

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., July 30, 1914

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& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham.

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1914

No. 30

Harvest Time Reminiscences*

"A VETERAN," OXFORD CO., ONT.

THE most marvellous sight I have ever seen was on a visit to a son in the Western States a few summers ago. It was a great traction engine drawing six eight-foot cut binders. Younger men might not be so impressed by that sight as I was. The present generation take such evidences of man's inventive genius very much for granted. But to me it is different. I have already passed the allotted three-score years and ten. As I looked on that wonderful sight, I could close my eyes and see, as in a dream, the harvesting methods of my own boyhood days when we swung the cradle and boasted of the few acres a day that we could "lay down." The superiority of modern methods are unquestioned, but still I like to dream of those old days when men's strength and skill counted for much and the implement, comparatively, for little. I sometimes think that the importance of the man factor is being subjugated to the machine factor. Where now is the glorious competition that characterized the old harvest field when the farmer's brawny sons contended with their sire and each other the honor of cutting the widest and longest swath in the day.

The implement of my father's day was the sickle, but that is ancient history, even to me. The cradle came to the harvest field when I did, and it was considered a wonderful invention. A good cradle could cut more wheat in a day than was ever dreamed possible with the sickle. Cradling was really an operation calling for skill. Last harvest I got the boys to bring down an old cradle from the loft. My joints are stiffer than they used to be, but I started strong, and in the hands of their grandsire, a looked easy to the boys. So they tried. And what a fist they did make of it! For once old age surely had a chance to smile at youth.

HARD WORK WITH THE FLAIL.

For the most part we didn't bind the grain. We just carried it loose to the barn and beat it out with the flail when other work was not pressing. And hard work it was. A good flailer could raise as much dust as a modern grain separator. We didn't have binder twine bills in those days. We tied the sheaves with straw when we tied at all. The speed an expert could make was really marvellous, especially in long straw where splicing was not necessary.

I well remember the first reaper in our community. Its purchase created as much excitement in our little neighborhood as a good-sized war would do to-day. We were all agog with



Whetting the Cradle Blade

excitement weeks before it arrived. We were all there to see it start. Of course it was crude, but in it I saw the beginning of the end of our cradling days. I remember that the hired men, who were more numerous then than now, regarded the new invention with no friendly eye. They believed that it would make their services unnecessary. They would gladly have destroyed our pioneer reaper had they had the chance. Instead of decreasing labor requirements, however, the reaper and its successor, the binder, have enabled larger areas to be farmed and labor is in greater demand than ever.

Civilization, I am told, depends on man's ability to multiply his own power. Modern machinery enables him to do this. But still our harvests of the olden time appeal to me as the picture of a lonely man riding a binder or a mower can never do. Our harvests were sociable affairs. They were family affairs. The farmer and his sons followed one after the other each in his own swath. Occasionally they stopped for a chat. At meal time we did justice to our fare and enjoyed each other's company as the hurried, worried farmer of today, with all his superabundance of mechanical assistance and scarcity of human helpers, cannot do. Perhaps I do not see the world to-day in as rosy hues as I should. Maybe distance makes the heart grow fonder and I see the harvest days of my youth through a silver veil. But of the great advance in labor-saving machinery—well, there is no gainsaying that.

*These reminiscences are written by an editor of Farm and Dairy. They embody the ideas and to a large extent the language used by an Oxford county pioneer in telling our editor of his boyhood life on the farm. The old gentleman has now passed over the great divide to join the friends of his youth.



"Cradling was Really an Operation Calling for Skill"

The Clover Catch

C. Bishop, Oxford Co., Ont.

WHEN pastures are short and the silo empty there is a strong temptation to turn the dairy cows into the new growth clover shortly after the grain crops have been removed. I used to make a practice of doing this myself. I always made resolutions that I would not pasture to such an extent as to injure the clover at all. There is always a tendency, however, to pasture more than you intend to and I have also come to the conclusion that the tramping back and forth of the cattle is altogether too hard on the young clover plants, even if none were injured by eating too closely. These young plants need all the energy that they have to establish themselves strongly, and make ready for the crop of the next year.

Of course, we must take care that the clover does not bloom the first year in which it is seeded as this has a very detrimental effect on the crop of the next year, the biennial character of the plant then being interfered with. In a few exceptional years my clover has threatened to head out. In that case I have clipped off the tops with the mower, running the cutter bar high. I prefer to do this to pasturing, which I regard as a very prevalent source of winter killing. Another little precaution that I take to ensure the very best chance to the young clover plants is to leave a fairly long growing stubble. This stubble protects the young plants by holding the snow; and as long as the snow is on the field there is no great danger of winter killing.

Two Crops a Year

Paul Bowman, Wellington Co., Ont.

A successful 100 acre farmer, just across the concession from myself, has gotten the Florida fever. He follows general farming and has made money. He believes that if he could get to Florida where he could produce two crops a year that he would make twice as much money. I suggested to him that he could grow two crops a year right here in Wellington county, and at first he did not take kindly to the idea. A little talk convinced him how-

ever, that his own farm might be in many cases a two-crop farm.

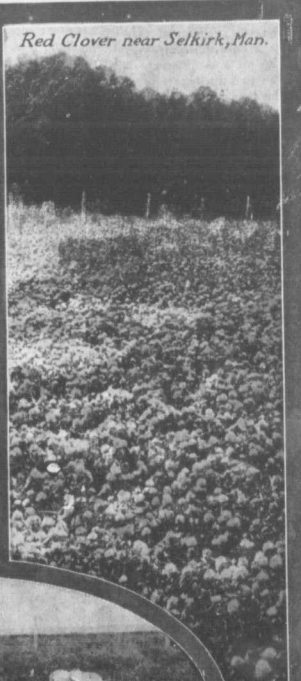
He had himself been taking two crops without realizing their significance. A common practice of his has been to plow the sod after taking off the hay crop and sow to rape from which his sheep and pigs derive splendid pasture through the late autumn. I have even known this man to grow a splendid crop of flat turnips on a sod that had produced a crop of hay the same year.

I recently ran across another case of two-crop farming as struck me as being all right. It is practiced by a young farmer in Halton county. As soon as the hay is off he plows up the sod and sows to buckwheat. Occasionally the frost catches him, but generally he has a fairly good crop of grain.

Anyone who has moderate success with alfalfa gets two crops a year. In most sections it is possible to take a crop of clover for hay and another for seed. Really, after all, this two-crop idea which is turning the eye of some discontented ones and other greedy ones to Florida, can be hammered home in favor of old Ontario.



Corn grown at Gladstone, Man.
The man is 5' 11" high



Red Clover near Selkirk, Man.



Pigs in Alfalfa near Indian Head, Sask.

CROPS WHOSE CULTIVATION IN THE WEST SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

Methylene Blue for Abortion

O. C. James, Prescott Co., Ont.

ONE of the greatest scourges with which the dairyman has to contend is abortion. Widely advertised remedies have again and again proven of little value. The problem of checking the disease, however, seems to have at last been solved. Dr. F. A. Rich, of the Vermont Experiment Station, has done the trick. The methylene blue treatment has been giving excellent returns at that station.

The following is a letter from Dr. Rich himself, which appeared in the Holstein-Friesian World. I would like to see it in Farm and Dairy. It reads:

"The writer's treatment for infectious abortion in cows as administered at present, consists in giving each cow a heaping teaspoonful or more of medicinal methylene blue, on silage, once a day for four or five weeks.

"After calving the treatment is resumed for a few days, and within a few hours after freshening, preferably immediately after expulsion of the afterbirth, the cow's uterus is washed out

with methylene blue solution, consisting of a heaping teaspoonful of the blue and an ounce of table-salt to the gallon of boiling water. The solution is cooled to about 105 degrees F., and strict aseptic precautions are observed in its introduction into the cow's uterus (womb).

"The stables are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the disinfection is repeated after each occurrence of abortion therein. The calving pen is cleaned and sprayed with mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) solution each time after occupation, and on the return of each fresh cow to her stall the platform and trench behind her are sprinkled daily with 1 to 1000 mercuric solution for at least ten days.

"The afterbirth is burned or deeply buried and the calf and soiled hind parts of the cow are carefully sponged with warm one per cent. lysol solution.

"The sheath of the bull is washed with one per cent. lysol solution, and either this or the above described methylene blue solution is injected into it."

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Box Stall Calves the Best

By Farmer Smith.

IT must be over 18 months since I first made my bow to the readers of *Farm and Dairy* when, at the editor's request, I wrote a few articles on farm management. I soon found as a writer that inspirations were few and far between. I wouldn't be writing this now if I hadn't got an inspiration. I was driving home from town this afternoon and as usual displaying my natural curiosity by taking careful note of every-

thing is lost if the pasture is located at a distance. In fact, the only stock that can be conveniently pastured at any distance from the barn are dry cows and young cattle. If the pasture is a regular portion of the rotation it is bound to be some distance from the stables in at least two years out of four.

