

# FARM AND DAIR & RURAL HOME

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DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., July 22, 1915



SUMMER SPRAYING IS OFTEN PROFITABLE AND ADVISABLE

## The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

As shown in the illustration herewith, is a convenient machine. It is of convenient height to operate. The supply can be low down, and yet the discharge pipes are high enough up to discharge into standard sized milk cans.

The machine is easily accessible for cleaning. It is substantial and heavy. It will last at least a lifetime.

It will pay you to know all about the "Simplex." There are exclusive features on the "Simplex" not to be had on any other separator.

In addition to the mechanical construction which is all to the good in your favor, we are sure that there is no manufacturer using a higher grade of material than we use in the "Simplex" separators. Take for instance, the low spindle. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade of automobiles. We believe that we are the first to use these special alloy steels in cream separator construction.

This steel is subjected to a special heat treatment, whereby it has an elastic limit, three times as high as ordinary steel. The same is true of the bowl cover, and of the middle point or pinion, that meshes with the larger "pur wheel." It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade of automobiles. We believe that we are the first to use these special alloy steels in cream separator construction.

The "Simplex," as far as we are able to judge, represents a higher manufacturer's cost than any other separator on the market. The two more than all the bearings put together in most other cream separators. And yet on account of the large number that we import, single orders covering over 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them as extras at a reasonable price, so that the cost of replacement, if needed, is not more than in other machines.

*We believe that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."*

*We allow you to try out the "SIMPLEX" on your own farm.*

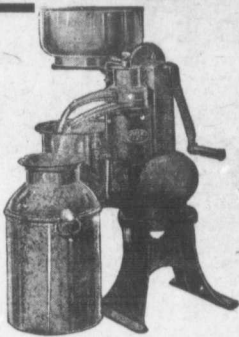
Write us to-day for free illustrated literature about the "Simplex." Arrange to have a "Simplex" Cream Separator on your farm. Then you will make sure that the "Simplex" is the best cream separator for you.

## D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



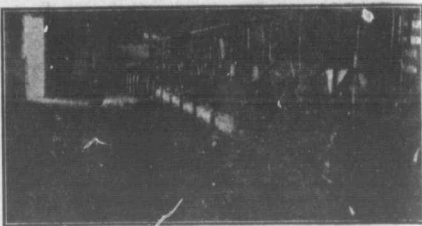
The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its heavy and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 2½ ft. from the floor.

## What Cow Testing Did for W. E. Thompson

WOODSTOCK, situated right in the heart of one of Canada's greatest dairy districts, is the post office address of W. E. Thompson, secretary of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club. Post office addresses, however, are rather deceiving in these days of rural routes, and a Farm and Dairy representative who journeyed to Mr. Thompson's farm some months ago, finally located his "hundred" some five miles from the town. Our object was to inquire into

the average, and these latter did not long find room in the Thompson stables. The best ones were selected as a basis for a new herd. Their breeding was added breeding, and a pure-bred sire has been at the head of the herd ever since.

The progress upward has been steady. In 1908 the herd averaged 10,000 pounds each; in 1909, 10,500 pounds; and in 1911 and 1912 the average was over 12,000 pounds of milk. Thus did Mr. Thompson effect



### A Stable Suitable for Its Pure Bred Occupant

Few dairy farmers have started at the bottom and come more rapidly to the top as a breeder than has Mr. W. E. Thompson, of Oxford Co., Ont. Starting with ordinary grade cattle, he now has a high producing herd of pure-bred Holsteins. His stables have been improved to almost as great an extent as the herd used.

Note the up-to-date equipment herewith.

ways and means followed by Mr. Thompson in improving his dairy herd at such a rapid rate that C. F. Whitley had selected it from the hundreds entered in the cow testing associations in Canada for special mention in his annual report.

We found that Mr. Thompson has no special secrets to divulge, nor is he aware of any royal road to dairy herd improvement. We found that for eight years he has been following the well-established rule of "breed, feed, weed." To this he has added a few purchases, so that whereas he started eight years ago with a grade herd averaging 5,000 pounds of milk a year, he now has a herd of pure-bred registered Holsteins, averaging over 12,000 pounds of milk a year.

Mr. Thompson's eyes were opened to a few things he had not known about his cows the first year he join-

ed an increase of over 100 per cent in production and several hundred per cent in profits by following the well-worn path of "breed, feed, weed."

