Several years ago the publishers of Farm and Dairy decided to hold a competition for the dairy farms of Ontario. We believed that such a competition would stimulate more enthusiasm among our leading dairy farmers and moreover that a description of the farms and farming methods of our best dairy farmers published in Farm and Dairy would be of great value to our ever increasing number of readers. In the first competition that we held there were over 60 entries. This competition extended over two years. The award for the best farm in the province finally went to R. A. Penhale, St. Thomas, Ont., with I. W. Richardson, Caledonia second.

**FROM TWO PROVINCES**

In the second competition in 1911, the district of Beauharnois, in Quebec, was included, and was known in the competition as Dist. No. 1. Ontario was divided into three districts, two in the East and one in the West. In the final competition to be conducted this year the first three prize winners in each district of last year's competition are eligible, and also the Gold Medal Farms in the Provincial

Government Competition of Quebec, that did not compete in our last year's contest, and which are dairy farms, and will meet the requirements of our competition. The winners in the first competition held by Farm and Dairy can also compete in the Inter-provincial competition this year.

We anticipate an exceedingly interesting contest. On the Ontario side of the competition are Messrs. Penhale and Richardson; Mr. Poltrowski of Avincourt, whose farm was first last year in Dist. No. 4, R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, first prize winner in Dist. No. 2, S. A. Northcott, Solina and Christopher Howson, Keene. In Quebec, R. R. Ness, of Howick, a Gold Medal farmer. Mr. Younie, Tullochgorman, and John Logan, Howard Stn., have entered. Several others have written for information. We thus have the best farms of both provinces in this competition, and we will await with interest the outcome of the competition. The farms will be judged the first of July. Aside from the Inter-provincial Contest, the prize winning farms of Ontario last year will compete in a separate competition for provincial honors.

One of our editors will accompany the judges in their tour of inspection; and complete descriptions of the farms and methods of the leading prize winners, illustrated by photos of the buildings, stocks, etc., will be published in Farm and Dairy later in the season.

As this is the time of the year when there are many young heifers to be milked, I find it a good plan to use a high milking stool, such as a nail keg or old chair, and hold the pail

between my knees. The high seat gives a great advantage in milking, as then the hoifer cannot kick the pail.—*Daniel Crawb, Peterboro Co., Ont.*

**A Trip to the Coast via Canadian Pacific Railway**

At this season of the year a great many are planning their summer vacation. What could be more delightful than a journey through the Canadian Rockies to Vancouver? A trip of this nature affords the traveller an opportunity of learning—the wonderful resources and opportunities throughout Western Canada, besides enjoying the world's greatest scenery in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, where the Canadian Pacific have established palatial hotels which afford every possible comfort to the tourist.

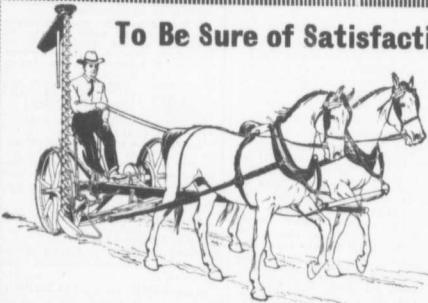
The Canadian Pacific is the logical route to the West, affording the finest equipment and fastest train service—it is the only All-Canadian Route—no change of cars—all equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R., affording the highest form of efficiency—dining-car service up-to-date in every particular; also operating modern electric-lighted compartment luxury trains on transcontinental operations—only lines operating through standard and tourist sleeping cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver.

It would be to the advantage of any person contemplating a holiday trip of any description to consult nearest C. P. R. Agent for illustrated literature and full particulars, or write M. G. Toronto.

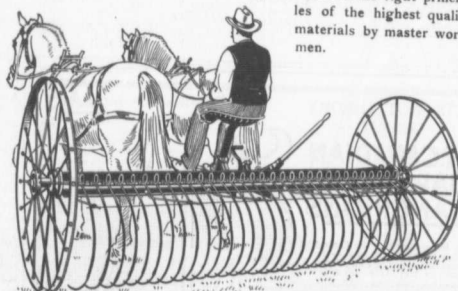
**To Be Sure of Satisfaction at Haying Time**

**certainly get a PETER HAMILTON MOWER OR RAKE**

These machines are efficient, strong, simple and durable, because they are made on the right principles of the highest quality materials by master workmen.



The mower has power to spare and will cut clean no matter how heavy or wet the hay may be. The draft is light and even. Our rake will gather up a big windrow leaving no hay at all behind it, but without the teeth digging into the ground. Both machines are easy to operate, and the farmers delight in using them. See these machines and see our local agent.



**The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd. - Peterboro, Ont.**

The Dominion Grange was never so alive in Ontario than it is today.—*E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont.*

### International Poultry Food

keeps chickens healthy—prevents Cholera—and makes hens lay.



SAFE FROM CHOLERA

Feed them right and they will feed you right. Give the medicine, Iona and ILLINOIS. It is the best of INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD and you have the best of the world. It is a sure cure and preventative. For Chickens, Chickens and other diseases and it greatly increases the production of eggs. It does not cost anything to feed it, because chickens will lay more than enough eggs to pay the cost.—V. V. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.

"International Poultry Food" is a grand preparation, as is our raising formula in feed, to be written in, as it is a sure cure and preventative. For Chickens, Chickens and other diseases and it greatly increases the production of eggs. It does not cost anything to feed it, because chickens will lay more than enough eggs to pay the cost.—V. V. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.

### International Poultry Food

is a new poultry food and feed. It prevents and cures Cholera, Cholera, because it is so for the chickens, you should use it. It is a grand preparation, as is our raising formula in feed, to be written in, as it is a sure cure and preventative. For Chickens, Chickens and other diseases and it greatly increases the production of eggs. It does not cost anything to feed it, because chickens will lay more than enough eggs to pay the cost.—V. V. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.

"International" is to keep their chickens clean and healthy and make them lay.

sold by dealers everywhere, on one spot each guarantee, at 25c, 50c and \$1 a box. Write for a free copy of our \$2,000,000 Stock Book. 72

### International Stock Food

Co., Limited TORONTO

is a new poultry food and feed. It prevents and cures Cholera, Cholera, because it is so for the chickens, you should use it. It is a grand preparation, as is our raising formula in feed, to be written in, as it is a sure cure and preventative. For Chickens, Chickens and other diseases and it greatly increases the production of eggs. It does not cost anything to feed it, because chickens will lay more than enough eggs to pay the cost.—V. V. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.

"International" is to keep their chickens clean and healthy and make them lay.

sold by dealers everywhere, on one spot each guarantee, at 25c, 50c and \$1 a box. Write for a free copy of our \$2,000,000 Stock Book. 72

### THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAID

Protestant, 32. Prize winner, butter and cream cheese. Highly recommended. E. STEDMAN, Knocklofty, Clonmel, Ireland

### DANISH DAIRYMAN AND BUTTER MAKER

seeks position from July 1st. Ten years' experience, best of references. Salary \$400. Address "Halifax," Box 900, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### 15 Cows, 2 Horses, Machinery

160 Acres, \$4500. Easy Terms

A small amount of cash will enable you to take possession of this big, well located New York farm with its full equipment and steady immediate income: 120 acres smooth, nearly level fields, spring-watered pasture for 25 cows; large quantity wood and timber; variety of fruit; 10 room house, barn, 32 ft. basement, running water in barnyard, several other out-buildings; near village, 1 1/2 miles to R. R. station, eight miles to city; owner unable to care for it. Throws in 15 cows, 2 horses, hog, 30 hens, all farming machinery and some crops. Will now everything for \$4500, small cash payment, balance 5 per cent. Further information and travelling catalogue sent on this and other splendid dairy farms in a great dairy country, page 9, "Strout's Farm Catalogue '12," also make O.K. Station 771, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

### FACTS—NOT THEORY—ABOUT

### O.K. CANADIAN U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—in the new barn at Spring Farm Dairy Farm, Blawie—use the O.K. Canadian U-Bar Steel Stanchions—there are good reasons for it.

O.K. U-Bar Steel Stanchions are of one piece—no rivets or joints—therefore never sag and stand up against the most severe usage. Made in Canada—also make O.K. Station 771, Water Butins and a complete line of Stable Equipment. Write catalogue to Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

### The Ormstown Spring Show

Cool and showery weather and a late seeding did not dampen the enthusiasm of the stockmen of the Beauharnois District of Quebec. The annual spring show held last week was a success. The cream of the district's live stock was there. The show drew breeders and stockmen in large numbers from many sections. The sale of cattle and horses on the 14th was in itself a strong drawing card, as 150 head of choice stock were offered.

Dr. Duncan McEachran and Robt. Ness & Sons made a big exhibit of imported and local horses on the 14th which they were pressed hard by the owners of individual animals of merit. The parade of teams brought out about 50 double and single rigs, from the heavy draft to the light carriage horse. The principal exhibitors were Dr. D. McEachran, Robt. Ness & Sons, McDougall Bros., S. McFerrill, D. A. McCormick, Nussey Bros., D. J. Greig and Taylor Bros.