Trees are a disadvantage in fields that are worked. They are of advantage in a pasture field. Here is another argument for the permanent pasture. I myself favor a regular grove of trees where the cows may retire during the hottest portion of the day and when flies are bad.

My third argument for the permanent pasture is the more nutritious grasses that can be grown there. Most of our Canadian pastures that are rotated are seeded to red clover and timothy. Neither one of these can be considered first-class for the pasture. Such grasses as redtop and bluegrass are more nutritious, make a closer sward, and are more appreciated by the stock. There is more

feed on a good permanent pasture than on the best rotated pasture.

In starting my permanent pasture I first plowed the land and took off a crop of corn and roots, working the soil well. The next year I had barley seeded to redtop, bluegrass, Dutch clover, orchard grass, timothy, red clover, alsike, and sometimes a little alfalfa. The first year I took off a crop of hay. It is not well to pasture until a stand is well established. Even after the first year of cropping I pasture very carefully in order to make sure of a smooth, even sward.

RE-SEEDING THIN SPOTS.

Occasionally thin spots will need re-seeding. I plan to make every foot of the field furnish a maximum of grass. This can be best done in August or September. If seed is sown in these months, especially if it is fertilized somewhat, it will make a good top by winter. A light dressing of barnyard manure applied with the spreader on weak parts of the pasture will do a world of

good. When fairly large places are re-seeded I would spread the manure after the seeding and harrow in with a fine-toothed harrow. A thin top dressing for the whole pasture in the fall of the year is always advisable. I prefer the fall in that the rains beat down the manure close into the roots so that it forms a nice mulch. If applied late in the spring the dressing is apt to dry out and do little or no good.

I understand that all of the teaching regarding pastures in this country has been in favor of the rotated pasture. This may be all right on the small farm where dairying is conducted very intensively, and where the pastures are little more than a playground for the stock.

Late Corn Cultivation

M. B., Oxford Co., Ont.

I HAVE just been reading a report of a series of experiments in corn cultivation conducted in one of the Western states. In this experiment there were three plots. In one ordinary cultivation was given until well into corn harvest. In another no cultivation was given, but the weeds were kept scraped off with a sharp hoe. In the third the weeds, were given their liberty. The results were somewhat surprising. Of course the weedy plot did not amount to much and the yield was short.

Here is where the surprise comes. The plot that was not cultivated at all but merely had the weeds cut off gave practically as good a crop as the cultivated plot. Would this indicate that cultivation is unprofitable? At first I was at a loss for an explanation of these results, they were so contrary to my own experience. At last I believe I have the solution. Probably the professor who conducted the experiments sent his hired men to do the cultivating.

Any who have examined carefully the feeding roots of corn know that they are very near the surface. If we go into the corn field and cultivate to a depth of four or five inches we cut off many of these feeding roots, and hence the source of food supply is injured. That results in this case are not satisfactory, however, is no argument against cultivation. Corn needs moisture just as much as any other crop. A dust mulch on the surface conserves moisture, and hence is as important to corn as to any other crop. Hence the importance of shallow cultivation which maintains the dust mulch but does not destroy the feeding roots.

My own plan is to cultivate the soil quite deeply at first and then shallower until all final cultivations do not go any more than two inches deep. I use the riding two-row cultivator as long as I can get over the corn and the single cultivator with "strawberry teeth" is used right up until the time the ears begin to glaze. I would have to be sure that a hired man was interested in the crop before I would let him do this work, as all late cultivation must be carefully done or the cultivator teeth will get into the roots.

The Dog Nuisance

T. Baker, Durham Co., Ont.

Dogs more than any other cause are driving sheep out of this country. Last fall a neighbor had 22 sheep destroyed by dogs, another had



Hilling Potatoes the Modern Way—Two Rows at a Time

nine, and I had 16 killed only a few rods from the house. Last year our Township Council paid \$650 for losses, and that on a two-thirds valuation.

I believe the Government gives a bounty for killing wolves and protects dogs. Yet dogs destroy more valuable animals in one year than wolves do in ten.



Scotch Beauties—A Scene in Ayrshire, Scotland

thing as I drove along. One thing impressed me strongly. The number of stunted, pot-bellied calves battling with heat, flies, and short pastures for a livelihood. I could not but feel a sense of satisfaction as I compared the poor little critters with my own sleek calves at home, comfortably housed in darkened box stalls.

I don't plan to have any more spring calves than possible. I find that fall calves grow better than spring calves and are big enough and strong enough to go out on pasture in spring and make good use of it. Occasionally, however, we do have spring calves and these stay in the stable practically all summer. I find that box stall calves are better than pasture calves. They don't have to battle with excessive heat or with flies. A well-fed box stall calf is worth two pasture calves in the fall; at least, that is my experience. Of course, it takes some work to look after them, but then, work is worth while when you have a good heifer to show for it.

The Wherefore of Permanent Pastures

Robert Field, Perth Co., Ont.

NEARLY every Canadian farm has a permanent pasture. Usually it is a wood lot or a piece of rough land that cannot be worked to advantage. All really good land, however, is under the plow. This system of farming affords a strong contrast to the Old Country method. I remember well the splendid pastures in the section of England in which I was reared. Every acre of pasture had a strong, rich growth, and afforded much more feed than do the rotated pastures of this country, still I believe that there is more room for permanent pasture in this country, and my experience in the few years that I have farmed here, has but served to strengthen me in this conviction.

One of the great advantages of a permanent pasture is that it may be located near the barn. Especially is this an advantage in the case of horses. It is good for their spirits and their health to turn them into the pasture overnight. Many more horses would have a run on the grass at night were the pasture not located so far from the barn that it is difficult to get them in in the morning. Milch cows have to be housed twice a day for milking, and here again

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Dairy Cattle at Winnipeg

The Winnipeg Exhibition this year staged the finest exhibit of dairy cattle ever seen in Western Canada. In addition to breeders from the three prairie provinces, Ontario and United States herds contributed to the show. Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guerneys and Red Polls, were all represented. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., and Dean Kuhfedor, Saskatchewan, placed the awards, sometimes to the satisfaction, and other times to the dissatisfaction, of breeders and onlookers.

To the Holstein Exhibit Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Minnesota contributed. The three main exhibitors were L. H. Lipsit, Stratfordville, Ont., Logan and Dickie, Edmonton, and E. C. Schroeder, Moorehead, Minnesota. The home bred herds represented were A. D. Potter, Langbank, Sask., H. H. Hancock, Dominion City, Man. and W. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa, Man. Logan & Dickie were particularly strong in young cattle, but the major portion of the prize money went to the other two herds.

Ayrshires were represented by four herds, three of which are domiciled in Western Canada. J. W. Briggs, LeWinton, Alta., got a place in every class, and both championships. J. Boden, Danville, Que., made his first appearance at western fairs with a car-load of home bred stock. J. W. Briggs, Winnipeg, and Wm. Braid, Oak River, also had a good representation. A few were entered by W. H. Morton, Fairleigh, Sask., and K. H. Brice, St. Charles, Man.

Jerseys numbered 65. G. G. Slade, Fairlake, Minnesota, afforded stronger competition than was expected by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, and J. H. Harper & Sons, Westlock, Alta. E. L. Dreury, Winnipeg, and E. E. Blore, Winnipeg, both had a few. Considering that the United States herd is owned by a moneyed man who can afford to buy the best, the showing made by the Canadian herds was most creditable.

Guerneys made their debut to the prairie provinces, two United States herds being represented. Jean Duluth Co., Duluth, Minnesota, and E. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis. The former herd was noticeable for size and constitution. The Wisconsin herd was strong on quality and the latter appeared most strongly to Dean Kuerher, Red Polls brought W. K. McComb, Beresford, Man., into competition with the U.S. herds from Jean Duluth Farms. The Canadian herd inclined somewhat to beef type and the American herd to dairy type, the judge favoring the type of the Canadian herd.

Items of Interest

"Present State of the Dairy Industry in Canada" is the title of the latest pamphlet from the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at Ottawa, and author, J. A. Raddick, deals concisely with the present status of the dairy industry in production, number of cows, exports and imports, and so forth.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farms section, have developed a new idea. This year they will have circulars for distribution at the various fall fairs, which give in concrete and easily understood form information on a variety of subjects. For instance, Exhibition Circular No. 1, written by F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, deals with natural incubation. Others recommend varieties of grain for planting in various parts of the Dominion, the treatment of seed for growing smut, beekeeping, horticulture, crop rotations, and so forth. The pamphlets vary from one to six pages in size and contain the best information bottled down into the smallest possible space.

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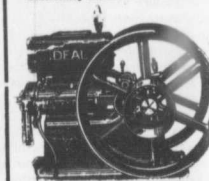
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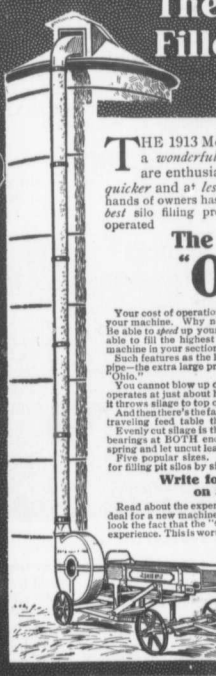
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Orchard and Garden Notes

It pays to cultivate garden crops as long as one can get between the rows. The common and golden elder were very attractive shrubs the first part of July.