All of these years the proportion of pure-bred females had been increasing, and at the present time the herd numbers 30 head. A milking machine has been installed, "which is doing grand work," and so pleased is Mr. Thompson with the contrivance that he is planning to double the number of cows, as he believes his 160 cows will feed 20 milch cows, besides the young stock. "The present herd sire is from a daughter of Pontiac amycke, and a son of King Walker. Some semi-official testing has been done and some of the cows have made over 90 pounds of butter in seven days.

Mr. Thompson himself was absent when we called at his home, but Mr.

## The 1915 Harvest

12,896,000 Acres of Wheat will be harvested in Canada this Summer.

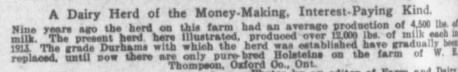
Increased prices will prevail—increased prices for every food product our farmers produce.

This means better homes on our farms, better farms, better machinery—more luxuries for the home.

Every Canadian Factory can share in this prosperity. Place your goods where our people will know them. Start in our GREAT EXHIBITION SPECIAL.

August 26th. Reserve Now.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.



### A Dairy Herd of the Money-Making, Interest-Paying Kind.

Nine years ago the herd on this farm had an average production of 4,500 lbs. of milk. The present herd here illustrated, produced over 15,000 lbs. of milk each in 1912. The grade Durhams with which the herd was established have gradually been replaced, until now there are only pure-bred Holsteins on the farm of W. E. Thompson, Oxford Co., Ont.

—Quoted by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ed the local cow testing association and started to weigh and test the milk of each individual in the herd. As a result of this dairy detective work, he found a herd average of 5,000 pounds of milk or a little better, while one cow produced 15,760 pounds in a year, a cow, by the way, that he had purchased at a sale for \$32, neither he nor her former owner having been previously aware of her real value. He found that several cows in the herd were good producers and did more than their share to make the fairly respectable average of 5,000 pounds. Some more were away below

Thompson made an effective substitute in giving information. Later Mr. Thompson wrote us as to the feeding of his herd. "They are only fed twice a day," he writes, "unless they are on official test, when they are milked three times a day and fed after each milking. In the morning the cows are fed silage, then milked, then given roots with meal. After breakfast they get a feed of hay or straw, as the case may be. They have water always before them. At five o'clock they again get their silage, roots, meal, and hay or straw, the same as in the morning."

We Welcome  
Trade Increase  
Vol. XXXIV

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1915

No. 29

## Mr. W. C. Good As a Practical Farmer

He Puts As Much Brains and Energy Into His Farm as He Does Into Farmers' Organization Work. Some Notes on His Farm and Farming Methods

W. C. GOOD is well known to the farmers of Canada. The large part he played in the organization of the United Farmers' movement in Ontario and the valuable service he rendered as president of the cooperative company during its first and most difficult year are fully understood by the Ontario farmers who worked with him, and who are in the best position to appreciate the value of his services. Time and again his faith and self-sacrificing devotion put new life into the uphill fight of the little handful of men who were appointed to control the destinies of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, in its formative stages. In this his public capacity, as well as through being Master of the Dominion Grange, W. C. Good is well known. It is not so well known, however, that he is a capable and successful farmer. The same intelligence and energy that have made his services so valuable to his fellow-farmers, he has made valuable to himself in the improvement of the old Good homestead, three miles from the city of Brantford. Mr. Good has a sympathetic understanding of rural problems, because he has met the difficulties which face the practical farmer. He has travelled and is travelling the same road as they, and he knows how hard it sometimes is. He took over the old homestead burdened with considerable debt. These encumbrances are being cleared away, while at the same time the farm has been improved in all departments; and the subject of our sketch is now approaching his Mecca of material prosperity, the ownership of a debt-free, money-making Ontario farm. But of this more later.

F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

When Mr. Good started in to make his living from the home acres, he did not have the decided advantage that is afforded by a naturally fertile, productive, well-drained soil. What the soil is he has largely made it. The major portion of the 120 acres is a clay loam with a few light knolls throughout the fields. About 10 acres is almost entirely sand. Practically all of the farm is under the plow, five acres being in orchard. "I wouldn't call this a first-class farm, so far as the soil goes," admitted Mr. Good. "Part of it is light and some of the sharp slopes wash badly. Still, it is not a bad farm."