### CATTLE

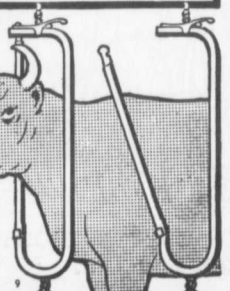
In the cattle classes, Ayrshires led in point of numbers. R. R. Ness, Hector Gordon, J. W. Logan, George May, Jas. McKell, P. D. McArthur, Charles Mas, Moe and J. P. Cavers, Ormstown; D. A. McFarlane, Kelso; S. A. Cleland, Hemmingford; R. M. Howden, St. Louis; and McMillan & Leggat, Trout River; all had their quota on hand. In the classes were from 10 to 20 animals, giving the Judge Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, some thought in making the awards.

The aged bull class was made up of six splendid animals, a credit to any show. 1st went to Logan's, Netherhall Sir Douglas, 2nd to Ness's White Hall Sunrise, 3rd, McMillan & Leggat on Auchrainbrain Good Gift, 4th McFarlane on Lessensnock Scottish Thistle.

Five animals were shown in the two year old class and they were a promising lot. Fourteen yearlings made a grand showing; 1st went to Gordon, 2nd and 3rd to Ness. The junior and senior calf classes were well filled by lusty youngsters.

The aged cow class brought out 10 matrons of merit. Ness won 1st on Palmerston Lady Mary; Logan, 2nd on Miss Hall; 3rd and 4th, Ness on Oldhall Beauty 6th, and Irene; 5th, McArthur, Buttercup. In the dry cow class 20 summer and fall calves made a grand display. Ness scored 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and Logan 4th. The three-year-olds closely contested the honors, as did the 20 two-year-olds. Aged heifers, 1st Ness, 2nd Gordon, 3rd Logan, 4th McMillan & Leggat, 5th McFarlane Young herd—1st, Macfarlane, 2nd, Cavers, 3rd, Logan, 4th, McArthur.

Get of Sire—McMillan & Leggat with Auchrainbrain Good Gift.



P. Ryan's Silver Cup for best Ayrshire went to Logan.

**SHEEP AND SWINE**  
The sheep classes, which were large, contained from three to eight animals and were all good specimens of their respective breeds.

The swine exhibit also was one of quality. There was a splendid exhibit of poultry, Taylor Bros. and John Graham being the leading exhibitors.

The black and whites were well represented by choice animals from the herds of Neil Sangster, Ormstown; Alex. Young, J. McKee, Thos. Rutherford, Tullouchorum; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis Str.; and J. P. Alexander. This heavy milking breed,

### Protection or Free Trade

Why are all the great farmers' organizations in the United States opposed to the system of protection? Why do they claim that protection imposed by the United States is unjust taxation on farmers? Which do they prefer, Protection or Free Trade? What do you think about this great subject anyway? Have you relied for all your information on what you have read in the party press, either Liberal or Conservative, or what you have heard manufacturers or politicians say? If that is all you know about it, you need to know a great deal more. You need to know a great deal about it from a non-political source. I give you your chance. "Protection or Free Trade" by the great Henry George, a book written some 30 years ago, but which is as interesting today as it was when it was written. This is because it deals with the great principle of the question. It takes up in turn each of the great arguments in favor of Protection. It gives you your chance for them. When you have read it you will know practically all you need to know on the question and you will be able to hold your own with politicians or any one in the matter.

This great book, printed in pamphlet form, contains 112 pages, and may be purchased through the Farm and Dairy for only 5c. Send the money in stamps and we will forward it to you. Among the subjects which you will get for your money are: "The Home Market and the Home Trade," "The High Wages Necessary for Protection," "Protection on Industry," "Protection on Wages," "The Real Weakness of Free Trade," "The Real Strength of Protection," and similar subjects. You will have no further doubt about the rights of this far-reaching question after you read this book.

Apply Book Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

like the Ayrshires, are increasing in numbers in this fertile section of Quebec. G. A. Brethern, Norwood, made the awards.

In aged bulls, 1st went to Sangster's Pleasant Hill Korndyke Contia, a bull of splendid quality; 2nd, Alexander. In two-year-olds, Tannahill had the winner in a bull of fine type and substance. Yearlings—1, Sangster; 2, McKee; 3, W. Rumber. The calves were a promising lot.

Aged cows—Sangster, 1, 2, and 3. Three-year-old cows, 1, Sangster; 2, Alexander; 3, Tannahill. Dry cows—1, Sangster; 2 and 3, Young; 4, Alexander. Two-year-old heifer in milk—1, Sangster; 2, Tannahill; 3, Rutherford. Dry—1, Sangster; 2, McKee; 3, Tannahill; 4, Alexander. Senior and Junior yearlings were strong classes.

Aged herd—1 and 3, Sangster; 2, Tannahill; 4, Alexander. Young herd—1, Sangster; 2, McKee; 3, Tannahill and G. E. Baird. Special—3 animals, get of sire, W. Sangster; do, do, do, progress; Sangster; Geo. Hogr Silver Cup for champion, Sangster; Garland. Best six cows, Canadian bred, Sangster.—W. F. S.

If a man would land a contented life he must keep his feet warm with his stomach, his conscience and his wife.

### Precautions with Gasoline

The best way to extinguish burning gasoline is to smother the flame by throwing a blanket or any heavy burlap or coal over it. Pouring water on it will not spread the flame; as the gasoline particles are lighter than water they float on the surface of the water and continue to burn. Fine soil, dust, meal or flour thrown on it will smother the flame as effective as an extinguisher. Do not understand the nature of gasoline and then to use reasonable care in handling it will obviate entirely the necessity of extinguishers.

### DANGER IN EMPTY CANS

It should be remembered that a gasoline can one-third, one-half, or three-quarters full has considerable space in it above the gasoline which is charged with gasoline vapor. This vapor should be allowed to pass over or come near the open mouth of such a can. It is just such pent up air charged with the gasoline vapor that becomes dangerous when it is in an explosion when it is ignited.

The fluid gasoline will not explode unless it will burn. But the vapor arising from it in moderate temperatures is what burns. On a cold ordinary stove gasoline gives off vapor very slowly, and it is an easy matter to extinguish a lighted match by plunging it into gasoline in an open bucket like a canner, washtub or bucket without a lid on.

### ANOTHER DANGER SPOT

A tight room with all the doors and windows closed, and gasoline used for cleaning carpets, clothes within, becomes a most dangerous place to live and property, because the air in the room becomes thoroughly saturated and charged with the gasoline vapor, and the blaze in a heating stove, or the gas jet or a lighted match will ignite and cause a terrific explosion. When carpets are to be cleaned on the floor with gasoline in a room, the doors and windows should be opened until the cleaning is done, and all smell from gasoline has disappeared. It is better to do all cleaning with gasoline out of doors in the open air. Yet there is no danger in a room with a free air circulation.

### Coming Exhibitions

September 6-14—Western Fair at London, Ont.

August 24 to September 9—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

June 18—Dispersion sale of A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corner, Ont.

June 14—Sale of live stock, Ormstown, Ont.

July 28 to July 5—Calgary Industrial Exhibition.

July 20-22—Brandon Summer Fair.

July 29 to August 3—Regina Exhibition.

August 6 to 9—Saskatoon Exhibition.

August 12-17—Edmonton Summer Fair.

September 2-7—Provincial Exhibition, St. John, N. B.

October 1-5—Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.

Rape is one of the best annual pasture crops. It can be sown now or later. It will furnish feed in the spring, summer or fall. Sow either alone or with corn or oats at the rate of three to five pounds per acre, broadcast or in drills 24 inches apart, or in rows 30 inches apart. When in drill larger yields can be realized, and there is less waste from trampling. Rape is a cool season crop, and sown early, it will furnish feed from June of July, or sown in early fall, will make the best of fall pasture. An acre of rape has a feeding value equal to practically 2,000 pounds of corn. It can be grown in all parts of Canada.

### SOME OF Our Farm Free Pure

Name

E. Hugo Staines

Carreno Gowdy

C. E. Wilton

Geo. Goodrich

W. H. Lucas, Jr.

Master Eric Rose

Miss Eva Thorne

C. L. Johnston

Geo. J. Gillespie

C. L. Anderson

A. S. For, Orford

Peter Steekly, P.

T. Strachan, Well

Geo. Whaley, O.

Donald Smith, O.

Gordon Ellis, Br.

Mr. E. Caven, Du.

E. J. Smith, La.

W. E. Smith, La.

W. Fred Purby, Lan.

Chas. Roberts, La.

E. A. Stone, Br.

J. Hawthorne, Br.

Jas. Stone, Lam.

Archer Carlson, E.

E. A. Mittmore, E.

E. L. Edin, North

John Patterson, E.

Chf. J. Johnston, E.

W. M. Weare, E.

L. Johnston, Ha.

F. R. Johnston, S.

Chas. Barr, Br.

Harry Wheeler, P.

Thos. Brown, E.

Earl Jaater, P.

Carl Vogt, Prince

Carroll E. Nott, E.

A. A. McFawn, N.

Thos. Brown, E.

Alonso M. Strong, P.

Peter Steekly, P.

Thos. J. Norris, N.

Ed. E. Turnbull, W.

Donald Bradley, W.

Chas. Lappan, La.

Lesley Carter, La.

Albert Lamb, Nip.

Geo. Wheslley, P.

W. F. Atkinson, P.

Jas. Douglas, Lan.

E. L. Carter, Sheff.

Clifton A. Temple, S.

A. J. Marsh, Br.

Brian London, Br.

Frank J. Harvey, S.

J. McMillan, Edm.

J. H. Anderson, L.

Thos. Brown, E.

J. H. Manning, E.

Jas. Quianier, Br.