Early celery can best be blanched with paper or loaves. Dirt is likely to cause rust and decay.

The Japanese lilac was one of the most attractive shrubs the last of June.

Pansies should not be allowed to go to seed if a long blooming season is desired.

Many vegetable and fruit growers find it an advantage to put their name and address on every package. Plant iris the latter part of August and peonies in September.

Do not allow rhubarb to send up seed stalks if it is to be used all season.

Keep the sweet peas picked every day if you expect them to continue blooming.

Cultivate the flower beds and around the shrubs occasionally. They will be the better for it.

Cut out canes of raspberries as soon as they are through fruiting and start the cultivator going between the rows.

Gladioli and dahlias should be in bloom by late July. There is no bulb more satisfactory for the summer garden than the gladioli.

Nitrate of soda at the rate of 150 pounds per acre, applied to the lawn just before sprinkling or before a rain hastens the growth of grass and gives it a darker color. It is well to apply two or three times during the summer.

Look over the vegetables, flowers, and fruits and begin preparations for showing some of them at the county fairs. It is worth the effort even though a prize is not the result.

A Grasshopper Diet

Mr. Biatchley, in his report on the Orthoptera of Indiana, referring to turkeys as a remedy for grasshoppers, writes as follows: "Under the leadership of an experienced gobbler, almost their entire time during the summer and fall months is spent in wandering over the fields and pastures in search of the fat and juicy nymphs of locusts, grasshoppers, and crickets. Indeed, much of the luscious white and brown meat of our Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners was once grass, then grasshopper, and finally turkey. No better and more practical remedy can be devised for the damage which the insects do us, especially in these days of 'turkey trusts,' often more than compensated by the value of the pounds of flesh which this domesticated fowl stores up from its favorite food of locusts."

It is also a well-known fact that guinea fow are pre-eminent as grasshopper and insect destroyers. Our farmers seem to be unaware of their qualities in this line as well as of their value for the table. Every farm might have a flock of these guineas. The common domestic fowl is also an excellent destroyer of grasshoppers.

Thousands of cattle have died in Saskatchewan and Alberta during the present year, the result of the dread disease, black leg. This was the statement issued this week by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture located in Regina. Quantities of vaccine, which will, if applied in time, prevent the disease, have been sent to different parts of the Province, and it is hoped by this means to secure a foothold in fighting the ravages of the most serious cattle disease. The exact number of cattle which have been lost could not be ascertained by the Department.

90 % of gas engine trouble has always been due to faults of ignition

The "Alpha" Engine
"The gas engine without batteries"
Stops ignition trouble

THE ALPHA IGNITION EQUIPMENT consists of a gear-driven, positively timed, built-in magneto, which we guarantee will last as long as the engine, and a simple, well built and positive igniter. A hot, fat spark is developed which quickly ignites the whole mixture in the cylinder and enables the production of maximum power from the minimum amount of fuel.

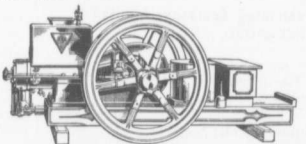
ALL ALPHA ENGINES NOT only operate but start on this magneto. It is hard to believe it until you see it done. In starting even the largest size Alpha Engine, only a partial turn of the fly-wheel is required and the engine goes right to work. No fusing or stewing over batteries, coils and spark plugs with which other engines are equipped.

THE ALPHA ENGINE IGNITION system is so much simpler that once you see it done you can do it yourself. No trick about it. If you have had any ex-

perience with gas engines you will readily appreciate the great advantage of the Alpha in this respect, and even if you don't know gas engines, an inspection of the Alpha Engine will certainly convince you of its simplicity of construction and the excellence of its material and workmanship.

THERE ARE A DOZEN OTHER points of superiority of the Alpha that are just as important as the advantages of its ignition system, and these nearest Alpha agent will be glad to explain to you. If you don't know the name of the Alpha Engine agent in your locality, we will be glad to put you in touch with him, or if there is no Alpha agent in your neighborhood we will send one of our own representatives to see you, upon request.

IN ANY CASE, WE SHALL BE glad to send you the finest gas engine catalogue ever printed in Canada.



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HING SEGIS and HING WALKER are the three greatest Holstein strains. Sons of King Segis Walker combine the blood of these great sires.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

OUR GUARANTEE
We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid subscribers, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated, it is a condition of this guarantee that we will, in writing to the advertiser you elect, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuge shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns. We shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and non-subscribers, but we will advise, on request, any bona-fide business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confuse nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

Homes for our Sons

THE more farmers' sons there are the more young men we have seeking to obtain farms of their own. The more young men we have seeking to buy farms the higher land values rise. The higher land values rise the fewer farmers' sons can buy farms of their own. Thus advancing land values keep young men from farming. Tax land values.

Sweet Clover—The Truth

INTEREST in sweet clover as a forage crop has assumed surprising proportions in Canada in the past twelve months. Farm and Dairy has received more inquiries regarding sweet clover than any other farm crop, with the possible exception of alfalfa. Great things have been claimed for this crop by its advocates. Some have even gone so far as to claim that sweet clover will eventually take the place of red clover and alfalfa in many sections. Disbelievers, however, have been many and they have been equally decided in their position. They tell us that sweet clover is the worst kind of weed and that stock will not eat it. The result of these contradictory statements is that the unfortunate farmer who is unfamiliar with the plant is at a loss to determine its real value. In a circular recently issued from Ottawa Dr. M. O. Mahe, Dominion Agronomist, sums up the merits and demerits of the plant as follows:

"On worn-out soils or in districts where absolutely no other leguminous forage crop can be raised, the nuisance character of sweet clover may be counterbalanced by its good qualities. But in good or even medium agricultural districts, where clean farms and clean seed essential to the success of farming, the weed character of sweet clover make it utterly objectionable. This is especially the case in those districts of Canada where alfalfa seed raising looks promising or has already proved a success."

There are men in Ontario who have made money from sweet clover, but so far as we have been able to learn these men have made their money largely from selling the seed, not from feeding the crop. Until our Experimental Farms are able to give us more complete information on the value of sweet clover, the majority of us will do well to stay with red clover and alfalfa, the merits of which have already been proved. The few who have farms with thin, poor soil may be wise to experiment with sweet clover in advance of official experimental evidence. One thing is sure—we will all be wise to discount heavily the claims of the sweet clover enthusiast.

Cooperative Action

IN March, 1911, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company Act was passed. It provided that local associations of stockholders should be formed and that when such a local association has paid in fifteen per cent. of the cost of an elevator the provincial government should loan the remaining 85 per cent., this loan to be paid in twenty annual instalments with interest at five per cent. The farmers of Saskatchewan lost no time in taking advantage of this law and forty elevators were in operation in the fall of 1911, within eight months after the law was passed. In 1912 they had one hundred and thirty-seven elevators and in 1913 one hundred and ninety-two elevators.

The province of Alberta followed the example of Saskatchewan and passed an act providing for the incorporation of the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company in January, 1913. By the first of September organizations had been perfected and fifty elevators actually built and put in operation in time to handle the 1913 crop.

The rapidity with which the farmers of Western Canada took advantage of these elevator Acts was a source of astonishment to their own governments and to the people of the wheat growing states to the south of the line, who are vexed with similar problems. We believe that the real explanation of the quick, business-like action of our Western brethren lies in the fact that they had already had cooperative experience and hence had confidence in cooperative enterprise. Likewise they already had the Grain Growers' Grain Company through which to reach the ultimate market. Had the terminal facilities been in the hands of grain speculators, as was once the case, the local associations would have been practically helpless. With terminal facilities already arranged for, however, they were in a position to take immediate advantage of the elevator acts.

What the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Western Canada has been to the farmers of the prairie provinces, the United Farmers' Cooperative Company of Ontario may be to the farmers of Ontario. If supported consistently and enthusiastically this company will afford the terminal facilities for all of the smaller cooperative concerns of the province. Its success depends on the support and patronage of the farmers themselves.

Little Used Opportunities

THIS story comes to us second hand, but we are willing to vouch for its truthfulness. It is told by one of the Professors in the Ontario Agricultural College, and concerns his brother, a live, practical farmer who believes in taking advantage of every opportunity. A certain Saturday found this brother with a lot of hay lying in the windrows. He was undecided whether to rush it into the barn or let it lie there till Monday, as other work was pressing. He called

up the local telegraph office and asked for the weather probabilities. "It is raining in Windsor," was the reply. Men and teams were rushing to the hay field; the rain arrived on schedule time, but the hay was safely in the barn.

A dairy farmer in eastern Ontario had been advised by his feed merchant to purchase a commercial brand of feed for his cows. He was of that none of the standards with this new line of feed, but he was to compare with the feed of the merchant was handling. Before buying, however, he despatched a letter to Farm and Dairy giving the name of the feed and asking for information as to its value at the price asked, \$30 a ton. We readily ascertained for him that the biggest constituent is that feed was oat hay and that it would have been expensive at \$20 a ton. Naturally he did not close with the merchant.