A big factor in making the soil as productive as it now is, has been the systematic rotation of crops over the whole farm. Mr. Good follows no "rule of thumb" in his rotation. In his estimation a knowledge of the principles that underlie rotations are essential to the best soil management. His crops are varied according to his requirements and the fluctuations of the market, but the principles of a good rotation are not violated. I can do no better than tell of the cropping system as Mr. Good told it to me as we sat in the living-room of his new and modern farm home on the evening of my visit with him last May.

"I regard alfalfa as the best of all hay crops," said Mr. Good, "and I aim to have a field of alfalfa for hay, which is outside of the regular rotation. On the remainder of the farm I practice a four or five year rotation, according to conditions. My five-year rotation, which is most generally followed, consists of oats the first year,



W. C. Good, "In Clover."

This photo taken early in June, shows the splendid growth of red clover on a thin, sandy field on the Good farm. Notice that it reaches to Mr. Good's knees. Such growth is the result of intelligent soil management.

wheat and corn the second, mixed grain the third, oats the fourth, and pasture on the fifth year. I alter this rotation occasionally by seeding down with the mixed grain and pasturing or cutting hay the following year. This rotation may not be the ideal one, as commonly advocated, but I can give you some reasons why we find it desirable on this farm.

"We have seven fields altogether. Deducting one for alfalfa, this leaves one extra field outside of the five-year rotation. On it we can grow any crop we like. This year, for instance, we have two fields of oats. Last year we had two fields of wheat. The crop that we grow on this field is determined by conditions. If we were short of straw we would probably grow fall wheat. This year oats are a good price on the market, and we consider it a desirable crop for increased acreage.

### Deep Plowing of Sod

"Manure is applied after the oat harvest. The oats, you will notice, come on fall-plowed soil, and did we add the manure here the growth would be too rank, would go largely to straw, and lodge badly. In plowing the sod we go quite deep. I would not advocate changing from six-inch plowing to 10-inch plowing in one year, but if the depth is increased one inch each time it is plowed on fairly heavy land, one gets a great



Mr. Good Was the Architect and Builder of His Modern Barn and Stables.

The foundations are of hollow brick, the roof is self-supporting and covered with corrugated metal. The steel silo has not given complete satisfaction. Notice the wagon rack in the foreground. It may also be adjusted as a stock rack and is of Mr. Good's own invention. The wagon itself was purchased over 50 years ago. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

depth of rich soil. We don't turn the furrows over flat, but set them on edge, using a skimmer to throw all trash to the bottom. There is then some surface soil to mix with any of the subsoil which may have been plowed up. We have our fields so that we can plow nine inches to 10 inches deep and turn up little subsoil. "We object to having oats or wheat follow summer fallow, as the crop goes to straw, but oats after clover sod give a good crop of grain. As soon as the oats are off we plow shallow, and if we have time we ridge up in the fall. Next spring or during the fall or winter we apply manure. This year we manured a large part of the stubble last autumn and plowed it down. When plowing in manure we turn a shallow furrow. Deep plowing is practised only in plowing sod every fourth or fifth year.

"We aim to keep the hoe crop clean, and the next year the mixed grain has a good start on clean land. In preparing for the mixed grain we do not plow the root land, but prefer to plow after corn so as to bury the stubble. We have done both ways, however, and don't see any difference in the crop. Plowing, however, is preferable where the corn land is not quite clean in the fall.

#### Manuring For a Clover Catch

"As soon as possible after the mixed grain is harvested, we plow for wheat, and if we can manage it, the fall wheat land is top dressed lightly with manure, principally for the purpose of ensuring a better catch of clover the next spring. This is a very important point. I have noticed time and again that the catch is better where it gets the alsike and timothy in proportions that vary with conditions. There is one advantage of seeding a mixture. Where the soil varies in one field as mine does, several kinds will give better results than one kind. In the low places, for instance, timothy and alsike will grow, but no alfalfa. On the knolls, the crop will be almost all alfalfa, with red clover more or less all over. I like a little timothy with the clover to help cure the hay and make it easier to handle.

"The fields in this regular rotation answer all the demands of the farm. Our extra field is used to meet special requirements, as, for instance, a supply of straw, or to grow what appears to be the best paying crop. This field may be operated on a rotation of its own; for instance, a three-year-old cycle of wheat, clover and oats, or may at any time displace one of the other fields in the regular rotation."

