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FARM AND DAIRY

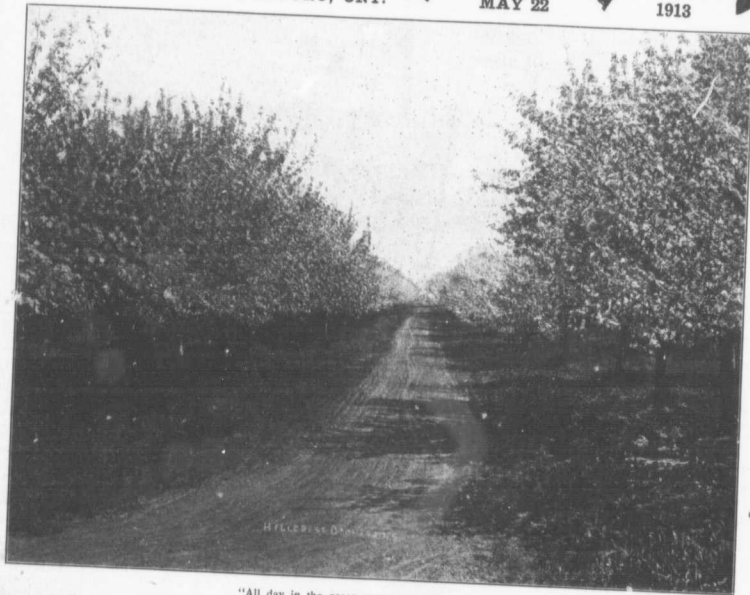
... Contents and Job Order

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 22

1913



"All day in the green sunny orchard,
When May was a marvel of bloom,
I followed the busy bee lovers
Down paths that were sweet with perfume."

—Margaret E. Sangster.

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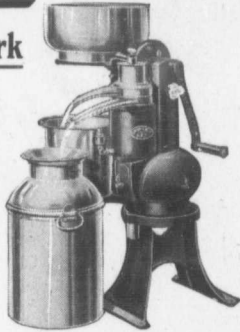
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A "Law" or a "Theory"
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have been watching Farm and Dairy closely these last few weeks expecting to see an answer to the "law" of production advanced by Dr. J. W. Spillman at the Chicago Conference, attended by your editor. In case some of the readers of Farm and Dairy have forgotten Dr. Spillman's contention, I will briefly review it. Dr. Spillman claimed that cooperation would benefit the producer in the long run as the higher prices that the cooperating producers would receive would induce other farmers to go into the same line of production, prices would be forced down and the consumer would receive the whole benefit. He illustrated his contention in this way:

Suppose that the Texas producers of garden truck were to organize and practically double their profits on the truck sent to the Chicago market. Other farmers in Texas, seeing the good things their brethren were getting through cooperation, would themselves go in for garden truck, production would immediately increase, glutton markets would follow, and Chicago consumers would buy at their own price. Consequently, the grower would not get any more from his crops than before there was any cooperation whatever. This may be a real nice theory, but it is not a law.

EXPERIENCE VERSUS THEORY
We farmers out here in British Columbia have had some experience with the ultimate effects of cooperation on the producer and we regard our experiences as of more value than Dr. Spillman's theorizing. Take the case of our orchard lands. When farmers first came to the Okanagan Valley there was the bare land there worth practically nothing. Down by the side of the Rockies was the great prairie market waiting for fruit. The land was cleared, orchards planted, and in due time the crops marketed. The profits were enormous. Cooperative societies were formed and the profits became greater still. Now if Dr. Spillman's reasoning is correct every other farmer in British Columbia who has land suitable to orcharding would immediately rush into this line of agriculture, production would increase enormously, prices would go down, the consumer would get all of the benefit and the farmer would get no better off than he was before our cooperative societies were formed.

It is true that returns that the fruit growers are getting are not much greater, if indeed they are as great, as they received when each man marketed his own produce. So far Dr. Spillman's theory is working well. The prices, however, are not lower than they were before and consumers are not not deriving any benefit. Something wrong with the doctor's law. Something else has happened that the doctor did not consider at all. Land in the Okanagan Valley that was worth nothing when the first settlers arrived is now worth hundreds of dollars an acre. Even bare stump land without a tree on it will be worth \$100 to \$200 an acre. Hence the farmer who goes into that valley, buys land or bearing orchard and starts into fruit growing, will have the greater part of his returns eaten up in interest on his investment.

The same thing has happened around Vancouver. Prices for dairy products, particularly fresh milk and cream, are, I believe, higher in Vancouver than in any other part of Canada. What a grand chance for dairy men living near the city to make a fortune out of dairy products. Some of them may have done so years ago, but they do not now. Bare stump land is valued from \$100 a acre up and good improved farms within easy hauling distance of the city are valued at hundreds of dollars an acre. Here

again the price of land has risen to absorb all of the advantage afforded the farmer by the extra good market. Increasing prices of farm land, due to the formation of cooperative societies or proximity of big markets may be alright for the first holders of the land, but these high values are regular millstones around the neck of all succeeding generations who must pay interest on these high values. I know whereof I speak for I am trying to farm on land in which I invested heavily.

It strikes me that Dr. Spillman is a perplexed philosopher. No body of farmers need to be deterred from organizing in cooperative societies through the fear that the consumers will get all the benefit because Dr. Spillman said so. I believe that all of the benefit will be represented in increasing value of land.—John Carter, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

A City Opinion

"Consumer," Montreal, Que.
Although I do not always look with interest for the copies of Farm and Dairy that come into our office, I was particularly interested in an article in a recent issue written by an editor of Farm and Dairy, reporting an address of Dr. J. W. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the question of cooperation. In the article in question Dr. Spillman claimed that all of the benefits of cooperation accrue to the consumers, as large profits to the producer would lead to greatly increased consumption, glutted markets and hence lower prices at the city end. I am a consumer, have always lived in the city, and hence know something of how lower prices affect the average city working man, and if my observations are correct, Dr. Spillman must be wrong.

In the first place, most of the working people of Montreal live in tenements or rented houses. If all of the producers supplying Montreal with farm produce were to organize, produce more and glut our markets, prices would decline but the consumer ultimately would not get the benefit. The living would become cheaper in Montreal so far as the immediate effect of that would be an increase in land values. Rents would advance and all the city would have an out bill for meats, groceries, green stuff, etc. would be eaten up in the increased rent. Hence it is the city landholder and not the city consumer who would benefit through the increased production mentioned by Dr. Spillman.

I do not know much about the country, but it seems to me that the effect there would be somewhat similar. Land values would advance through increased profits due to cooperation, and the country landholder and the city landholder would ultimately get all of the benefit. I would like to know what Dr. Spillman thinks of my theory. I have not a sufficient high opinion of my "theory" to call it a "law," but I almost believe that it is.

How Stable Lightings?
Window glass is not dangerous in itself, especially, but from the small amount used even by many of our best dairymen, one would think that it is both dangerous and expensive. One of the men, that of R. Ness' stock, has about one-half of the linear wall length devoted to window glass. Consequently Mr. Ness' stable is as light as out of doors. Mr. Ness' one reason for this is that the light is the only germ killer we can get for nothing, so we might as well have it. We would suggest that a few very large windows are preferable to many small ones, and that these be placed near the ceiling rather than half way up.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Pertinent remark

HOW many of you made by a dough with ing in from working into the earth also slips in? We jacket and boiled while we cracked

Well, how many ly say that we have to milk without war on a hot summer night hauling out manure really think of it as operation, unless far excepted, from which go to milking with smoothing the rough

TWO CONSUMERS
In considering the milk for city trade in the market and from the producing end, all of our large cities two classes to which there is the man who pay any price for a and the man to whom peddled loaves larger received.

Even admitting the necessity of supply requirements we have in supplying milk to the life fluid to the ch must, of course, get ducts to enable our ch be able to do this and

What is needed? Institutions as incorporated by the City of Toronto of proper milk roads fluid drawn from sensib clean, healthy milk under sanitary surround and kept cool while of easy, and is if the prod

HEALTHY

No one, I take it, will from a diseased animal or did not know where

"Mr. Dunn is one of our as he teaches. On his out in Farm and Dairy's Inter action by the way, one taken to produce clean milk article. When last we heard his best was from \$5 to \$10 received six cents a quartation written by Mr. G. Qu the raise of the Price Farm

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Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1913

No. 21

THE PRODUCTION OF MILK FOR THE CITY TRADE *

R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont.

Pertinent remarks by a Milk Shipper who is himself shipping high class milk and getting a first class price for it. How Milk, a human food, should be handled.

HOW many of us would eat a cake or bread made by a woman who would mix the dough with her unwashed hands after coming in from working common barn yard manure into the earth she would go to plant her geranium slips in? We would ask for potatoes in the jacket and boiled eggs, and hold our head away while we cracked the eggs. Isn't that so?

Well, how many of us can honestly say that we have never started to milk without washing our hands on a hot summer night after a day hauling out manure. When you really think of it there is no farm operation, unless family prayers be excepted, from which a man can go to milking without at least smoothing the rough off.

TWO CONSUMING CLASSES

In considering the production of milk for city trade I will begin at the market and from there work to the producing end. The market in all of our large cities has at least two classes to which we cater. There is the man who is willing to pay any price for a good article and the man to whom the dollar expended looms larger than the value received.

Even admitting the presence of these classes and the necessity of supplying both of them with their requirements we have to realize, as farmers, that in supplying milk to the city we are supplying the life fluid to the children of our country. We must, of course, get all we can out of our products to enable our children to live but we should be able to do this and still give a good article.

What is needed? I look up the new regulations as incorporated in the last By-law passed by the City of Toronto and find that a definition of proper milk reads something like this: The fluid drawn from sensibly handled, healthy cows by clean, healthy milkers into clean receptacles, under sanitary surroundings and properly cooled and kept cool while on the farm. That sounds easy, and is if the producer only thought so.

HEALTHY COWS

No one, I take it, would eat a piece of meat from a diseased animal unless they were starving or did not know whereof they ate. Much more

then should I, as a milk producer, know that my cows are healthy. Milk is but modified blood and can contain all the necessary disease germs to cause an epidemic at any time if it is placed where contagious bacteria are. Therefore for my own sake, if not from fairness to others, I have my cows tested for tuberculosis. I look with suspicion at any cow showing signs of ill-health until



A Part of the Summer Class in Beekeeping at the Guelph Agricultural College
It takes some nerve when you haven't had them that close before.

I know what is the matter. Cows giving curdy milk are in an unhealthy state but often such milk is received in the city.

Cows fed intelligently should not have any ill effects from their feed exhibited in their milk. But where the water supply is bad, then infection of the milk is sure to take place. Water from wells that ever become contaminated from leakage or seepage from privies should never be given milk cows.

WHAT ONE HAIR WILL DO

For the comfort of the cows, as well as the cleanness of the milk, all cows supplying milk for human consumption, whether direct as milk or indirectly as cheese or butter, should have the udder and at least the right flank and belly clipped with a horse clipper. One hair off the cow will do more harm in the milk than will an equal sized portion of pure manure. The idea doesn't sound well but it is true. The hair carries all sorts of live bacteria into the milk which immediately become active and start multiplying very rapidly.

It is quite possible for a good healthy "bug" or germ to have 100,000 grandchildren in half an hour. Seems as if that were "going some" but it is quite true. If this is the case isn't it a good thing then to wipe off the cow's udder with a damp cloth (which, it might be suggested, should be cleaned once in a while anyway). If this mild

precaution is taken it would help much to produce a better class of milk.

THE MILKERS

The clothes of the milker suggest, perhaps, a thought. Would you like to make the porridge in the clothes you go to milk in? You may change, but if you do, you are the exception among those that supply milk to the city. An apron coming up on the breast divided at the crotch with a piece going down each leg with a strap of the same material going around the legs is easily and cheaply made, easily kept clean and adds greatly to the possibility of clean milk production.

THE UTENSILS

Then last but not most important is the method of milking. How many times have you seen a milker moistening his or her hands with milk. Then soon we see dark streams of dirty milk trickle over the fingers going, drop, drop, drop, into the milk to disgust the onlooker with milk for all time to come. A little carbolized vaseline kept in the stable and a small portion rubbed on the hands is sufficient lubrication if you do have to have it.

To clean milk dishes it is necessary to first rinse in cold water, then wash and scrub in a mixture of water and some soda or cleansing solution, no soap and then, last, to rinse out with clean boiling water or steam. No other way will or can keep milk utensils clean. That assertion sound dogmatic but it is separate and distinct steps absolutely necessary.

The milk dishes should be kept outside too where the fresh air, sun, or even rain can purify them. I will suggest that a clean rack away from the manure yard is preferable to a dirty board or old box therein. Speaking of utensils it might be a good turn to the milk producer to mention the sterilic milk pail. This pail is almost entirely covered. Where the opening occurs two rings are fitted that hold a couple of layers of cheese cloth that strains all the milk as it falls from the teat, and also prevents particles of dirt from falling into the pail from the cow's side or udder.

THE STABROUNINGS

Floors of all stables should be of concrete or cement. Any broken or rotten place in a wooden floor is of a surily a breeding place for disease. It does not need a high order of intelligence to see that any one who allows such conditions to exist is standing in the way of his own chance of salvation. We all know what he thinks or says inwardly whenever he has to clean the stable, which in his case is pretty seldom.

Are not the ways of nature wonderful; and what ardent nature students some men are. When we go into their barns the most prominent feature we see is the handsome collection of cobwebs
(Continued on page 18)

*Mr. Gunn is one of our dairy farmers who practices as he preaches. On his Ontario county farm, a winner in Farm and Dairy's International Prize Farms Competition by the way, one will find all the precautions taken to produce clean milk that are mentioned in this article. When last we heard from Mr. Gunn he was receiving six cents a quart, wholesale for his milk. His herd varies from 75 to 85 cows. This is one of the articles written by Mr. Gunn as required of him by the rules of the Prize Farms Competition.

Practical Horse Talk

M. T. McKay, Alberta

There has been always something fascinating to me about buying, training and even working with horses. I have studied and handled them all my life, as a farmer in Nova Scotia, a coachman in New England, express driver in New York city, and again a farmer on the prairies of Alberta, and yet I am learning something new about "man's best friend" every day.

I remember a beautiful Clydesdale horse we had for a number of years on the farm down East; one of the best and most faithful animals at times that ever pulled a trace, but he had a habit, once in a while, of getting balky, perhaps on account of former bad driving or abuse, which are the causes of balkiness in a good many cases. This horse seemed to get up "cranky" some mornings, just as a good many people do. When he was in this mood the points of his ears would almost touch each other, and this was the signal for trouble. The remedy was to hitch him up and keep puttering around the wagon, sometimes offering his mate a handful of oats. This would take his mind off his sulky mood. He seemed almost to court punishment at such times, and not to let on that you noticed him, was the sure cure. After a few minutes he would start off and be all right for a long time.

JUST WOULDN'T HAUL

Some time ago I traded for a pair of horses that were so balky at times they would not haul the empty wagon home for their owner. I knew all about this when trading and took a chance on reforming them. They were each different in disposition. One was as crafty as a fox and would not stand a bad driver; the other was a willing worker but had been abused. This is how I cured them: I was kind to them; drove them around several times with the empty wagon, then I put on a very light load, then I loaded them up gradually and after a time I had their confidence. I used them for two years and a better team I never owned.

I find that a few horses are born with a balky streak the same as others are kickers, but the majority of balking and kicking horses are driven to it by bad drivers, overloads and abuse. A driver that doesn't know his business, in nine cases out of ten, starts to abuse and lick his horses when they get stuck with a load. A good teamster knows when a team has done its best, when in a bad place. Instead of abusing the horses he goes the very opposite, petting and encouraging them. It is wonderful how a little judgment will get a load out of a bad place. Sometimes, if you wait awhile, another team will happen along and help out, at other times digging in front of the wheels or removing part of the load may be necessary, but don't ever let your temper allow you to abuse your team.

A FAIR COMPARISON

I find that a great many horses are ruined physically by bad stabling, no light, no ventilation, foul odors. How would you like to spend night or day where you keep your horse? Think it over. Give light, good ventilation, but no draughts and a clean stable. Water him often on hot days. It will put dollars in your pockets if you give this a thought, and you will feel more happy if your horse is comfortable. He will do more work, too.

Let him roll every day. I believe more in this than currying and brushing. The latter are all right but I think rolling is more beneficial. Don't keep your horses tied up day after day in the stable. I have had thirty years' experience, have owned over 800 head, have never lost a horse and

had very few sick ones. Perhaps I was lucky, but I know the above ideas will help you as they have me. Give the noble horse a show. It pays. It's logic. It's common-sense.

Cooperation the Great Stimulator

Andrew Forrester, Norfolk Co., Ont.
"Norfolk county! Oh yes, that's the great



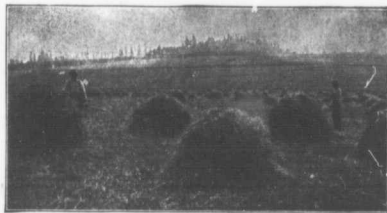
An Operation Now Almost Completed—Drilling in Seed

Farmers can congratulate one another on the fine seeding weather afforded them by old Mother Nature. Seeding operations have been quite generally completed in southern counties and the crops off to a good start. We can now only wait and hope.

apple county." Some such exclamation as this seems to come naturally to people when I mention that I am from Norfolk county. They did not say things like that a few years ago. Wherein is the difference? I believe the explanation is embodied in one word, Cooperation.

Cooperation has placed our county on the map. Cooperation has made Norfolk the banner apple county of Ontario. Cooperation has interested more of our citizens in better orchard methods in five years than ordinary educational movements have done in 105 years. It is because it has put dollars and cents into our pockets.

We have secured such grand results through the cooperative selling of our apples that some of us are becoming students of cooperation. As we study the history of agricultural progress throughout the world, we find that our experience is not something brand new as we were once in-



"Alfalfa Keeps One Always on the Move"

That's the way an experienced alfalfa grower expressed it recently. Before many weeks have passed now the first crop of alfalfa will be ready for the mower. The second follows quickly and perhaps a third. Three hayings instead of one; and good paying crops every time. Is it any wonder that crops such as this are becoming more common all the time.—Cuts courtesy I. H. C. Service Bureau.

clined to think. We find that wherever cooperation has been tried, it is a great stimulator to progress. Cooperative societies in Denmark for instance, came before the wonderful development of the dairy industry in that country. The California fruit exchange explains to a large extent the progress made by the citrus fruit industry of California. And so I might enumerate the cases where cooperation has been the basis of improvement. I believe that the unselfish man who would like to give his district a good boost and so promote improvement, can do nothing better than start a cooperative society, whether the society deals in apples, eggs or butter. I know, for Norfolk county has done it.

Automobiles and Road Maintenance

By an Irate Tax Payer, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The remarks of Mr. McCurdy, of Hastings county, in connection with the damage that automobiles are doing to our public highways, in Farm and Dairy, May 8, touched a very sore spot with me. A couple of years ago, I member, the Canadian National Exhibition Association of Toronto allowed the use of their racing park for automobile races. The races only lasted a couple of days, but so serious was the damage to the track that Manager Orr declared that never again would the automobiles be allowed on the Exhibition race track. That is, a track that had worn well under horse racing for many years was ruined in just two days under automobile traffic.

The track at Toronto is constructed similarly to the better class of our highways throughout the province, and the damage that the automobiles did to that track is being duplicated every place there is a good stretch of roads in this country. Three years ago there was a good stretch of six miles of road built in our own county of Wentworth. To-day that road is in miserably poor shape. How the automobile owners in the surrounding towns did malign us farmers for our unprogressiveness for not keeping our roads in good shape. We have found out, however, that as soon as we do construct a good road that the automobile owner tears it to pieces and we now prefer to remain unprogressive.

Like Mr. McCurdy I believe that the automobile owners should pay for the damage that they do. Mr. McCurdy suggested a tax of \$40 on every automobile. I would go at it a little differently. The damage a car does depends very much on its weight and the speed that it is driven. If a man buys a car capable of going 50 miles an hour it is a pretty sure sign that he intends to go at that speed some time or another. Accordingly I would levy a tax of \$50 each on the owners of small automobiles and increase the tax in proportion to the horse power and weight of the automobile. This tax should be collected by provincial authorities and distributed among the counties for road maintenance. What do other Farm and Dairy readers think of this plan?