Geo. Quinn, Br.

Jas. Gannister, Br.

R. L. Stone, Br.

E. A. Cameron, Br.

John L. Woodley, J.

J. W. Crepeau, Br.

Jas. Barkley, Gren.

Geo. Fisher, Br.

Geo. Hoakes, New.

John Simpson, E.

Geo. W. A. Pae, P.

E. D. Dunlop, Prince

Carl Tack, Wellin

Henry Thomas, Dur.

S. E. Boucher, Br.

W. Beatty, New.

C. G. Balrood, E.

Stanley Crumley, L.

Jas. K. Roberts, G.

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Jas. K. Roberts, G.

Ed. David Brown, E.

Wm. Dalnager, Prin.

Geo. W. A. Pae, P.

E. D. Dunlop,

**SOME WINNERS**

of Farm and Dairy  
Free Pure Bred Pigs

- Name County Prov  
E. Burns Stansell, Norfolk, Ont.  
Carson Gowdy, Brant, Ont.  
E. C. Wilton, Grey, Ont.  
Jos. Goodrich, Middlesex, Ont.  
W. H. Lucas, Jr., Lambton, Ont.  
Ester Ion Rosell, Nipissing, Ont.  
Eusebio Tomello, Peterboro, Ont.  
E. L. Johnston, Lincoln, Ont.  
Geo. J. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont.  
C. L. Anderson, York, Ont.  
A. S. For, Oxford, Ont.  
Jear Steekly, Perth, Ont.  
F. Strachan, Wellington, Ont.  
Geo. Whaley, Oxford, Ont.  
Donald Snell, Oxford, Ont.  
Jordan Ellis, Brant, Ont.  
J. S. Caven, Dufferin, Ont.  
J. J. Smith, Lambton, Ont.  
E. D. Dazko, Wentworth, Ont.  
Prof Parke, Lambton, Ont.  
Chas. Roberts, Lambton, Ont.  
J. A. Stowe, Brome, Que.  
J. Hawthorne, Henfrey, Ont.  
Jas. Stone, Lambton, Ont.  
Merton Carson, Durham, Que.  
J. S. Millmore, Brome, Que.  
A. Edin, Northumberland, Ont.  
John Patterson, Muskoka, Ont.  
Prof. J. Johnston, Durham, Que.  
Fred J. Mearse, Durham, Que.  
I. Johnston, Hastings, Ont.  
J. B. Johnston, Durham, Que.  
Chas. Barr, Bruce, Ont.  
Harry Wheeler, Peterboro, Ont.  
Sam. Barron, Essex, Ont.  
Chris Jantzi, Perth, Ont.  
Karl Wolf, Prince Edward, Ont.  
Garner R. Nott, Elgin, Ont.  
A. A. McKewen, Norfolk, Ont.  
Geo. Thomas Bay & B. Co., Ont.  
Alonso M. Strong, Oxford, Ont.  
Peter Stockley, Perth, Ont.  
Thos. J. Norris, Nipissing, Ont.  
Jas. S. Turnbull, Waterloo, Ont.  
Lesard Bradley, Prescott, Ont.  
Chas. Lappan, Leeds, Ont.  
Stanley Curtis, Lambton, Ont.  
Albert Lamb, Nipissing, Ont.  
Geo. Whaley, Peterboro, Ont.  
J. W. Atkinson, Peterboro, Ont.  
Jas. Douglas, Lambton, Ont.  
H. H. Stanton, Leeds, Ont.  
T. L. Carter, Shefford, Que.  
Clifton A. Temple, Stanstead, Que.  
J. J. Marsh, Brome, Que.  
Eman Lowndes, Norfolk, Ont.  
Frank J. Harvey, Stansell, Que.  
J. McMillan, Edmonton, Alta.  
J. S. Anderson, Lambton, Ont.  
Thos. Wright, Missisquoi, Ont.  
J. H. Mannell, Elgin, Ont.  
Geo. Quinlan, Brome, Que.  
E. J. Baber, Peterboro, Ont.  
Jas. Bannister, Grey, Ont.  
E. L. Stowe, Brome, Que.  
E. L. Cameron, Brome, Que.  
Robert Day, Leeds, Ont.  
J. W. Crepeau, Richmond, Que.  
Jas. Barkley, Grenville, Ont.  
Jas. Pickett, Durham, Que.  
Geo. Hoakes, Norfolk, Ont.  
Robt. Simpson, Essex, Ont.  
H. W. A. Pae, Peterboro, Ont.  
E. J. Baber, Prince Edward, Ont.  
Carl Trach, Wellington, Ont.  
Henry Thomas, Dundas, Ont.  
A. W. Smith, Muskoka, Ont.  
W. G. Beatty, Northumberland, Ont.  
G. G. Bulstrode, Regina, Sask.  
Saulie Crummy, Leeds, Ont.  
Jas. E. Lockett, Carleton, Ont.  
David Barron, Essex, Ont.  
Fm. Dalings, Prince Ed., Ont.  
Robt. Barber, Lanark, Ont.  
Geo. Olive Whitey, Grenville, Ont.  
C. McNally, Peterboro, Ont.

# Announcement

Concerning our Farm and Dairy  
**FREE PURE BRED PIGS**

**WE** want you to know about this great offer, which is the most popular premium we have ever given away to our people who help us.

Perhaps you have read about our offer of pure bred pigs given away free to our people who help us to get new subscribers for Farm and Dairy. In case you haven't we want you to read this announcement. The names of some of our people who have received our pigs are given in the margins of this announcement. Perhaps your name is there. Likely someone you know is there.

*We will give you free of all cost Pigs from the following breeds:*



**Tamworth**

**Yorkshire**

**Berkshire**

**in return for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy**

These pigs are from some of the finest pure bred stock in the country. They are eligible for registration at once.

In case you want to improve your stock now is your chance. All around your locality you have neighbors. Every one of them wants to get ahead. They want to get in touch with other farmers throughout the country and find out what they are doing.

They want to know how to make more money. They want to know how to live better. They want to know how to do things easier. In short, they want to exchange ideas with other progressive farmers and with more progressive farmers elsewhere, just as if they could go to the expense of making a personal visit to them and spending some time visiting at their farms.

Your neighbors can do those things through the columns of Farm and Dairy, even as you are now doing with interest, pleasure and profit to yourself.

Supposing that you spend an hour or so just now in the evenings, visiting your neighbors, and getting their subscriptions

to Farm and Dairy. The amount for the subscription is very small—less than 2c a week. Fifty-two numbers of this good farm paper for only \$1.00. A bushel of oats and a bushel of barley will more than pay for Farm and Dairy for a whole year.

Get us only nine (9) new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, each at only \$1.00, and we give you a pure bred pig. You can have your own choice. Get nine (9) more and you get another pig. You can get a mighty fine start in pure bred pig this way.

This offer is open to everyone of our friends who read Farm and Dairy. It ought to be of special interest to ladies who want to make some extra pin money. Take subscriptions for Farm and Dairy in spare time, afternoons or evenings, and get our pigs, and then sell them later on, or sell their increase, and you will be able to buy a lot of things you have been planning on.

This opportunity is an excellent one if you wish to help father raise the mortgage, or get a good start in pure bred pig and help yourself.

**You Benefit Friends! You Profit Yourself! You Help Us**

**WELL PLEASED**

"Last year Farm and Dairy sent me a pure bred Yorkshire pig for a club of nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. This pig was bred by W. F. Disney of Greenwood, Ont., and is now a fine animal. It weighs about 300 lbs. and the farmers in my vicinity like it fine. I received the pedigree of the pig from Mr. Disney and am much pleased with my transaction."—John Doherty, Peterboro Co., Ont.

**TRYING FOR ANOTHER**

"Last year, I received a pure bred pig as a premium from Farm and Dairy for getting up a club of nine new subscribers. This pig is a fine animal now; it weighs about 250 lbs. and I am well pleased with him. I am trying now to secure another pig, shortly. This pig was a Berkshire, and was bred by W. F. Elliott, of Coleman."—D. R. Scott, Halton Co., Ont.

Supposing that you sign the coupon here given and send it to us tonight telling us that you are going to hustle for new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy and give us the pleasure of sending you some of these pure bred pigs.

Name County Prov.