Three-horse teams are used in all field work outside of the orchard, with the one exception of the two-horse drill. The plows, harrows, and cultivators are adjusted for three-horse-power. "It is a great saving," remarked Mr. Good. "I can set my man at work in the field, doing his own work and mine, too, according to the standards of a few years ago, and then go myself and prune in the orchard. A neighbor who works two two-horse teams never gets time to prune his orchard. Usually we keep five horses, so that at a pinch we can work a three and a two horse team. In this way we can get our crops in rapidly."

(Continued on page 11)

### Locating the Buildings

C. G. Carroll, York Co., Ont.

THE newest study in agriculture is that of scientific farm management. Farm management is not a science. It is a union of the business of farming with the science of farming, combining both for the greatest returns commensurate with efficiency. Good farmers have always been students of farm management, but only lately has its study been taken hold of in earnest. Several colleges in the United States, I understand, have established special departments to study the problems of farm management. I would like to drop a few suggestions on one very much neglected phase of the problem—the location of the farm buildings.

Only one mile out from our village here is a 100-acre farm, laid out splendidly for a four-year rotation in four large 24-acre fields. The farm is a rectangle; approximately, it's as long as it is wide. Public highways run on two sides of the farm. Were the buildings situated right in the centre of the longer side, this farm would be an ideal one from the standpoint of arrangement. Instead of that, they are located in one corner, the very worst arrangement possible. Last fall I assisted at silo filling at this farm. The corn was in one of the fields near the build-

ings and the highway. Usually we go to any field only a small part of the days in a year, while we go to the public road not only every day, but often several times a day.

"In order to make a central location show a profit, even on paper, the farmer must either adopt a poor arrangement for his fields or else be a hermit. This is, from the economic standpoint only, and does not consider the fact that many men prefer the seclusion offered by a central location, while others are just as desirous of a location that brings them more in touch with their neighbors."

In buying a farm, I would by all means avoid the long, narrow farms such as I have been on in some of the eastern counties of Ontario, and which I have seen in passing through the province of Quebec. I guess there was no system of farm management when the system of farm division was decided upon in the early days of Quebec settlement. It seemed to me that six good jumps would take a man across some of those farms in Quebec that are fully a mile deep.

### Express Companies Assist Marketing

PARCELS post is the hardest blow the express companies of the United States have received in many years. They are not giving up the fight, however, as is made plain in a recent editorial in a U.S. farm journal, Rural Life. The Wells-Fargo Express Company is organizing to develop the very trade which, it was supposed, would become a parcels post monopoly. The direct trade between country producer and city consumer. The company issues a weekly price list of the staple commodities that may be transported by express, and for which there is a demand. This list is revised and posted in the company's local office in each city, once a week. The farmer ships his produce by express at the prices quoted. These are delivered at the door of the customer, collection is made and payment delivered to the producer, without extra charge except the regular express rates and the express money order rates.

Like the parcels post, the express company found at the start that little could be accomplished in direct marketing through individual dealing; that it could only be successfully developed through cooperative organizations of both producers and consumers. Organizers were put into the field, and now producers' organizations in many localities along the lines operated by the company are dealing direct with organizations of consumers in the cities, through the medium of the express company. In several central west cities there are many consumers' clubs of this character. In some instances the employees of a factory or other industry are organized in cooperative buying associations, receiving each week their supplies of butter, eggs, poultry, and other products through the express company. The plan is said to work satisfactorily. It is estimated that the employees of some industries are saving an amount equal to a 10 per cent. increase in wages by this method of purchasing farm supplies, and the producers are better paid than when selling to local shippers.



Three-Horse teams Are Used in All Field Work Outside of the Orchard.

"I can set my man at work in the field, doing his own work and mine, too, according to the standards of a few years ago," says W. R. Good, "and then go myself and prune in the orchard." And here is the man with his three horse team as photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ings and only four teams were required to keep the cutting bog going. The year previous I also assisted at the silo filling. The corn was located in one of the more distant fields and it required seven rigs to do the same work that four did last year. The labor in all other phases of the field work is increased almost proportionately so far as going and coming is concerned by the unhappy situation of those buildings.

At first thought, one would decide that the ideal situation for farm buildings is right in the centre of a cleared farm, with all of the fields entered from the barnyard and a minimum distance to travel in all team work. H. C. Filley, Professor of Farm Management in the University of Nebraska, writing recently in a farm paper in that state, discussed this location as follows:

"Occasionally we find a farmer who has located his buildings near the centre of a quarter section under the impression that he saves time thereby. He does save a little time in going to his fields, but this is more than counterbalanced by the time that is lost between the farmstead

### Building

By R. D.