Would Buy a Bull

Hiram Smith before a Missouri institute was once asked—"What would you buy if going into the dairy business?" He replied—"A bull."

When Hiram made the above remark he was not simply perpetrating an "Irish bull." He was talking pretty sound sense. There are some people who are ready to spend good sized amounts to secure heavy milking cows. We have no quarrel with that. But, after all, the way to go into good dairy stock, and to stay in, is to buy a good, carefully selected dairy bull, one whose maternal ancestry has been of the deep milking kind.

To question whether or not it will pay to use a good dairy sire on a good dairy farm in a good dairy district, for fear that there will not be so much money made from the steers, is equivalent to the case of the doctor who bought a heavy Percheron for use in his carriage, because he feared that a light horse might not sell so well when he was through with him.

When a man goes in for dairying in earnest, there is no doubt about the need for a bull that will get him good milking heifers. There is not a single dairy centre in the world that has risen to any degree of importance that built up its success without the aid of good dairy sires. And yet our breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle, almost without exception, have difficulty in selling their bull.

R. H. H. "Corn is Xing saying and in More tons of f of corn than p there is a reaso should be on ev an abundance i well cleaned i After getting curing it is s nourishment is That is, it is a q people, but it is to me. I do not after having seve experience with the only practical corn. Of course make a specialty of it may be necessary corn. Even then I pay to put the but the select ears. This can be done is shocked for seve is true that corn will keep in fairlity until time to Ch freeing out and blic shocks as well as t nice, crops, turkeys but woody fibre. T couraging than havi the ice or frozen gorn."

MISTAKE The silo has got n through farmers being corn into the silo. C in a green state, an cases not nearly matu ensilage that derange stock rather than nic that stock thrive upon for quality rather th prevalent. It is most make sure that the der one is sowing wil that conditions in one healty; 75 lbs. of well silage is easily worth green immature stuff w only in the milk stage, the lateness of the other cause my corn di I would prefer to chan frosted rather than put silo too soft. Corn sho as maturo before cutti silo as for shocking fo say quality rather th every time; but the t combined very nicely.

I have often heard m would like to have a o could afford it. They ar men who can't afford to know of anything that man up the hill faster th corn is just as sweet and in November. To the ne "Don't build a silo too would rather have two silo feed feeding, and a nine o feeding than have one la

One difficulty in the wa farm help that we cannot is this. Many dairy farm under the hardest conditi

Corn and My Silo

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"Corn is King!" This is an old and familiar saying and in it there is a good deal of truth. More tons of feed can be grown from an acre of corn than perhaps with any other crop. Where there is a reasonably good acreage sown (which should be on every farm) there is almost always an abundance of winter feed assured; and a field well cleaned if the corn gets proper care.

After getting the crop, the proper way of securing it so as to retain the greatest amount of nourishment is the next question. That is, it is a question to many people, but it is not a question to me. I do not hesitate to say, after having several years of experience with the silo, that it is the only practical way of saving corn. Of course, where men make a specialty of growing seed, it may be necessary to stook their corn. Even then I believe it will pay to put the fodder and all but the select ears, into the silo. This can be done after the corn is shocked for several weeks. It is true that corn well shocked will keep in fairly good condition until about Christmas, after which time the drying out and freeing out and blowing down of shocks as well as the ravages of mice, crows, turkeys, etc., leave little else to feed but woody fibre. Then again, what is more discouraging than having to chop corn stooks out of the ice or frozen ground.

MISTAKES MANY MAKE

The silo has got many a 'back eye' in the past through farmers being over anxious to get their corn into the silo. Consequently it has been siloed in a green state, untouched by frost and in many cases not nearly mature. The result is "pickled" ensilage that deranges the system and scours the stock rather than nice, sweet, palatable ensilage that stock thrive upon. The tendency to sow corn for quantity rather than quality is altogether too prevalent. It is most important to make sure that the variety of corn that one is sowing will mature under conditions in one's immediate locality; 75 lbs. of well matured ensilage is easily worth 100 lbs. of green immature stuff with its grain only in the milk stage. If through the lateness of the season or any other cause my corn didn't mature, I would prefer to chance it getting frosted rather than put it into the silo too soft. Corn should be just as mature before cutting for the silo as for shocking or husking. I say quality rather than quantity every time; but the two can be combined very nicely.

I have often heard men say they would like to have a silo if they could afford it. They are the very men who can't afford to be without them. I don't know of anything that will help the struggling man up the hill faster than the silo, as with it his corn is just as sweet and palatable in June as it is in November. To the new beginner I would say, "Don't build a silo too large in diameter." I would rather have two silos; a 12-foot one for winter feeding, and a nine or 10-foot one for summer feeding than have one larger one.

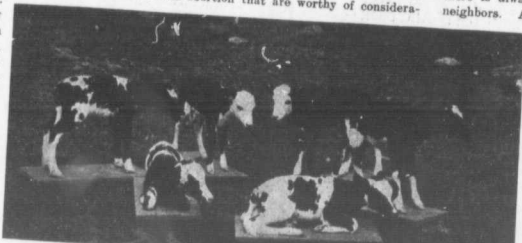
One difficulty in the way of securing competent farm help that we cannot overcome very quickly is this. Many dairy farmers are producing milk under the hardest conditions possible. The aver-

age production of their cows is so low that many of them are really selling milk for less than it costs them to produce. If the farmer will allow himself ordinary wages for his time and average prices for the feed consumed by the cow, he has little left with which to pay the hired men.—Wallace H. Mason, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Infectious Abortion Tests

M. H. Reynolds, V. S.

We now have available at least three tests for infectious abortion that are worthy of considera-



Did You Ever Hear of Anything Like This?—Six Calves at One Time

A cow owned by Mr. Thos. Williams, of Weld, Maine, has recently established a world's record, not for milk production, but for calf production, she having six at one time. The calves were born dead but the cow, according to the *De Laval Monthly*, to whom we are indebted for this cut, is alive and healthy. The calves may be here seen mounted for exhibition.

tion. Two of these require laboratory equipment and an expert laboratory worker. The third is called the abortin test, and is very much like an ordinary tuberculin test.

Statements of those who have had actual experience with the abortin test, are quite conflicting. At the best, it must be considered as still on trial, with a possibility of some usefulness, even though it may not prove to have such general utility as the tuberculin test.

The two laboratory tests, particularly the one known as the complement fixation test, appear to be quite accurate when carefully made, but they have limitations. In other words, these tests tell



The Busy Season Near. Scene in a New England Market Garden

us whether an animal has ever been infected with abortion germs, but give no information as to whether the animal ever has aborted or ever will. It is easily possible for an animal to be infected and possibly infectious to other stock without ever aborting, or she may be infected and abort once or twice, and become an immune, but still likely to spread the disease.

In either case, the laboratory tests would give the same positive reaction. It seems probable that they will have a fair range of usefulness and we may expect them to give fairly accurate information as to the presence and location of infection in the herd.

The Growth and Care of Strawberries
S. Waterman, Peterboro Co., Ont.

To be able to serve up a dish of excellent strawberries or to make a strawberry shortcake without buying the fruit is something that every farmer's wife would appreciate. The season of this delicious fruit starts in June and extends into July, lasting about four weeks. With a little trouble a farmer can have his supply for home use and plenty over. In case he has more than he needs there is always a demand for them among his neighbors. According to my observations there are very few farmers who grow strawberries.

The best kind of soil for this fruit is sandy loam, rich and friable. On clay loam they give good yields but come later. On heavy clay they do not do well. In case the soil is too heavy a couple of loads of sand and some well rotted manure mixed with it, make a very satisfactory bed. The soil should be well drained, either naturally or artificially, and on no account have surface water standing on it.

Preferably the bed should be where the snow covers it well or it may be protected by straw or horse manure in winter applied three to four inches deep in the fall after the ground is frozen. The ground, previous to planting, should be well worked. Root or garden land, will ensure its being free from weeds and it will be in a good state of tilth. If the plants are obtained from a distant point they should be "heeled" in sand until time for planting. If starting a new bed it is better to use plants from the old bed than to buy new ones, as one then knows what he is planting.

SYSTEM OF PLANTING

As to planting, the two general methods are:—(1) The matted row; that is, allowing the plants to grow as thickly as they wish in rows 30 inches apart: the objection is that they have not room and do not produce good fruit. (2) Planted in rows, 18 inches apart, rows 30 inches apart. There is too much unproductive land in this case. The best method, although it is practiced very little, is to plant at each corner of a 12 inch square. Under this method we get a maximum yield from the land; the plants are not crowded; the fruit gets the full benefit of the sun; there is plenty of room for picking and the result will be a crop of large, finely formed and colored fruit.

No runners are allowed at all in this method so that all the strength of the plant goes to the production of fruit. There is plenty of food for each plant and no waste space, which is important. The excellent repay the owner for the time taken to look after the runners. In planting one point must be watched, and that is to have the crown just level with the ground and the soil packed firmly around the roots. I often wondered why my plants died soon after planting, and as I found out by experimenting, this was the cause. Only two or three leaves are left on each plant.

A CHOICE OF VARIETIES

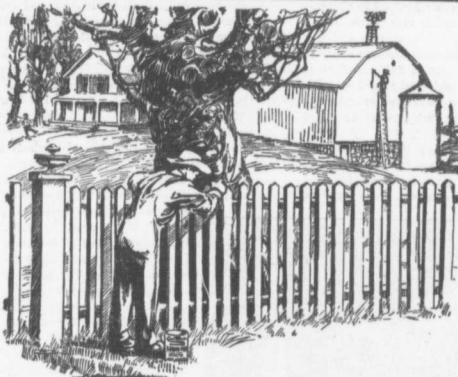
The best varieties for farm use are: Bodderwood, Splendid, Parson's Beauty and Williams. These varieties have all perfect flowers and do

(Continued on page 17)



Now—your own railroad system! The "light and right" Ford gives it to you at small cost! And back of the car stands a financial responsibility—and service—what any railroad might envy. Don't side-track that "urge." Get your Ford today.

Our factories have produced more than a quarter of a million Model T's. Prices: Runabout, \$675, Touring Car, \$750, Town Car, \$1,000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. For particulars get "Ford Times"—an interesting automobile magazine. It's free—from Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.



Fenced Against Trespass— Why Not Against Decay?

When you put up a fence it is to bar intruders who might injure or destroy your property. Why not give it the same protection against its worst enemy—weather?

Low Brothers
HIGH STANDARD
LIQUID PAINTS

will guard your property against every danger from hot sun—driving rains—snow or frost.

As superior in efficiency to hand-mixed "home-made" paint as a "Cockshutt gang" is to an old one-blade plow. Machine-made, ready for instant use. Easy to put on, hard to wear off, gives best results at least cost.

Send for one of these Valuable Books Free—
Homes Attractive And How To Make Them; Guide To Farm Painting.

Low Brothers Limited 269 Spadina Ave., Toronto

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A SOLUTION SUGGESTED TO OUR FARMERS' GREATEST PROBLEM

Something Worthy of Much Study on the Part of Every Man Who Reads Farm and Dairy. Suggestions Advanced by Mr. Edward Dreier, who formerly conducted a Department in these Columns under the Heading "Selling"

I have been noticing in many of the farm papers lately talks on marketing and on producing for the market. There is a great deal of talk one way and another about the middleman—takes both for and against him. Farmers have been asked for the solution of this problem of marketing. The agricultural colleges have been asked. The answers are varied.

The entire solution lies in one word—Salesmanship.

When farmers are taught to sell, they will know how to market and what to market, and until such time that the Agricultural Colleges add this one great branch to their course, the farmer will market as he is marketing to-day.

To-day the farmer is taught to produce, to manufacture, but everyone knows that the manufacturing end of the business is the smallest end. When it comes to marketing—expert salesmen, managers of sales, and advertising men must be secured.

The success of the business then depends on the article manufactured and the quality of the sales and advertising force.

A farm is a manufacturing plant. It manufactures live stock, grains and produce. The quality of the products manufactured depend on the plants, and on the manager or farmer. The success of the farm depends entirely on the farmer who must be manufacturer, advertising man and sales manager.

In a manufacturing business there are men in the shop who are experts in making the products. They get good pay. If sent out to market the goods, they would not be able to sell their wares. Kind you know all about the value of the goods, know what they are made of, etc., but they do not know the markets, nor can they talk sales to the prospective buyer. So for the success of the business experts must be employed who know how to sell. These men get many times the pay the shop men get, just because they find the market and make the sales which keep the men in the shop at work.

The farmer cannot hire advertising men or salesmen, so must do all his own work. The average farmer does not know how to sell or to market his goods. He is a shrewd buyer, but does not seem to grasp the selling game very well. He cannot meet the city buyer in the market, and give him the satisfaction a salesman would.

Not long ago I was in the market at Toronto. A friend went there to buy meat for Sunday dinner, I, as a spectator, watched and listened to all that was said. One farmer had a crate of pigeons. He wanted 50c a pair. They were in a dirty crate and their feathers were dirty. No sale was made. A woman had about fifty chickens on a counter. They looked as though they had been killed with a club and then thrown into a vat of hot water, and the feathers taken off with one swipe. They were only half picked, dirty and bloody. I.

This article is from last week's issue of the Family Herald. We reprint it in Farm and Dairy, since it bears so decidedly on the subject advanced edited by me in Farm and Dairy, nearly a year ago, this "Salesmanship and Advertising" is our Agricultural College. Mr. Dreier is an efficient salesman, and is connected with the Metropolitan Sales and Advertising Co., at Preston, Ont., as Sales and Advertising Manager. We invite discussion in the columns of Farm and Dairy on this great subject of salesmanship and on the suggestions as advanced by Mr. Dreier.

would not have offered one to my dog. Another man had two hogs. Clotted blood was in one of them, and they were dirty. Others had vegetables on which the soil still remained. Then we got around to the places where selling was a business, and we bought a leg lamb, had it fixed up, and went away happy.

Now, supposing the first man had had a clean coop—all painted white with clean oil cloth or sawdust on the floor, a basin with clean water where the birds could wash themselves, don't you reckon he would have made a sale. You know he would.

And the woman with the chickens. If she had had those birds clean and all trussed up ready to fit in a box or wrap up in a piece of paper, and if they had been given good care, and were plump and inviting, would she have made more sales? She would have.

And if the man with the hog, had the meat cut up in roasts, steaks, chops, etc., and if the woman with the vegetables had had them clean in neat cartons for delivery, I am sure you will agree with me that the chances for sales would have been greater.

Toronto isn't the only market where this kind of marketing is going on. Almost every market has the same trouble.

PUBLICITY COUNTS

Looking through the poultry journals we see ads. of eggs for setting prices range from \$1 to \$25 a setting. I believe that many times you can get eggs from \$1 to \$5 a pair, which are equal to those that cost \$25. The man with the \$25 eggs believes in his stock. He gets price and he makes sales. His eggs are good, and he has a low cost of stock but he knows how to sell and where to find his market. He gets his price.

Knowing how to sell will make a farmer produce better goods. He will realize that the well kept fowl will sell better than the fowl raised back of the barn in the manure pile. He will realize that he can sell his fowls for different purposes, baking, frying, boiling and broiling, and each one must be a different kind.

As the farmer becomes better versed in the ways of selling he will find a larger and more profitable market. His cost of selling will be lessened. As he meets his market he will know the tastes of his customers, and will find new ways in which to pack and supply his products. He will be imbued with the spirit of progressiveness. He will raise better products and he will enjoy his work.

Teaching the farmer to sell will make better farmers. Making better farmers will make better children, and making better children will make a better nation.

We are all salesmen. Some of us sell our services. Others have a commodity of a material nature. We serve someone, whether it be ourselves or someone else. Our success depends altogether on how we sell and service is salesmanship. So let us hope that the eyes of the agricultural colleges and the Government will be opened to the great need of teaching the farmer the ways and means of salesmanship—not some year or the year after, but right now.

Alfalfa seeded with oats has returned out two-thirds as good as the seeded with barley.—Prof. C. S. Zavis, O. A. C., Guelph.

THE legislation on bacteria, which was introduced by the Ontario just closed, may be fairly quietly progressive. The balance of a sweeping increase in the number of bacteria have been made for work under the direction of the Department.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURE The new dining hall announced last year. The balance of the appropriations for the College for largely by increase. The staff of the Department of Agriculture has been increased. The appointment of Mr. T. D. DePoma. This increase will enable that Department more attention to the bacteria for the investigation of seed and for research.

LIVE STOCK NEWS Additional appropriations for Live Stock Branch proposed.

Expenditures in

Civil Government	.....
Ontario Agriculture	.....
Ontario Veterinary	.....
Agricultural Societies	.....
Live Stock	.....
Institutes	.....
Dairy Branch	.....
Fruit Branch	.....
Statistics Branch	.....
District Representatives	.....
Farm Forestry	.....
Demonstration Farms	.....
Immigration	.....
Miscellaneous	.....

Capital expenditure

Stationary inspection under the Ontario Provincial Entomology Act. The fact that the legislation is under discussion for the announcements in the agricultural journals in every local paper that provides there were quite a number who complained, after they had been completed, that they know anything about the matter or about the inspection.

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AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO FOR 1912

THE legislation effecting agricultural... which was enacted at the just closed, may be fairly described as "quietly progressive."

stock under consideration, and alleged that they had received San Jose scale... on the verge of passing a regulation...

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE The new dining hall, which was announced last year, will be erected. The balance of the increased appropriations for the College is accounted for largely by increases in salaries.

DAIRY WORK Dairy work figured in legislation as well as in receiving the usual appropriations. The revision of the Act respecting the manufacture of dairy products...

LIVE STOCK BRANCH Additional appropriations in the Live Stock Branch provide for supplies...

Expenditures in Aid of Ontario Agriculture, 1912 and 1913

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1912, 1913. Rows include Civil Government, Ontario Agricultural College, Agricultural Societies, Live Stock, Institutes, Dairy Branch, Fruit Branch, Statistics Branch, Districts Representatives, Farm Forestry, Demonstration Farm, Immigration, Miscellaneous, and Capital expenditure.

tranship milk and cream or in forms other than cheese and butter, and it was thought advisable to make the change apply to these as well.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES The work of the Institutes Branch with regard to Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes. The tendency in Farmers' Institute work, however, is to concentrate as much as possible on short courses and demonstrations...

Arrangements are also being made to run another better-farming special over the C. P. R. this spring. It will be run with a larger number of cars than the one run in former years...

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS Under the appropriation for the improvement of the live stock in New Ontario some 30 associations have been organized, and during the past few weeks the Department has shipped 27 bulls to these local associations...

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VICTORIA DAY SINGLE FARE Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East. Good going May 23. (Minimum Rate of 25c.) Upper Lakes Navigation Steamers Leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays. PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILKINSON. The Steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m. Steamship Express leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll. GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME June 1st Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agent or Write M. G. McRIPPEY, D.P.A., C.P.E.I.Y., Toronto



Stalls that Pay For Themselves

More and better milk—higher prices for it. That's the certain result of stabling your cows in a modern barn fitted up with BT Sanitary Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Less disease among the cows; veterinary bills cut in two, for steel stalls don't harbour disease germs. In addition, they are six special patented features on the BT Stalls that help to prevent Tuberculosis, Abortion, Rotted Udders, and other cow ailments. Less work and time to keep the stable clean, and less work to feed, water and care for the cows. These facts are the reasons why to the thousands of dairymen who have put in BT Equipment. Ask them. They will tell you that BT Stalls and Stanchions say for themselves in the first year alone by increasing the live every month in the dairy barn. Write to-day for BT Stall book and all the information about

BT Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Pens, etc.

Read in our Stall Book about the BT Survival Stanchion that gives the cow the greatest possible comfort in her stall. Allows her to turn her head to either side. Lets her lie down on either side, and card herself on any part of her body. At the same time, by means of a Patented Aligning Device, every cow whether of any size is lined up evenly over the gutter. The manure falls right into the gutter and does not get on cattle stand-feeding or cows walking. Learn about the Swinging Sars-Step Post on BT Stalls, the Double Curve-Step Partition, the Self-Cleaning Mangers, the Stanchions Rosta. Investigate all the advantages, and everywhere with Dairymen who want the greatest efficiency in their stables. Mail Coupon for Stall Book. It is free.