These are just instances of opportunities taken advantage of that are usually neglected. Many of us can hope to know all that there is to be known about farming and feeding problems. There are experts, however, who are thoroughly informed along each line and all of us can apply to them for help with our problems. The Departments of Agriculture and such publications as Farm and Dairy are all pleased to assist farmers with their problems and get them in touch with those who are experts in particular lines. Why not make use of this free service?

For "Back-to-the-Landers"

THE United States Department of Agriculture has been investigating the success of city people as farmers. The summary of the results as published recently in bulletin form should make good reading for many back-to-the-land crazed individuals who think that all we need to do to make a fortune is to buy a farm. These investigations show that the average return from farms owned and rented by city people is only three and one-half per cent.

This small return on capital invested is what we would expect. The changes in farm value from the time when David herded his father's sheep up to the first of the last century, was insignificant compared with the changes that have transpired since then. The farmer of today must be a machinist, an organizer, in short a man specially trained for the business. Even decade demands on the knowledge and business ability of the farm manager are becoming greater; and hence the opportunities for successful farming by city people are becoming less.

We do not say that all city people should go to the city. Many city people have made success as full farmers. But before city people invest their money in the farm they would be wise to go slowly, work as hired men if need be for a couple of years, and make absolutely certain that they are adapted to country life and farm management. Even then we would warn those who have visions of fortunes in farming that the most that the farm offers is the chance to make a good living with a reasonable return on investment. Let us repeat—farming is not a "get-rich-quick" proposition.

For many years the fine sandy soil of southern Norfolk was considered next to useless, but now when one fruit company alone owns 40,000 acres which they are developing with great rapidity, has suddenly doubled in value, and will continue to advance in price. The highest priced land will, of course, be that affected by the lake, and will run from one to two miles back from the shore.—J. C. Innan.

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The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions and answers relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

The Factory System

J. A. Buddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Although there were over one million cows in British North America in 1861, the outlook for dairying at that time was not encouraging. Progress was impossible under the conditions which then existed. Cows were kept in most cases as a sort of side line and very few farmers specialized in dairying. The production of milk for cheese or buttermaking was limited to the amount of time which the farmer's wife and daughters could spare for that purpose from their other and oftentimes arduous duties, and the supply of dairy products so exceeded the local demand that prices were remunerative.

The introduction of the factory system of manufacturing cheese and butter saved the situation by making an extra trade possible and opening the way for an increased production of milk with greater profit to the farmer. The first cheese factory in Canada was established in the province of Ontario in 1864. During the following year a cheese factory was opened in Quebec. The number of factories increased rapidly in Ontario until about the year 1890, when the suitable territory was fairly well occupied. In Quebec there was not so much progress until after about 1893.

The first creamery in Canada was established in the Province of Quebec in 1878. The first organization of other countries immediately followed in both Ontario and Quebec, and later in the other provinces, but there is still a large quantity of butter produced on farms in some districts. There is practically no cheese made on farms in Canada.

IN THE WEST.

The comparative sparse settlement and small number of cows kept within a reasonable radius of any given point have so far made it impossible to secure sufficient milk to put the cheese factory on a self-sustaining basis in the territory west of the Great Lakes, except in some parts of Manitoba. The result has been that the cream-gathering creamery, whose operations may be extended to a very wide radius, has been adopted as the most suitable form of the factory system for that part of the country. In this system the farmers who support the establishment provide themselves with hand-power cream separators, and send the cream only to the factory. The cream is delivered over long distances every second or third day, and thus a large saving is effected over the cost of delivering milk every day. As the milk must be delivered early in the morning of the farm from which it is obtained is necessarily much smaller than in the other systems.

The latest returns show that there are 3,760 cheese factories and creameries in Canada, and 112 condensed milk or milk powder plants.—From "Present State of the Dairying Industry in Canada."

Where not to Pasteurize

By Prof. C. Larsen, S. Dakota State College.

There are two conditions where pasteurization of cream probably are not advisable, and they are: 1. When the cream is fresh, absolutely sanitary, possesses no foreign taints, and is of ideal quality. When such cream is used for buttermaking

purposes, then probably enough benefits are not derived from pasteurization to pay for the cost and trouble involved. The only place where such conditions are likely to prevail with any degree of certainty, is on some large dairy farm where the churning is done every day and where all of the conditions in the production of the cream are perfectly under control. From a general butter manufacturing standpoint these conditions are not found.

2nd. Where pasteurization is improperly done and where no starters are used. The writer has observed that wherever improvements have not resulted from pasteurization of cream, it could be laid to faulty pasteurization. Too high and prolonged pasteurization temperature may affect the taste of the butter; together with improper cooling it may cause a grossy butter. Lack of cooling the cream may also cause too much loss of butterfat in the buttermilk. When thin sour cream is pasteurized, more care and skill are necessary to obtain it at all.

Whether or not the cream is pasteurized, whether or not the cream is ripened, the writer believes in the use of a good starter. He believes that if the best results are to come from pasteurization, a good starter should always be used in the cream.—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

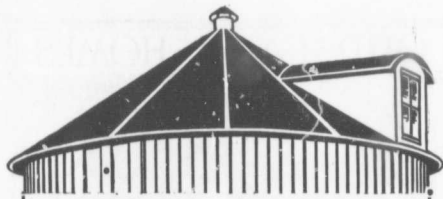
Handling Bad Cream

There are places where conditions are such that the buttermaker can not turn down a bad can of cream without losing a patron. It is deplorable that such conditions should exist, says Jas. Sorensen, manager of the Albert Lee Creamery in Minnesota, in a recent issue of The Dairy Record; but simply make the best of it. There are also some buttermakers who make very little effort to improve the cream when it is received, and where we neglect both the poor cream and the negligent buttermaker, we have a combination that will keep things going downhill instead of improving.

It is a well-known fact that to make good butter it is necessary to have good raw material, but the fact that a creamery receives poor raw material does not mean that nothing can be done to improve it, and there are quite a number of buttermakers who could make better butter than they do from the indifferent cream they receive, if they would put forth a little extra effort, and not keep along the lines of least resistance all the time.

Some of these same fellows will say that it is easy for us to talk, and in this they are right, but we have so much evidence to prove that the right man using the right methods can do a lot to improve even poor cream, that we feel justified in jumping on the fellow who makes absolutely no effort to make the best butter from the cream he receives. We are well aware of the fact that there are places where it is difficult to secure milk for starters, but we also know of other places where the only reason that starters are not used is that the buttermaker lacks the ambition and knowledge necessary to do this extra work.

The present situation in the butter markets has awakened some of the creameries and induced them to grade their cream and pay for it according to quality and it looks to us like this class of creameries stand a good chance of continuing in business, while the creameries that pay one and the same price for all kinds of cream will have a hard row to hoe. If a creamery is compelled to take up with the poor cream the creamery should not be obliged to pay more than the cream is worth.



Whether your hay crop is heavy or light YOU NEED A SILO

If you have a heavy or satisfactory hay crop and buy a silo and make silage, you can sell your hay and feed your cows silage and you will find that, in the first place, your cost for fodder will be 15 to 20 per cent. less than if you fed your cows hay; and in the second place, your milk flow will be a good deal larger.

If, however, you have a light hay crop but have silage to feed your cows, you won't have to buy any hay or sell some of your cows because you haven't enough feed, because you can feed them silage if you have a silo, and not only will they give a good deal more milk than they would on a hay ration but you will find that they will come out in good deal better shape in the spring.

Another big advantage in raising and feeding silage is that you can keep more cows on the same number of acres, and derive a larger profit from them.

Furthermore, corn for silage is the surest and most dependable crop that the farmer can raise. Less affected by weather conditions than any other crop, it doesn't make much difference whether the weather is wet or dry when you come to harvest it.

The Ideal Green Feed Silo

is so well known and so well liked by Canadian dairymen that we do not feel it is necessary to say very much about it.

The fact that it is a product of the De Laval factory is in itself an assurance that the material and workmanship are high grade in every particular, and if you will talk to anyone in your neighborhood who has an Ideal Silo, or will look over the construction of some Ideal Silo put up by one of your neighbors, you will surely appreciate the excellence of its construction and the quality of the material from which it is built.

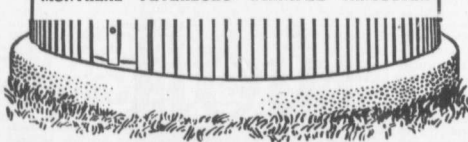
If you are still hesitating whether or not to purchase a silo this year, please keep in mind that if you wait much longer you will have a good deal of trouble in getting delivery in time, because we have had a great rush of silo orders this summer, and those who get their orders in late may have to wait.

There is probably a De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

Be Sure to send for FREE SILO BOOK

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Hoistein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S BEST PROFITABLE COWS should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMENS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.



