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With a

FARM AND DAIRY

August 12, 1915



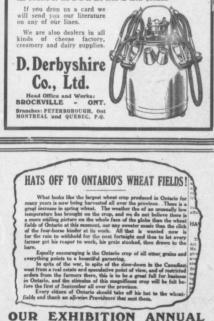
the separating. If so we have something to say to you. With our

"Simplex" Link Blade Separator

the women folks can do the separating, and do it too without it being any strain on them. The low supply can and the ease of operation of the "Simplex" make it a favorite of the womer. folk and it is easy to clean and keep clean, too.

B-L-K MILKER

a boy can milk the cows and can milk 20 of them in an hour. That may seem a little steep to you but it is being done, and the owners of the B-L-K are loud in their praises.



Is slated for Aug. 26th—in our readers' hands before the real opening of the Canadian National. Tell them of your exhibit. They will appreciate and you will pro-fit. Last form closes Aug. 23rd.

Advertising Dept. . . Farm and Dairy, Peterboro



TSUALLY at this time of the year sweet peas require plenty of water.

A new strawberry bed may be set early this month if the weather is not too dry.

One of the best all-year plants for the hardy border is the bardy carna-tion. It requires little attention.

As fast as the flowers of shrubs and perennials fade remove them and let the strength that would go into the seed go into the fo'age.

There are few flowers that will stand poor soil and lack of attention better than nasturtiums. They come in a variety of colors in flower and foliage now

When watering the lawn, shrub or plants do a thorough job. Be sure the soil is moist clear to the rot tips. Then don't water again till the plants nood water

Most perennials may be sown now in pots or boxes or in the open ground seed bed. Transplant as soon as large enough, to flats or beds. They should be protected by a cold frame over the winter and set in the permanent beds in the spring.

Attractive Packages

T is time that our fruit growers and farmers learned to standardize their products in the same manner the manufacturer of staple food articles. A reputation for perfect product, together with honesty in meas-ure and packing, is the greatest asset that the fruit grower has

The low prices obtained for small fruits are in many instances due to the carelessness of the grower. The the cardinarias of the grower. The prevalent idea among fruit growers is that when the prices are low, it does, not pay to take the care and pains that should be taken, as the re-turns do not warrant it. This is wrong reasoning, for one might argue with equal reason that when the fruit is high, the consumer will take a poor and a poor grade, as the demand is greater than the supply. The grading and packing of fruit

should not be regulated by prices ob-tained. If any change or any relaxa-ion in the ordinary rules of packing and grading is to be made during a period of low prices, it should be made towards greater care, so that the fruit will sell, regardless of any over-supply.

A good example of how appearance sells fruit is found in the Ben Davis apple. Almost every consumer knows apple. Almost every consumer knows the quality of this particular apple, yet when properly graded and packed in a new box, the looks of the apple will sell it, regardless of its quality.



Avoidable Egg Losses

J. C. Stuart, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa

T a time like the present, when so much is being 'said and written about the high cost of written about the nigh cost of living, it is only natural for the un-initiated to blame the middlemen for the enhanced prices of food products. In comparing the difference between the price paid by the city consumer and the price paid to the producer in the country one would be led to be lieve that on ergs at least the middle heve that on every at least the mindle-man is making large profits. When we realize, however, the enormous losses that are incurred in the handling and marketing of errors and the number of eggs that have to be thrown out, we must admit that perhaps there may be some reason other than the greed of the middleman for these high prices.

The Loss is \$1,250,000

We find from statistics that owing to conditions on the farm, transporta tion facilities and the ignorance of the retailer, eno mous losses are me with. In the United States, owing to the farmers allowing the male bird to run with the flock, some \$15, ound to run with the flock, some \$15, 000,000 worth of eggs were rendered unfit for food last year. In Canada some million and a quarter dollar? worth of eggs had to be thrown out for this reason. The producer so far, seems to have failed to realize the fact that a fertile egg will start to hatch very shortly after it is laid if temperature conditions are not cor rect. Seventy degrees of heat will start incubation in a fertile egg. Th armer who does not remove the eggi from the nests at least twice a day, especially in the hot weather, in simply aiding in the work of render ing these eggs unfit for food, for with the broody hens sitting on the with the broady nens status on up nest day and night, unless the eggs are taken from the nests frequently they are left in the very best condi-

are taken they are left in the tion for hatching, The method of handling ergs so far is also conducive to spoling the far is also conducive to spoling the ergs and settle ergs. Even if the ergs and settle ergs, much they may be variable ckk. Even if the cgks and pathered frequerily they may be placed, as is, very often done, some-where in the house that is not as cool as it should be for the proper keeping of these eggs for food. Again on the way to market, which is gen-erally the country store, if these fer-tile eggs are uncovered in warm weather the hatching process will again start. The store keeper als adds to the danger of spoling these eggs. Again on the way to the cir they may be left on the station pla-form, subject to the direct rays of de spolled. The city retailer who has spolled. The city retailer who has business, places them in the window where they are subject to the direc trays of the sun, and even if they were again start. The store keeper also rays of the sun, and even if they were in the best condition when he received them they would, if left for any time, be spoiled before they reached the consumer

Loss From Mustiness

Loss from musty ergs last year was over a quarter of a milica dollars. This may be caused by the evers being laid in damp surround-ings, or placed in wet fillers or heing subjected to weather conditions on the property of the surface of the surf way to market.

From dirty eggs we find a loss of almost one-half a million dollars. almost one-half a million dollars. Dirty eggs are caused by unsanitary surroundings in the hen house. The egg is an article of food. It is at in best when placed new laid on the table of the consumer in the natural shell. We should be particular that these eggs should be exceedingly clean if we are going to realize a good price for this high-class article d food.

Phenol Sodique is recommended in all cases of canker or diphtherits roup. It can be obtained at almost any drug store.



Trade in reases the weal

Vol. XXXIV

Produ

THE great problem producer is the ear is no easy task when the with present day regulation to meet them, and at pri city retailers. The cost o as so increased that the gin betweer. profit and ases, even at the prices which are the largest paid in eastern Canada for rea Ottawa dealers pay \$ n summer and \$2 in w Farmers' Dairy. Mont ay \$1.30 in summer an vinter. Much of the m for less. Which gets the Ottawa, to be sure. Ne usiness in Ottawa is han arge firm, who do it mos ally. They have a cash : the producers more, and ter and purer milk for than is sold in any city in Montreal has a wastefu elivery, Numerous large etailers crossing and ach other's tracks many mpeting against each selling for credit, thus me osses, which ultimately co

The Essentials to I Briefly the essentials t he productions of market Not too expensive land, an tied up in buildings. Sta able, convenient and sani ostly. There should be of work whereby labor Labor-saving implements age, but the farmer must uch capital in implem requently it is cheaper to orses than purchase then In order to produce m sential to have a system that will give the highes cre of roughage, as well a least cost. No farmer can without some succulent r ing, such as roots and co the costly element in food uction of milk. It is ch the form of clovers and al in concertrated form. I h ilk and cream productio business actively for 20 ye o raise as much nitrogeno When this part of the ratio ed, buy the foods contai

the producer.