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FREE BOOKS Fill in coupon and mail today for a copy of our Stall Book. BEATTY BROS., Ltd. 633 Hill St., Fergus, Ont. Please send me, without charge, your Stall Book, about BT Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Pens, etc. Also send book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn." Are you going to build or remodel? If so, when? How many cows have you? Name. P.O.

ROBLE... ds Farm... conducted... one to... two logs... them, and... will remain... and to... business... had... happy... man had... while... dust on... the water... ash them... he would... know... chickens... clean and... in a box... per, and... care... results? Su... hos,; the... roasts... the water... had them... delivery, I... he than... been... y market... market has... altry you... or setting... \$25 a set... times you... that you... 0 eggs b... sets pris... eggs mu... print... to sell a... He ge... ll milk, b... kept f... will raise... aure pig... in sell... l, baking... and... s betwe... he will... he will... ing will... s made... his co... ways f... his pr... with the... He will... sell w... ing betw... children... make... of a... ve a... be co... s success... se ser... S. So... respect to... ies, and it is now prov... proprietor or manager of any... shall not send out or permit any... shall be removed from his nursery... has received a certificate from... Provincial Entomologist, and that his... has been examined and found... is apparently free from the disease... not fall, the fruit groves of Nova... has this matter of nursery

mentary inspection under the Ontario Station Enrolment Act. In spite of the fact that the legislation had been under discussion for some years, and the announcements of inspection were inserted in the agricultural papers and in every local paper throughout the province, there were quite a number of nurseries which, after the inspection had been completed, that they did not know anything about the legislation or about the inspection. Accordingly, the Station Enrolment Board felt that the fairest thing to do was to have a partial supplementary inspection to deal with such cases. The appropriations for grants to local poultry associations and horse shows have also been increased.

Under the Fruit Branch provision has been made for the appointment of a Provincial Entomologist, and also for the more thorough inspection of nurseries. L. Caesar, B.S.A., has been appointed to the position of Provincial Entomologist, and he will devote the summer season especially to this work. His efforts will, to a very considerable extent, be directed to combating insects and other pests in the Niagara and other districts, and to supervising the inspection of nurseries.

A change has been made with respect to the inspection of nurseries, and it is now provided that the proprietor or manager of any nursery shall not send out or permit any nursery to be removed from his nursery until he has received a certificate from the Provincial Entomologist, and that his nursery has been examined and found to be apparently free from the disease. In fact, the fruit groves of Nova Scotia had this matter of nursery

Fruit Farmers Attention

"A Wonderful Result in Tree Planting which should interest every orchardist in the country was obtained last season on the Farm of Mr. C. A. Borden, Sheffield Mills, N.S. 1,213 Young Trees were set out, the holes being dug by the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ stick - $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Stumping Powder. Every tree lived and grew; the truth of this statement can be vouched for by Mr. Borden, if anyone takes the trouble to make inquiry."

The Advertiser, Kentville, N.S., 15(4)13.

A tree planted in a hole made with C.X.L. Stumping will grow better than in a spade dug hole. The ground is so pulverized that the roots can immediately expand in search of nourishment, retain moisture longer, and the surface is properly drained.

Also used for clearing land of stumps and boulders.

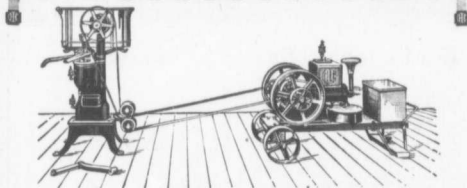
If interested, write to-day for our Illustrated Booklet

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED
Montreal, P. Que. Victoria, B. C.

Phone 2 or 3 of your friends and neighbors right now while you are thinking about it and ask them to become subscribers to Farm and Dairy. You can easily get up a club in this way, and 9 new subscribers you know will settle you to one of Farm and Dairy's Prize-bred Pigs.

Selected Seed Potatoes

Improved Empire State, a slight resistant strain, very heavy yielding and less liable to rot than ordinary stock. \$1.50 per bag. Satisfaction, also slight resistant, and Delaware for the Mountain, \$1.25 per bag.
ALFRED HUBBARDSON, MOUNT FOREST, ONT.



Cream Separator Savings

A N I H C cream separator saves money for you in more ways than most people know. It saves cream because it skims practically all the butter fat out of the milk. It saves on the feed bills. Calves and pigs thrive on the sweet, warm skim milk that comes fresh from the separator. It saves fertility. The dairyman who feeds the skim milk to animals parts with a very small amount of fertility. The man who sells whole milk loses close to \$4.80 per cow per year in fertilizing matter. These three savings, while not all that a cream separator makes, are important enough to warrant the most thoughtful consideration.

I H C Cream Separators

Dairymaid and Bluebell

are also furnished as complete power outfits, as illustrated above. The engine is a one-horse power, back geared, hopper-cooled, I H C engine which can be detached and used to run any small machine. The separators are built for long life and skimming efficiency. They have heavy phosphor bronze bushings for bearings; a never-failing splash oiling system; trouble proof bowl spindle bearings; dirt and milk proof spiral gears which are easily accessible for cleaning. There are four convenient sizes of each style. Ask the I H C local agents who handle these machines for demonstration. Get a catalogue and full information from them, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



HORTICULTURE

How to Set a Raspberry Plantation

J. C. Gilmán, York Co., N. B.

The raspberry will not succeed on wet land. It requires, however, an abundance of surface moisture and where the underdrainage is all right, will yield its best crops in seasons of excessive rainfall.

In our experience with the red raspberry, we have found good underdrainage necessary to success; also a liberal supply of vegetable matter in the soil to help retain the surface moisture.

By applying 10 cords of stable manure per acre, and growing a crop of turnips, we find the land in good condition to set raspberry plants, the following season. As soon as the ground is fit to work it is disced, the smoothing harrow follows, to give an even surface. The ground is then plowed six inches deep. As soon as possible after plowing the field is well worked with the spring-tooth harrow; if lumpy we use a plank drag. With the double-mould-broad plow we make straight furrows, six feet apart. When this is done the field is ready for the plants.

TAKING UP THE PLANTS

These we find most satisfactory when taken from a bed, or row, planted two years before. One man with a spade, or round pointed shovel, loosens the plants; another follows and lifting each, cuts off the top one foot from the root, and places them carefully in a basket. When this is filled, it is at once taken to the new field, where they are placed in the rows, two or three inches apart, and the roots covered with three inches of fine earth. The covering is done with a hand hoe. A row of early potatoes is usually planted between the rows of raspberries.

We cannot start the cultivator too soon after planting. It is used often, working close to the newly set plants; the loosening of the land now needs to keep the field free from weeds. The potatoes are dug early, the tops removed, and after a final cultivation and hoeing the raspberries are left for the season.

"Grimes' Golden"

Where is the stately Mr. Grimes, the noblest man of modern times, whose apple smoothes all plagues? It surely is a crackerjack; I'd like to pat him on the back, and hold him on my knees. I'd like to fold him in your breast, and say: "Your apple is the best that ever grew, and please! I think so much of you that I would share with you my pumpkin pie, my taxes or my stipend." O let the good old name of Grimes be sounded by the evening chimes, and blazoned on 400 boardings; his apple drives dull care away, and makes each heart sear light and gay, down here where I am boarding. O let the noble name of Grimes be handed down to future times, embalmed in song and story; his apple cheers, inspires and thrills, incites to splendid deeds, and fills our boarding house with glory. 'T would be the foulest of all crimes if nevermore the name of Grimes should be on earth passed by, for he has brought a new delight—an apple that the gods would bite—and has old Burbank faded. O Grimes, I lack the poet's speech, so I would tell you what a peach you are, you dear old hominid!

You've worked for us as long as I am smart; you've surely reached the people's hearts, and reached them 'rough their stomachs!

WALT MASON.

Free Trade in Wool

"Wool growers and wool dealers are greatly interested at the present time in the effect that the removal of the duty on wool by the United States will have on the prices of Canadian wool," said Mr. John Hallam, the large Toronto wool dealer in the course of a recent interview. "As the United States has been for some years the largest foreign buyer of Canadian wools under the present protective tariff, the situation is full of interest."

"In 1911 there was produced in the United States 318,547,000 lbs. of wool, and with a protective tariff of 12 cents a pound, 150,000,000 lbs. of wool was imported. The tariff acting as a barrier to the importation of this commodity has had a tendency to raise prices of wool in the United States, the increase being not by the ultimate consumer, the people. Anything that tends to remove barriers to commerce must be of certain advantage to the exporting as well as the



A Novel Orchard Scheme

The row of Keiffer-Hybrid pear trees across the road, which has been practically closed since Mr. Fred Hesse-Brant Co. Ont. of growing pears without devoting land especially to a pear orchard

importing nation. That the removal of the tariff on wool will give Canada a great market that has been practically closed to her, is shown by comparing the exports of 442,654 lbs. of Canadian wool to the United States in 1912, while the tariff was in force, with that of 3,857,432 lbs. in 1908 and 4,029,949 lbs. in 1909, when there was no duty on wool entering the United States.

"There is a wrong impression prevailing among some growers and dealers that in case of free trade with the United States, Canada would be the market practically to herself. This is wrong as the United States in 1912 imported about 17 1/2 times the total production of wool in Canada. The growers are alive to the situation and ready to take advantage of all opportunities at the earliest possible moment."

"Summing up the price situation, Mr. Hallam says: "With the tariff removed, with the world's production of 2,952,782,985 lbs. to draw upon, with the normal production and consumption of wool in other countries, with the markets of the world open to all buyers, there cannot be any great change in prices of wool in countries outside of the United States on account of the removal of the tariff, and Canadian wool will be active in demand, with receiving the preference over other nations in the trade with the United States on account of their proximity to the American market with prices practically the same as at present, subject only to the fluctuation in the world's market occasioned by the universal law of supply and demand."

There is nothing like responsibility to develop boys and girls. I'd like to have some regular work that I can do unless they do it—and let them have some regular reward for the work.

AGRICULTURE

I AM down here in the Island now at the time of a new arrangement of Canada about agricultural Island may be of interest to Dairy readers in Canada.

Farm and Dairy great crops do those who produce horse out in the e. farmers. Notwithstanding the fall crops of last year no means jubilant. last fall were come. Most of the oats were low, and the corn, is still low compared, it selling for pressed as compared in Ottawa for a number of years. It is known, is the highest in Canada. It is lacking of potatoes, cracked with some milk and months.

POTATOES TWENTY The potato crop largely fed to hogs. are being sold at 20 cents; a fine, unusually mealy Island potato probably, that grown world. The Island last year, totalled, report of the Department, over 6,000,000 bushels, at a rate of over 60 bushels the population, and of 200 bushels an acre

in the world, not ever made such a success county, Kings, is owned by the Department an acre. Aristook, I prouced this figure.

And what was the result of this was a large of this variety, little, most of the potatoes; lots of 3 cent. The remainder sold at 4 cent for choice picked wharf or depot. The are still few in number they were situated, of farmers sold potatoes to the amount of each right in this vicinity now a movement to the number of starch factories year paid 35 to 38 cents was better than selling potatoes for 20 cents

the dairy industry on the decrease. The cows is growing less, cheese factory is not run at all; neither did it

efficient feed for the cows or to feed those who or there was not apparent incentive for them to do land has gone too poor and pasture. The poor farmers used to obtain years ago does not now on the shores and the the various crops, the soil is now depleted fertilizing value from shells and mussels in it, considerable of this mud. The various crops, the soil is now depleted fertilizing value from shells and mussels in it, considerable of this mud. The various crops, the soil is now depleted fertilizing value from shells and mussels in it, considerable of this mud.

FISHERMEN WHO CAN BE the most thriving in the Island. Situated as the Gulf of St. Lawrence

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

J. A. Macdonald, Kings Co., P. E. I.

I AM down here in Prince Edward Island now attending to the erection of a farm. I have in this portion of Canada. Perhaps something about agricultural conditions on the Island may be of interest to Farm and Dairy readers in other parts of Canada.

Farm and Dairy's contention that great crops do not necessarily benefit those who produce them is strikingly borne out in the experience of Island farmers. Notwithstanding the bountiful crops of last year farmers are by no means jubilant. The prices offered last fall were considered very low. Most of the oats was sold at 38 cents. Pork was low, and though now higher, is still low compared with Ottawa prices, it selling for 11½¢ top price dressed as compared with 13½¢ to 14¢ in Ottawa for a much inferior article. Prince Edward Island pork, by the way, is the highest quality pork in Canada. It is largely made on boiled potatoes, cracked grain and bran, with some milk and whey in the summer months.

POTATOES TWENTY CENTS A BUSHEL. The potato crop in this Island is largely fed to hogs. Just now potatoes are being sold at 20 cents a bushel, a most ruinous price for the splendid, early Island potato, — the finest spud, probably, that grows in the wide world. The Island crop of potatoes last year, totalled, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, over 6,000,000 bushels, or at the rate of over 60 bushels per head of the population, and an average yield of 200 bushels an acre. No country in the world, not state or province, ever made such a showing. In this county, Kings, the yield was estimated by the Department at 300 bushels an acre. Aristook, Maine, never approached this figure.

And yet, what was the great advantage of this world record crop? Very little, most of the potatoes were fed to hogs; lots of them to other stock. The remainder sold at 20 cents a bushel for choice picked tubers at the wharf or depot. The starch factories are still few in numbers, but where they were situated, quite a number of farmers sold potatoes to the factories to the amount of \$300 and \$400 each right in this vicinity. There is now a movement to increase the number of starch factories. Factories last year paid 35 to 38 cents a cwt., which was better than selling choice picked potatoes for 20 cents a bushel.

BANTRY DECLINING

The dairy industry appears to be on the decrease. The numbers of milk cows is growing less. Our own local cheese factory is not running this year at all; neither did it run last year. Farmers found it difficult to grow sufficient feed to increase the number of cows or to feed those they had better, or there was not apparently sufficient incentive for them to do so. Corn does not do well here and the land has grown poor, poor to grow hay and pasture. The "sea market" that farmers used to obtain in abundance years ago does not now seem to wash up on the shores and the mussel beds are pretty well depleted. What mussel fertilizing value from the paucity of the shells and mussels in it. Yet there is considerable of this mud carried from the various rivers and bays on the coast to farmers inland. Its value, however, is greatly depreciated, and farmers do not get the results they used to get with mussel mud 25 years ago.

FISHERMEN WHO ARE FARMERS

Fishing, along the coast, appears to be the most thriving industry on the Island. Situated as the Island is on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the coast

line is large and few farmers are more than 10 miles from salt water. In King's and Prince counties, the centres do not average more than five to seven miles from the coast. Residents and coast-farmers are mostly fishermen, at least for a part of the year. In this way the farm suffers, is neglected and many farms gone barren.

The fishing business is quick money and reasonably certain. For fish-fer-fishing is the business on the Island just now. There is a lobster factory, on an average, on every mile of coast in this vicinity. The owners of these factories have been generally successful in the past three years. Many have made big money. The fishermen farmers are not doing so well. Another thing about these factories: It is impossible for a farmer to hire help at all in the spring of the year. These factories pick up everything, male and female, from the age of 10 years and they pay such big wages that farmers do not compete with them. And all laborers greatly prefer working in the factories to the farms, even for the same money.

Notes on Riveraside

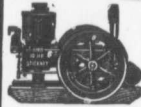
Did you read the story of Riveraside Farm in the Special Dairy Number of Farm and Dairy? If so you will be interested in the following additional notes on this splendid farm and its being inserted in the former article:

Were all farms as well equipped for the handling of milk and cream as is Riveraside, Canadian dairy products would stand higher for quality than they now do. Out in the yard was a large tank in which milk may be cooled. A pulley lift facilitates lifting the can from the tank to the covered stand from which they are readily rolled onto the milk wagon. The water flows from the milk cooling tank to a large stock tank. A new milk house has recently been built off the stable. This too is equipped with a cement tank in which cream may be cooled as soon as it is separated in the separator room near by. The walls and floors of the separator room are frequently flushed also with water applied through a convenient hose. These milk rooms are separated from the stable so that no odors reach them and connected directly with out-doors. The horse stables and piggeries are not far from the barn and, of course, an ice house. A short distance off is a neat double-house in which two of the hired men live.

A REWARD OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Matt Richardson and his good wife who stood with him valiantly in his less prosperous years, have now retired to the village of Caledonia and the management is entirely in the hands of his son, J. W. Richardson. One of his most recent purchases has been an automobile and the most frequent trip that he takes is to the farm to see that everything is going as it should. But there is no danger of Riveraside Farm ever being anything under its present manager. Mr. J. W. Richardson is a business man and runs his farm on business principles. Every operation on the farm is kept accurate tab and through his system of bookkeeping Mr. Richardson can determine in a very few minutes just where the dollars and cents are being made and where they are going to. In the farm house is the office where the book, ledgers, and so forth, are kept, and a typewriter, operated by Mr. Richardson's daughter, facilitates correspondence. Three telephones are in use on the farm, which further facilitates the operation of so large an estate.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



Be Successful

Success is not "getting what you want," it is getting what you ought to have. That's why users of the O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Engines with out-die Igniters; Engines with ball bearing cans; Windmills that operate with a breeze and stand a gale; Pump jacks that pump; Grinders with both capacity and efficiency; Water Basins that supply the cow with fresh water; Stanchions that let her sleep; Well Drills that earn from \$20 to \$50 a day. They've got what they ought to have and are successful. The O. W. E. & P. Co.'s machines are what you should have.

If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.



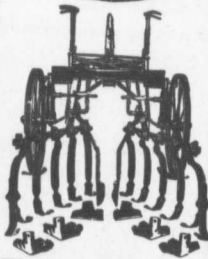
CULTIVATE



YOUR CORN AND ROOTS

THE corn crop responds to cultivation more than any other. Corn demands 800 tons of water per acre for proper growth. Cultivation keeps the soil mulched, so it will absorb as much rain as possible. It also kills weeds, which rob the corn of water and soil nourishment. Cultivate frequently.

Roots and row crops also need cultivation, and respond almost as well as corn. The easiest and quickest cultivation is done with our cultivators. The high-axle "Spring Tooth" implement cultivates down to 28-inch rows, and besides may be either rigidly adjusted or swung wide and narrow, when rows are crooked or irregular, without stopping the horses. Get full details from us.



SEND to-day for the "Cockshutt" Catalogue, asking especially for corn cultivators. If you handle any root crop wharves, the cultivator will save you weeks of work and get you a bumper crop. Send a postal to-day.

THIS shows the "Spring Tooth" cultivator in all-steel, with high variable axle, dust-proof wheels, interchangeable points, guard plates, and every device to do perfect cultivation in all varieties. In addition we have the "Western Parallel Gang" with relief-spring shovel-teeth and high axle. These cultivators can be fitted with a centre attachment, making them suitable for open field cultivation—two machines in one. Why not get details and equipment list.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED
BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG

Sold in Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada by

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal SMITHS FALLS St. John, N. B.

GIVE THEM THE RIGHT START

Healthy breeding stock and strong, husky young are always found where

Pratts Animal Regulator

is used. That is the result of the perfect condition which this sterling preparation provides...

Pratts Colic Cure

and keep it handy for quick use. You can depend upon it to cure every case...



POULTRY YARD

Poultry Suggestions

By Mrs. G. W. Randall. Human sympathy to the bird's comfort amounts to dollars and cents...

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs...

PROMPT RETURNS Established 1855 The Wm. DAVIES Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

INCUBATORS

AND BROODERS COMBINED The Philo System. This machine produces the largest percentage of the hatch of fresh machine on the market to-day...

THE CYCLE HATCHER CO. 415 SYMINGTON AVENUE, TORONTO G. M. Collins, Canadian Manager, Dept. 1

MONEY

EGGS FROM PARTRIDGE ROCKS Hatched Rocks, Rose Comb, Brown Leghorn and Single Comb Reds...

S.C.R.I. RED EGGS, from good late strain, \$1.00 per 15. Shipment guaranteed—Jas. G. Barrens, Indian Head, Ont.

The evening sessions will be interesting and profitable. A well qualified staff have been secured to take the various exhibits and lectures at the evening meetings...

Baby Chicks

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Utility Poultry Farm

T. G. DeLAMERE, Prop. STRATFORD - ONT

CASH

For Baby Chicks and Eggs for Setting Have you stock you wish to dispose of? Then why not let those who are interested know of your proposition...

