

## Here Is Where The Macartney Excels

### 15 Reasons for Selecting the Macartney Machine Milker

#### Read About Its Many Exclusive Features

It has the best type of test cup (double acting) and the best milking action of any double-acting test cup ever invented. The rubber inflation in Macartney test cups will last longer than the test cup inflations of any other milker.

Macartney milker has only one size of test cup, which fits any and all sizes of tests.

The ends of the test cups are cushioned with rubber.

The Macartney pulser has the most positive action of any pulser ever made.

It is steady and unvarying in its action as a 21-jewel watch movement.

It is the one absolutely simple and fool-proof pulser—only three working parts.

The pulser is instantly detachable from the lid so that the lid may be placed in water for washing.

Test cup release air is not drawn through pulser—no milk, dirt or sterilizing solution can get into milking parts.

It is the largest labor saver—it not only gives you more milk from your cows, but actually takes less time, less labor and less expense for labor than any other milker.

There is no pump in the construction of the Macartney that is used in any other milker.

The milker head is all brass. There are no cheap or inferior materials of any kind.

The Macartney Milker is the easiest to keep clean.

It is the most sanitary. It requires the smallest upkeep expense.

Any boy or girl can operate the Macartney.

You get life-long, dependable service and freedom from annoyance and expense of frequent replacement of parts.

Particulars Free—Mail Coupon

Whether you figure on buying a machine milker or not, this information will interest you. It will tell you what Agricultural College and successful dairy men everywhere think of the Macartney Milker. Just fill in name and address with number of cows on lines indicated. Then mail coupon to us. You'll get all particulars by return.

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited

516 CATHARINE ST. - OTTAWA

Dept. J. I have - Cows. B. 2

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The Cow's Adopted Child

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited

Ottawa

Gentlemen—

Please send me without obligation on my part full information re the Macartney Milker.

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## The Welfare of the Home

### Play Lessons for Little Children.

By MARION FLORENCE LANSING, M.A.

When the older children of the home and neighborhood go back to school in the autumn, the mother is often taxed to find occupations which will fill in the gap for the active two-, three-, or four-year-old who misses their companionship. This is just the time to delight his heart and satisfy his unconscious desires and needs by starting him on a set of simple play lessons. For these the mother needs no elaborate materials or schoolroom training. She can find in her own home and experience both the tools and the skill for their use.

Every mother lives over with her children the experience of each human being in discovering and adapting himself to the world about him. Let her pause and take thought of a few of the common facts with which her child must become familiar. One is an appreciation of the relative sizes of things. Think how you would feel if you had never consciously entertained the idea of size and it suddenly dawned upon you one day that two objects which had seemed alike yet vaguely unlike, differed in that one was slightly larger than the other. You would have a new testing rod with which to try out the world. Give

a child that idea with a nest of boxes, with a set of books graded by sizes, with blocks, with spoons, with tin pans. Any set of objects in series will be the materials for a group of play lessons for which the words "large" and "larger," "small" and "smaller" are the keys.

Along with size comes length and height. Following size comes shape, taught most easily by sorting out all the blocks of a kind or all the beads of a kind from the usual boxes of blocks and wooden beads which are to be found among the playthings of most children. They all love to pick out shapes by touch, finding in a group of objects hidden under an apron in the mother's lap the twin of an object they hold in their hands, then, when they have the idea, doing the same from piles of their own making. They are interested in likenesses and differences. This interest is, indeed, at the bottom of most play suggestions for little children. Through it we start the child on the training of his sensibilities. In discovering differences and noting them and in performing operations which make note of them through touch or sight, the child is developing these powers which are at

the moment awaiting development.

Other plays with duplicate spoons or blocks introduce the idea of matching things, selecting one and finding its twin. Then we come to sorting and here are opportunities for a variety of plays. Mix from the kitchen supply closet brown, white, and speckled beans; provide three receptacles into which to sort them. Make a play set from your button box. Children's delicate finger-tips are quickly susceptible to differences in texture. Go to your piece bag and cut squares (patchwork size) of cotton, flannel, velvet, corduroy, burlap, chambray, leather and silk, to be sorted into pieces by each kind, first by touch and sight, then by touch alone. Color plays come in a natural sequence, employing at first only the primary colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet.

The whole secret of home education for little children is for the mother to meet awakening instincts and powers with play supplies and play suggestions. "The A B C of things," says Froebel, "must precede the A B C of words." Nothing the little child is learning is beyond his mother's experience. To meet his needs she has only to get his viewpoint and travel with him the road of investigation and appreciation of the interesting world about him.

Parents may find the following books helpful: A Report on the Montessori Method, by Elizabeth Harrison; Play Life in the First Eight Years, by Luella Palmer.