### "ABUNDANCE"

are necessary to give maximum yield any crop, but especially above everything else one thoroughly drained good drainage that these are present the crop production will

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### Building Up a "Quick" Soil

By R. D. Colquette, B.S.A.

**A**BUNDANCE of lime and ample drainage are necessary for any soil before it can give maximum yields. This is true for almost any crop, but especially so of alfalfa, which above everything else demands a sweet soil and one thoroughly drained. So essential is lime and good drainage that it has been found that if these are present the soil will stand considerable crop production without the use of fertilizers.

In many parts of Ontario the soil naturally possesses both lime and ample drainage. The soil itself is derived largely from limestone rock; it contains limestone boulders and limestone rock residues in considerable proportions. A loose, gravel subsoil furnishes a natural drainage system which for thorough work is not approached by any artificial system of drainage yet devised.

In spite of the existence of these ideal conditions for crop production, the yields from these soils are low. It is found that the land soon wears out and cannot be again readily built up in fertility. New land when first brought under cultivation will be rich, dark, and filled with leaf mould, which furnishes an abundant supply of humus. After a few years' cropping, however, it is found that the soil has become as depleted of fertility as if it had been worked for fifty years. The black humus has entirely disappeared. It will also be found that heavy applications of farmyard manure do not build up the soil for any length of time. Heavy spring applications may be so completely broken down the first season and no trace of them will be found when the land is plowed in the fall.

#### Such Soil is Too Quick

The trouble with this kind of soil is that it is too quick in its action. The conditions which prevail are ideal for rapid decomposition. The thorough drainage provides for an ample supply of air in the soil; abundance of lime is present to neutralize the acids that are formed by the decay of organic matter, and thus the bacteria which accomplish all the work of decay is brought about in the shortest possible time. The soil soon works down until only minimum crops are produced, and to restore it to its virgin fertility seems to be almost impossible.

To build up such a soil it is necessary to replenish it with humus. To do this, organic matter must be furnished in such condition that it will resist the action of the bacteria of decay. Farmyard manure should be applied only in the fresh condition, and should, if possible, contain a large amount of litter. Under no conditions should well-rotted manure be applied. Green crops plowed under should be the principal source from which a new supply of organic matter is procured. Buckwheat, rape, or any of the coarser crops are the best for the purpose. The sowing of a catch crop of fall rye after harvest, to be plowed down later in the season, is a commendable practice since it does not interfere with



Harvesting in True Western Fashion—A Sheaf Loader at Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

the production of a crop that year. The growing of clovers, and especially of alfalfa, which has a coarse root system, will also greatly assist in supplying organic matter in such a condition that it will not be readily decomposed. For the most part, however, the farmer must rely on the plowing under of green crops for the restoration of a "quick" soil to its original fertility.

### Why Stay on the Farm

By W. J. Dougan.

**T**HERE are two classes of the rural population that are trending downward. The one is the ambitious youth who want to see the most and do the most in life. They look to the city for large life and opportunity. The other class is those who have made good and past middle life go to the city to find happiness.

Why should these two classes stick to the farm?

The youth should stay on the farm because practical tilling of the soil to-day offers larger opportunities than any other vocation or profession. Farming shows well in the criterion of good business. The financial returns for scientific agriculture measure up well with any other business.

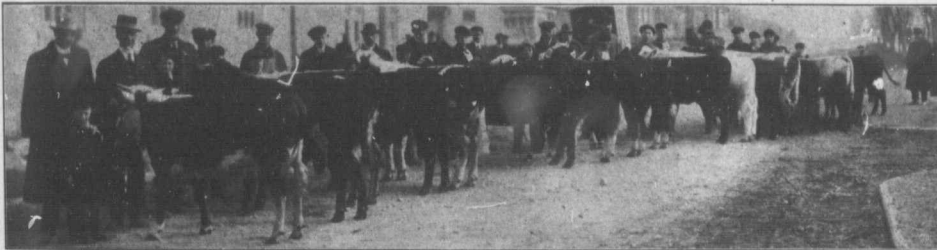
Farming is a home work and builds up family interest and companionship. The family live together. The work is congenial and broadening. It calls for the fullest development of the whole man. There is scope for the keenest intellect, the most stalwart of physical form and the most sensible and controlled moral life. You can bring the most highly-cultured life into profitable and enjoyable use on the farm.