Classified rates only 10¢ per week each initial, sign, figure, etc. to be counted as one word. Cash must be in full on receipt of goods.

Farm and Dairy Advertising Dept. Peterborough

FREE STYLE BOOK FOR 1913 OF "Quality Line"



Vehicle or Harness you require, and SAVE YOUR MONEY! It describes and pictures many styles, giving prices, FREIGHT PREPAID, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct...

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.

Dept. "D" Brighton, Ontario

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIUMER STANCHION

Send for my booklet and learn why these fasteners are being installed in the stables of many of our best bred horses...

WALLACE H. CRUMB, 104 Dundas Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office.

ADVERTISE

in these popular columns which others find so profitable costs you only \$1.40 an inch

SAVE YOURSELF ALL LOSS



Protects from Early Blight, and Late Blight Fungus Diseases Which are Responsible for the Potato Rot

Your potatoes this year, if you spray them with the right mixture (costing but very little per acre and applied with a Spramotor) will be free from blight and rot; also free from Potato bugs...

W. H. HEARD, Mgr., SPRAMOTOR CO. 1719 King Street - LONDON, Ont. Largest Manufacturers of sprayers and accessories in the world.

Watch the chicks closely and mark the ones making the most satisfactory growth. Select the ones that are plump, full breasted and in good proportion...

Never, under any circumstances, keep more birds than you can take care of well.

Green food is necessary for all ages of poultry but doubly so for the little chicks. Water and green food are cheap and very important.

Be sure the baby chicks have plenty of exercise. Keep them busy and hungry.

Keep the hopper full of dry mash all the time. This gives the chickens an opportunity to balance the grain ration fed.

Remember full fed chicks are paying chicks. It pays big dividends to hurry their growth.

Always practice absolute cleanliness in feeding. Constant thought and judgment are necessary in poultry raising.

Care of Eggs for Market

J. R. McKeen, Dundas Co., Ont. In view of the fact that more attention is now being paid to the marketing of strictly fresh eggs...

Eggs should be kept at a temperature of not more than 60 degrees and in a room free from dampness and bad odors.

Conditions in the poultry house and on the ranges should be clean and wholesome otherwise we will be troubled with dirty eggs.

When washed, such eggs are more pleasing to the eye, but their keeping qualities are impaired.

The washing removes from the surface of the shell the soluble material which serves as a protection against the entrance of putrefactive bacteria...

Conditions in the poultry house and on the ranges should be clean and wholesome otherwise we will be troubled with dirty eggs.

When washed, such eggs are more pleasing to the eye, but their keeping qualities are impaired.

The washing removes from the surface of the shell the soluble material which serves as a protection against the entrance of putrefactive bacteria...

Also, the membrane underneath the shell is liable to become dampened—a condition which hastens decay.

Eggs should not be left exposed to the direct rays of the sun for any length of time.

The marketing of infertile eggs has received scant attention from the most of us.

In fact, many people have the erroneous idea that the presence of the male bird is necessary for maximum production.

While infertility does not assure preservation under all conditions, yet the absence of the active germ cell adds greatly to the storage qualities.

A large percentage of the eggs that spoil are the fertile ones. A temperature of, say, 70 degrees, will soon induce partial incubation.

If a high temperature is maintained the development of the chick continues. Should the egg become chilled, incubation ceases, decay sets in and the egg goes bad.

W. H. HEARD, Mgr., SPRAMOTOR CO. 1719 King Street - LONDON, Ont. Largest Manufacturers of sprayers and accessories in the world.

Farm and Dairy Advertising Dept. Peterborough

Better Farming Coaches

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the Canadian Pacific Railway in placing two demonstration cars and a staff of competent instructors at the service of the farmers along the C. P. R. lines in Ontario, beginning May 26th and continuing until July 11th. The stock car will contain good types of heavy hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry to be used for demonstration and judging purposes. The judging of live stock will be emphasized from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2.30 to 5 p.m. each day. The public will be allowed to inspect the exhibits covering "Seed Improvement," "Alfalfa Growing," "Cultivation," "Drainage," "Insect and Fungus Diseases," "Dairying," "Poultry Raising," etc., any time between 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

At practically all stopping points, evening lectures, illustrated with lantern views, will be given on one or more of the following lines:

- "Poultry Raising," "Weed Control and Destruction," "Live Stock Matters," "Seed Improvement," etc.

The evening sessions will be most interesting and profitable.

A well qualified staff of instructors have been secured to take charge of the various exhibits and to deliver lectures at the evening meetings. The public are invited to visit the cars any time and to ask questions upon such features as they are interested in. The ladies will be specially interested in the dairy, poultry and insect exhibits. The boys are urged to attend.

Table with columns: Place, Date. Rows include Windsor, Matham, West Bridge, North Appin, etc.

For full particulars, apply to GEO. A. PUTNAM, Esq., Superintendent of Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Sell old Hens at Big Prices

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

I like to sell my old hens in early summer, then I get a great big price. You see by the advertisements in the farm papers just now that some of the producers men are paying as high as 18c per lb. for old hens. It doesn't take much figuring to show you how much like real money those old hens are that weigh eight pounds and sometimes more a piece!

You know it is just this way with those old hens: they are laid probably all winter. They are now exceedingly fat and lazy. They hang around in the shade and they seem to have little of the old-time interest in life. They will probably lay but very few more eggs this summer, and for the few they do lay it will cost quite as much as you will get for them to buy the feed to get the old hens through the summer. Then what a great difference we might take in the price next fall! We would do well to get six or eight cents a pound for them at that time.

I am a firm believer in rounding up the old hens in May and early June, the sooner the better now, and get have more room in the pen, the one-year-old hens and the pullets, a growing-up from this new year's hatching.

I have been asked to pass this information on to Farm and Dairy readers since we know that so many of them neglect this important point of selling the old hens when they will bring the great big price.

Items of Interest

A feature of the new tariff changes noted in the recent Dominion budget that will be of interest to farmers is the removal of the duty on ditching machines up to a value of \$3,000. This is a triumph for farmers and farmers' organizations, who have been agitating for this revision for over a year now.

Mr. R. F. Whiteside, Victoria Co., Ont., calls attention to the fact that the cut of his sap pan in a recent issue was published upside down. He gives the following additional information re the construction of this pan. Where sheets can be crimped 10 or 12 feet lengthwise the front plain pan can be dispensed with; also the back one, and fair results obtained.

The Dairy Herd Competition which for several years has been conducted by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will be continued along similar lines in 1913. In addition to the cash prizes offered by the Association and sweepstakes medals by Hyrie Bros., Toronto, a silver cup is donated by the Canadian Salt Co. of Windsor, Ont., for Class 1, Section 1 or 2. This cup will become the property of the cheese factory patron who wins the same three times, or twice in succession. A similar cup will be donated by the same company in 1914 for creamery patrons, Class 2, Section 1 or 2. Fuller information may be had on application to Frank Hens, London, Ont.

Bristles

Shorts mixed with sweet milk make a good ration for the nursing sow. The odor in many piggeries would "knock you down." A King system of ventilation or even an opening covered with cheese cloth would do away with the bristles. Give the brood sow the sweet milk and warm water she will take the first few days after farrowing, but feed lightly on grains. When buying brood sows defer purchasing until they are at least six months of age. Then their vigor and type is evident.

CEREMOL

Contains abundance of Protein. Without protein in the feed your cows could produce no milk. All feeds contain some, but Ceremol carries so large a percentage that it towers above all others as a

Milk Producer

Many Ontario farmers bear testimony to its marvelous results. Test Ceremol Yourself and watch the increase in the Milk pails and the Cream it produces.

Free Samples and Prices from Chisholm Milling Co. Ltd., TORONTO

FOR SALE—A Farm, 120 acres, good buildings, lots of water, three miles from town, 7 acres of fruit orchard. Rural mail and telephone—James Connell, Campbellford, Ont.



TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for purchase of site and buildings, Peterborough, 4.00 p.m.," will be received at this office until the purchase of site and buildings there and Charlotte Sts., and having an approximate frontage on those streets as follows: 20 feet on George St., and 14 feet on Charlotte St., Peterborough, Ont.

The party whose tender is accepted must make payment as follows: \$5.00 cash down when offer is accepted, and balance in two equal instalments at intervals of six (6) weeks each, with interest of 6 p.c. per annum.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for \$100 on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for purchase of site and buildings, Peterborough, 4.00 p.m.," which declines to enter into an agreement as before mentioned.

Possession of site and buildings to be given by 1st September, 1913.

Intending purchasers will receive all the necessary information on application to the undersigned.

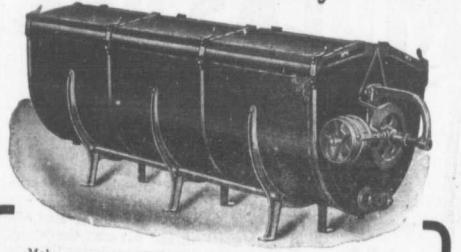
The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

By Order, E. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 17, 1913.

Advertise your pure bred live stock in Farm and Dairy columns.

18 LIVE HENS CENTS. We shall pay this price per pound for good live hens delivered in Montreal. We handle dressed calves on commission. Try a shipment. Harris Abattoir Co., Limited, Montreal

Increase The Earning Power of Your Creamery



Make a greater profit from your Creamery. You can do it by turning out butter that never varies in quality—Butter that is high-grade always. The Beaver Ripener makes this possible. It "prepares" the cream so that the desired qualities are brought out fully. The flavor is improved, the aroma and the keeping qualities. Your customers will notice the difference. They will ask for your other always. You will obtain a higher price and have larger sales. The Beaver Ripener is an economical machine. The operating cost is low.

Write for Free Booklet Our Booklet on the Beaver Cream Ripener is waiting for you to send in your name and address. Do so to-day, and learn all about this profit making machine. Address Dept. B. W. A. DRUMMOND & CO., King Street, E., Toronto, Ont. (Creamery and Dairy Supplies)



An Ideal Green Feed Silo

Soon pays for itself

This is true whether you are keeping cows for dairy purposes or are a stock raiser.

It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics that even if a dairyman or stock raiser had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead.

There is absolutely no question about the advantage of erecting a silo. It insures for the dairyman a larger milk flow in the winter or during dry weather and takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

If you are considering the silo question, a little investigation must convince you that the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO will give you the best service and keep your silage in the best condition.

All our silo staves are thoroughly air dried and then saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and adds many years to the life of the silo.

You will find our new silo book contains much information about the erection of silos and the many advantages of silage, and we will be very glad to send this book to any cow owner upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

Exclusive Canadian distributors of the "World Standard" De Laval Cream Separators
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

MOLASSINE MEAL



Watch a horse when he is eating his oats—note how he stobbers—bouts a lot—and spills a lot—also a large proportion is undigested.

Take a couple of handfuls of MOLASSINE MEAL and mix with the oats at the next feeding time—reducing the oats by the amount of MOLASSINE MEAL added—then watch him eat—note how he masticates each mouthful and with what evident enjoyment.

Every particle of nutriment is obtained from all its feed—that's why it will cost you less for feed and you get better work out of your horses, if you feed them regularly with Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL (Made in England).

Prevents colic and eradicates worms.

Get the genuine made in England. Ask your dealer, or write us direct for full information.

Ask your dealer, or write us direct.

THE MOLASSINE CO. OF CANADA, Limited
ST. JOHN, N. B., MONTREAL AND TORONTO.



FARM MANAGEMENT

What Seed Inoculation Is

By William Galoway.

Everyone who understands the growing of alfalfa and clever, admits that inoculation of the soil or seed is essential to perfect success in getting a heavy stand. Other growers of legumes, soy beans, cowpeas, vetch, the various clovers and field peas and beans, also know the value of inoculation for they have seen it increase their crops and add fertility to their soil.

For years the doctrine of inoculating with soil from an alfalfa field, carrying this soil to the field to be sown with alfalfa, has been preached, but so many times have dodder and crown gall and other diseases and weeds been transferred from one field to another that this method is now considered by all to be extremely dangerous.

The best and simplest method of inoculation is to secure the fresh legume cultures and inoculate the seed, which is a very simple matter, before sowing. The little germs that are thus put right on the seed at the time of sowing begin to breed and multiply as soon as they get into the ground. The moment the seed sprouts the germs attach themselves to the roots of the tiny plant and begin forcing it to a vigorous growth, a growth not reached by the uninoculated plant, no matter how it is grown.

It must be borne in mind that legumes that are not inoculated with these friendly little germs do not store in their roots any nitrogen from the air, but take it from the soil. To build up your soil, rotate grain with legumes that are inoculated.

Hoe Crop Before Alfalfa

A field of alfalfa four years old has been completely winter killed. I intend to cultivate to break the sod of blue grass and seed to alfalfa again next season. Which of the three crops, potatoes, corn, or roots would be likely to give best results? also give method of handling. The field is not plowed yet.—J. J. M., Hastings Co., Ont.

Any one of the three crops, potatoes, corn or roots would be quite satisfactory in cleaning the field of weeds and getting the ground in good shape for alfalfa next year. By the time the field is worked it will be too late to plant mangels, and turnips are not generally recommended as a crop for the dairy farmer to grow. We are thus reduced to a choice between potatoes and corn.

If shipping facilities are convenient and the necessary labor for harvesting the crop available, potatoes would probably be the preferable crop in that, as the returns per acre are much greater than from corn, one can afford to cultivate more frequently, and also potatoes take from the soil only about one-third as much plant food as does a first-class crop of corn; hence the land would be left in better shape for the alfalfa. Likewise, the digging of the potatoes in the fall gives the soil that much extra working, all of which counts in attaining the best mechanical condition. Corn, however, is a crop that requires very little hand labor, and one has a market right at home for the product.

Whichever crop is to be grown, we would suggest that manure be applied on the surface of the sod at the rate of 10 to 12 tons to the acre. Turn soil and manure under, cutting rat runs to a shallow furrow and work thoroughly with the disc and drag harrows and the roller until the land is in first-class shape, presenting a uniformly molten but firm seed bed. In plowing the field it would be well to hitch the horses after plowing each half acre

or so and harrow, as at this time of year evaporation is rapid and every effort should be made to preserve as much soil moisture as possible. Another mistake commonly made when the land is first plowed in the spring from sod, is to plant corn or potatoes before the land is half worked, going on the assumption that the land can be gotten into shape through future cultivation. If land is not gotten into shape before the crop is planted the chances are it never will be.

Castration and Docking

By R. C. Curtis

Both of these operations should be performed early in the life of the lamb, as it will not only avoid pain but the wounds will heal quicker. When the lambs get started after these operations there is nothing to prevent their going on rapidly to maturity. It is necessary to dock early in order to avoid the filthy condition in which undocked lambs usually get. It is customary to do the docking first. It may be done at almost any time, however, after the lambs get well started to growing.

Several methods of docking are in use. The simplest one is to draw the skin back close to the root of the tail, tie a string tightly around and sever the tail from the under side with an ordinary knife just below the portion encircled by the string, and where the skin has been drawn back. Another method is to use an ordinary mallet and chisel, severing the tail on a block. With this method also it is best to stop the blood-flow by the use of a string just above the part severed or by the use of a cauterizing iron.

SAFETY IN DOCKING

The safest plan is to use a pair of docking pincers or a docking iron, which can be procured from a sheep supply house, or it can be made by any blacksmith in an emergency. The pincers or docking iron are heated and run through the tail in a board and then severed by the pincers or iron just below the board which partially protects the remaining portion of the member from the heat of the instrument. By this method there is no bleeding and consequently no danger whatever, whereas by other methods a lamb sometimes bleeds profusely. If for any reason a mature sheep is to be docked, the docking pincers or scaring iron should be used. Some good disinfectant material, such as that used in dipping, should be applied after the tail is severed. In warm weather every precaution should be taken to see that the stump tail does not become infested with maggots.

The castration of lambs should likewise be performed early. The operation is simple, the scrotum and the scrotum is cut off, the testicles forced down through the openings, after which they are pulled out with a portion of the cords adhering. After the operation a mixture of iodine and salicylic or other good disinfectants should be applied to the wound. In castrating old rams the safest way is to use the hot docking iron, severing the entire portion of the scrotum containing the testicles. By this method the arteries are seared by the heat and there is no danger of excessive bleeding. In both castration and docking great care should be taken to use tools which are thoroughly disinfected before use.

Water little and often is a good rule in horse management these days.

Clipping long haired horses just as spring work starts, is a good practice. But remember that the horse takes cold much more rapidly than one not clipped.

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May 22, 1913.

FARM AND DAIRY

The Production of Milk for City Trade

(Continued from page 3.)

It is the handsome collection of cob webs which so liberally decorate their stable ceilings. Perhaps they are tenacious and do not like to disturb the poor industrious little spider, or perhaps they are just plumb lazy. Decide for yourselves. A broom and half an hour's elbow grease will clean up any ceiling unless the cleaner is blinded or suffocated in the operation.

Good windows letting in lots of light, not made to keep bags of straw in, are a necessity in a good stable. A coat of whitewash once in a while is a good thing too for the ceiling; absolutely necessary if you are to conform to the rules laid down by city boards of health. The barn yard should be a place for cows to walk in, not a cow swimming tank. Cows prefer clean

saved, and the farmers would get more money from the increased market. See how it worked. It is the careless man, who supplies occasional bad batches of milk to the dairies (to guard against whom they have to keep constantly on the watch, which farmer as a class, is the enemy of the eggs, butter, apples and in fact every agricultural product.

If every one who reads this article would slip it under the door of the fellow to whom they sell their milk, and add a note to attend a little better to business, there would be a wonderful difference in the prices of farm commodities. Of course much of it does not apply to us but to "The Other Fellow." We are the only ones that really know how much.

In Purchasing Dairy Cattle

By W. B. Richards.

If one desires to buy pure bred dairy cattle or good grade cows, and is not familiar with the characteristics or points of the breed or what constitutes a good milking type, it would be advisable and profitable for him to secure the services of some one who does know. There are all degrees of merit along the individuals of all the dairy breeds, and there also is a wide variance in the quality and merit of grades. If it is impossible to secure the services of such a man try and buy only from breeders of good repute. Make careful inquiries as to the reputation of the breeders with whom you buy pure bred cattle. Buy of a breeder rather than a dealer. There is a large number of dealers in the business of vending pure bred, who can not be relied upon as generally as the breeders.

AVOID TUBERCULOUS CATTLE

This disease is quite prevalent in all dairy cattle sections and great care should be exercised not to buy cattle infected with the disease. A good method to follow to make sure that the cattle are clear is to have them removed at once after purchased to some central point where you can test them yourself or have a competent veterinarian of your own selection do it for you. Purchase them on the condition of acceptance if they pass the condition of acceptance if they pass the tuberculin test. Removing them from the premises of the seller at once will prevent the seller from injecting tuberculin into the milk, which interferes with the reliability of the test. Do not accept a certificate covering the tuberculin test for any animal even though it is made within 30 days unless it is accompanied with a guarantee, or unless you know the veterinarian who issued the certificate to be absolutely reliable.

Contagious abortion is also very prevalent in most of the dairy districts of this country. Consequently cows that are infected have been exposed to the diseases should be avoided. There is no practical test for this trouble, so one is largely at the mercy of the seller as to whether he gets cattle clean or not. One way to avoid dangers is to find out how many heifers the seller has in this herd; demand to see them. If there are but few of cows in and in proportion to the number of the herd, the conclusion that he has not been able to raise any because of contagious abortion. Few good breeders of dairy cattle sell their heifers before they test them for production.

My advice to farmers is not to buy any more cows than necessary to make a start, but make the best use of the cows they have on hand. Keep every cow that is capable of raising a calf. Rather inferior cows bred to a good pure dairy sire will produce some heifers that will make as good grade cows as can be bought at the present time in the dairy districts except at an exorbitant price.

BURMAN'S HORSE CLIPPER SAVES TIME AND MONEY



WHEREVER you find well kept horses, you will find Burman's Horse Clipper. It works smoothly, quickly, and leaves a silk-like finish—it is simple, durable and will last a lifetime without going wrong in adjustment.

Comes packed ready for use—clipping plates and shaft book for holding clipping heads supplied. Ask your nearest dealer or write direct.