- Geo. Mogg, Elgin, Ont.  
Tyler Mason, Elgin, Ont.  
W. G. Farr, Labelle, Que.  
Jos. Storms, Frontenac, Ont.  
Thos. Doherty, Peterboro, Ont.  
Geo. T. Town, Oxford, Ont.  
R. G. Chester, Waterloo, Ont.  
D. E. Scott, Halton, Ont.  
H. H. Scott, Brome, Que.  
Ed. McCrum, Shefford, Que.  
Geo. Whistler, Vict. & Hal, Ont.  
D. C. McCreque, Peterboro, Ont.  
Stanley Campbell, Oxford, Ont.  
W. Scott, Prince Edward, Ont.  
Robt. Baily, Northumberland, Ont.  
Geo. C. Owers, Compton, Que.  
Jas. Knox, Northumberland, Ont.  
P. B. Rider, Stanstead, Que.  
John Fox, Middlesex, Ont.  
G. W. Moore, Elgin, Ont.  
J. T. Donnelly, Elgin, Ont.  
E. L. Grant, Richmond, Que.  
C. S. Garney, Charlotte, N. B.  
Wm. Penner, Grey, Ont.  
Geo. T. Thompson, Bruce, Ont.  
Jno. Manson, Compton, Que.  
W. L. Sweet, Essex, Ont.  
A. L. Goodhue, Missisquoi, Que.  
Wm. Hill, Haldimand, Ont.  
D. A. Ashworth, Middlesex, Ont.  
C. V. Robbina, Lincoln, Ont.  
Fred Snell, Welland, Ont.  
Arthur Jefferson, York, Ont.  
Jas. Ward, Vict. & Hal, Ont.  
Alex. Johnston, Brant, Ont.  
Roy Woolley, Lambton, Ont.  
F. H. Richards, York, Ont.  
Christie Briggs, Lanark, Ont.  
Robt. Young, Peel, Ont.  
Geo. H. Knowles, Hastings, Ont.  
Noah Brooka, Leeds, Ont.  
E. A. Magee, Kings, N. B.  
Ellis Saus, Lincoln, Ont.  
Albert Ferguson, Glengarry, Ont.  
Samuel Johnston, Peterboro, Ont.  
Geo. Martin, Durham, Ont.  
John Myers, Leeds, Ont.  
J. Thornton, Thun. B. & R. R. Ont.  
H. Green, Peterboro, Ont.  
Thos. Gray, Muskoka, Ont.  
Jas. Douglas, Hastings, Ont.

Some of these people was two, three and four pigs each.

**What Others Can Do. You Can Do TRY AND WIN**

**COUPON**

Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

I want to join your force of hustling subscription getters and have the chance to earn some of your fine pure bred pigs.

Please send me .....  
subscription blanks and .....  
sample copies of Farm and Dairy to show my friends and neighbors.

Name .....

P. O. Address .....

**You Can Win One Too**



**Will You Try For One?**



**Plan Now Who To See**



**Only Need Nine To Win**



**Clip Coupon Send It Today**



## FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company Limited.



1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Red River District Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

4. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS**—When a change of address is ordered, give the old and new addresses made by you.

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

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 100,000. The circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, is upwards of 100,000, and the paper sent to agents for sale is upwards of 14,000 to 15,000 copies. No subscription are accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### AIR AS FOOD

The air breathed by the dairy cow is a part of her food supply. It has as direct an effect on her milk production as has alfalfa hay, corn ensilage, or any other food stuff. We farmers, therefore, in planning our dairy stables, should not forget to make suitable provision to insure the constant supply of that important food stuff, fresh air.

The several new stables just being erected, which were recently inspected by an editor of Farm and Dairy, in not one was provision made for ventilation. In the last week or two we have talked with several of our friends who are planning to build new stables this summer. The relative merits of concrete, stone or wooden walls, of hip roofs versus roofs with straight rafters and of side versus end drive barns were all thoroughly discussed. The relative merits of the

King versus the Rutherford system of ventilation did not elicit a single comment. Ventilation apparently was in their minds a subject of no importance.

But air is food. Let us get this important fact thoroughly implanted in our minds and we will then realize the value of a ventilation system in the stable intended for dairy cows. Already there are too many stables in the country without ventilating systems. Let us not add new ones to the already much extended list. Let us feed our cows a better brand of air than they have been getting in the past.

### FALLACIOUS REASONING

The following extract from an address delivered by J. W. Johnston, M.P.P. for Hastings, at the last session of the Ontario Legislature is an example of the fallacious arguments that are used to frighten us farmers away from the idea of tax reform:

"If direct taxation for Dominion and provincial purposes should 'come in the future, because of the 'establishing of free trade, and the 'land under 'single tax' should be 'made to bear the whole burden of 'taxation, Dominion, provincial 'and municipal, who would pay the 'bulk of the taxes? The men who 'own the bulk of the land—the 'farmers.'"

Direct taxation as advocated by the farmers' organizations of Canada is not a taxation of "land" but of "land values." There are city lots, one acre of which would buy all of the farm lands in a township, or several townships. And under the scheme of taxation of land values advocated by our farmers' organizations valuable city property would be taxed in proportion to its value. In addition, land that is underlain by valuable coal, iron or gold mines will be taxed for what it is worth and not as if it were growing scrub oak as it now in many cases is.

There is a great difference between taxing land according to its bulk and taxing land according to its value. We farmers know this, and our organizations will not be deterred from continuing this agitation for this most valuable reform by such fallacious reasoning as is used by the opponents of direct taxation.

### SELLING

A most important factor in the success of the big business-to-day is the efficiency of the sales department. Small concerns that will become the big ones in the future regard their sales end as of even more importance than the manufacturing itself. The salaries that keen business men pay to good sales managers is an indication of the importance of the selling end of the modern industry. At a recent convention in Texas, at which these salesmen were gathered to discuss problems relative to their profession, it was estimated that the salaries of those men ran all the way from \$2,000 to \$70,000 a year. This looks like a lot of money; but good salesmanship

is at the basis of a "going" business.

We farmers individually cannot afford to pay a man a long salary to look after the selling of the produce of our farms. We ourselves, busy with the production end of the business, cannot give to the sales and the attention that it deserves. Consequently there is some justice in the claim often made that the farmer is the poorest salesman in the world, and invariably sells his goods for the lowest price in proportion to their values. We have too many other things to monopolize our attention.

Farm and Dairy recognizes its readers' difficulties in getting expert advice on their selling problems, and has made arrangements with one of the best salesmen in Canada, Mr. Edward Dreier, to give our readers the benefit of his wide experience as a salesman. Mr. Dreier is sales manager to the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., and his wide experience as a salesman will enable him to give advice that will be of much value to our readers. Farm and Dairy readers are invited to send us a statement of their selling problems, and Mr. Dreier will give them his ideas on the best way to go about the getting the best price for good produce. We again invite our readers to make full use of our new selling department.

### BEATING DAD'S RECORD

If there is any one element in the boy's nature that should be encouraged it is the desire to do things. The boy who is given an opportunity to do things doesn't get dissatisfied. Said a wise old farmer to one of our editors recently: "One of the happiest days of my boyhood was the one on which I beat dad's record thinning turnips. That accomplishment did me good. It started me out to do things."

Parents in town may have trouble to find anything profitable for their sons to do. But we farmers out in the country have a wonderful opportunity to develop in our children the desire to do things. We ourselves may have gotten to the point where we are quite satisfied with what we have accomplished. We should not forget that the son that we hope to carry on the farm when we are through with it will not be satisfied with things as they are. He may want pure bred stock. He may want to do part of the work with power machinery that we are satisfied to do in a simpler manner. He may want an education at the Agricultural College that we think we got along very well without. Let us not repress this desire to do things. We should give the boy every chance to beat his dad's record. And be proud of him when he does it.

Place utility first, last and all the time when it comes to breeding cow for profit. Fancy points are a small consideration. The most inviting cow to the eye may be living on the profits of the homely looking brute standing next to her. The only way to detect her deceit is to weigh her milk.

In many parts of Eastern Canada, this spring has been one unprecedented for heavy and continuous rainfall.

**Alfalfa** for the land intended for **Late Seeding** corn land for spring grains is not under water. It is getting late for further corn planting; grains, outside of truck wheat, are out of the question. That are we going to do with the alfalfa is not yet too late to sow alfalfa. In fact many of our most successful growers would not think of seeding alfalfa till the middle of next month. If the drowned out land is not ordinarily wet, it might be ideal for this crop. With a favorable season we could expect to get a crop of three-quarters of a ton of hay an acre, and in succeeding years the return that we would get from this land would make it most valuable on the farm. To many it should be the solution of the question: "What will we do with our land now to be seeded."

A visit to the farm of R. E. Gunn, the first prize farm in District No. 6.

of the Inter-provincial **Electric Farming** conducted by Farm and Dairy in 1911, would be a revelation to many of us as to the possibilities of substituting electrical power for all other hand labor. Mr. Gunn milks his cows, lights his buildings, chops grass and fills the silos by electric power. Electric energy can be used to equal advantage on much smaller dairy farms than Mr. Gunn's. That is needed is available power at a reasonable price. The schemes of the Hydro-Electric Commission for extending their power lines into rural Ontario will be an opportunity that we farmers should be quick to take advantage of.

An important consideration in determining the feeding value of ensilage as compared with that of oat-stover, fodder-corn or bundle-corn, is that in ensilage the whole of the plant, including the stems, is converted into succulent and nourishing food. When fed in any of the other forms the stems are rejected, and are of value only as they gradually add to the humus of the soil.

### Speaking of Bulls

(*Earl's Dairyman*.)  
Professor Earl, in his address at the Michigan Round-Up Institute, presented a clean, concrete fact that almost any farmer can comprehend. He said that the Missouri Station had followed the history of two bulls as to the production of thirty daughters of each. One of these bulls' daughters produced \$18,000 more of dairy products than did the daughters of the other.

Yet we have plenty of farmers whose minds this principle rests lightly that they practically pay no attention to it. This constant desire for preferring poor, ill-bred bulls that they "cannot afford a good one" the man who cannot afford a good bull stands about one chance in a million of ever owning one.

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"A Paper Far

XXXIV

An interesting story is entwined in the 35 years of growth of what is now one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the world.

It is a Canadian industry we have in mind.—The Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, Ont.

These manufacturers began as a small establishment 35 years ago in Brantford, Ont. From this small shop their plant has grown to its present form space covering many acres of ground.