A Militant Measure

By EMMA CLAYTON SEABURY

(Continued from last week)

"Please send your man over for my trunks, and Aunt Mattie, I shall have to borrow money to go. I haven't a penny. Think how hard it has been for me to beg for a postage stamp. But that is over now. In a month I shall pay back with interest," and she kissed her tenderly.

"Yes, dear, all I have is yours, though it is not much, you know. I will do the best I can for them, but I dread it, Esther."

At noon the sorrowful wife went to a town in an opposite direction to the one her husband had taken, leaving the following letter for Lucy:

"My dearest girl,
"I am going away to take my old school for a while, but how my heart will ache for the dearest girl in all the world! Take good care of Aunt Mattie and daddy, and remember you are the home maker now. I shall send for you by and by. Be brave, dear, if you love me as I love you.

"Lovingly, Your Mother."
To Mr. Stilson she wrote:

"Dear Arthur,
"I have taken you at your word, and have gone to teach Adelaide's school while she is abroad. Aunt Mattie will care for you. Be very tender with Lucy, and let her come to me soon. I am sorry that you would not kiss me good-bye.

"Sorrowfully, Esther."

Lucy had read her letter and cried herself into a sick headache before Mr. Stilson came home. He read his letter, with white face and tightened lips, and then went upstairs without a word. Later he stole into Lucy's room. She was wide awake, and flung her arms around his neck and sobbed hysterically.

"There, there," he said huskily. "Don't, Lucy; please don't; I cannot bear it."

But the child paid no attention to him. "If you had been good to her, if you had done what you promised, she would never have gone away. What shall I do, oh, what shall I do? I know I shall die; I mean to!"

He turned away in despair and called imperiously: "Aunt Mattie, come up and quiet this child, if you can." Then he went into his room to battle with himself, and to think more deeply than he had ever done before.

Meanwhile, into the city, every street of which was so familiar, swept the train bearing "Aunt Mattie, come up and quiet this child, if you can." Then he went into his room to battle with himself, and to think more deeply than he had ever done before.

Meanwhile, into the city, every street of which was so familiar, swept the train bearing "Aunt Mattie, come up and quiet this child, if you can." Then he went into his room to battle with himself, and to think more deeply than he had ever done before.

She explained nothing and no one questioned the dignified, reserved little woman. It was easier in the quiet country life. She was only one of many here, and she knew that in her work and her love of it, she would lose herself. She was hungry for libraries and pictures, for lectures

and concerts, for her church and friends—all of which she had gladly given up for marriage, and a drudge's place in a kitchen with a smoking stove, she said to herself bitterly. Arthur had never loved her. He only wanted a housekeeper for himself and a caretaker for Lucy. Aunt Mattie would do just as well.

Her work seemed easy after the farm work and she loved it, but her heart ached for Lucy and the love she had idealized.

Next morning Mr. Stilson ate his breakfast in silence. Then he asked Aunt Mattie: "Did you send Esther money to go to the city?"

"I did; she hadn't a penny of her own," replied Aunt Mattie.

He handed her a twenty-dollar bill. "Is that enough? I prefer to pay you."

"That is what she borrowed, but I think she'd rather pay me herself."

He threw the bill on the table and strode upstairs. Lucy's room was cold and she was huddled down in the comforts. He remembered how Esther had urged him to run the pipe from the dining-room through Lucy's room, and put a drain in it. Lucy did not move, and he bent over and called softly: "Lucy, dear."

She flung a hand out at him to push him away and then she burst out between the sobs: "Don't come near me, Daddy. I have been awake all night, thinking how you have sent her away, and I cannot love you any more. She and I cannot love you any more. She and I cannot love you any more."

Cultivation of Character

WHATEVER of dignity, whatever of strength we have in us, will dignity and will make strong the labors of our hand; whatever littleness degrades our spirit will lessen them and drag them down. Whatever noble fire is in our hearts will burn also in our work; whatever purity is ours will chasten and exalt it. For as we are our work is and what we sow in our lives that beyond a doubt we shall reap, for good or for ill, in the strengthening or defacing of whatever gifts have fallen to our lot.

was so good to us, and worked so hard, and you wouldn't get her a stove, or put in a sink, or a new floor, or get the wood cut and piled in the shed and put the pump in the kitchen. And now she doesn't have anything to do but teach, and she gets a hundred dollars a month. She won't have to get breakfast, or make fires, or anything, and her room is warm. Of course she will never come back. She would be a fool. You never gave her a penny, and I cannot love you, Daddy, to treat her so, and she will know I shall die." She covered up her head and burst into uncontrollable sobbing.

Mr. Stilson was appalled at the tiny rebel. No human soul had ever talked to him like that before. He was conscious he should scold and punish her, but he had no nerve left. He only pleaded "Lucy, Lucy!" and left the room in despair.

"Aunt Mattie, get Lucy down here on the couch, where it is warm, and get her some breakfast."

He remembered how days and weeks after her mother's death when she had drooped lower and lower, he thought he should love Lucy too. Then how she had blossomed under Esther's care and love. What could he do? He went out and hitched up the horses, but he felt ashamed to meet his neighbors. What would they think? She might at least have asked him to take her to the train, and not have shamed him utterly. He felt angry and bitter, but crushed and alone.

He drove away without any definite object. Then he stopped at the house of a carpenter and asked him to look in some time about some repairs. He ordered the hired man to cut some wood and pile it in the shed for Aunt Mattie. He wished Esther knew.

At noon Lucy lay still and white on the couch, a hot stove plate at her feet, her head wrapped in a cold compress, which she pulled over her eyes when her father came in. She had eaten nothing, nor did she speak nor move. The storm was spent, but she was exhausted and ill. At night, it was no better, but next morning a big fat letter came for Lucy and there was a box of candy, and a tiny handkerchief with her name on it, and Lucy sat up and smiled.

Among other things Esther begged Lucy to be an angel, and an angel, and to help make a home for daddy, and help dear Aunt Mattie. She told her of her room, and how her desk was piled up with flowers, and how glad her friends had seemed to see her.

She had been to a concert last night, and was going to a lecture to-night, but she missed her dearest girl every moment, and would send for her soon if daddy was willing.

Lucy cried tears of joy over it, and every day thereafter came a letter to her or Aunt Mattie, but not one word for her husband. He stole the letters and carried them to his room every night and read them, but found scant comfort.

Lucy blossomed under love and hope again, and went to her little country school, Aunt Mattie mothering her as best she could. They spent their evenings together and talked or read, and when Mr. Stilson pored over his paper. He was silent, know-

ing Lucy had not forgiven him, and they never spoke of Esther.

Before Thanksgiving Esther wrote to Arthur, begging for Lucy for a week. She said: "I will meet her at the station, and also see her off, and pay all expenses. Esther will do that word 'expenses,'" and told Lucy to write her mother that she could go, but that her father was able to pay her expenses.

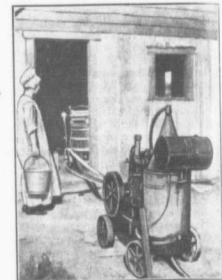
Such a flutter of joy as Lucy was packed off in! Such a beautiful time as she had with her father. He was like a fairy tale to her. And such a lonesome Thanksgiving as Aunt Mattie and her father had. He wrote to ask if Lucy needed money, but did not enclose any, Esther noticed and sighed.

Lucy was too much her father's daughter to make any sign of contrition when she left him, but Esther insisted on her writing home twice

a week. She stayed ten days, and was to go back at Christmas with Aunt Mattie, so the time flew by swiftly. Esther hoped against hope that in the Christmas spirit Arthur would ask her to come home, though she intended to refuse and work the year out. She had also made up her mind that she would insist on his coming to her.

When Lucy came back she talked of nothing but Esther and the city, and a great pang of jealousy pierced her father's heart. But he steeled himself against it, and shut out her innocent prattle to Aunt Mattie, while he wrapped himself in his own bitterness.

Christmas came and went, and still he made no sign. Esther sent for



Wash Day Assistance

Aunt Mattie and Lucy, and made them the happiest people in the world. Mr. Stilson declaring he was going away, too, and insisting on their departure. He really went to a church dinner, and was asked so many questions about Esther and Lucy, that he left early, pocketing his wounded pride.

To make matters worse, his oldest son came home, to find his father keeping a bachelor's hall in the smoky kitchen.

"What under the sun is the matter with you anyway?" said he. "That woman is fit for something better than an old rat-trap of a place like this. She is a fool if she ever comes back. Do you mean to stay here alone the rest of your life?"

"Joe and I would have gone to the dogs, very likely, if Uncle Harold had not made men of me. Now you've got me with Lucy and Esther."

"Say, why don't you tear down this old house, or move it back for the hired man, and build a neat bungalow? Leave Lucy with Esther for the winter, and surprise them next summer."

"When I want your advice, Dick, I will ask you for it!"

"No charge, daddy. Now come back to town and get a square meal with me. You said you thought you would sell that twenty-five acres of pasture land. I've got a scheme. I have some plans with me I drew up for a friend of mine—the cutest little at home, and not so small, either. We will look 'em over after dinner."