B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO. Limited - - Montreal

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK Booklet Free. Street, Bridge and Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A Pure Wholesome Nutritious Meal

CALFINE

CALVES LAMBS COLTS PIGS

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein . . . 20 per cent.
Fat . . . 8 per cent.
Fibre . . . 4 per cent.

Save \$15.00 to \$20.00 on Your Calf Feed

Write for Booklet and Prices

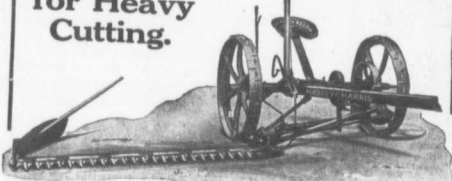
CANADIAN CEREAL AND FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

Say

You take a half hour now and get busy on the telephone to your friends and neighbors and tell them about the many valuable things in Farm and Dairy. Then ask them to subscribe. Get up a real nice club. We'll pay you well.

A Big New Mower for Heavy Cutting.

5, 6 and 7 ft. Cut.



Wide Tread—Wider than on any other Mower—ensuring steady running and overcoming side-draft.

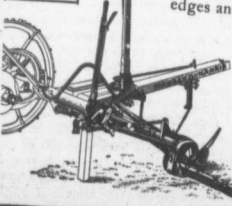
Improved Clutch and Throw-out Device.

New Simplified Lift—(See Cut)—Attached direct to the Frame. Pole may be removed, without affecting the Lift or any other parts.

Push Bars are especially heavy and stiff, have Screw Connections at both ends and both ends are machine fitted.

Special Circular

Tells all about it. Get one from our Agent or write us direct.



Hinged Coupling has long broad Bearings and heavy Pins, doing away with any looseness of the Bar.

Lift Spring is placed at the rear, giving a direct connection and is easily accessible for adjusting.

The Sections are longer than on any other Mower, giving longer cutting edges and greater clearance.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited.

Head Office—TORONTO, CAN.

— Branches at —

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.

— Agencies Everywhere —



Practical Experience with Bees

There is nothing like learning bee-keeping by practical experience, say some. This youngster has just had one of his first lessons. Do you suppose he will endorse the experience method of studying agriculture?

water to the coffee colored liquid in some yards. It's a good plan to clean out the stable before each milking. This is really a boon to the lazy man for he never has too much to clean out. Put the manure far enough away from the doors so that in case of fire you would not mistake the doors for the windows; this helps too when it thaws; you are not so likely to have to call the neighbors to pull you out to solid ground. So much for the stable.

It just depends whether you want to send good milk or poor to the city, whether you cool or not. There are five dollar coolers made over which the milk can be passed and the heat reduced to 60 degrees without any trouble. Then if the milk cans are placed in a vat with cold water up to their necks, or a refrigerator, they will contain milk that is fit for food in its own right. Provided everything has been kept clean. While little space has been devoted to this point it is without doubt the most important of them all.

THE MILK HOUSE

This should be convenient to the barns, clean, airy, whitewashed inside and out, cool and possessing a vat for holding the cans in water. Arrangements should be made to have a plentiful supply of ice on hand for the summer. If these points were carried out conscientiously by every one, the dairies in any city could pay more time for they are now paying, the people would pay more, the babies would be

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 Ontario Agricultural and Allied Societies, Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10 a year. Great Britain, \$10 a year. For all countries except Great Britain and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of five 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 five per cent for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy returned to the Friday preceding the following week's issue. **UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES** JOHN WELLS, 107 1/2th Avenue, Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,150 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEES

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the readers of the Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we show away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein be found guilty of being as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of the loss, and such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within one month of its occurrence. That we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that we writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Readers shall not be their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

PARCELS POST GROWING

When parcels post commenced operations in the United States in January there was such a rush on parcels post stamps that the government printing service couldn't keep pace with the demand. Forty million parcels were handled by the parcels post system in that first month. Nor has the rush ceased since. The number of parcels handled has been increasing at the rate of ten million a month and in March sixty million parcels passed through the mails.

Farmers have not been as quick to avail themselves of the benefit of parcels post, which they were most largely instrumental in securing, as the business men of the cities, but they are beginning to awaken to their opportunities and shipments of farm products constitute an increasingly large proportion of the parcels going through the mails. The Cash on Delivery method, whereby the postman is paid for the parcels on their

safe delivery, has been recently introduced into the system and is becoming most popular. Our neighbors to the South are well pleased with their parcels post system.

We in Canada continue to occupy the unenviable position of being the last civilized country in the world without a workable parcels post system. Our government has discussed the introduction of a system into Canada at various times, but so far nothing definite has been done. The popularity of the parcels post system in the United States should form an incontrovertible argument in favor of a similar system for Canada.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

An economic system that favors the city manufacturer and gives him a great advantage when competing with the farmer for labor, has well-nigh drained the rural sections of Canada of a capable and efficient laboring population. The manufacturer with tariff protection and frequently with tax exemptions and bonuses to boot, naturally is in a position to offer greater inducements to the laborer than is the farmer who is standing squarely on his own feet and receiving little or no government assistance. Over this phase of the labor problem the individual farmer has little control. There are, however, many features in connection with the rural labor problem that we can improve without any interference from the government and we might as well face our own obligations fairly and squarely.

One of the weaknesses in the labor situation for which we farmers ourselves are wholly and solely to blame is the lack of continuous employment. Many farmers, we believe the majority, have work for a man only six or eight months in a year. They don't want a man around any longer than that and they won't make the necessary effort to rearrange their business to give profitable employment during the winter months. They prefer to crowd all of the work into the summer months, work their men and themselves as long hours as they can, make as much money as possible and then turn their men adrift to shift for themselves for the next four or five months. Can they blame the man if he goes off to the city where the demand for labor is more uniform, secure a job that assures him bread and butter for twelve months in the year instead of eight, and stays there. This is one phase of the labor question that we farmers ourselves must solve.

Here is another phase of the question: The time comes when most men wish to get married. What are the chances for a farm laborer getting married and continuing in the country? If he has anything of the man about him at all, he does not wish to see his wife working as a servant in his employer's kitchen. But how many cottages for laboring men are there in the average rural district? How many farmers have provided, or are willing to provide, tenant houses for their married men? If our observations are correct there are very few. If we are

to have a permanent supply of labor in the country we must have a permanent laboring class and this can only be had when we provide better housing accommodation for the men who work for us and give them a chance to live out their lives in the country. Here is another phase of the question, the solution of which lies entirely with the farmer.

The amount of wages that we can afford to pay does not depend so much on the ability of the man as on our own ability as manager. Prof. Grisdale at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, produces crops for less money to-day than he did many years ago when wages were much lower. The difference comes in machinery. A man with a two-furrow plow will make ten dollars a day for his employer, whereas the man with a single-furrow plow makes but five dollars. The first may be a profitable man, the second may not be; and there may be no difference in the men themselves. And so it is all along the line. The chances are that wages will never be any less than they are at the present time. They are more apt to be higher. Whether or not we can afford to pay higher wages depends very largely on whether or not we have managing ability enough to run a farm under present conditions.

However unjust may be our present economic system as it affects the farmer, there are some things in our own back yards that we can well afford to clear up. Having given proper attention to those phases of the labor problem that come within the range of our own responsibility, we will be in a better position to effectively attack the economic conditions that oppress us.

Thirty-five million dollars appropriated for Dreadnought! Such, in all probability, will be the largest single item in Canadian expenditure for the **Christianity** present fiscal year.

These Dreadnoughts are to be used by one Christian nation to protect its shores from the attacks of other Christian nations. These other Christian nations are taking similar precautions to protect themselves from their Christian brethren. Germany, fearing that she is menaced by both France and the British Empire, has imposed such a burden upon her people that German credit can hardly stand the strain, and her recent military plans were modified only when she found that there were not enough young men in the German Empire to make the army as large as estimates called for. France too, is straining every nerve to keep up in the armament race; so is Russia, so is Italy, so is practically every other country in the civilized world. And these military preparations, solemnly prophetic of coming bloodshed and murder, are being made by Christian nations whose parliaments are opened with appeals for the guidance of God in the name of One Whom even pagans honor as "The Prince of Peace." Oh, the irony of it all! And the horror of it all!

What War is

WHAT is the Real Process of War? You carefully select from the General Population on both sides the healthiest, sturdiest, the physically and mentally soundest, those possessing precisely the virile and many qualities which you desire to preserve; and having thus selected the elite of the two populations you exterminate them by battle and disease, and leave the worst of both sides to amalgamate in the process of conquest or defeat—because in so far as the final amalgamation is concerned both processes have the same result—and from this amalgamation of the worst of both sides you create the new nation or the new society which is to carry on the race.—Norman Angell.

Let us examine a little more definitely what Canada's recent contribution to the armament race really means to the Canadian

What it tax payer. We are so Means accustomed to hear of military expenditures

of European countries mounting up into columns of figures nine and ten long, that our paltry thirty-five million dollars looks rather small. When we hear that the total war expenditures of the United States last year were over two hundred and eighty million dollars, some people in Canada do not think we need worry much about a thirty-five million dollar appropriation. But is it so small as it looks? Most of us feel fairly safe if we have one hundred dollars in our pocket. We have little comprehension of what a sum represented by eight figures really means. Here is what it means in figures we can all understand: * * *

Thirty-five million dollars! It is just 60 times as much as has been appropriated by the Dominion Government for the aid of agricultural education in the next 12 months. It is sufficient to maintain two hundred and twenty-three colleges for one year as extensive as the one we have at Guelph, based on the average expenditure of the Ontario Agricultural College for the last three years. It is sufficient to build seventeen thousand and five hundred miles of macadam road at two thousand dollars a mile, or a road long enough to extend across Canada and back and then back again, with some left over. It is sufficient to provide every third farmer in the Dominion of Canada with a pure-bred sire of any breed he may prefer. * * *

But that is not the worst of it. All of the equivalent expenditures that we have mentioned are productive and would be a good investment and of much material benefit to the people of Canada. The expenditure on warships is entirely unproductive, and in a comparatively few years the ships, built at such tremendous expense, will go to the junk heap as out-of-date, having consumed millions of dollars in their upkeep in the meantime. How long are so-called Christian nations going to continue this unchristian rivalry? How long is Canada going to be a party to it?

The hired men earn nowadays. You can live or money in a time. Your Favorite 'hem Implement in what that it keeps the f make the man earn progressive farmer.

AD. T. LXX

In his "Inform Who Count," Bern April 24th issue of says: "Ask me q man best tyfies a Used to Be Ad and I'll answer: "Artemus Ward!

"The wheels of f fast that most men over or left behind 30 years, but here as well in the foref was back in the era ing was tugging at t

Mr. Ward is a f brevis—not only b but in correspondence in exercising a fin words in getting the Brevity in everyth virtue.

We know Shakespe interminable plays, I grams.

The Sermon on braces every tenet in religion.

Lincoln's speech an imperishable cla brevis is as pronoun less composition.

And while we're brevis we'd like you of the Farm and Dairy respect. You have forcibly struck by the ads. featured by Shingle and Siding Preston. They are s display. They occupy the message in them simply cannot help re you are at all interest see them in a paper Dairy.

Mr. Edward Dreier and Sales Manager f Shingle and Siding Co. sible for these ads. Y only in a very select c this year. There is a for them appearing in Dairy. Mr. Dreier kin after the season last ye "It might interest y next to the Montreal S nal of Agriculture, Y Farm and Dairy, bro best results this year."

Farm and Dairy is s by the tremendously p progressive Dairy farm exclusively. You have our reading columns other journals. We d news out on a scoop-s serve it out rather eff toothed comb, in Farm "A Paper Farmers St

The hired men are the "candy boys" nowadays. You can't get them for love or money in some sections—sometimes. When we do get your favorite 'em, wages are so high in comparison with what wages used to be, that it keeps the farmer hustling to make the man earn his pay. Live progressive farmers, however, are do-

AD. TALK LXXVII.

In his "Informal Talks with Men Who Count," Bert M. Moses in the April 24th issue of *Printers' Ink* says: "Ask me quickly what one man best typifies Advertising as It Used to Be and Advertising as It Is, and I'll answer:

"Artemus Ward!

"The wheels of progress whirl so fast that most men are either run over or left behind in the course of 30 years, but here is a man who is as well in the forefront to-day as he was back in the era when advertising was tugging at the paps."

Mr. Ward is a firm champion of brevity—not only in advertising, but in correspondence. He believes in exercising a fine economy of words in getting the said ad.

Brevity in everything is surely a virtue.

We know Shakespeare not by his interminable plays, but by his epigrams.

The Sermon on the Mount embraces every tenet in the Christian religion.

Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg is an imperishable classic, yet its brevity is as pronounced as its faultless composition.

And while we're talking about brevity we'd like you to notice some of the Farm and Dairy ads. In this respect. You have surely been forcibly struck by the brevity of the ads. featured by the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd., of Preston. They are set up in good display. They occupy liberal space. The message in them is so brief you simply cannot help reading them if you are at all interested when you see them in a paper like Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Edward Dreier, Advertising and Sales Manager for the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., is responsible for these ads. You see them only in a very select class of papers this year. There is a good reason for their appearing in Farm and Dairy. Mr. Dreier kindly wrote us after the season last year, and said, "It might interest you to know that next to the Montreal Star and Journal of Agriculture, your paper, Farm and Dairy, brought us the best results this year."

Farm and Dairy is subscribed for by the tremendously busy live and progressive Dairy farmers almost exclusively. You have noticed how our reading columns differ from other journals. We do not hand news out on a scoop-shovel. We serve it out rather after the fine-touted comb, in Farm and Dairy—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

ing it, and they are doing it largely through the use of up-to-date machinery. The first week in June, Farm and Dairy is getting out a special issue devoted altogether to farm machinery problems. We would like our readers to cooperate with us in making this issue as interesting and helpful as possible. We would like you to write to us telling us about your favorite farm implement, showing its advantages as a labor-saver and telling of how it has helped you to make the hired man earn his pay. Write us about it right now and we will find a place for your letter in our Special Farm Machinery Number. It may help some of your brother farmers to solve their problems.

"Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on the land values?" This question

Farmers on the Tax Reform

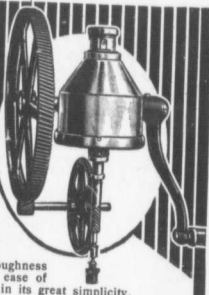
was recently asked by the Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg of its farmer readers.

"Land" was here meant to include all natural resources, such as mines, forests and rights of way. Farmers of Western Canada who read *The Grain Growers' Guide*, are probably better fitted to give an intelligent answer to such a question than are the farmers of any other part of the American continent. They are already taxed on the land value system so far as municipal affairs are concerned, and hence in this degree can speak from experience. They have given much careful thought as to how land value taxation would work if applied on a wider basis for the collection of provincial and federal revenues. The result: 3,708 farmers answered the question in the affirmative; only 233 expressed themselves as opposed to the application of land value taxation to the entire Dominion.

Sometimes we feel that we Canadians have imbibed so much of the spirit of hustle that it is supposed to characterize our neighbors to the south that we are nervous about building for

Permanent gleeting to build for Construction permanency. One of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently spent a couple of hours in a farm house constructed only a couple of years ago. The place was already in need of quite extensive repairs, and it was evident that a new home entirely would be needed long before neighboring farm houses built 20 and 30 years ago would be showing serious effects of wear. The cheese factory in the same neighborhood was little more than a shack and would bear but poor comparison with the permanent factories that are characteristic of the older lands, or of New Zealand. We farmers are in of business to stay. Why not make all of our buildings of the kind that will stay too? With the advancing prices of lumber, materials more suitable for permanent construction such as brick and cement are becoming relatively cheaper. Why not use them and build right?

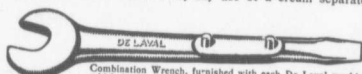
The Simplest CREAM SEPARATOR Ever Built — DE LAVAL



EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, CLEANING, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE FREQUENT adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

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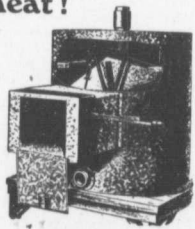
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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and sending letters for discussion. Address all letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Green Cheese Again

H. Hodgson, Montreal, Que. Green cheese is an evil for which buyers and farmers are both to blame. Our cheesemakers are striving to make a soft meaty cheese that will cure in three days. This is not the kind of cheese of which Canada will be proud, nor is it the cheese that will make a reputation for us on the Country markets.

We must be very careful or New Zealand will swallow up our export trade. Canadian cheese has always gotten the highest price, but in the last winter, I am informed, that New Zealand cheese has sold two to the shillings higher than the Canadian. It is not many years since the United States cheese was preferred on the Old Country market, but they lost because of inferior quality. They left it to us. We Canadians must beware or we in our turn will be left behind. The day is gone when Canada could dictate terms to England. Let us send them no more green cheese.

The Maker's Responsibility

"The great need felt by cheese makers today," said Principal Zude of the Kingston Dairy School, in opening his address before the Leeds County Cheesemakers' Club recently, "is a medium whereby they may change experience and ideas and thus enable them to make more money for themselves and their patrons. In such a gathering as we have here today we can dig down to the bottom of the problems confronting us and learn the truth."

"The cheese industry," continues Mr. Zufelt, "is composed of the component parts which are closely related—the patron, the maker and the man who puts the cheese on the market. In a certain sense the maker is the servant of the farmer. He must be a man of character and capability. In other businesses of the same magnitude the men in charge are sought for on account of their ability and integrity. The maker should hold the view that he is not to be looked up to in the community. He should try to give more than the patrons and set a good example to them. Most of our makers have the ability to make good cheese, but lack the secret of working in good feeling with the patron."

Speaking on the subject of the education Principal Zufelt continued: "We need more properly educated men in the business. A poor man's waste or spill more than his salary amounts to. The man who makes his brain save the labor of his hands has that much more opportunity for making improvements in his factory. He can find a little more to do. I think about his work he will be prone to it and it will be less burdensome to him."

"By setting a good example to himself the maker can do a great deal towards educating his patrons in the delivering sound milk. When a maker gets up on his weigh stand in the morning and is not any too positive in his own appearance his complaints to the patron do not have much weight. On the other hand, a farmer will feel rather ashamed to bring a dirty can to a clean, bright-looking factory. The maker who has the cooperation of his patron in producing cheese of prime quality has solved one of the hardest problems with which he has to meet."

Creamery I

Butter makers' contributions to the questions on butter making subjects for discussion to the Creamery I.

Moisture and S

By O. F.

Butter from milk to be higher in moisture from small churns than that which is made in plants will understand. The results of the following averages were uniform and conclusive:

8 churnings, 200 cream, 14.96 per cent
8 churnings, 700 cream, 14.57 per cent
8 churnings, 1,000 cream, 15.58 per cent

The results explain the series where several made dairy, the last of which, which is the best, results in butter use than the other. Further indicate why are equipped with a receive but little cream difficulty during the attempt to maintain a moisture content of why their overrun conditions may be compared.

The probable cause in butter from small churns is the butter granules churning of a large quantity of cream subjected to excessive agitation, the side of the great force. This is more compact which in pulsation of water. The butter thus made greater amount of water of the moisture content from one part of the other is expelled and

Inventor of the

Little beginnings a great endings. A chance Dr. De Laval the inventor of the cream separator. The story of his life is told in a recent number of Laval Monthly.

"The tre was a large iron works estate where he was employed as a mechanic, and while chatting one evening one of his patrons of having just returned from a man dairy publication by the proprietor for skimming milk by a barrel, which caused the top more cream would from the gravity being skimmed off the came to a stop."

"The article explains separation was the result of trifling force developed involving of the barrel. The discussion of the feasibility thing, and De Laval was interested in the publication took the paper with him the next morning he associates that he understood and believed he could use it as to discharge the cream revolving vessel which to it that it would not have to be off by hand, as in the German device in question."

"His opportunity" "His employer was so that he offered to buy the but with a fine sense of Dr. Laval explained that he first to offer it to the German conception of the idea, a proceeded to do for a ver

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department to ask questions and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Moisture and Size of Churning

By O. F. Hunziker.