Cockshutt plows are favorably known throughout Canada and in every quarter of the globe, including Italy, Palestine, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Cuba, Argentine and Brazil.

The Cockshutts have recognized that they would profit them little to merely manufacture. They must needs tell the world of their manufactures. Therefore they have been consistent advertisers and have through the farm press made their manufactures known to farmers.

A few years ago in Canada leading farm papers first carried FULL PAGE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. These ads. set every farmer talking. They caused all intelligent reading farmers to think "Cockshutt," and naturally to buy a fair share of this line.

While these full-page advertisements compelled and drew much attention their cost was comparatively small. They made known to farmers in the most advantageous way the superior quality of Cockshutt implements. A continuous, liberal campaign since carried on each year in the leading farm papers amply demonstrates that the Cockshutt Plow Company know and cash in on the worth of farm paper advertising.

Farm and Dairy has carried a liberal share of the Cockshutt advertising. Mr. Geo. G. Scott, advertising manager for the Cockshutt Plow Co., in a recent interview with an editor of Farm and Dairy, said:

"WE RECOGNIZE THAT YOU HAVE THE DAIRY FARMERS WITH YOU. WE KNOW THAT GOOD BUSINESS IS TO BE HAD AMONGST THEM FOR US, SINCE THEY MUST PLOW and cultivating implements."

As Canadians we are proud of the Cockshutt Plow Co. and of Cockshutt Plows.

It is well that they have advertised since otherwise you might not know of them, and their business would not be what it has become to-day.

But success is not alone to the Cockshutt Plow Co. When you are ready to approximate or build greater than a "Cockshutt" success we stand ready to aid you with Farm and Dairy.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Large or Small Farms?

Jas. Scott, York Co., Ont.

Shall the farms of the future be large or small? Development along this line will have an immense influence on the economic and social conditions of our country. In the light of clear, cold logic, it would seem that the whole tendency must be towards larger farms. Expensive machinery that no small farmer can afford to purchase is taking the place of hand labor. Profitable farming nowadays, it would seem to compete with others, requires a well-trained business mind as well as a larger knowledge of the sciences that bear directly on agriculture than our grandfathers ever dreamed of. It would seem an incontrovertible fact that the large farm is the profitable farm and the only one under present economic conditions that can continue to exist.

The argument for the small farm is advanced on a social basis. It would be a great alarm the substitution of a rural population of independent small farmers for a few large landowners. The result would be that a great many independent farms would be gradually reduced to the position where they were little better than serfs. Such a change would have a most detrimental influence on our democratic government. It would be a government of the few for the few even more than is now the case. If there is any means whereby such development can be avoided, we average farmers who are the ones that will suffer should do our best to bring about those economic conditions that will preserve the small farm.

LIGHT FROM NEW ZEALAND

I have been reading lately of economic conditions as they existed and now exist in New Zealand. At one time the land in New Zealand was owned by a few large wealthy landowners. To-day small farmers comprise the larger part of the population. The large landed estates have been broken up into small farms. This change was brought about by measures introduced by a labor Government. They adopted a sliding scale of taxation. Improvements were exempt from taxation. The very small farmer was not taxed at all, and the taxes per acre gradually increased, as did the size of the farm. Vacant and unused land were taxed at the same rate as that under cultivation.

Great landed estates immediately became expensive luxuries, and the landlords could not get rid of their land too fast. From being a comparatively poor country, this change in taxation has made New Zealand agriculturally rich. Wealth is distributed among all the people and the per capita wealth measures up to the greatest in the world. There may be some better systems that can be adopted in New Zealand, but I throw it out as a suggestion that a similar system of taxation in Canada would overcome a growing tendency towards large farms and a landless people and preserve to us our democratic government.

New for the Dog

If you have a dog, and if your dog has fleas beyond a reasonable amount, do not muss yourself and the dog all up with flea powders or other dope, says the Saturday Evening Post. Take your vacuum carpet cleaner, if you have one, to your dog—otherwise take the dog to the cleaner and go over him well with the suction end of the cleaner.

If his hair is not too long and curly the fleas will be removed to the lag of the vacuum cleaner, much to their surprise and much to the dog's relief. Civilization certainly is a great thing!

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

## Best Time To Buy One

There never was a better, if indeed as good, a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator than RIGHT NOW.

The hot weather is at hand when the use of the cream separator frequently means most as to quantity and quality of product, while cream and butter prices are so very high that waste of quantity or poorness of quality means even more now than ever before.



This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority is greatest over other separators,—in capacity, ease of running, sanitary cleanliness and every other way.

Cost need not be a consideration because a DE LAVAL cream separator is not only the best of all farm investments but may be bought either for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

There never was a better time than right now to buy a cream separator and there can be no possible excuse for any man having use for a separator delaying the purchase of one at this time.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, or if you don't know him write us directly.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED  
173 William St. MONTREAL. 14 Princess St. WINNIPEG

### SPECIAL

## Extra Pay for Workers!

### For One Month

During the past few months we have sent out a great number of Horse Doctor Books to our people who have gotten for us new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

These books have proven very popular, as, indeed, they should, since they are handsomely bound, contain 520 pages, and are illustrated, and are just such books as one would have to pay from \$2.00 up to a book agent.

We have a few of these cloth-bound veterinary books on hand, and we have decided to give them at a Special Bargain to our people who help us during this next month.

### Our Special Offer

We will give you a cloth-bound edition of Gleason's Veterinary and Horse Training Book as a premium in return for only one new subscription to Farm and Dairy taken at only \$1.00 a year.

You will like this book. It is richly bound in red cloth, stiff covers, has 520 pages, it treats with all the diseases of horses, cattle, poultry, sheep and swine, and gives their remedies and full advice as to how to cure the diseases.

Professor Gleason, who wrote this book, is a recognized authority. It may save you much inconvenience and much loss to have this reliable book handy and right in your house where you want it should any of your animals get sick.

Get us only one new subscription to Farm and Dairy at only \$1.00 a year and this cloth-bound Farrier book will be mailed to you postage free.

This offer holds good only till July 20. See your friends or neighbors soon, send in their subscription and we will forward you this book promptly.

☞ We have a special opportunity for a person in your locality

☞ A person who can during the next month or six weeks devote some time to seeing friends and neighbors about taking FARM AND DAIRY.

☞ If you are the person and want to grasp this opportunity, and make good pay for your time and effort, write FARM AND DAIRY to-night for full particulars.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## Better Feed, Cheaper Feed More Milk, Larger Profits

with an

### Ideal Green Feed Silo



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

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

The next question is, "What silo?"

You cannot afford to experiment.

You want a silo that by many years of use has proved its worth.

The IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO has been longest on the market. Thousands of prominent and successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO on their farms.

The materials and construction throughout of the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a silo.

Made in all sizes and shipped complete.

Be sure and get our new Silo Book.

## DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

173 William Street, MONTREAL

14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

## Hear what Others Say About It

**F**OLLOWING are some extracts taken from letters received from owners of Standard cream separators. They show what others think of the

# Standard

"It's skimming by our repeated tests is perfect."—"Your claim The World's Greatest Separator I thought at one time rather far-stretched and sweeping. I now believe it justifiable."—"I think it is the easiest machine I ever turned and very easily washed, and I don't think there is a separator that can skim as clean taking it all round."—"Am pleased to tell you that the last test was 6.0."—"No back straining to put in the milk and no dirty oil smeared around the machine all the time."—"It has the best oiling device I have ever seen."—"I find it a very close skimmer with the milk in any condition and that it will deliver any density of cream with either warm or cold milk, and still flush out easily."

The letters from which the above extracts are taken, are printed in full in our booklet. Send for it. It is interesting, instructive, and fully describes "The World's Greatest Separator"—the Standard.

## The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works : : RENFREW, ONT.

Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

## Creamery Department

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

### How We Grade Cream

W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Saskatchewan

Our creamery managers here in Saskatchewan have unanimously agreed that our conditions now warrant this change to cream grading; that patrons who supply first grade cream should receive two cents more a pound of butter fat than that paid for butter fat in second grade cream, and that two grades of cream be established as follows:

First grade—Cream must be clean and fresh flavored, preferably sweet, showing no sediment and of smooth and even consistency. To qualify for this grade cream testing 35 per cent. or over and delivered at the creamery at least twice a week is recommended.

Second grade—Sour or sweet cream, slightly off or strong in flavor, but of a smooth and even consistency.

Third grade—Cream that does not qualify for grades one or two. This cream will be rejected.

Special sample bottles will be provided for holding the sample of cream to be graded. A sample of cream will be taken out of each can of cream accepted and the bottle kept in a cold bath until graded for flavor. In all cases the grading will be done the same day as the cream is received. All samples will be graded at a uniform temperature from 95 to 100 degrees. The flavor is more pronounced at this temperature and strong flavors will be easily detected.

The instructors' reports mentioned various minor objections by patrons that would likely be met with. Only two seemed to be at all reasonable. 1. Farmers receiving the lesser price would withdraw their support from the creamery. 2. Cream shippers and those living at some distance from the creamery would be placed at a disadvantage.

A closer examination of the first lessens any fear that one may have in this regard. This course will not likely be followed for three reasons: 1. To withdraw one's patronage that is a public acknowledgment that his cream was not good. This admission will not be made willingly. 2. Each will have a desire to earn the higher payment. He has something to work for. To withdraw his support will deprive him of revenue. To use a slang phrase, "he cuts off his nose to spite his face." 3. His pride will not admit of his defeat.