"You need not trouble yourself, Dick."

But they went to town and had a good dinner, and Dick rattled away in his good natured way. "You've got me with Lucy and Esther. Now I'll make me laugh, dad, to think how terrified I used to be when you bluffed me, and how I kept silent a long time in consequence. But Dick is never bluffed nowadays."

"I am not an architect for nothing. Now I look here at this house. And the beauty of it is that it won't cost more than three thousand, and look what you get!"

(Continued next week)

The Upward L

A Lesson From a L

Probably we may learn a lesson from the beautiful bird. It is told that long ago a man and a woman were married and he flowers and she was assigned her place to live and grow. The man's servants trooped in the meadows, the silent stream was pressed close, and every breast of the water was bright winged fowl. The man's servants on the water were except on the land. He who named their names, and they were called. "Who will be called in these barren spots?" asked blossom answered. "You understand me I will be forever blessed, but I am content with a lowly place every day spring. I am eager people search for the fragrant tree of life as the little mayfly in the barren hillside. I am for us while we may be content, to sweeten our place in which we live. However, we are dissatisfied. We feel the environment. We feel some place else or I



The Upward Look

A Lesson From a Legend

Probably we may learn a lesson this week from the beautiful old flower legend. It is told that long ago when nature's great loom had ceased its weaving and the flowers blossomed, the loom was assigned by the Creator to place to live and grow. Bands of cherubs trooped in yellow waves over the meadows; the silent lily's palace deck was pressed close to the very breast of the water. Everywhere bright winged flowers took up their stations on the waiting earth—nowhere except on the lonely hills. One lily who named their places asked gently "Who will be their content to dwell in these barren spots?" A shy lily blossom answered, "Wherever Thou sendest me I will abide." The Creator said the Creator, "Thy race shall be forever blessed, because thou content with a lowly place." And this day every springtime finds eager people searching the hillsides for the fragrant trailing arbutus, just as the little mayflower beautifies the barren hillside, so is it possible for us while we may be living in the most discouraging and trying conditions, to sweeten and brighten the place in which we live. Too often, however, we are dissatisfied with our environment. We feel that if we were some place else or had the op-

portunities that others have, we would do better. We forget that God is no respecter of persons, and as a writer has said: "He is busy with perfection and we are helping when we work a single harmony anywhere." No matter how insignificant our life may appear we should not forget that it is worth while.

"Thousands of years ago," says James Russell Lowell, "a leaf fell on the soft clay and seemed to be lost. Long years after a geologist in his ramblings, broke off a piece of rock with his hammer and there lay the image of the leaf with every line and every vein and all the delicate tracery preserved in the stone through those centuries. So the words we speak and the things we do may seem to be lost, but in the great final revealing the smallest of them will appear."

Shall we endeavor to keep before us then the thought that even though our sphere may be a humble one we may live useful and efficient lives.

Be good, my child, and let who will be clever;

Do noble things, nor dream them all day long;

And so make life, death and the vast forever

One grand sweet song."—M.M.R.

Do something for somebody else today. Maybe you are real tired and fagged out, but you'll rest better and your dreams will seem sweeter after "if you sit down and write that long neglected letter, or drive over to see some friend during the evening."

Home Planning and Planting

C. C. Eaton, Perth Co., Ont.

I believe that the most palatial residence in Toronto, if transported and set down in the centre of a ten acre field in Perth county, would lose all of its attractiveness because of its bare situation. One of our young neighbors is building a new home. It would hardly compare with some of the palatial homes in Toronto, but it is fine enough to have been the talk of the whole community for the last three or four months. As the new house is about completed, I took a walk down the road the other eight to have a look at it.

The house was everything that one could desire in convenience and beauty. The young man and his wife, however, had no choice as to where they should build it. He had taken one end of his father's farm that was practically treeless and there it stood bare and alone. True to their instincts for the beautiful this young couple were busy laying out plans for next year's planting when I happened along. They had made so many mistakes in their plans, which they immediately recognized when I called their attention to them, that I will mention a few of them for the benefit of other home planners who are readers of Farm and Dairy.

The first mistake that I noticed was that the large trees were planted in a row along the road and on both sides of the drive running in from one side of the buildings. There were no trees back of the house at all.

My idea of trees is as a background for the buildings and as a means whereby to shut off unsightly views. We rearranged those plans so that half a dozen elm trees would grow up behind the house, giving it a beautiful background from the road, and maples were arranged irregularly on both sides of the house. A few evergreens were scattered through the maples in order to give the house that cozy, warm appearance in winter that only spruce or pine can.

The heavy row of maples along the road in front of the house was removed. Country people don't see so much of each other that they can afford to shut off a view of the road. The trees along the lane were allowed to remain and also along the front end of the farm, except where they would interfere with the view of the highway in front of the house.

Smaller shrubs were arranged along the outskirts of the lawn but not in the lawn. A clear green swarth is much more beautiful than a lawn cut up with shrubs or trees.

These are the first principles of landscape gardening and I believe they should appeal to all as readily as they did to my young neighbors.

A few drops of castor oil will be found most beneficial to drooping ferns. Drop the castor oil on the roots, and soak the ferns in a pail of water all night. In a week a marked improvement will be noticeable.



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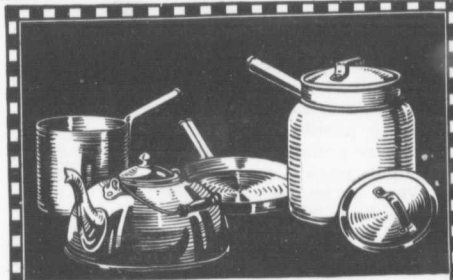
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Cool Dishes for Hot Days

By "Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co.

Just imagine wearing a dress of some heavy woollen material having long sleeves and high neck some of these hot days when we are busy washing, ironing or baking! It would be anything but comfortable!

It is just as necessary for us to practice a change of diet in summer so that our systems may not be overloaded with heating foods as it is for us to wear lighter clothing. Some farmers' wives tell us that this change of diet is all very well for those living in the city, but men who work hard on the farm must have plenty of nourishing foods in order to keep up their strength. Quite true, but nourishing foods do not necessarily mean heating foods.

Meat is a heat-furnishing food, yet how often we find forming the staple dish the year round. While it would not be wise to banish meat entirely from the summer menu, we should plan, however, to have it take the place of an occasional dish rather than the main one.

Beans, cheese, and eggs are all very nourishing foods, and will take the place of meat to a large extent. Enough beans for two or three meals may be boiled or baked on wash morning. There are many different ways of preparing cheese dishes for variety. I noticed some good cheese recipes in Farm and Dairy not long ago. Eggs in many homes are not relished as much at this season of the year as earlier. For variety, though, we can make an egg omelette or have deviled eggs. When preparing deviled eggs I cook them quite hard, cut in two, and remove the yolk, mix it with salad dressing, and place in the whites again.

Vegetables, of course, should have a large place in our summer menu, both cooked and raw. Salads, too, are easily made and very palatable and cooling. Some of my favorites are cabbage, beet, lettuce and nut, potato or fruit salad. I sometimes make a fish salad of some kind, usually salmon or sardines. I take two hard-boiled eggs, chop them fine, a few small cucumber pickles, add to the fish, and mix thoroughly with mayonnaise. Fresh fish make a very delicious salad. If when cold they are shredded, mixed with lettuce, tomatoes or cucumbers and mayonnaise dressing.

Cooked desserts are not as digestible in summer as in winter, and we can usually fill this part of the menu with fruit. In the early part of the season bananas and oranges are available, and later on the small fruits, which we often have in our own gardens.

This change of diet question is an important one and worthy of much consideration, as it means the preservation of the health of the family.

An Ant Remedy

A Kansas farmer well endeavoured unsuccessfully for many months to rid her pantry of ants—red ants, big ants, black ants, little ants, and ants without any cognomen. She used all the known and unknown remedies, the products of the drug stores and a host of sure-to-cure concoctions—and the ants seemed to thrive and grow bigger.

Borax and alum, kerosene and cucumber peelings, ginger, red pepper, salt and sulphur followed one after another. She tried hiding the sugar and the other wares of the pantry. Everything was a failure.

One day she dropped some whole cloves on the pantry shelf and forgot to clean them up. Such is the slender thread upon our greatest inventions hang. Not an ant about her house now. The one cure is cloves, powdered or whole, it seems to make no difference.—Ex.