Butter from large churnings tend to be higher in moisture than butter from small churnings. This fact is proved by the following averages which were taken and are uniform and conclusive:

- 8 churnings, 200 to 600 pounds cream, 14.06 per cent. moisture.
- 8 churnings, 700 to 1,200 pounds cream, 14.67 per cent. moisture.
- 8 churnings, 1,600 to 2,700 pounds cream, 15.68 per cent. moisture.

The results explain why in creameries where several churnings are made daily, the last one, the remnant churning, which is usually the smallest, results in butter with less moisture than the other churnings. They further indicate why creameries which are equipped with a large churn and receive but little cream in winter have difficulty during the time of small supplies to maintain a reasonably high moisture content of their butter and why their overrun under those conditions may be comparatively low.

The probable cause of low moisture in butter from small churnings is that the butter granules in the small churning of a large churn are subjected to excessive agitation, striking against the side of the churn with more compact which intensifies the compaction of water. The small amount of butter thus made also receives a greater amount of working and some of the moisture instead of passing from one part of the butter into another is expelled and lost.

Inventor of the Separator

Little beginnings sometimes have great endings. A chance remark gave De Laval the inspiration that resulted in the cream separator of today. The story of how it happened is told in a recent number of the De Laval Monthly:

"There was a large dairy on the iron works estate where De Laval was employed as a mechanical engineer, and while chatting after dinner one evening one of his associates suggested having just read in a German daily publication that was taken by the proprietor of a factory for skimming milk by rotating it in a barrel, which caused the cream to come to the top more quickly than it would from gravity and enabled its being skimmed off when the barrel came to a stop.

"The article explained that the separation was the result of the centrifugal force developed by the revolving of the barrel. There was some discussion of the feasibility of such a thing, and De Laval was so much interested that when he went to bed he took the paper with him. At breakfast the next morning he told his associates that he understood the process and believed he could so improve it as to discharge the cream from the revolving vessel while in motion, so that it would not have to be skimmed off by hand, as in the case of the German device in question.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST

"His employer was so impressed that he offered to buy the invention, but with a fine sense of honor De Laval explained that he felt obligated to first offer it to the German engineer whose experiments had led to his conception of the idea, and this he proceeded to do for a very nominal

consideration. The German engineer doubted its practicability, however, and after waiting on him for a time De Laval went ahead with the building of an apparatus and the filing of patent applications.

"In October, 1877, he exhibited a separator at work to a few interested persons but the power required was too great and the capacity too small to be of any practical use. By New Year's Day, 1878, he had completed a better machine for separating cream and in February of that year entered into the business arrangement which constituted the foundation of the De Laval Separator organization in Europe and that of the American business began five years later."

Boiler Room Emergencies

We are none of us "accident proof," and no matter how careful and observing a creamery operator may be, he is never sure to encounter emergencies in his boiler room as elsewhere; and they frequently come when least expected. However, close observation, constant care and a careful systemizing of the work in the boiler room will do much to limit the number of emergencies, and will largely reduce the number of disorders to which the steam producing mechanism may be subjected.

Expert engineers always urge a periodic thorough inspection of boiler and engine, the time between periods depending upon how hard the equipment is used, the character of water used, etc. They also urge system in the daily work and cultivating a habit of doing certain things at the same time each day. Thus some makers when they enter the boiler room in the morning will first look at the cocks connecting water gauge with the boiler to see whether they are open or shut.

They do this every morning systematically until it becomes such a fixed habit that they couldn't forget it if they tried. Just as systematically they try to try a few moments. For fuller particulars write

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Standard

and get any thickness desired. This cream-regulating screw is placed on the top disc for your convenience, so that you do not need to take the bowl apart to reach it. This point may not seem very important to you. We mention it merely as an example of how carefully and thoroughly the Standard is built down to the smallest detail. A booklet, explaining the entire construction of the Standard cream separator, and telling why it has earned the name of "The World's Greatest Separator," will be mailed free as soon as we get your name and address. Drop us a post card to-day.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, CANADA

Branches: Sussex, N.B. Saskatoon, Sask. Calgary, Alta.

The Growth and Care of Strawberries

(Continued from page 5)

not have to be planted with other varieties in order to fertilize. Personally I prefer Parson's Beauty, but it is a matter of taste.

There are several pests which can be avoided or suppressed easily. Avoid planting on fresh soil for feet of white grubs. Crown borers can be avoided by moving the bed to a new location, and cut worms are easily poisoned by a Paris green bran mash: 1 lb. bran; ¼ lb. Paris green dampened. For rust spray with Bordeaux mixture.

With very little trouble and a minimum expense the ordinary practical farmer can readily take care of a nice patch of berries and can make a nice profit from the surplus left, after he has taken his own supply. They do not require much attention, the labor is such that a boy 12 can do it; and if he follows the plan of planting as outlined above he can be sure of getting much better results than by the old methods.

Grangers will be pleased to hear that Mr. J. J. Morrison, who has recently been afflicted with that deadly disease, smallpox, is recovering, and will soon be at work again advancing Orange interests.

GOOD temper, like a sunny day, sheds a brightness on everything it is the sweetener of toil and the souter of disquietude.—Washington Irving.

Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVESS

Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs-Merrill Company
(Continued from last week)

THE General's mouth assumed its most commanding expression as he glanced down at the little Poteet sleeping beside him, unconscious of the fact that he was, in the future, to be the victim of a spared rod.

"Stonie," asked Everett meekly, "have you chosen a husband for Rose Mary yet?"

"No," answered Stonie as he wore in the last inch of string. Then he paused and raised his eyes to Everett thoughtfully. "It's just got to be the best man in the world, and I'm going to find him for her. If I can't, I'll keep care of her as good as I can myself."

"General," said Everett as he held the child's eyes with a straight leg compelling glance, "you are right, she must have only the best. And you 'keep care' until he comes. I am going away to-night and I don't know when I can come back, but you must always 'keep care' of her—until the good man comes. Will you?"

"Yes," answered the General positively. "And if anybody of any kind bothers her or any of them, I'll knock the stuffs outen 'em, and Tobel'll help. But say," he added, as if suddenly inspired by a brilliant idea, "couldn't you look for him for me? You'd know the good kind of a man and you could bring him here. I would give you one of the spotted puppies to pay for the trouble," and a hot wave engulfed Everett as the straight friendly young eyes looked straight into his as Stonie made this extremely practical business proposition.

"Yes, General, I will come and bring him to you, and when he comes he will be the best ever—or he will have died in the attempt."

"All right," answered Stonie, completely satisfied with the terms of the bargain, "and you can take your pick of the puppies. Are you going out on the steam cars from Boliver?"

"Yes," answered Everett, "and I want to find your Uncle Tucker to ask him—"

"Well, here he is to answer all inquiries at all times," came in Uncle Tucker's quizzical voice as he stood in the doorway of the barn with a bucket of eggs in one hand and a snake in the other. "Old age is just like a hobble that tethers up stiff-jointed old cattle to the home post and keeps 'em from a-roving. I haven't shaved the rope and broke over to Boliver in more'n a month now. Did you leave Main Street a-running east to west this morning?"

"Yes," answered Everett, "still the same old Boliver. But I want to see you right away to tell you that I have had a wire from the firm that makes it necessary for me to get back to New York immediately. I must

catch that train that passes Boliver at midnight."

"Oh, fly away, you can't pick up and go like that!" exclaimed Uncle Tucker with alarmed remonstrance. "Such a hurry as that are unseemly. 'Such bytes oughter to be handled slowly and careful, like chiny, to save smashed feelings. Have you told Rose Mary and the sisters?"

THE World will never neglect a man who is able to do things. The best that there is to be had will be his; and it will be given to him with joy. He deserves it. Make yourself deserving of good things therefore and they will come.—Larson.

"No; I've just come back from Boliver, and I couldn't find Rose Mary, and Miss Lavinia and Miss Amanda had come out to the north field while there is still light to—collect some—some instruments I—that is I may have left some things over there that I want. I will hurry back. Will you tell them all for me?"

As Everett spoke he did not look directly at Uncle Tucker, but his eyes followed the retreating form of the General, who, with the completed whip, a nodding baby and the two awakened puppies was making his way down Providence Road in the direction of the circus band. There was a strong note of excitement in his voice and his hands gripped themselves around the handles of his kit until the nails went white with the strain.

"Yes, I'll tell 'em," answered Uncle Tucker with a distressed quaver coming into his voice as he took in the fact that Everett's hurried departure was the inevitable. "I'm sorry you've got to go, boy, but I'll help you get off if it's important for you. I'll have them get your supper early and put up a snack for the train."

"I don't want anything—that is, it doesn't matter about supper—I will be back to see Miss Lavinia and Miss Amanda before they retire," said Uncle Tucker with an even increased calmness that belied the lump in his throat at the very mention of the farewell to be said to the two little o'd flower ladies.

"I'll go on and tell 'em now," said Uncle Tucker with an even increased gloom in his face and voice. "Breaking bad news to women folks is as nervous a work as dropping a basket direct on the lamecations are a-going to spatter and spoil things. I'll go and get the worst of the mess over before you get back."

"Than you," said Everett with both a laugh and a catch in his voice as they separated, he going out

through the field and over the hill and Uncle Tucker along the path to the house.

And a little later Uncle Tucker found Rose Mary moving alone knee deep in the flowers and fruit of her beloved garden. For long moments she bent over the grey-green, white-starred bed of cinnamon pinks which sent up an Arabian fragrance into her face as she softly threaded out each little weed that had dared rear its head among the white blossoms. As she walked between the rows the breast and laced tresses of her gold hearts on her hands and bare arms, while on the other side a very riot of blush peonies crowded against her skirts. Long trails of pod-laden snap beans tangled around her feet and a couple of round young squashes rolled from their stems at the touch of her fingers. She was the very incarnation of young Plenty in the garden of the gods, and she revealed as she walked.

"Rose Mary," said Uncle Tucker as he came and stood beside her as she began to train the clambering butterbean vines around their tall poles, "New York to-night on the train from Boliver, and I told him you would be mighty glad to help him off in time. I'd hit him up a middling good size snack if I was you, for the eating on

a train must be mighty scrambled like at best. We'll have to turn around to keep him from being late. And it was thus broadside that the very foundations of Rose Mary's heart and left her white to the lips and with hands that clutched at the bean vines desperately.

"When did he tell you?" she asked in a voice that managed to pass muster in the falling light.

"Just a little while ago, and the news hit Sister Vinny so sudden like it give her a bad spell of asthma, and Sister Amanda was sorter crying and let the jimson-weed smoke get in her mouth and choke her. They are a-voicing a kind of ruckus, with nobody else helping 'em put Sis' Vinny to bed, so I reckon you'd better go and see 'em."

He's gone over to the north field to get a hammer or something he left and will be back soon. But that black pester up with the apper. I'm so bothered I feel empty," with which injunction Uncle Tucker left Rose Mary at the kitchen steps.

And it was a strenuous hour that followed, in which things were so crowded into Rose Mary's hands that the fullness of her heart had to be ignored if she was to go on with them. After a time Miss Lavinia was eased back on her pile of pillows and might have dropped off to sleep, but she insisted on having her best company cap arranged on her hair and a lavender shawl put around her shoulders and thus in state take a formal leave of the departing guest—alone. And it was fully a half hour before Everett came out of her room, and Rose Mary saw him slip a tiny pocket testament into a tin on Miss Lavinia's table into his inside breast pocket, and his face was serious almost to the point of exhaustion. The time he had spent in Miss Lavinia's room with the little Miss Amanda had been occupied in packing the generous "snack," which Uncle Tucker hovered over and saw bestowed to his entire satisfaction

with the traps Everett had strapped up in his room. Stonie's large eyes grew more and more wistful, and after he and Uncle Tucker were gone to their good-byes all said he whispered to Rose Mary that he wanted to say just one more thing to Mr. Mark.

Tenderly Everett bent over the cool until the blush rosened that Miss Amanda had shyly pinned in his button as he went, good-bye before he had retired, brushed his hair and checked as he ran his arm under the sturdy little nightgowned shoulders and drew him as close as he dared.

"Say," whispered Stonie in his ear, "if you see a man that would buy Sniffer's other two spotted puppies I would sell 'em to him. I want to get 'em to him for Aunt Vinny. I could get 'em to him in a box."

"How much do you want for them?" asked Everett with a little gulp in his voice as his heart beat assuming his obligations so very early in life.

"A dollar a-piece, I guess, or maybe ten," answered Stonie vaguely. "I'll sell them right away at your price," answered Everett. "I'll see that Mr. Crabtree's letter is packed and shipped." He paused for a moment. He would have given worlds that he had taken the two little dogs with Stonie—but he didn't dare.

"And," murmured Stonie drowsily, "don't forget that good man for Rose. Mamie if you see him—and—and" but suddenly he had drifted off into the depths, thus abandoning himself to the crush of a hug Everett had been hungry to give him.

And out in the starlit dusk he found Rose Mary sitting on the steps, freed at last, with her responsibilities all asleep—and before him there lay just this one—good-bye.

Her and she nestled himself beside her and as silently lit his cigar and began to puff the rings out of the air. In the perfect flood of perfume that poured around and over them and caught in great gusts from the garden he detected a new note—spicy and woody, sweet with a curious insistence and haunting in its alien and insistent note in the rhapsody of odors.

"There's something new in bloom in your garden, Lady of the Rose?" he asked quizzically.

"Yes, it's the roses on the hedge coming out; don't they smell briary and—good? Just this last night you will be able to carry away with you a whiff of real sweetbriar. To-morrow the whole town will be in bloom. It is now I think if we could only see it."

Rose Mary sitting on the steps and the poignant wait and her composure voice was but a part of the motive of the briar roses in the valley dusk.

"I'll see it all right to-morrow and then Rose Mary's going to blind me so that I won't be able to see my way along Broadway. Everything hereafter will be located up and down Providence Road for me." Everett's voice held a tone of quiet lightness and he bravely pulled his rings of smoke out on the breezes.

"Perhaps some day you'll pass us again along the road to your Providence," said Rose Mary gently, and the wistful question was all that her woman's tradition allowed her to ask—though her heart bled with its pride.

"Some day," answered Everett, and underneath the quiet voice sounded a savage note and his teeth bit through his cigar, which he threw out into the dew-cargued grass. Just then there came fluttering up around her a soft disturbed flutter of wings and the dove note was answered reassuringly and tenderly in kind.

"Rose Mary," he said as he turned to her and laid his hand on the
(Continued on page 22.)

More or less, there is no doubt that the loss for itself, is the evil in the eye of the law. (R. V. 6.34.)

Why are we Some of us work our duty with ability to do the confronts us, all about our children one thing then. And the more we encouraged we become the prospect seemed der why our lives continually with the truth is it of our own care we worry about it. When real Christ is ever ready to strength and grace will be one and the same who, after years of the secret of life must have had a in the course of she replied: "Ye all caused by what I expected with but which finally. How true that is no sooner saved

The Upward Look

Being Anxious

Be not, therefore, anxious for the morrow: for the morrow will be anxious for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. St. Matthew 6.34. (R.V.)

Why are we so prone to worry? Some of us worry about our health, about our duties, about our lack of ability to do this or that task that confronts us, about financial matters, about our children. If it is not about one thing then it is about another. And the more we worry the more discouraged we become and the darker the prospect seems. Finally we wonder why our lives should be burdened continually with such cares.

The truth is the trouble is mostly of our own creation. In most cases we worry about things that never occur. When real trouble does come Christ is ever ready to give us the strength and grace to bear it if we will but ask Him for it in faith. A friend once said to a dear old woman who, after years of testing, had found the secret of life: "Mrs. M—, you must have had a great deal of trouble in the course of your life." To this she replied: "Yes, and it was nearly all caused by worrying over things that I expected were going to happen but which finally, never took place." How true that is of all of us. We are no stronger saved from one source of

worry than we forget about our deliverance and begin to look ahead for another and when we are in the spirit that leads us to anticipate trouble we are pretty sure to find it.

Worrying becomes a habit. God is greater than the force of our strongest habits and will gladly give us the



You Should See It Later

In two or three months now this flower border, photographed in Simcoe Co., Ont., will be a gorgeous mass of bloom. Are you getting ready for something similar in front of your home?

victory over them when we turn to him for strength and courage. First we must recognize that it is purely a spiritual fight. The spirit of worry is an evil spirit sent into our hearts by Satan. When, therefore, we find that this evil spirit has gotten possession of our hearts we must immediately

summon yet more powerful spirits, the spirits of faith and joy and thanksgiving to drive out the evil spirit of worry. This we can always do, and speedily, by means of prayer. The evil spirit flees and the good spirits come just as soon as we begin to pray. "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God and He will draw nigh to you." (James 4.7.8). All we have to do is to utter the prayer of faith and to utter it with all our hearts and the result will be sure and certain. When we find that we are worrying about anything it will help us if we will but realize that it is an infallible sign that we are not praying as we should. Each fit of the blues is really a call to prayer. When we pay heed to that call our drooping spirits are strengthened and the armies of the Lord come to our assistance and victory ever comes with them.—I. H. N.

Work and Happiness

By Alice Thorne.
If the people one meets on the streets each day are typical of the world at large, then too little work is far, far worse than too much. The busy, tired workers, going home in the evening do not wear a drawn settled expression that one sees so often bowing along in carriages or cars. The tired mother does not have the listless, all eyes that one meets at lace counters and in the tea rooms. The man driving a car is all alert and active, the man being driven often suggests that his vocabu-

lary might consist of: "Oh, what a beastly bore!" A number of women shoppers were noticed the other day, and in almost every case the woman who had a toddler with her or the one with a long shopping list was the only one who seemed to be really getting the slightest enjoyment out of the work.

On one of the last steamers that docked a New York was a young woman who has spent more than half her life travelling abroad and the rest being a butterfly at home. As she crossed this time she became interested in and spent most of her time with two little second cabin children whose mother was very ill. It was the first time, she confesses that she ever found anyone who really needed her and the first time that she was really happy.

One is so apt to waste energy and even health on a fruitless chase of a will-o'-the-wisp that looks like happiness and then discover when it is almost too late that the true spirit has been waiting beside some neglected duty.

"To love and to labor is the sum of living, and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love," is a speech attributed to Sir Thomas Moore. It may be that some of the folk with their settled indifferent faces may be those who only "think" they live.—Toronto Globe.

Root vegetables which have withered can be revived by slicing off the end and placing them in cold water for a few hours.



Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.
Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.
Golden — tooth-teasing — able-bodied nuts of dough.
Made from dough that Tastes Like Nuts, you know.
Use FIVE ROSES flour.
Get that individual toothsome-ness of Manitoba wheat kernels.
Doughnuts with a Palate-Pleasing Personality.
See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.
A hole entirely circled with Light Digestible Food.
Fat without being fat—for FIVE ROSES is the sturdy glutinous flour that resists fat absorption.
Just enough to brown deliciously, to crisp quickly.
No greasiness, heaviness, soggy-ness.
Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with never an outraged stomach.
Like these make YOURS.
Use FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

Asphaltic ROOFING

It Takes The Pain Out Of Painting



IT'S certainly a painful process to keep on painting a roof every two or three years—you feel it in your back and in your pocketbook.

Asphaltic Roofing never needs painting—sounds almost too good to be true, doesn't it. Just lay it with an ordinary hammer, and you've solid roof comfort ahead for many years to come.

Costs less than similar roofings of same weight. The mineral surface is also fire-resisting.

Simple showing the pitch waterproofing and real mineral surface free on request.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N. B.

Father DeCarie's Remarkable Letter Will Interest ANY Health-seeker

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

The Rev. Father DeCarie St. Henry of Montreal, Canada, writes under date of August 4, 1911:

"Dear Dr. Tyrrell—I am now so well since using the 'Cascaide' that I may say you have saved my life. I was doomed to die soon, as I was suffering so much with my liver and kidneys (and that for over 20 years), passing gravel, which caused me intense suffering. For over two years I suffered with jaundice; my eyes were yellow colored, as well as my skin. Now every friend I meet tells me I am growing younger.

"I have advised the use of your 'Cascaide' to some desperately sick people, some of whom were given up by the doctors as incurable. I could name you fifteen persons that suffered from grave sicknesses, that thank your thanks and honors, and, for myself, I feel that I owe you more than I can ever repay." Cascaide Treatment will cure you.