Admitting that any of the foregoing will not prevent the patrons from withdrawing their support, we naturally ask which class will take this course? It admits of no discussion. It will be those who send inferior cream. Everything considered, can we afford to risk our reputation for the sake of pleasing the indifferent farmer? The quality of the butter will improve relative to its proportion to the quantity of second grade cream that is kept at home, and such men will not be depriving the careful, painstaking farmers of their just revenue.

### CREAM SHIPPERS

There is some ground for argument here, but as in the other instance can we afford to place the convenience of shippers ahead of that of our butter? We cannot have a creamery at every door, or every station. Some will have conveniences and others will have to overcome difficulties. But nothing is impossible to the man who

is willing. Shippers can, and I believe will, take the necessary care of their cream that will entitle them to the premium payment. It will only be necessary to take greater care in milking, separating a richer cream, keeping thermometers cool, the cream to 50 degrees, and cooling before mixing the fresh cream with the old cream, keeping it in a cold place, covering the can with a wet burp when going to the station, and making close connection with the train. When the milk is left at the station over night it will be to the shipper's interest to see it placed under cover and properly protected from the heat. Similar precautions will have to be observed if cream having their cream some distance. It does not always follow that the man living close to the creamery sends the best cream. In fact it is very often the reverse, as the shipper realizes that extra care is required to have his cream accepted, while the other party takes advantage of the situation and neglects the quality. The two cent payment will be an incentive, in a tangible form, for both to do better.

### Importance of Testing

There is a common opinion among creamery inspectors that testing does not occupy the prominent place it should in creamery practice, indicating that few are familiar with the disastrous results of careless testing and practices of sampling which may lead to an inaccurate determination of butter fat. If the test applied to creamery payments is to be used as a same relation to the industry that a system of weights and measures does to any commercial business.

Few realize that the creamery overrun will, on a 40 per cent cream basis, be increased or decreased three per cent by introducing an error of one per cent in testing. This means, in a plant averaging 700 pounds of butter daily, a loss or gain of 21 pounds of butter, a loss or gain of \$2.10 in the salary of two good men. Thus it becomes evident that any practice resulting in a test uniformly high is a source of constant drain to the plant. Should the error fall in the opposite direction, the plant must sooner or later suffer from a list of dissatisfied patrons.—Illinois Bulletin.

### Pointers For Firing Boilers

1. Never fire a boiler before determining the water level by trying the water gauge cock. You get not entirely rely upon glass gauges, dials, and water alarms.
2. When starting the fire, open the upper water gauge cock and do not close it until steam begins to issue from it. This permits the escape of confined air.
3. Always examine the safety valve before starting a fire.
4. The fire should be gradual until all parts of the boiler have been heated.
5. Never allow the grate bars to become uncovered during firing.
6. Frequently clean the ash pit to prevent overheating of grates from the hot cinders underneath.
7. Remember that firing up a boiler rapidly is apt to cause leaks.
8. Remember that too little water in the boiler causes leaks and explosions.
9. Remember that soot and ash on heating surfaces always waste fuel.
10. Never open or close valves when the water is too low in the boiler, but immediately bank the fire with ash or earth. Opening the safety valve at such a time will throw the water from the heating surface, resulting in overheating and possibly in explosions.
11. A steady and even fire saves fuel.—Butter, Cheese, and Egg Journal.

## Cheese

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

### Can V

Can the quality of milk be improved? Yes, it can, if you use the best methods and do it in the

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## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to the Cheese Cooker's Department.

### Can We Do It?

"Cheesemakers," Peterboro, Co., Ont. Can the cheesemaker control the quality of milk delivered at his factory? Yes, it can be done, and it is one of the best and good judgment it can be done without losing custom.

clean and well ventilated, both summer and winter. Dark, poorly ventilated stables cannot be kept clean. Neither can the cattle that live in them. To produce clean, sweet milk from such a place is almost an impossibility. Let the daylight into your stables, keep them clean and well ventilated. Daylight and fresh air are the cheapest things we can get.

Patrons of cheese factories should always remember that they are depended upon to supply a clean sweet article, otherwise first-class saleable cheese cannot be produced. Keep everything coming in contact with the milk perfectly clean. The result will



A Group of Dairymen at the O. A. C.

Do you recognize the bunch? They are the dairy option students graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College this year and their instructor. From left to right they are: Ronald Garry, who, writing under the nom-de-plume of "Lattier," is also well known to Farm and Dairy readers.

Take the case of a farmer who is careless in caring for his milk and who wishes to send to the factory. Do not refuse to take his milk. Give him a chance to deliver sweet and clean milk. The maker should have a heart to heart talk with him and explain clearly the mutual benefits to be derived when milk is delivered at the factory in a sweet and clean condition. In justice to the other patrons good quality is essential.

If the patron persists in delivering sour or dirty milk, return it to him. When several milkings have been returned he will adopt either of the following alternatives:

1. He will deliver sweet and clean milk, which will make No. 1 cheese in the hands of a competent maker; or,
  2. He will discontinue sending milk to the factory. He can blame no one but himself, as he had fair warning.
- Thus a maker may control the quality of milk delivered at his factory without undue loss of custom, as might be the case if an undesirable patron were given a cold refusal. This opens up a wide field of activity for the maker.

### Cheese Cleanliness

Jan. Reid, Perth Co., Ont. One of the first things a dairymen should take into consideration is cleanliness—in fact, cleanliness should have an important place in every business that has to do with the manufacture of human food.

We cannot produce a first-class saleable article if cleanliness is not adhered to. We must have cleanliness right from the time the milk leaves the cow until it is manufactured into cheese and placed on the table for consumption.

The stables in which dairy cattle are fed and milked should always be

be a better market coupled with larger profits.

### As the Scotch Do It

G. G. Pablon, Chief Dairy Instructor, Kingston, Ont.

If there is one thing more than another that will impress one when visiting the dairies in Scotland, it is the thoroughness with which the makers do their work. They do well what they know. When discussing with them their method of making on my visit to Great Britain last summer, they laid special stress on having the milk work slow. They did not want it to work faster than three to three and a half hours. The curds are cut rather coarse. The curd knives used are similar to our old style, one-half inch mesh. They heat slowly and pay special attention to the raking and firming of the curds in the whey. They appear to aim at uniformity in size and neatness in finish. In fact, all of them were as well finished as our best, which is saying a good deal.

Scotch makers press for three days. They are taken out of the hoops every morning and turned. Special care is taken to insure good rinds. This would appear to be very essential as their cheese are taken to market without boxes. The output of each dairy is placed separately on the floor of the warehouse and sold in block. Being neatly finished and even in size, they look very attractive. Many of the dairies (owing to their good reputation) were getting from two to four shillings a hundredweight more than the regular market price. I would advise factorymen here who are making a superior quality, a brand of the English or the name of the factory and the district in which it is made. The time is not far distant when we will be rewarded for our pains.

### What is Casein

Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph

What is casein? It is the chief nitrogenous compound found in milk and consists chemically of the elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. It is distinguished from milk fat, in that it contains the element nitrogen, the most valuable of all elements for plant, animal or human food. It is the most expensive fertilizer which the farmer needs to purchase. It is the most expensive ingredient which the housekeeper buys in food. The white of an egg, the lean portion of meat, the curd of cheese are common examples of foods containing the element nitrogen. It alone builds muscle in the animal or human body. Plants deprived of nitrogen wither and die.

Casein is secreted in milk by the cow by means of a special cell activity. Its primary source is the nitrogenous material in the food fed to a cow, which is transformed into blood, and from the blood it passes into the milk through the action of cells. The foods fed to a cow containing nitrogen are the most expensive to purchase, such as clover hay, peas and gluten meal, bran, oil-cake and cotton seed meal. Without a fair proportion of foods fairly rich in nitrogenous matter, it is impossible for the cow to produce milk economically. And yet in testing milk at cheese factories some would utterly neglect this important ingredient of milk and cheese!

### A New Appointment

The work of the Sheep Commission has stirred up so much interest in the sheep industry that requests are being received at Ottawa from time to time for special assistance in connection with problems relating to both the sheep and wool industry. The disbursing of the Commission has made it necessary that provision be made for the demonstration of the policy and further development of the keeping of sheep in Canada. A sheep expert under the Live Stock Commissioner has been appointed to undertake this work.

The Minister of Agriculture has been fortunate in securing for this position T. R. Arkell, who is now Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New Hampshire Agriculture College. Mr. Arkell is the son of Henry Arkell, the well-known breeder of Oxford Down sheep. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agriculture College. His early training and his work since leaving college have been such as to make him familiar with every phase of the sheep industry.

Cement wire tanks are not in the majority of cases giving good satisfaction, and it is not thought advisable to build these tanks, as the acid in the whey seems to dissolve the cement surface, and as soon as the rough face is exposed all kinds of trouble begin. —Bulletin 183.

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## The Upward Look

### Doing One's Duty

And it came to pass, when the time had come that He should be received up, that He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem.—St. Luke 9:51.

Of the many delightful glimpses the Lord gives us of the human life of Jesus, disclosing as they do His kindness and sympathy, His quickness to aid those who appealed to Him for His scorn of hypocrisy, His hatred of sin, His love of all mankind, His full reveal His courage and steadfastness of purpose more clearly and simply than the verse of our text.