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band in deep box
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ser cut in re-
spective lines. Four
sizes, 4, 6, 8, and
10.
The weather-
proof for slipping
in the morning
when one wishes
to especially com-
forted from 1907,
with both and sleek
means that the
Six sizes: 34,
44 inches bust mea-
sure and pretty
simple and pretty
is particularly
and graceful. It shows
The skirt has to
be joined to the
normal waistline. S
38, 38, and 42 inch
is a serviceable coat
shown in design 9

Simple but Attractive Warm Weather Styles

Form and Dainty patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for the Farm and Dairy's Women Folks. They can be varied upon to fit the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending, Farm and Dairy, our order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, for each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

URING the greater part of the month of July the weather has been so oppressive that sewing, many other duties, has seemed

desirable. If one is fortunate to have an improved back sewing machine may be set out on it, one can enjoy fresh air and breeze that is darning also be done just as outside as in house. Dress accessories which has lately been quite popular the new shirred This can be lined out on verandah with- the aid of sewing machine. Single is made wide ribbon, or so is left the top for a hanging and about ones of shirts are run in an inch apart, below two or three hanging into the hanging over dainty dresses or tub dresses circle makes a chic finish which is made of the fancy and ribbons now in vogue. It is also active for wear- over a separate if made from silk ribbon.

One must not forget the small boy of the warm weather, as he is just as much com- as the girl. Design 9917 is a practical model of blouse that provides for comfort. The waist is in deep box pleats over the shoulders and finished with a tuck at side of the closing. Trou- are cut in regular lines. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10.

For the weather garment for shipping in the morning when one wishes especially comfortable may be used from 9907. This model is with body and sleeve combined, means that the making is very. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

A simple and pretty house frock, is particularly suitable for the period is shown in design 9908. The skirt has four gores and is joined to the waist in raised normal waistline. Six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, and 42 inches bust mea- sure.

The serviceable combination gar- shown in design 9731 is a suitable

for nainsook, Lamb edging or long cloth or crepe. broidery forms a suitable finish. If desired the cover and drawers may be finished separately. Three sizes: Small, medium, and large.

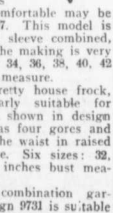
This simple, practical garment, No. 9910, while it is really a little apron, may do duty equally well as a dress during the hot weather. The body and sleeve are cut in one and the fullness over the back is held in place with a belt. It may be cut in round or square neck. Five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Another charming frock for mother's girl is shown in design 9918. This model is especially suitable for a dress for special occasions and would be pretty made from cream white crepe voile. The blouse waist has long drop shoulders to which the sleeve portions are joined. The right front is shaded and laps over the left in closing. The skirt, slightly full, has plaits at the seams. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Separate skirts are always in fashion, and as fall approaches they will be worn even more during the summer months. With the skirt, of course, we must have odd blouses to wear with it. A neat one in a two is shown here with in design 9920.

The skirt is easy to develop and the waist will look well in tailored style, with long sleeve and revers finish, or in the more dressy mode depicted on the figure view. This design calls for two patterns, the for misses and small women in design 9908. The skirt has simple lines, with a slight flounce at the belt that may be omitted or gathered. The right side of the waist and skirt is lapped near the left in closing. Notice that the waist back and sleeve are cut in one and join the front at the deep armcye and underarm. A shaped collar trims the low V neck edge. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

A simple but stylish dress for misses and small women in design 9908. The skirt has simple lines, with a slight flounce at the belt that may be omitted or gathered. The right side of the waist and skirt is lapped near the left in closing. Notice that the waist back and sleeve are cut in one and join the front at the deep armcye and underarm. A shaped collar trims the low V neck edge. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.



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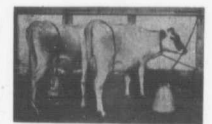
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the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

John Gallagher, of Kells, Ont., writes: "Referring to your letter of May 29th, we beg to inform you that we received your flour and feed in good condition. I think your flour is the best we have ever used and we wish you success."

That is only one of the scores of letters we have received from satisfied farmers since we started selling direct from the mill. We have printed other letters in our ads in previous weeks, and will print more from time to time.

We don't believe it necessary to go into details and explain the good points of our flours. We believe it is sufficient to say that they are sold with the understanding that if they are not right in every respect back goes your money.

Note the Special Prices in right-hand column. If you cannot make any reduction on these prices even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction we could make would be on carload orders.

TERMS: Cash with order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Niagara and south of North Bay, West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 5c per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

FREE: To buyers of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" formerly "Domestic Cook Book." This useful book contains 1,000 carefully-selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: "Ralph Connor's 'Black Book'"; "The Pilot"; "Man from Glen Gary"; "Glenary School Days"; "The Prospector"; "The Forester"; Marion Keith's "Duncan Poit"; "Treasure Valley"; "Lives of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Tom Goes"; if you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10c for each book to pay for postage.

SPECIAL PRICES

- Cream of the West Flour (for bread) . . . \$2.90
- Queen City Flour (bleached for all purposes) . . . 2.40
- Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) . . . 2.40

CEREALS

- Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) . . . 2.25
- Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) . . . 2.55
- Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) . . . 2.25

FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag

- "Bullrush" Bran . . . \$1.25
- "Bullrush" Middlings . . . 1.40
- Extra White Middlings . . . 1.50
- "Lower" Feed Flour . . . 1.65
- "Gem" Feed Flour . . . 1.85
- Whole Manitoba Oats . . . 1.55
- "Bullrush" Crushed Oats . . . 1.35
- Manitoba Feed Barley . . . 1.60
- Barley Meal . . . 1.60
- Chopped Oats . . . 1.40
- Oatmeal . . . 1.65
- Old Cake Meal (Old Process) . . . 1.80
- Fall Wheat . . . 1.85

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Monday, July 27.—The prime interest of Ontario farmers this week is with the army worms. At first considered a local pest in Burford district it has become quite common all over the province. An estimate of the damage done was placed at \$100,000 some days ago, but before the pest is checked it may amount to several times this amount. Just what effect the worms may have on the market situation cannot be determined, but probably the results will not be appreciable in quotations.

It is coming increasingly evident that this will be an unsteady market and a hard year for many farmers in Eastern Ontario and for some in the West. Last year's crops were short in the same districts that will have shorter crops this year. Many farmers who went behind last year will go still further behind this year and mortgages will be on the increase. Such is the pessimistic outlook taken in many districts. In other sections of Ontario, crops are good and the farmers optimistic.

WHEAT
Latest estimates point to a wheat crop in Western Canada not much greater than 60 per cent of the record crop of last year. Black rust has been reported in Southern Manitoba, but not verified as yet. These factors have had an influence in forcing up the price of hard wheat which is now quoted as follows: No. 1 Northern, 82c; No. 2, 80c; Ontario wheat is firm, and a smaller yield promised. Old wheat is quoted 85c to 90c and the new crop 80c to 85c.

CORN & GRAINS
Good grains, particularly oats, are

moving quite freely at steady quotations. Oats and barley are reported a good crop in the army worms. At first considered a local pest in Burford district it has become quite common all over the province. An estimate of the damage done was placed at \$100,000 some days ago, but before the pest is checked it may amount to several times this amount. Just what effect the worms may have on the market situation cannot be determined, but probably the results will not be appreciable in quotations.

MILL FEEDS
Mill feeds are in active demand. Firm in price. Local quotations are: 82 1/2 shorts, 83c; middlings, 85c to 87c; shorts, 82c to 83c; middlings, 84c to 85c; shorts, 82c to 83c; middlings, 84c to 85c.

MAY AND STRAW
Some new hay is beginning to arrive on the market, but most of it has been at least Old hay, but it is being sold at 81c to 82c. The Montreal market is quiet. The Montreal market is quiet. The Montreal market is quiet.

EGGS AND POULTRY
The week ending July 27th is the 49th in the season. The market is quiet. The Montreal market is quiet.

POTATOES AND BEANS
New potatoes have now become common on the market. The market is quiet. The Montreal market is quiet.

DAIRY PRODUCE
The butter outlook is brighter. Prices now ruling are 10c above last year. The market is quiet. The Montreal market is quiet.

PAR EN
Lighter C
It contains all
of the finest
materials. Built
throughout
convenient to
carry any
any possible
use. Through
the use of
the finest
materials,
the country
request.

THE
Illustration of a horse and rider.

AYR
TANLEW
Illustration of a horse and rider.

SUNNY
Imported and
chosen breeding
birds selected for
Young Birds
"Nether Hill"
as well as a few
for sale. Write
J. W. LOGAN,
Pine house

Burnside
Winners in the
tests Animal
or Canadian bred
Long distance
R. R. NESS

MAPLE
AYRSHIRE
Illustration of a horse and rider.

RICHGROFT
Registered Jersey
No. 288, Bora
Pedigree and ter
C. BARRETT RICH

HOLDS
2 H
From 10 to 15 month
1 year old is my
sold in next 30 days
W. H. HIXSON

WHITE RO
Offers three choi
Bulls that are r
RUSSEL LAWRENCE
Lakeview
Senior herd bull
WILD FATS, D
PIFFERTIE HER
BULL KOL and
Junior heifer
T.M. SIB MONA
JOHANNA LAD
DE POLY
Write for furth
E. F. OSLER

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., (West) Toronto, Canada

PAPEC
ENSLAUGE CUTTER
Lightest Running Silo Filler Made

It cuts and elevates the highest quality silage at minimum cost for time, labor and expense. Built of iron and *chrome-plated* gear driven throughout easily set; top from ground; movement to operate its highest silage almost any power will run; its costs less for purchase and hauling because it will last a lifetime. It throws as well as blows and the silage is elevated at a steady stream, not in bunches, it operates at slow speed and it is absolutely safe. Our circular which explains the construction in detail is mailed free upon request.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.
2419 York Street Guelph, Ontario



AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES
The leading R.O.P. herd. Highest test; average test for herd 1.4 per cent. butter fat.
Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.
FOODSIE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.