The prime purpose of Dr. Tyrrell's remarkable J. B. L. Cascaide Treatment is to cure Constipation, Biliousness, and all the ills that Constipation—the blocking of the system with terribly poisonous waste—brings about. Write today to Dr. Tyrrell, who will be glad to send you full particulars of this simple and remarkable remedy, requiring merely the use of pure water. It will also send you his free book, entitled "Why Man of Today is Only 50 Per Cent. Fit." Today is Only 50 Per Cent. Fit." Address him Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 372-2, College Street, Toronto.

This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in about half an hour. Six minutes finishes a tubful.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 Gravity Washer on 30 Days' Trial Free Don't send money. If you are responsible you can try it before it arrives. We pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us hundreds of letters telling how they save work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write today for particulars and beautifully illustrated Free Book. All correspondence should be addressed to me personally.

T. F. MORRIS, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto.

SEND \$1.00 receive by mail 4 Shirt Waives, one of White Lawn, one of Pink, and 3 of Print, light with Sky Levee designs; all different; size 32 to 44; add 10c for postage.

STANDARD GARMENT COMPANY, LONDON, ONT.



A Little Girl's Experience

By Eloise Lynch

When a little girl of 10 years I spent my summer vacation on a farm belonging to my grandmother. I enjoyed every minute of the time, in fact, the time passed all too quickly. I loved to feed the different animals, but my favorite occupation was feeding the chickens, which were Black Minorcas. The chickens on grandma's farm were allowed free range and I used to be a great help to her. My delight when I would find eggs, for every egg found in the nests made me were to be mine.

Grandma said that I took an interest in the chickens, and when I went back to my city home also occupied up six hens and a rooster and sent them by express to me. They arrived in fine shape and my father fixed a neat little yard and house for their reception. Needless to say I was very

best behavior for the stranger, allowing such a dearth of kind words as to our own, that some day she would give the world to call them back again that we might at least forget the cry of mother whom as of the question on her mind when accident had bereft of husband and child.

The husband and wife had parted in anger that morning. There was little time for love-making anyway in their busy lives, but her cry of "Oh John, if I had only given you and Bonnie one kind word this morning I could bear it better," told its own story. Now that both were dead he cries, the carcases she gave them were too late.

The old maxim, "Never let the sun go down on your anger," should read, "Never let a loved one depart in anger, because you know not what the passing moment may bring forth."

—Successful Farming.

Smaller Homes Advisable

Mrs. F. McCann, Oxford Co., Ont. In these days of over-population, most every branch of farm work that we can mention, in labor-saving machinery and in many different methods.



An Interested Bunch of Young Corn Growers

These children do not all attend the one school. They have gathered in from several schools along with their mothers and others and brothers and sisters to exhibit their corn at one of the school corn shows that are becoming a feature of rural education work in Essex Co., Ont. The name of these shows was dealt with in a special article in Farm and Dairy of April 5.

—Photo courtesy W. E. J. Edwards

proud of my little family and it did not take me long to find a name for each one. I took all the care of them myself, feeding them in the morning before in the evening. Their breakfast consisted of the table scraps, and whatever peelings we had, well cooked. To the parings I added some wheat and this was given to them in pans or on boards. In this way my pets had a nice, warm breakfast. At noon and in the evening they received wheat.

There has been a great advance along the line of good buildings on our farms within the last 10 or 15 years.

We burned wood in our stove, so the ashes were put in a place fixed for them in the yard and from them the chickens received sufficient chalk. I also provided them with shell. Next to our place was a vacant lot and in the evenings I let my chickens out on it to pick green grass. When that was not allowed I gave them lettuce and kale leaves for green feed.

Our grandmothers used to think that it was an absolute necessity to have a large kitchen in which to do their work. But why should this be the case? If we have a kitchen of medium size with a kitchen cabinet of a well-arranged pantry, what more do we need? Then we can have the remainder of the rooms planned accordingly. We venture to say that any of our readers who are thinking of erecting new homes in the near future and plan to have a medium sized home will find that they have more time for rest and pleasure and will be just as contented, if not more so, than if they had a house of the barn-like type.

We always had eggs and used them plentifully in our home when they were selling at 15 and 20 cents a dozen, but in November and December when they sold at 50 and 60 cents a dozen, our richer neighbors always knew where to find fresh eggs. Whenever my hens wanted to set I covered them up and fed them well and in a week or so they were laying again and they gave them credit for every egg they laid and at the end of a year I cleared \$18, besides saving money 50 cents a month garbage bill.—Rural Californian.

What style of houses are we erecting? Some people seem to have the idea that the larger the house the better. Do they consider the dwelling for the housewife that a large house entails? Some farm homes that we see are almost barn-like and place a large enough for large families to live in comfortably. Of course a large house with snacious lawns is very attractive but it means endless toil for the housekeeper if she would keep it in the spotless order she would like. We very often find in a large house that the rooms are so planned that a great amount of space goes to waste.

Kind Words—When? MA. Dorn B. Phillips.

There is no one on earth so dear as those hours that we lose by the links of love; yet how many of us keep our sweetest smiles, our softest tones, and

Why Not a System?

B. Blanchard, I. "Oh it's all right having a 'water system' when one lives in the city, but when one lives in the country this is the subject of a water home is broncho, that see I know that as convenient as city cousins and. Once we have it in water rates to pay for the water and the additional makes up for the cost. The early part of in a small town to supply system. Each as convenient as city had a well several and a cistern for water. The well water was pumped. When we moved to a more convenient. In a hill from the water into the house about 100 yards. To give a pressure, 10 or 12 pounds a water soft enough for all household purposes. In the kitchen and the additional cost over the same system water was the price of the house to the water of laying it. Allow this extra cost amount is now done and time.

We have a separate stable; but that is a

A Place for

There are homes, a gain exterior and entrance, in which living-rooms are a clutter. Window-sill places for small things.

ONLY Slaves for, corsfoot about it. Labor strength we give operations, the into your work

find a collection of crockets-nestles, thimbles, or boxes of pills on board and kitchen cup are studied full of crock, patterns, writing velopes—a miscellany for which no place has.

Having no place for pers is one great nuisance. Everybody pitches or rubbers into. Where there are children a hinged cover in a is a nuisance in itself. Shee bags made of cretonne tacked on the doors of bedroom lead the reach of nearly foundation 18 by 27 in six pockets nine inches wide. A bag cost order is convenient, also various other articles packed into no place in.

No place for solid other common condition. Homes. For the collection, linen, etc., a common box contains 100 plates possible. Each child, or of age, can, if given a his own, be taught to

SHINE POLISH

10¢

The Modern Shine!

Easy to Use Better for Shoes

There is no one on earth so dear as those hours that we lose by the links of love; yet how many of us keep our sweetest smiles, our softest tones, and

Why Not a Home Water System?

B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S. "Oh it's all right—to talk about having a water system in the home when one lives in town, but it's out of the question on the farm." How often this is the reply we give when the subject of a water system in the home is broached. From my experience I know that my farmers can have as convenient a water supply as our city cousins and often at less cost. Once we have it installed we have no water rates to pay, as does the city man, and the added convenience soon makes up for the cost of installing.

The early part of my life was spent in a small town that had no water supply system. Each householder had to depend on his own resources. We had a well several rods from the house and a cistern for collecting rain water. The well water had to be carried into the house, while the cistern water was pumped into the kitchen.

When we moved to the farm we decided, if possible, to have something more convenient. There was a well on a hill from which we piped the water into the house, a distance of about 100 yards. There is enough fall to give a pressure, I would judge, of 10 or 12 pounds a square inch. The water is soft enough for all household purposes. It supplies a tap in the kitchen and the bathroom. The additional cost over and above what the same system would cost our city friends was the price of the pipe from the house to the well, and the labor of laying it. Allowing liberal wages this extra cost amounted to \$50, but it is now done and should last a lifetime.

We have a separate system for our stable; but that is another subject.

garments into it. For the soiled linen from dining-room and kitchen a large bag made of stout bed-ticking can be hung where it will be within easy reach.

It may be thought these little things do not count for much, but we cannot appreciate what a difference the systematic arrangement of these small articles will make in our homes until we try it out for ourselves.

The Habit of Heavy Eating

By Milton O. Nelson. A good illustration of this was told me by a neighbor, who, by a big boy, was quartermaster sergeant in a Wisconsin regiment during the Civil War. The regiment, then two years in service, was besieging Atlanta, when it was joined by a recruit from northwestern Wisconsin, a neighbor boy of the sergeant. The first morning at the front the recruit received his rations along with the rest of the company.

"Why, Harvey," he said to the sergeant, "is this all I am going to have for breakfast?" "Breakfast?" answered the sergeant. "Boy, that's your ration for the day."

The boy burst into tears. Oh, he would surely starve. Some of the veterans who had done hard service on this ration for two years and were daily throwing away their surplus, divided with the boy till he got his farm stomach shrunk to a soldier's fare. It is a common saying that an American eats as much as would keep two Europeans or four Chinamen. There is truth enough in this to make the kitchen work of the average American farmer's wife about 50 per cent. harder than it ought to be.—Breeder's Gazette.

Fruits to serve with Meats and Fowls

Sometimes when we wish to serve a particularly nice dinner and have everything up to the standard, we are at a loss to know just what fruits

A Place for Everything

There are homes, with a really elegant exterior and an attractive front entrance, in which the kitchen and living-rooms are in a constant state of clutter. Window-sills are convenient places for small things, and you can

ONLY Slaves die of Overwork. Work a weariness, a danger, forsooth! Those who say so can know very little about it. Labor is neither cruel nor ungrateful; it restores the strength we give it a hundred-fold and, unlike your financial operations, the revenue is what brings in the capital. Put soul into your work and joy and health will be yours!—Luther

find a collection of spoils of thread, crocket-needles, thimbles, tooth-brushes, or boxes of pills on them. The sideboard and kitchen cupboard drawers are stuffed full of wrapping paper, cord, patterns, writing-paper and envelopes—a miscellaneous lot of stuff for which no place has been provided. Having no place for shoes and slippers is one great drawback to neatness. Everybody pitches shoes or slippers or rubbers into a corner. Where there are children, a box with a hinged cover in a convenient place is a most desirable addition. Shoes bags made of stout brown cretonne tacked on the inside of the doors of bedroom closets are within reach of nearly every one. A foundation 18 by 27 inches allows for six pockets nine inches deep and six inches wide. A bag something of this order is convenient, also for stockings or various other articles liable to be put into no place in particular.

No place for soiled clothing is another common condition found in homes. For the soiled bedding and linen, etc., a common hamper in some convenient place upstairs is as possible. Each child, even at six years of age, can, if given a laundry bag of his own, be taught to put his soiled

should be served with certain meats and fowls. The following is a list that should prove of great help to any desiring this information. It might be a good idea to cut it out and file it for reference: Ham—Apple jelly or mustard ketchup. Roast Beef—Yorkshire pudding and tomato jelly. Boast Pork—Apple sauce. Stewed Mutton—Squid and creamed onions as the vegetable. Turkey—Cranberry sauce or currant jelly. Chicken (boiled)—Oyster, celery, lemon or caper sauce. Chicken (roast)—With chestnut stuffing served chestnut sauce. Chicken (broiled)—Serve with tartar sauce. Chicken (fried)—Tomato sauce. Goose—Garnish with watercress; serve apple sauce or fried apples. Ducks—Olive sauce and green peas. Grouse—Bread sauce. Pigeons—Spinach and toast. Venison—Currant jelly.

Believe nothing against another, but on good authority; nor report what you hear to another unless it be a greater hurt to conceal it.

METALLIC WALLS FOR THE HOME. METALLIC Ceilings are artistic, sanitary and will last as long as the building. In the kitchen and bathroom they are of particular sanitary value as they can be easily cleaned and are absolutely rust-proof. While inexpensive, they give an air of distinction to any home. Write us for free booklet. 690 THE METALLIC ROOFING MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS. To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Each Tuesday until October 29 inclusive WINNIPEG AND RETURN \$35.00 EDMONTON AND RETURN \$43.00 Proportionate low rates to other points. Return limit two months. Through Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars are operated to Winnipeg without change via Chicago and St. Paul, leaving Toronto 11.00 p.m. on above dates. Tickets are also on sale via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company, and Full particulars and reservations from Grand Trunk Agents, or write C. E. Borring, D.P.A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

SEND \$1 Receive 5 Cloth Remnants for Boys' Knee Pants. Give age and we will cut ready to make. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

CHALLENGE COLLARS. Address labels to be the finest creation of the past. Call for samples. No other. All prices on direct for 25c. THE ARLINGTON CO. 47 GERRARD, S.E. 88 PRINCE AVENUE TORONTO. All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best



Keep everything around the farm well painted. Use your odd moments to spread a little paint on buildings, buggies, wagons and farm implements. Paint beautiful as well as protects wooden and metal surfaces from the destructive action of sun, rain and storm. One dollar's worth of paint now will save twenty dollars' worth of repairs and expense later on. Use SWP (Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared for preserving and beautifying made of pure materials, thoroughly mixed and ground, covers most, looks best, wears longest. Use SW Commonwealth's Barn Red on barns, fences and ings shingled roof and siding. Use SW Metallic for protecting from rust Buggy Paint for refinishing buggies, automobiles, and other vehicles. Good for lawn furniture, boats, canoes, etc. Use SW Wagon and Implement Paint for your wagons, farm implements and machinery, garden tools, etc. There is a SW Agent in your town. Ask him for color cards.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES A FINISH FOR EVERY PURPOSE. THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO. OF CANADA, LTD. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



GET RID OF THE DIRT FROM BASEMENT TO ATTIC WITH

Clutch Cleanser

MANY USES AND FULL DIRECTIONS ON LARGE SIFTER - CAN 10¢

We are overstocked with children's print dresses in ages 1, 2, 3 & 4. We will send to any address \$ for \$1 if ordered at once. Add 10¢ for postage.

Standard Garment Co. 10 Standard Bldg., London, Ont.

Capable Old Country Domestics

Parties arriving April 21st and 28th, and weekly after

ASPIE AT ONCE
The Guild, 7 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Penbrock St., Toronto

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may become a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres in person, or be occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$1.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to clear homestead), and cultivate same for three years, or until fifty acres fifty acre extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, and cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. O'BY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Standard Gasoline Engine

Everyone sold on a strong guarantee. Ask for our catalogue of engines

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Dept. B LONDON, ONT.

Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

ECONOMY

Rose of Old Harpeth

(Continued from page 18.)

RUBBING clothes on the washboard, for a few minutes, wear them out faster than several weeks' use. You save all that wash-board wear with the

Connor Ball Bearing Washer

Your clothes last that much longer. In that way the washer soon pays for itself. And then continues to save for you. Saves labor, too. Runs on ball bearings so easily, so swiftly, it almost runs itself. Write for booklet, giving full description.



J.H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

NO MORE OF THIS



DRUDGERY

WHEN YOU USE THIS

I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

PRICE \$3.50

Washes anything and everything from a horse blanket and overalls to the finest laces with no injury

Coupon Below Saves You \$2.00

WASHES A TUB FULL OF CLOTHES IN 3 MINUTES PERFECTLY

Not only Washes but Rinses and Rinses

Sent Under a Money-Back Guarantee

Join the Army of Deighted Housewives Today!

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE AND MILLIONS WILL BE

This Coupon Good for \$2.00

FARM AND DAIRY COUPON Present or mail this coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 482 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg, and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER.

All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada, on condition that your money is refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed. 6-22-13 Name: Address: Province:

step near her. "Once you materialized your heart for me, and now I'm going to do the same for mine to you. You're, say, is an old gabled, vine-clad, dove-nest country house, a shelter for the people you love—and always kept for your Master's use. It is kept for something just to have a main road to Providence lead past the garden gate. I make acknowledgement. And mine? I think it is like one of those quaint, heathen, Saisama vases, inlaid with distorted figures and symbols and toned in all luridness of color, into which has been tossed a poor sort of felter plucked from any bush the owner happened to find, which has been sailed down in frivolity—or perhaps something stronger. I'll keep the lid on to-night, for you wouldn't let the perfume."

"If you'd let me have an hour I would take it down to the milk-house and empty and scrub it and then I could use it to pour sweet cream into. Couldn't you—you leave it here—in Uncle Tucker's care?—really?—I need it badly." The railway in her voice was as delicious and daring as that of any accomplished world woman. "No," he answered, coolly disapproving. "No, I'll not leave it; you might break it."

"I never break the crocks—I can't afford to. And you never break men's hearts; they do it themselves by keeping a hand on the treasure so as to take it back when they want it, and so both sides then both it sometimes gets—battered."

"Very well, then—the lid's off to you—and remember you asked for the rummage, Rose Mary," answered Everett in a tone as light as his hair. Then suddenly he rose and stood tall and straight in front of her, looking down into her upraised eyes in the dusk. "You don't know, do you, you rose-woman you, what a man's life can hold—of indignity? Yes, I've worked hard at my profession and thrown away the proceeds—in a kind of—riotous living. Other men's vast fortunes have been built on my brains, and my next year I'm going to enter as a penniless thirty-niner. When I came South three months ago I drew the last thousand dollars I had in bank. I have a couple of hundreds left, and that's all, out of over twenty thousand made in straight time from mineral tests in the last year. Yes—a bit of riotous living. It's true about those poor fellows plucked off frail stems of raille buds—but if it hadn't been—a sort of fair play all around I wouldn't stand here telling you about it, you in your hedge of briars. And now suddenly something has come into my life that makes regret very dollar tumbled to six winds and every cent burned in the fire—and in spite of it all I must make money."

"I'm going away from you and I don't know what that is going to happen—but as I tell you from now on my feet do not stray from Providence Road, my eyes will turn across any distance to catch a sight of the crown of old Harpeth, and my heart is in your milk-house to be of any kind of humble use. Ah, comfort me, rose girl, that I can not say more and that go I must if I old my train." And he stretched out his hands to Rose Mary she arose and stood close at his side, her eyes never leaving his and her lips parted with the quick breathing of a lifted breast.

"And you'll remember, won't you, when things go wrong, or you are tired, that the sunny corner in the old farm-house is yours? Always I shall be here in Harpeth Valley with my feet in the Brigantia and because you are gone I'll be lonely. But I won't be in the least anxious, for whatever it is that calls you, I know you will give the right answer, because—because—because that story you one of my own nesties, and don't know how strong and straight your wings can fly?" (Continued next week.)

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. Children give age; for adults, give bust measurement. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

TUCKED BLOUSE, 75¢

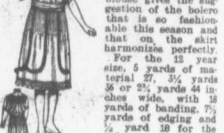
The blouse that is made in lingerie style makes an all-important feature of the warm weather season. This is charming for the fashionable crepe de chine as well as void an exquisite and the family.



in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

GIRL'S TUCKED DRESS, 75¢

Nothing makes a prettier than a simple dress of delicate material tucked and trimmed with lace. This one is as pretty as can be.



This pattern is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age.

TUCKED SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 75¢

This skirt is perfectly straight and is adapted to flouncing materials and also to plain materials.



size, the skirt will require 1 1/2 yards of 27, 36 or 42 inches wide, with 2 1/2 yards of binding, 7/8 yard of edging and 1/2 yard 18 for the yoke.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years.

PRINCESS DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 75¢

This frock is a charming one for general summer wear and for all the occasions of the season.



for the chemise pattern and 3/4 yard if for the yoke.

MARK

Toronto, Monday. The volume of business done last year was that for which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, has been selected as the country, a more satisfactory one for encouraging real estate business.

There is still a wheat on hand of 1911. This will still surplus further for the 1912. The prices are so favorable. No. 1 Northern No. 1, 85¢; foot from Ottawa state the wheat in Ontario is going grade.

COURSE

Firm prices, few below the 1911 level. Coarse grain market.

down on the 1911 level. Coarse grain market.

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down on the 1911 level. Coarse grain market.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 13.—Wholesale market report that trade is just now. The volume of business moving is fully as large as last year, but not so large as that for the week dealers made provision for.

There is still a surplus of last year's wheat on hand. Crop reports indicate 1913. This will still further add to the surplus.

WHEAT

There is still a surplus of last year's wheat on hand. Crop reports indicate 1913. This will still further add to the surplus.

COARSE GRAINS

Firm prices, few bids and those mostly below the line are characteristic of the coarse grain market.

ing to hand is of very good quality. Good heavy exporters are in stronger demand than their own farms.