In Jerusalem there awaited Him one of the cruellest of all deaths—death by the cross. Well He knew it. He had frequently told His disciples about it. Peter had even rebuked Him and tempted Him not to allow such things to happen to Him. (St. Matthew 16:21, 23.) Yet He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem. This time has come; therefore neither the remembrance of His friends nor the fear of death itself were sufficient to lead Him to turn aside one moment from His purpose.

It was not easy for Him to do this. His agony in the Garden of Gethsemane proves this. Having taken upon Himself our human form, with all its possibilities for physical suffering, He had our natural dread of the ordeal that awaited Him. It was this which led Him to plead with His Father in Heaven, "My Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from me; nevertheless not as I will, but as Thou wilt." (St. Matthew 26:39.) And when He finally knew that it was God's will that He should be spared, He did not flinch but continued steadfast to the end.

How great is the example He thus sets us! When temptations assail us, we always remain true? When difficulties come to us, do we set our face steadfastly to meet them, or do we try to find some other way, the way of weak compromise, to avoid them irrespective of what our inner guiding voice tells us that we should do? Sometimes Christ wants us to take a decided stand for the right, it may be in our own family circle or among our friends, or before the public. Do we disappoint Him, or are we true to the example that He has set us? When in such moments we feel tempted to set our faces away from the path of duty, let us do as He did, and pray to Him, and to God, for the strength and wisdom that we need. Such prayers when uttered with faith in Him are always answered. May God keep us all steadfast in our purpose to do His will.—I.H.N.

### A Talk to Farmers' Wives

As I sit and watch the first snowflakes of the season dancing around the buildings and sudding along the pavement, my mind travels back to the many times when from the window of a little farmhouse on the prairie I watched the first snowflakes and thought of the long winter before me, just as many of you are doing today.

As I look back to life on the farm I feel like one who, from a distance, watches a game, and feels that he can tell the players what to do; so, because I am outside of the game, I perhaps warn you, who are in the middle of the struggle, of a few dangers that are threatening.

#### SHOULD BE, BUT—

First, I would like to tell you how happy you should be in your life of quietness and plenty, but I suppose you will not believe me any more than we believed our parents when

they told us our school days were the happiest in life. But note that I said your lives should be very happy, not that they are, because in too many cases the greed for gain is making slaves of our farmers and their families.

We teach our children that the days of idols are passed; that we no longer offer sacrifices, but they will soon learn from life that we still worship idols, and our offering now is always a human sacrifice. Students every year are offering themselves on the altar of ambition; business men are following the glimmer of gain, regardless of all the other and higher joys of life; professional men are lured on by the most subtle of all temptations—fame—to give themselves body and soul; while too often the farmer offers himself and his family to satisfy an insatiable desire for cattle and horses and land.

#### THE WIFE'S HELP.

Just here, it seems to me, comes in the tragedy, and the life drama. It is always possible to get men to garner the harvest, but there is no one to help the farmer's wife, cook and care for the extra harvest hands, and prepare for Christmas. This, too, at this time of year, pickling and preserving must be done, and the fall sewing is always demanding time. How one pair of hands can do so much I cannot say; in fact, it has always been a mystery to me, but do it they often do, and very well at that. Of course, they have to work long after the rest of the family are sound asleep, and they have to begin again before the others are up, but they get it done.

You wonder why the husband and father will allow the mother of his children and the mother of his home to solemnly promised to love and protect to commit suicide, and never raise a hand in protest. It is chiefly because he does not think. When they first start to go together, they were very anxious to succeed, and both did all they could. Then a child came to the home. The mother was not strong, but she persisted in doing without help, regardless of the fact that she was ruining her physical frame.

The husband at first protested, but men are very human, and he soon became accustomed to her doing all the work, and expected it of her.

She made superhuman efforts, and congratulated herself that she was saving a girl's wages, never thinking that she was violating one of Nature's most stringent laws, and that she would in time pay the penalty; never thinking that she was wronging her husband, her child and her children yet unborn; never thinking that in time her own children might blame her needless and wicked abuse of herself for their lives of torture and blighted hopes. You are paying too dearly for your farms, my friends. Your worldly possessions will but mock you when you come to face the great and inevitable fate of mankind—death.

#### A LITTLE ASSISTANCE.

I am not prepared to offer a solution of the so-called girl problem, but it has frequently occurred to me that if farmers advertised as diligently for help for their wives as they demand would not greatly exceed the supply. I would like to suggest, however, that you lighten your burden by engaging a girl to do your sewing. If you never had one, you will be surprised at the great relief you will find to her doing it. In all the districts in which I have lived sewing girls can be engaged at from 75 cents to \$1.00 a day, and it is surprising how much they can do in a couple of weeks if they are reasonably smart.

It will be money well spent, for it is eternally true that "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the world," and we do not want a nation nurtured by white slaves, weak in body and intellect, by women, strong in body and intellect, and able to bequeath to their children that which is above the price of cattle and horses and land.—Belle MacDonald in Hearth and Home.

### What To Do With Ants

Where sweets are kept—for instance in the pantry—ants are liable to become troublesome. One of our readers is evidently already in trouble, as she writes for a remedy for this pest. A remedy that has been tried with splendid results is to place cotton saturated with turpentine around any openings into which the ants are likely to force their way. Another suggestion is to dip a sponge in sugar water, press it out a little, then place the sponge in the ant runs. When it is full of ants, drop the sponge into hot water and repeat. After a few days the ants seem to be seized with terror and they abandon the house.

To eradicate ants that make hills in lawns or lawns, a good suggestion is to mix sugar and Paris green together, dissolve in water, and sprinkle over the hill.

#### \*\*\*

### About Buttonholes

Even such simple things as buttons and buttonholes require proper treatment to insure neatness. When buttoning or unbuttoning a garment, forcing the buttons across the width of the hole will soon tear out the latter. For this reason, buttons with only two holes are better than those with four, and should be so placed that their holes will lie on a line with the length of the buttonhole. Some women place buttons with four holes so that only two holes need be sewed through—those on the opposite corners—thus making them last longer than if all four were used.

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### When Cutting Striped Material

One of the most difficult things for  
the home dressmaker to accomplish is  
the proper cutting of striped material.  
To be able to cut a striped dress  
well is a proof that you are by no  
means a novice at the art of dress-  
making.

Skirts are always cut first. Lay the  
material out flat on the cutting table,  
and if there is no "up-and-down" to  
the material, you will be able to fit  
the gores into each other, cutting the  
material in an economical way.

Remember to have the line of small  
perforations for the center of each  
gore of the pattern run straight  
with a stripe. This will cause each  
cut edge to be slightly bias, and when  
joined will look far better than if a  
bias edge was joined to the straight.  
The centre of the front gore must,  
of course, be on a stripe. Double your  
material before cutting in order to  
have both sides exactly alike. When  
cutting sleeves be sure the material  
is doubled, and save yourself the  
trouble of having one sleeve different  
from the other, thus ruining the garment.

Stripes should run straight from the  
shoulder to the waist in sleeves. Have  
the stripes run straight down the cen-  
tre of the front and straight down the  
centre of the back when cutting the  
bodies. Always allow plenty of material  
for seams when striped material is  
used, and be sure that the stripes  
match in the joining of seams.

### Making the First Preserves

By Hilda Richmond

When the supply of preserves put  
up last fall runs low and some sort of  
"spread" is desired, one of the  
easiest and best things to use is rhubarb.  
It is cheap, healthful and deli-  
cious, and it combines well with  
many other things. Then there are  
the latest of the apples, tough and  
wrinkled it may be, but still usable,  
and the pineapple of the market.  
With these few things for foundations  
very fair preserves may be evolved,  
and incidentally they may be so well  
liked that an extra supply will be put  
up for later in the year.

Always take the young, pink and  
tender stalks of the rhubarb, reject-  
ing any that need peeling. Wash and  
cut in small pieces with the peeling  
on. Add an equal weight of sugar  
after the boiling has reduced the  
whole to a soft mass, using just  
enough water to keep from scorching.  
Putting the rhubarb on the back of  
the stove in a stone jar, or in the

oven, saves much watching. To eight  
tins of rhubarb add eight tins of  
sugar and one pound of eggs, washed  
and cut fine. Stir the mixture gently  
until rich and thick, but do not boil  
violently. Can in small jars or jelly  
glassess. This is particularly delicious  
for cake filling.

### UTILIZING LEFT OVER APPLES

If you have sound, medium tart  
apples use half apple and half rhubarb stewing until both are tender.  
If the apples are not "good cookers"  
stew them first and add the rhubarb  
when they are tender. Add an equal  
amount of sugar and cook until thick  
and rich. Half an hour before remov-  
ing from fire add the juice and grated  
rind of one lemon to each half gallon  
of the mixture.

Rhubarb and pineapple combine  
well, and may be used in any propor-



### Just Fine in Hot Weather

A refrigerator in which to keep milk,  
butter and other perishable food stuffs in  
a convenient way while in the home of  
Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont. Miss  
Holland appears in the illustration.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

tion well liked, but about one-fifth  
pineapple is a good combination. Use  
pound for pound of sugar and cook  
until thick and rich. Pineapple also  
combines well with green gooseberry,  
the very last of the rich yellow apples  
blending with the pale green berries  
in a delicious confection. Use half  
and half, or one-third pineapple to  
two-thirds gooseberry, it makes a pale  
golden preserve that is especially liked  
for a company dish. Served in a cut  
glass dish this preserve is exceedingly  
beautiful, and with cold meat or game  
it is better even than with bread and  
butter.—Indiana Farmer.