SUNSHINE AYRSHIRES
Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped 12½ lbs. Nether Bull Good-time - 366½ (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q.
(Phone in home) 1-61

Burnside Ayrshires
Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Long distance - Phone 10 Home.
R. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.

MAPLE BUNCH AYRSHIRE BULLS
FOR SALE
Stonehouse Chevrolet, Box No. 3187, quiet and a strong stock getter.
Dillon 5352A, a cow with a milk record of over 7,000 lbs. of milk. Write to GEO. APEL, R.R. No. 2, MITCHELL, ONT.

RICHGROFT STOCK FARM
FOR SALE
Registered Jersey Bull Calf, George V., No. 1088, Bore June 10th, DVA
Pedigree and terms on application.
G. BARRETT RICH, JR., RIDGEWAY, ONT.

HOLSTEINS
20 Heifers
From 19 to 18 months old and
2 Bulls
1 year old in my special offer. Must be sold in 30 days. Write for photos.
WM. HIGGINSON - INKERMAR, ONT.

WHITE ROCK FARM
Offers three choice Young Holstein B. Is that are ready for service.
RUSSELL LAWRENCE - MERTON, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins
Senior herd bull, COENT HENGER-YELD, FAYNE B. KOL, a son of PLETTERTJE HENGER-YELD, BONT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 2ND.
Junior bull, DUTCHLAND COLAN, TIA AIR MONA, a son of COLAN and JOHANNNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.
Write for further information to
E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

Spring lambs are in especially brisk demand at \$8 to \$10.50. Other quotations are: Wether lambs, \$7 to \$8; buck lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light ewes, \$6.25 to \$6.50; heavy sheep and bucks, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Hogs - maintained firmly at \$8.50 f.o.b. country.

BUTTER AND CHEESE
Utica, N.Y., July 20.-A quarter of a cent advance in cheese prices and a half cent in butter features today's session. Sales at Utica Dairy Board of Trade: 1,600 small white and 1,300 to 137½. Butter, 56 tubs sold at 27½¢.
Stratford, July 21.-500 boxes offered, 257 sold at 12½¢, 200 at 12 11/16¢, balance at 12½¢.
Camphellford, July 21.-530 offered, all sold at 12½¢.
Peterboro, July 22.-1,867 cheese boards offered, 740 sold at 12½¢ cents.
Madoc, July 23.-200 cheese sold at 12 11/16¢.
Brookville, July 23.-2,137 colored and 1,335 white. The highest offer, 21½¢, was refused. On the street 12½¢ to 12½¢ was paid.
Kingston, July 23.-440 colored and 165 white were boarded. The colored sold at 12 7/16¢, and 12 5/16¢ was offered for the white. No sales.
Brookfield Hill, July 23.-1,677 white and 194 colored cheese boarded. All sold at 12 7/16¢, except 225.
Mont. Jolt, Que., July 23.-Butter sold at 23½¢ cheese sold at 13.00¢.
Perth, July 24.-400 boxes of colored and 400 boxes of white cheese sold at 12½¢ to 12½¢.
Cornwall, July 24.-1,783 boxes of colored cheese sold at 12½¢. The corresponding date last year sold 1,033 cheese were boarded and the price was 13¢. Pictou, July 24.-1,300 cheese, all colored, sold at 12 11/16¢.
Nainina, July 24.-Cheese boarded, 410 white and 730 colored. All sold at 12 7/16¢.
Cornwall, July 24.-1,783 cheese were boarded, 1,127 colored and 58 white. All were sold at 12½¢, except on factory, colored, which received 12 7/16¢. The same week last year 1,810 were sold at 13 1/16¢.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

QUEBEC
COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, July 23.-We have been having very good hay weather and hay is pretty well along. We are getting a much better crop than was expected. There will not be much fruit, owing to the caterpillars stripping the trees earlier in the season. -H.G.C.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO., ONT.
CHAPMAN, July 29.-We have had a long period of dry, hot weather, and in consequence pastures have become very short and ereaks are going dry. The milk grain crops will be below now the average in yields. Hay and fall grain are nearly all harvested and spring crops are ripening fast. -H.E.T.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
FERGUS, July 18.-The weather has been very dry and dry. We have had a few light showers, but more rain is needed. Grain crops are looking well. Most farmers are hoeing their turnips, but a hay. The hay crop in most places will be vancing, but prices of butter and eggs are somewhat lower. -W.A.M.

AVONDALE FARM
Offers an extra good lot of Bull Calves all ages up to 18 mos., bred by King Pontiac Aris, Canada, the best bred in all Canada, dams of these calves all advanced Registry Records. Reasonable prices.

A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT.
P.S.-We offer several fit for service at specially low prices to make room.

HOLSTEINS WANTED
We have lots of Pasture and abundant area of feed. If you want to reduce your herd, send us description and photo. Hook-Bottom Price. We will buy what you sell. Animal's name and Herd Book Number up to \$25.00 over that. Give name of Sire and Dam, with number.
BOX 182 - ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

PURINA DAIRY FEED

MORE MILK at LESS COST
Guaranteed Protein 19%
Manufactured in Canada by
THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., LIMITED
Dept. B. - TORONTO
Send name of your Feed Dealer and receive Full Particulars. Always in Checkerboard Bags

HOLSTEINS

SHOW COW
We are offering for Sale, Lady (Irish) the Young Cow due early in Aug. in good condition, nicely colored and has a good udder.
BROWN BROS. - LYN, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd headed by King Johnson Pontiac Korndyke the Butter in 7 days. His sister Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 38.02 lbs. Butter bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.
J. W. RICHARDSON
- R. R. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Offers some good Young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herds. Young bulls the next thirty days. Come and see them or write for breeding.
E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, N.YORK. NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.



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No Paper - No Fibre Board - No Tar Products

This is the Steel, Concrete, Cement and Asbestos age. Wood, lath and plaster are expensive, dangerous and out of date.

LINABESTOS WALL BOARD is made of Portland Cement with - 42 inches wide, 4 or 8 feet long, and 3-16 of an inch thick. Put it up with hammer and nails.

For painted or panel-finished rooms, like the one illustrated, **LINABESTOS** is most effective and gives a sanitary, fireproof wall or ceiling that can never crack or fall.

Even though you may not be able to build an absolutely fire proof house, still the use of **LINABESTOS** for your walls and ceilings will effectively stop the rapid spread of fire and probably confine it to one room. **LINABESTOS** makes for comfort and good health—it means a cool house in summer and a warm one in winter.

Send for sample and folder 35 containing full information
ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
E. T. Bank Building, 265 St. James Street, MONTREAL
FACTORY AT LACHINE, P. Q.

Concrete Adopted as Road Standard

WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN, WHERE nearly one hundred miles of Concrete Roads have been built in the past six years, during which time nearly every method of road construction has been tested, now comes out flat-footed and adopts concrete as the road standard.

The story is best told in the following paragraph which has been taken from the latest report of the Board of County Road Commissioners of Wayne County, Michigan.

"With the completion of Plymouth Road, we have abandoned every other form of construction and have adopted concrete as our standard. We feel that our experience of the past six years warrants us in arriving at this determination, based on its general satisfactoriness and its annual cost as compared with other forms of construction. In addition to the economy in hauling, the pleasure in driving and touring, and the increase in land valuation, the concrete roads of Wayne County have been the means of bringing tens of thousands of dollars to this locality".

Concrete roads will benefit any locality proportionately as they have benefited Wayne County, Michigan.

The fullest detailed information about concrete roads will be sent to anyone interested, without cost or obligation. Address:



Concrete Roads Department
Canada Cement Company Limited
835 Herald Building, Montreal



A handy pump for farmers

It is a direct lift pump that can be attached to wind mills, a Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Engine, or operated by hand.

This is one of the least expensive and most efficient of our high grade farm pumps.

Adapted for lifts from 30 to 125 feet. Altogether an ideal pump for any farm—easy to operate—will keep in good repair for years.

Send for free catalogue of pumps and water systems. If you are interested in farm engines, spraying outfits, lighting systems, power and hand tools, scales or mechanical goods of any kind, full particulars will be sent to you on request. Address Dept. 42

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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



PURE BRED SIRES

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of Canadian Bred Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

Stallions, three to five years.

Bulls, not under one year.

Boars, not under six months.

Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having Canadian Bred male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The purchases of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and boars will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animals offered and price asked.—60271.

Dominion Exhibition VICTORIA, B. C.

SEPTEMBER 21st to 26th

Horse Races and Other Attractions
Live Stock, Agriculture, Horticulture,
Manufacturers, Art.

C. P. R. Return Fare at Single Rate from all points West of Port Arthur.

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