Choice milkers are in fair demand from \$55 to \$70 each; common to medium, \$45 to \$50 and springers, \$40 to \$45.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

A fair supply of live hogs offered here this week; but, as there was also a feeling prevailed in the market, and prices were unchanged, with sales of about 1000 head.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflammation, staunch broken tendons, ligaments, sprains or bruises. Cures lameness and stops pain from a wound or burn.



GILSON ENGINES for all power purposes. You cannot afford to buy an engine until you investigate the latest improvements.

Breeder's Directory

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 36 insertions during twelve months.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice Young Boars, fit for service. Also all ages bred and heavy with pig.—H. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—3 Sons of King Payne Segle Cheshire from R. G. P. covs. Also three Clyde Fillies and 3 Stallions, Yearlings.—R. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.

FERTILIZERS

For information regarding all kinds of mixed and unusual fertilizers of the highest grade write THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO., LTD., West Toronto - Ontario

Clydeedale Fillies and Stallions

We have a choice selection, prize-winners and stock of approved conformation and the best of popular breeding. Write for descriptions, prices, rights, taken and many of our many years of successful experience as breeders and trainers.—Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER FOR CHESTER WHITE SWINE, 6 to 8 weeks old, supply E. A. Caldwell, Billings Bridge, Ottawa, Ont.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ACTION CUTAWAYS for sale recommended by Mr. G. H. Hamilton has three of them working here and has ordered others.

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

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers Sons and daughter of SIR JOHANNA COLANTHA GLADI, whose three first two-year-olds, and sons of RAG APPIB KOENYDKER and RAG APPIB KOENYDKER FRT, grand-bred KOENYDKER are first in the world. Write me anything that you want in Great-East-Canada. E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, (Near Prescott, Ont.) NEW YORK

Great Dispersion Sale of IMPORTED AYRSHIRE CATTLE

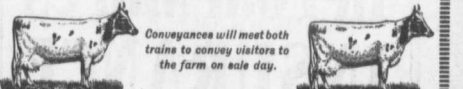
To be held at John D. Duncan's Terran Bank Farm, Howick, Que. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4 (Sale commencing at 11 a.m.)

My entire herd of imported Ayrshire will be sold at Public Auction without reserve or limit. The herd comprises Females as follows: Six (6) four years and over; Fourteen (14) three years old; Twenty (20) two years old; Eight (8) yearlings. Also my stock bull Lochfergus Young Marquis Three (3) young bulls, and Eight (8) heifer calves. In this list will be found some of the best Ayrshires ever imported into Canada.

Twenty (20) of them are at present competing in the Record of Performance Test, and some of them are making records that will be hard to beat. They will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, or limit. THE RECORD OF EACH ONE will be given in the catalogue including times up to first May. The cattle will all be sold.

Subject to Tuberculin Test

This will be a rare chance to get something good in the best of Ayrshires for these have been selected from nearly all of the best herds in Scotland. The catalogue will be ready for distribution about the 15th of May. Those wishing to procure a catalogue will please send their name and address to DR. J. WATSON, HOWICK, QUE., and they will have copies mailed to them.



Conveyance will meet both trains to convey visitors to the farm on sale days. JNO. D. DUNCAN, 218 Mountain St., MONTREAL, P.Q.

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stock in a jobbing way at \$125 to \$147.5 a cwt.

EXPORT CHEESE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, May 17.—The market for cheese this week saw rather a price rise at the beginning of the week, ranging about a six pence, but dropped towards the middle of the week to 10/6 to 10/8, at which price practically all the boards on Thursday made sales.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The usual seeding time scarcity of potatoes is not in evidence this year. There are abundant supplies on hand, enough to last until the new crop is on the market.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Wholesale egg quotations have ruled fairly steady for four weeks now. The trade is taking large quantities and all of the surplus is being put into storage.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The expected decline in butter prices is being coming. United States quotations that the Canadian, are now slightly higher.

Live stock shippers are very cautious nowadays, and receipts at Toronto Stock Yards have been light enough to hardly maintain prices. Most of the stock com-

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
FERNDALE STOCK FARM
2 Good Kordyke Bulls left, also 1913 Bull...

North Star Holsteins
Bulls bred for service, from E. O. Kol dam, sired by a son of Natore De Mol...

Lyndale Holsteins
We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old...

Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.
SPRING BROOK
Holsteins and Tamworths

Head headed by Sir Kordyke Boom, one of the best sons of Pontiac Kordyke...

BRESLAU, WATERLOO CO. ONT.
PURE BRED HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE
3 Young Bulls, 1 yr. old, also 4 Calves...

Systematic Breeding
Systematic Feeding
Systematic Weeding
Are among the factors that have built up a great herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle...

KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONINGEN
One of the best bred and best individual bulls in Canada.

RIVERVIEW HERD
3 Young Bulls, from 2 to 12 months, sired by King Isidore...

HOLSTEINS

LYNDEN HERD
High Testing Holsteins for sale. One 2577 lb. year old, sire's dam Lahn Glass...

Maple Grove, Crescent Ridge and Welcome Stock Farms
Offer three, four and five months old, from high testing R.O.M. cows and heifers...

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS
We are now testing some of the daughters of Count Generalized Faysa...

HOLSTEINS
Two Old Bulls
Fifteen months old, one from a twenty-one month cow. Good individuals.

BROOKSIDE OFFERS FOR SALE
A No 1 Bull, fit for service, Dam, Flora Kordyke Pistorje...

HAMILTON HOUSE DAIRY FARM
The Home of Lahn Kays, the World's Record Sander 2 Year Old Cow

WE SELL BULLS AND BULL CALVES ONLY
and offer now
A Bull Ready for Service
Write or come to see him.

D. B. TRACY
COBURG, ONT.
D. B. TRACY
COBURG, ONT.

Kingston, May 15-240 heads boarded. All sold; 170 white, 1950 8 colored, 1950. Vanhook Hill, 1950-260 heads, while, 100 heads colored chrome boards and gold, 150 white selling at 20%, and colored at 20%.

SOMETHING ABOUT ANDERSON'S HOLSTEINS
Some time ago we visited Evergreens Farm owned by Mr. Anderson's...

The stock bull, Velettra Triumph, was secured from W. A. Mattson's fine herd and at that time was the only bull in America...

The work of these daughters already combined with that promised by his younger ones makes Velettra Triumph a more valuable day and ever before.

HOLSTEINS
Two Old Bulls
Fifteen months old, one from a twenty-one month cow. Good individuals.

BROOKSIDE OFFERS FOR SALE
A No 1 Bull, fit for service, Dam, Flora Kordyke Pistorje...

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COBURG, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES
3 YOUNG BULLS (Sept. and Oct. 1912) bred by Royal Star of Bonnie Brae...

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULL
Only one left of the choicest by the magnificent Duke of York, the son of the Champion R. of P. of Canada...

Ravensdale Stock Farm
PHILLIPSBURG, QUE.
Special offering of Bulls, fit for service Write for breeding and prices.

W. F. KAY, M. P., Proprietor.

Burnside Ayrshires
Winners in the show ring and dam of Canada, of both sexes, imported from Canadian bred...

AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS
For sale-Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs for service, Yorkshire Pigs...

Y. O. C. Can Sell
Your pure bred cattle say surplus stock you have, by advertising in this issue of Farm and Dairy...

Send your advertisement to-day for next issue.
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

JERSEYS
MAXWELTON FARM
Has some of the BEST JERSEY CATTLE in the land ALSO BERKSHIRE SWINE

MAXWELTON FARM
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE QUE.
FOR SALE, PURE BRED JERSEY MALE CALF

ONE month old, solid color, black neck and switch. Dam, Princes Peace, grand and Swiss. Sire's Pride; sire, Lady's July 26...

AGENTS
We will pay you well to help us sell our descriptions in your district for new stock...

Avondale Stock
A. C. HARDY, PROP.
Prize Herford Friesian Bull
Sire, Flaxie 2nd Wooder...

Prize Herford Friesian Bull
Sire, Flaxie 2nd Wooder...

Prize Herford Friesian Bull
Sire, Flaxie 2nd Wooder...

Prize Herford Friesian Bull
Sire, Flaxie 2nd Wooder...

Prize Herford Friesian Bull
Sire, Flaxie 2nd Wooder...

HOLSTEIN

herd "KING SEGIS" Bred by Meyer, "FINDER KING" Bred by Meyer...

2 Bulls, raised by one of Pontiac's sons & Heifer Calves...

CAMPBELLTOWN H
This week we offer Bull Calves...

Curvill Holsteins
Bulls of scrupulous age...

OXFORD DIS
The Holland of North...

ELMDALE DAIRY HO
FOR SALE-Twochose Bull calves...

RED CATTLE - BOX 115, ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

YOUNG COWS AND ...

Life Insurance advertisement with large text 'Life Insurance' and 'The General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada'.

HOLSTEINS

herd "KING SEGIS PIETERTJE" Bred by Meyer, Syracuse, N.Y. "PRINCE KING MAY FAYNE" Bred by Meyer, Flanders, N.Y. ... of these two sires average over 320 lbs. ...

HOLSTEIN BULLS

2 Bulls, raising 2 yrs. grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and 3 rising 1 yr. old from other sires. Also Bull and Heifer Calves. Females, all ages. Wm. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS

The best we offer Bull Calf, born April 1st, a dandy home white in color, bred by the great young bull, Korndyke ...

Ourville Holstein Herd

Bulls of servicable age all sold. If you want them first see the yearling sires you to buy young. Only two months shy Aberdeen and from 22 1/2 ...

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The third annual sale will be held in the ...

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Greatest Dairy Breed as per FREE ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE obtain from Frisian Assoc. Box 148 Bantelore V ...

ELMLADE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

ORSALE - Friesch Blue Bull Calves, light colored, bred by Faldin Orsalo, sire of R. O. M. daughter, ...

YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS

HOLSTEINS of different ages side in calf to a son of the great bull De ...

Avondale Stock Farm

A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR. HERD BIRDS Prince Hengerveld Friesch 820 (S.A.S.S.) ...

King Pontiac Arts Canada

King Pontiac Arts Canada, 1847 (71794) sire, King of the Footings ...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND KING'S CO., P. E. I.

LOWER MONTAGUE, April 30.—We are having very fine weather. A good many have started farming; nothing soon yet. Grass is doing well. Clover is a good ...

HEENANVILLE, May 6.—The spring, while little more forward than last year, is still late. There is very little of anything sown. Farmers have only just begun to get busy this week, and are generally plowing and dis-harrowing, drawing manure, etc. ...

COMPTON CO., QUE. COMPTON FARM.—We have had fine dry weather for the past three weeks. A fact is almost too dry and hot. Not a great deal of seed has been done, but some have got quite a lot of ground ready, and will seed it as soon as possible. ...

ONTARIO

CARLTON CO., ONT. BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, May 12.—Recent dry weather has caused the ground to be in good shape. Seeding is well advanced; most of the being ready for sowing. Light, has gone on high as 815; oats, 40c; hay, 815; corn, 32c-33c. D.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, May 14.—The annual seeding is finished and the manure and sugar beet are being sown. The Dominion Sugar Company has rented about 40 acres of land at \$15 an acre to raise sugar beet seed. The farmer has to get the field ready for planting at that to get a lot of clover was frozen this spring and the alfalfa was totally destroyed. Practically all the alfalfa was plowed down this spring except that on clay and gravelly hills. C. H. B.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ELMVALE, May 3.—The weather during the past two weeks has been ideal for seeding, and about two-thirds of the spring grain crop is now in. Fall wheat for the winter fairly well; about 75 per cent of the area sown will be respired. Clover has come through the winter fairly well, and will be at least 40 per cent of a full crop. C. S. B.

HURON CO., ONT.

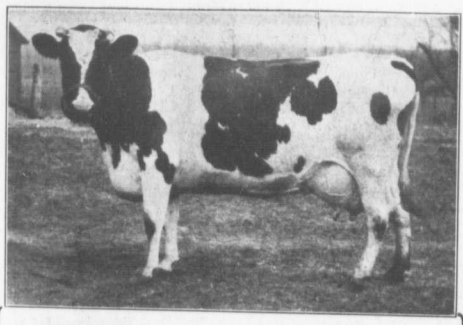
PORTERVILLE, May 5.—Weather conditions have been the very best for seeding, and most of the seed will be in during the next few days. The damage to their buildings repaired from the damage from the windstorm owing to lack of material and help. Fruit prospects are fairly good. All small fruits are blooming healthily and well. Fruit set at being more prevalent year after year. R. R. S.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

HARROW, May 14.—The weather continues cold. Spring grains are showing up green in most fields. The blossom on all trees has mostly fallen, and frosts now would be disastrous to the fruit crop. The farmers are busy preparing land for corn, and some have started a little. Prices of feed continue low. Very little rain during two weeks. Soil is getting dry.—W. A. B.

The 28th annual meeting of the Holstein-Frisian Association of America will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3 and 4, 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business which may come before it.

PERCHON ACTIVITY—Mr. Wm. Maxwell of Beaver Hill Square, Montreal has recently purchased for his Maxwellstock Farm at St. Jerome, the following three registered Perchon mares from Mr. J. E. Arnold: Hazelton (1276), Dorcas (3400) and Lory (3400). The last two have beautiful foals at foot. Jas. Deere, of Beersville, N. H., has recently purchased the mare Winnette (7653), from the same breeder.



WHO SAID 40-LB. COW???

Here's My Little Problem! Please Work it Out!! "If I milk 75 or 80 lbs. a day averaging 6.5 %, How much butter 80 % fat will I have in a week?"

As a 5yr-old, my owner had me "right" and for the first two days of my Official Test I actually produced as above.

Unfortunately, for all concerned, when the goal was just in sight through a little mismanagement my udder became inflamed, and I had to be withdrawn. It was not my fault, and I have no apology to offer for not being the FIRST 40 lb. cow, but I just want you to know that I, "Velstra Triumph De Kol", daughter of "Velstra Triumph", Premier sire at the "Evergreen Farm" of Geo. W. Anderson, Rosemore, Ont., did show better than a 40 lb. cow for 2 consecutive days in Official Test, and right now feel good enough to go the whole road next time.

This picture was taken shortly after milking, but can't you see I'm Different? Don't I look like the real thing? STRENGTH, CONSTITUTION, (Lots of it). Then look at that immense middle vein, hair as large as your arm. Did you ever see anything like that on a cow before? Oh well! You're not used to looking at the 40 lb. kind, that's all. Come to the 8422 on June 12th, and see me! Buy me. I am the cow that will make people look your way. My illustrious father, my sisters—in fact the whole Royal Family will be there. Better Come Yours Faithfully, Velstra Triumph De Kol.

Manor Farm High Testing Holsteins

I have now in my herd some of the highest testing Holsteins in Canada; 11, which I have recently tested, averaging over 4 percent fat.

I am entirely sold out of bull calves; the last out of Mercena of Campbelltown going to Mr. John Anderson, Oxford Mills, Ont., and it ought to make an excellent herd header for him. Am now booking orders for June calves.

The calves from my herd sire are in great demand, and you will have to speak quick if you want one.

The service fee of Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs (brother to Spring Farm Pontiac Lass, 44, 152 lbs. butter in 7 days; 172 lbs. in 30 days, champion of the world and no wonder, she being a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, the greatest sire ever known) is now \$100 to approved cows only.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM

The Manor Farm - Bedford Park, Ont.

Senior Four Year Class

Lady Rose Chester, 1896, 4y. 5m. 23d.; 182 lbs. milk 16.26 lbs. fat 22.22 lbs. butter. Owner: B. Malloy, Belleville, Ont.

Junior Four Year Class

Madame Danara, 1776, 4y. 3m. 12d.; 184 lbs. milk 25.11 lbs. fat 31.36 lbs. butter.

Four Year record, 4y. 3m. 12d.; 2755.4 lbs. milk 91.16 lbs. fat 125.96 lbs. butter.

14. Lene Mercedes, 1888, 4y. 3m. 26d.; 183 lbs. milk 21.12 lbs. fat 26.40 lbs. butter.

Fourteen day record, 4y. 2m. 25d.; 1063.2 lbs. milk 36.10 lbs. fat 45.30 lbs. butter.

15. Labeau Model Pauline, 1889, 4y. 2m. 24d.; 184 lbs. milk 19.43 lbs. fat 28.22 lbs. butter.

Senior Three Year Class

16. Lala Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

Fourteen day record, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 871.8 lbs. milk 28.39 lbs. fat 35.35 lbs. butter.

17. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

Senior Two Year Class

18. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

Senior One Year Class

19. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

20. Lady Rose Chester, 1896, 4y. 5m. 23d.; 182 lbs. milk 16.26 lbs. fat 22.22 lbs. butter.

21. Lene Mercedes, 1888, 4y. 3m. 26d.; 183 lbs. milk 21.12 lbs. fat 26.40 lbs. butter.

22. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

23. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

24. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

25. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

26. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

27. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

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35. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

36. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

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40. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

41. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

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43. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

44. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

45. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

46. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

47. Lulu Posch Rose, 1669, 3y. 7m. 8d.; 183 lbs. milk 16.01 lbs. fat 20.02 lbs. butter.

HUNDREDS of farmers are proving to their own satisfaction that Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal

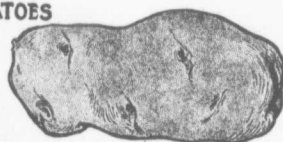


is a good business proposition any way they like to figure it out. The Meal is precisely what the name implies—a substitute for Cream or Whole Milk. You can veal up or raise just as good calves on Cream Substitute as you can raise on whole milk and at a cost which is trifling in comparison.

Ask your Feedman or write to us for full particulars. 40 THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT.

Take Notice Ye Advertising Men and others that it is now high time you were getting your copy ready and orders in to "F. & D." for great 5th Annual Farm Machinery Number, June 5. Press days are May 28 to 31.

MONEY IN POTATOES. SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, MARCH 1 TO APRIL 30. Mature Cows. 1. Ekeolander Lady De Kol 3rd's Violet, 981, 6y. 25d.; 1486.3 lbs. milk, 67.23 lbs. fat, 74.06 lbs. butter.



\$128.00 an acre Clear

Yes Sir! We can show you how to make it in potatoes, over and above the cost of seed, fertilizer, labor, marketing and your own time. With the market price \$1.00 a bag—and better, it's worth while going in strong for potatoes and getting every last bushel the ground will yield.

We can show you how to grow 240 bushels to the acre: how to get a double crop from the same outlay of labor and seed.

A lot of potato-growing experience is boiled down and plainly told in "Money in Potatoes." We have culled for you a practical farmer has no time to read. The book is complete, but brief and to the point. See the list of subjects it covers. From this book you can see how other men have got the best results. You can grow and handle bumper crops of potatoes and take the long price.

List of Subjects Covered by this Book.

- Best Soil for Potatoes; Potatoes Help the Land; Preparing Soil; Fertilizing; Time to Plant; Selecting Seed; Cutting Seed; Depth to Plant; distance between hills; crop rotations; Fighting bugs & blight; Spraying mixtures; Harvesting; Secure your free copy to-day.

Clip the Big Crop Coupon. Money in Potatoes. 15

BIG CROP COUPON. I am using the following machines for potato raising: The Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited 1 Gait, Ontario. As a Potato Grower I would like a free copy of your book, "Money in Potatoes."

(Continued next week)

The Bissell Out-Throw Disk Harrow

To settle all doubt about which is the BEST OUT-THROW DISK HARROW, we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out-Throw in a field competition with other Out-Throw Harrows.

The "Bissell" Out-Throw has many features that have made the name "Bissell" famous in connection with Disk Harrows. It has plates of the correct shape. One gang is set slightly ahead of the other. The gangs cannot crowd or bump together and cause the Harrow to rock when you come to hard soil—a new feature in Out-Throw Harrows. The hitch is well back, the draught is light and there is no neck weight.

The machine in actual use is our best advertisement. No need to send special travellers to sell the "Bissell." We put our name on every Harrow. If you would like to learn more about Disk Harrows, send to Dept. R for free booklet of both out-throw and in-throw styles. 73

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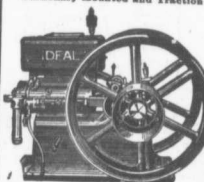
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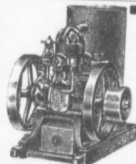
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