### The Summer Meat Supply

With the advent of warm weather  
comes a resort in too many farm  
homes, to the pork-barrel as the only  
source of a meat supply which shall  
satisfy the demands of appetites whet-  
ted by the activities of "the busy sea-  
son." And let no one deny either the  
nutritive value or the appealing qual-  
ities of salt pork! But, as a steady  
diet, it falls upon desire, and the  
yearning comes for some good fresh  
meat.

To kill a steer, a sheep or a calf for  
the use of one or two families only, in  
warm weather, involves almost inevit-  
able waste, on account of the absence  
of available refrigerating apparatus.  
To avoid this, and to ensure to each  
cooperating household a regular sup-  
ply of fresh cuts, the "Beef Ring" or  
"Meat Club" has been devised. It  
has been put in operation in a num-  
ber of places in Ontario with very suc-  
cessful results—results which be-  
come more and more apparent as the



cooperators become habituated to the  
plan.

HOW IT WORKS  
Twenty to 25 families will each  
"keep from spoiling" the carcass of  
a good-sized beef, when divided among  
them. It is easy to arrange that one  
family shall in turn supply an animal  
for slaughter, and to arrange a man  
to do the killing and apportion the  
meat.

A schedule is made up, under which  
the carcass is divided into as many  
parts as there are members of the  
club, and each member is served first  
with one, then with another part,  
that, when the rotation is completed,  
all will have been served, and each  
each one will supposedly have con-  
sumed an entire animal. The small  
family can usually dispose of its por-  
tion plus meat to the large family re-  
quiring more. The killing is generally  
done on Friday afternoon, so that the  
members of the club may call for the  
meat on Saturday.

### The Sudden Change

By M. B. McNutt

A great deal has been said these days  
about "the law of the land and leap."  
According to this new law things seem  
going along in "the good old way" and  
suddenly take a turn upward and then  
downward in a few several degrees  
higher than they were a few days  
ago.

For instance, a farmer and his wife  
back in Pennsylvania carried away  
up a steep bank from a spring well  
to find five children had gone  
to manhood and womanhood—40 years  
—and had all left the old home except  
the "baby." This youngest son did  
little digging one day, laid 815 worth  
of one-inch pipe beneath the house  
and the house, set a small spring  
pump on the sink at the upper end  
of the pipe, and his wife with a few  
strokes of the pump handle had her  
bucketful of pure, soft, cool spring  
water right by the side of her kitchen  
stove.

### SIX MILES—TWO MINUTES

Another instance of this new "law  
of the land" is that of a man who  
to led six miles from town, knowing  
that if any member of his family was  
taken sick in the night he must rush  
across the river in a boat, and in  
order the weather—to call a doctor. He  
got a vision and by the time he slept  
again he could step to his telephone  
across the bedroom and call the doctor  
in two minutes.

The bathing in this home had been  
a task for three generations. In the  
summer the boys took to the river for  
this beautiful exercise—the fun of the  
plunge being in the winter the bathing of these had  
depended upon the mother's tact, pa-  
tience and sense of cleanliness. By  
an accident one of the boys spent  
Christmas with a cousin in a town  
on that visit he had the privilege of  
taking a wash in a bath tub in a well  
bathed bathroom. It was a novel ex-  
perience, a real joy and a satisfac-  
tion. He caught not a bad cold,  
but the bath fever, and didn't get  
over it until there was a bathing place  
in his father's house. A little plas-  
ter, a little labor, and the price of  
the put pig did the business when the  
lad caught the vision—rather than  
caught the bath fever.—In Successful  
Farming.

When pulling threads from hem-  
stitching or when working towels with  
cross-stitch embroidery, use a pair of  
tweezers. Tweezers are excellent for  
pulling bastings. Try them and you  
will always have a pair handy.

Place a piece of white blotting  
paper under a vase containing flowers.  
It will absorb any moisture  
which may run down the vase. This  
prevents staining from appearing upon  
the polished surface of the table.

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# OUR HOME CLUB

## The Rural Minister

There are some persons who—like the dyspeptic millionaire—are envied when they really are deserving of sympathy. The pastor of a rural church is of this class. He seems to have a "soft" job with good pay, ample leisure, holidays and so forth. He lazars among his flock of horny-handed tillers of Mother Earth by the exercise of his intellect, which would seem infinitely less laborious than with the plow and facilities to enjoy the wondrous beauties of Nature surrounding him; he is apparently loved and respected by all. And yet the average rural minister has a most thankless job. Usually a man of no small intellectual attainments, he is to be working away in an obscure settlement, giving the best years of his life and the ripeness of his scholastic achievements for a stipend that would be the essence of a joke among his brothers of the cloth in the large city churches.

Yet by many persons connected with a church the parson is regarded merely as a hired man. He must at all times be under the thumb of the managers. He must not dare to use a free hand in introducing reforms and improvements into church schemes and programmes. Whilst outwardly the recipient of servile respect, he is nevertheless the most scandalized of men. His appearance, his enunciation, his family affairs, his wife, his dresses, and the precocity of his children form the thesis of many a Sabbath after-dinner gossip. Then, again, he stands practically isolated. True, he has the apparent support of a few sanctimonious, long-winded "elders," but as these groups usually usurp the minister's functions on the slightest pretext they are sometimes intolerable.

### HIS HEART'S DESIRE

When on a Sabbath evening as he presides at a Young People's Guild service, sees the rows of vacant pews, and hears a dull, six-foot farm lad read, in a muffled monotone, a dull, stodgy homily clipped from a weekly journal, he must sometimes experience a longing, a desire to see some young red-blooded Torrey or Gipsy Smith spring from the mediocrity before him and there, in burning words and sentences, pour forth anode the spirit of Hope and Love and Life, instilling his own earnestness and enthusiasm into the stolid minded audience and imbuing them with a desire to help, to go out into the world, even their own little world, and bring in the fallen, the indifferent, and the scoffer.

A great deal has been said of the rural clergyman; how he must enter into the social and industrial life of his flock as well as being the spiritual adviser. This would not necessarily imply his toiling in the fields or conducting a miniature dairy farm on his lot, but rather to cultivate a genuine interest in the noble profession practised around him. The poor farmer is not one who looks down upon the laborer in the field or entertains ill-concealed contempt for farm workers in general. For whatever the faults of a congregation may be, a pastor who assumes an attitude of superiority or aloofness is not deserving of sympathy.

### LEAD A HAND

To him is given the privilege of being the guiding hand of the community, the man at the helm, and with ordinary response from his parishioners he can accomplish much, but when seas are rough and gales threa-

ten to wrench the tiller from his grasp he needs help. Then it is that the young man on whom Sabbath School and home teaching have not been lost—who possesses something of the fire that made famous the names of General Booth, of Moody and Sankey and Alexander—can step up saying "Here am I!"

"I'm proud to live in the service of the Lord.

And I'm bound to die in His army." Where, then, are the young men filled with enthusiasm, with love of their fellow-beings, who can put aside personal pleasures and range themselves by the side of the lone man in the pulpit? Duty is strength; strength to open new vistas for work, to infuse new ideas, new life into every man; to change a preoccupied, apathetic congregation not into bigoted, self-righteous "unco guides," but to a live brigade of broad-minded, worthy followers of the Man of Galilee.—Nephew Frank.

### Homesick

The city 's all so different, mother, not a soul I see Has any thought or smile or word, or even cares for me; Their voices are all silent, mother—don't know how to greet a body used to meet! Like all our good old naybours that Their faces are so different, mother, not a smile or grin, An' nary a one to peer at you an' ask a body in; It's nothin' like the country, mother—things are luit so high They shut out every breath of air an' every patch of sky!

It's noisy—O, so noisy—mother, yet There ain't a tree-load singin' nor a cowbell anywhere; There ain't no fields nor meadows, nuther, where a boy can be An' see you 'round the springhouse like I allus used to see, An' hear your voice a-singin', mother, heard sweetly 'erost; I reckon in the city that your singin' would get lost. Or wasted on the people, mother, 'cause they live alone, And never know the beauty of a simple, homely song.

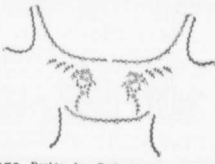
There ain't no chimney corner, mother, where a boy can go An' watch the kettle boilin' up an' hear it singin' low. Of all the little fancies, mother, that a boy can see, Of all the things he'd like to do an' all he'd like to be—The fascinatin' pitchers, mother, in the risin' steam, Laid out in all the glory of his boyhood's widest dream; There's nary a one brings comfort, mother, as you brought to me, No arms t' reach around me an' to give me sympathy.

The city 's all so different, mother, yet they say that I Will mebbe get the knack of it an' like it himself; An' that's what I'm afraid of, mother, 'frad that afterwile I'll be like folks around me here, who never speak nor smile—Afraid I'll be forgetful, mother, of my boyhood's spell, Of naybours' folks an' places that I used t' love so well; I'm afraid I'll get heedful, mother, when I get the knack, An' come t' think it over, don't you think I'd best come back? —John D. Wells in the Buffalo News.

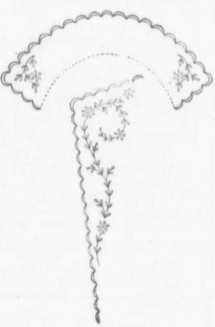
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