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### Poultry.

Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red pullet does not complete her first year of egg production until about twenty months old. A hen already a year old can complete another year of egg production in one year. The first six months are approximately the period of development and represent only expense. While the pullet may lay more eggs in her first laying year the hen does not have to be hatched and grown an expensive feed before she is ready to lay. Farm poultry keepers need more hens that are good for two and three years of profitable laying. This does not mean the kind of hens that linger around for three or four years without paying their board.

Concrete floors will be more warm and dry if a couple of inches of clean sand are placed between the floor and the straw litter. Garden loam is not a substitute for sand. The loam is soon changed to dry dust and the scratching of the hens will keep the air in the house full of dust. This is unhealthy for the birds and the poultryman who must care for them.

## Financial Notes

Official confirmation of important oil discoveries on the Mackenzie is contained in a special despatch received from Vancouver. According to this, President C. O. Stillman of the Imperial Oil Company, states that oil of an excellent quality has been tapped at Fort Norman, and that the content of this oil is heavy in gasoline. President Stillman says in part:

"What we have uncovered at Fort Norman is oil of a grade that cannot be beaten anywhere in America. So far we have not had time to make an analysis in our own laboratory, so that I cannot tell accurately what the oil will run. But samples tested in Edmonton by other parties showed very high gravity, somewhere in the neighborhood of 60. This is the character of all the world is looking for, as the gasoline content is very high; and you know that at the present time the world is tremendously short of gasoline."

Victoria—Organization of the Kootenay Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, has been completed and a provincial charter issued. The new company is capitalized at half a million dollars divided into 500,000 shares, and will have offices in Nelson. The directors and officers consist of the following: President, Dr. L. E. Borden; Vice-president, Carl G. Simpson; H. E. Bill, Secretary. The other directors are: L. A. Austin, Alex. Currie and E. G. Matthew. Others expected to take an active part in the life of the company are G. W. Brown and W. J. Siebert, pulpwood experts.

It is the object of the company to carry on the business of pulp, paper, timber and lumber manufacture, the proposed site of the plant being at Grohman Creek.

Montreal interests have purchased the Dryden Pulp and Paper Company of Dryden, Ont., a large producer of Kraft pulp and paper, from its English interests. The English interests will retain their holdings of the \$1,500,000 6 per cent. bonds now outstanding. A new company will be formed.

### Cutting Down Home Waste.

People of average means can hardly afford in these days to keep servants. Households which formerly kept two or three now get along with one maid. Many maids with half a servant, sharing her with a neighbor. Not a few housewives have been driven to the necessity of doing their own cooking and sending the washing to a laundry.

This has meant a great deal of discomfort, but there has been an incidental gain, says a Philadelphia newspaper. Waste is enormously reduced. Servants make nearly all the waste of a household. Many housewives, deprived of "lady help," have been astonished to observe a shrinkage of their food bills, notwithstanding the present doubled and trebled prices.

When a domestic establishment employs half a dozen servants the waste is enormous. Nearly always in a house run on that scale the butler and cook "stand in" with the butcher and grocer, and their rake-off increases with the amount of food they throw away. Recent investigations by the New York health department proved that the average family living in a private house, with one or more servants, throws away a pound and a quarter of perfectly good food every day.

It was found that the average apartment house family throws away only one-fifth as much—largely, doubtless, because such families reduce domestic service to a minimum.

In the tenement districts of New York one garbage can usually suffices to hold the food refuse of twenty families. But in the "private house district" it was found that 163 families had 175 garbage pails, or more than a pail apiece.

Examination of the 175 pails revealed eighteen pounds of bread and rolls, fifty pounds of meat, thirty-five pounds of potatoes, sixteen pounds of cereals and large quantities of perfectly edible fresh vegetables.

Always the amount of food waste varies directly with the number of servants employed. As a matter of fact, the full garbage pail seems hitherto to have been regarded in this country as a manifestation of prosperity. Not until recently have people begun to think that possibly this was a foolish idea.

### A Grave in Flanders.

Darkness and stars and brooding of the sea,  
You bring no peace to me;  
No dreams nor any visions strange and new.  
Dreams, visions were of you,  
Heretic lover, vanished from my sight,  
Leaving to me the night.  
Here in the darkness, by the brooding sea,  
I thought my secret thoughts most secretly;  
Dreamt of the baby of my dreams, like him.  
O wondrous life when growing tall and slim;  
Yet in his eyes' gray depths a hint of mine,  
And his mouth matching my mouth's curving line.  
But in a grave in Flanders o'er the sea  
My lover lies, that dream, and all of me.

Buy Thrift Stamps.



Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

### Fallacies in Feeding Beef Cattle.

Cattle feeding is a business that must be viewed from many different angles if one makes a success of it. What is termed success in cattle feeding is the same as in any other business pursuit; viz., a financial gain or making money out of the business. Different types of feeders must of necessity be handled differently to get the best results. There are mature feeders of the best beef type. The calves or baby beef of the same type. They are poor grade or scrub adult or baby beef type. Each of these different types and grades must be handled differently.

Most people ignore the scrub in the feed lot. But as long as they are raised they must be fed out or go to the shambles unfitted. Nearly all dairy bred cattle are scrubs in the feed lot no matter how well bred they are in the dairy line. They are poor feeders and never make fancy loaves. In this article I wish to speak of the best grade of feeders of the more mature kind. Say, two-year-olds or better, and with these as well as all other sizes or grades, have them of uniform size, shape and color as possible, for several reasons. First, they will feed better because there are no small ones or underlings for the large ones to fight and abuse, each one being better able to take their own part. Then, if of the same size and color, they look better to everyone, including the commission man and the buyer, and everyone interested will work harder to get the best price, and if the cattle are worthy, to make them top the market. He knows it is to their interest to do so. And a buyer will pay a little more for a nice even bunch.

Now, after you have your feeders, and if not of a uniform size I would advise dividing the feed lot and sorting them up as best you can as to size, if they are to be dry-lot fed. But if they are to be summer-fed in pasture then let them all run together. I like summer feeding on pasture best, as it saves a lot of work. There is no manure to haul out and it is distributed over the pasture better than it can be done by hand or a spreader, and much easier and cheaper. The most essential things about summer feeding are plenty of good leguminous pasture, water, grain, salt, shade and a rack full of good hay.

Now, in starting to feed one should be very careful. Don't try to get them on full feed too quickly. Better be a full month or longer than to get some of them off feed and perhaps scouring. For if so, they will lose more in one day than can be put on in the next week. Cattle rightly started while on good pasture, will gain faster on the same amount of feed than dry-lot fed cattle. And here again you save the labor and expense of putting up the hay they eat. I like the self-feeders after the cattle are on full feed. It is

a labor-saver and they never get over-hungry if the self-feeders are kept supplied. Don't neglect the water. See that they have access at all times to good fresh water. Likewise salt. And have a rack of good hay for them to run to. They will eat more hay than one might think while on grass, and where they have access to good hay they are not as apt to scour or bloat. As winter or dry-lot feeding is somewhat different from summer feeding I would say, sort your cattle as low grade or scrub adult or baby beef type. Each of these different types and grades must be handled differently. They feed better and require only about half the shed room and they usually sell better. Don't have your yards too large. Warm the drinking water in cold weather with tank heater. It is cheaper than to warm it with feed. Give them a good dry bed and a good open shed free from draft. What I mean by an open shed is one side open, preferably the south, and all other sides closed tight. And of sufficient size so all can get in and not be too crowded. It should be kept well bedded and dry.

Remember, in your cattle you have a money-making, or a money-losing machine, and their ability to make money depends on the care and feed you give them. If they have a good dry bed where they can lay down in comfort they will put on flesh much faster and with less feed. And then another essential thing is kindness. Pet your cattle and handle them much, always being kind to them. They appreciate it and will reward you by putting on a few more pounds of flesh. In regard to feed, I would say by all means feed a balanced ration. While corn is one of the most essential feeds it is by no means the only feed, and should never be fed alone. There are several feeds that should be used in connection with corn. And the more variety of feeds used the better results as a rule.

Cottonseed meal should be used and especially if cattle are fed on pasture, as it is somewhat binding and cattle are not as apt to scour. Oil meal is good, but it is somewhat of a laxative. Both are good. Bran and oats are also good and should be used in connection with corn. And if roots are available they, too, can be used to good advantage. As for roughage, good alfalfa hay and corn silage leads them all. Clover hay or soybean hay make good second choice. Corn has a tendency to harden the flesh and no animal will put on flesh as rapidly with corn alone as their flesh becomes too hard. Their flesh and hide should be mellow and loose, what the breeder calls a good handler. And they are easily kept in this condition if properly fed and cared for.

Cattle of different size and ages require different amounts. Don't over-feed until they are on full feed, and then if the different feeds or constantly before them, they will balance their own ration and will not eat too much. Before they are on full feed be very particular to feed regular. Have a few hogs to run with the cattle. Enough to clean up the waste.

The greater number of four-horse teams and even some five-horse teams on fourteen-inch sulky plows for fall plowing is accounted for by the fact that plowing in the fall is usually about one inch deeper than in the spring, and also by the fact that the ground is generally dry and hard to turn. On an average, outfits of the same size cover about a half acre less per day in the fall than in the spring.

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