Finally the critical test of a vocation is its opportunity for service to humanity. Here farming is supreme. The farmer feeds the world.

Why should those who have made good stay on the farm?

This can be answered in a single sentence. Because it is material, mental, physical and moral suicide for the well-to-do farmer to retire to the village or city. If he has been a real farmer he is a part of the farm and country life. His interests are in the country. He delights in the growing crop, he admires the thrifty flock and herd. His mind has been broadened, his senses refined; therefore, he cannot find satisfaction in the "two-by-four" city lot or the gossip of the street. Taken from a life of regular physical activity and given no motive for exertion he soon falls in health. He finds his farm income, that has to be divided with a tenant, insufficient to meet the increased demands of city life. People have expected large help from the rich farmer coming to town to live. If he measures up to these expectations he must have millions. If he does not meet these demands he is a "tight wad."

The germs of this disease of retiring get into the system early. Many young couples start out with the avowed purpose to drudge and skimp and save on the farm so as to get enough ahead to retire on. A cure for this is to start the farm with the right ideals. Aim to make a suitable place to live the whole life. Make it yield life as well as a living. Build your home permanent. Have in your plan provision for old-age, comforts and leisure. These ideals can be realized on the farm for farm folk much better than by their moving to town.



These Twenty Prize-Winning Calves Were All Fitted for the Brandon Calf-Feeding Competition by the Boys Seen Holding Them. Awards Run from Left to Right.

## A Safe Deposit Vault

In which you place your silage for carrying stock through winter and through, at big profits—that's what the Natco Everlasting Silo is. It's safe—because its floors, can blow over, and can't burn.



Build a Natco. It preserves quality perfectly in all parts and once up, always ready to hold moisture and frost in its refrigerated walls. It is built with wood preservatives to resist all wind and silage preservatives.

## Natco Everlasting Silo

"The Silo That Lasts for Generations" never needs painting or repairing, and the first one and attractive—the most valuable addition to your farm buildings. Write for Natco owners in your province and Catalog 6.

National Fire Proofing Company  
of Canada, Ltd.  
Toronto, Ont.

## A Gold Mine on Your Farm

You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a

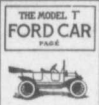
## BISSELL SILO

"Summer Feed all Winter Long" Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservatives that prevent decay.

The BISSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers, or address us direct. Get free folder. Write Dept. K. T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd. ELORA, Ont.

## A BOOK FOR FORD DRIVERS

Hundreds of Farm and Dairy readers who are drivers of the Ford will be interested in the new book.



THE MODEL T FORD CAR

## The Model T Ford Car

Its Construction  
Operation and Repair

BY  
VICTOR W. PAGE

This is the most complete and practical instruction book ever published on the Ford car. It is a high-grade, cloth bound book of 300 (5 x 7) pages, printed on the best paper and illustrated by over 100 specially made drawings and photographs and two large folding plates. All parts of the Ford Model T car are described and illustrated in a comprehensive manner. Nothing is left for the reader to guess at. The construction is fully treated and the operating principles made clear to everyone.

## Complete Instructions for Driving and Repairing

are given in an untechnical yet thorough manner. Chapters dealing with the Ford car in general, with the power plant and with the details of the Chassis, make the driver familiar with every detail of his car. Another chapter deals with the care and driving of the car and tells how to make all adjustments, locate road side troubles and house care in the car in general. The last systematic location of troubles and remedies, faults in power plant and symptoms, carbon deposits and their removal, timing engine valves, and a thousand and one other practical points that every Ford driver should know. The illustrations and photographs and overhauling is worth many times the effort required to secure one of the books.

Send us One New Subscription at the regular rate of \$1.00 a year and you shall receive the book prepaid to your address by the next mail.

Circulation Department

FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO, ONT.

## In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

### Progress During the Week

(Notes from the Office of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co. Ltd.)

MR. ANSON Groh, the president of the company, addressed the Farmers' Club at Benmillier, Ont., on June 30, and also attended a picnic the following day at the same place. He reports both meetings to have been very successful.

The company has made arrangements whereby considerable saving can be made by purchasing fruits through this office. A weekly bulletin is issued by the suppliers to the Central Office, which keeps them in touch with any change in the prices of the various fruits.

Sugar sales have been coming in very rapidly and we are looking for quite a good run in this line this month. Feed orders are also coming in briskly. We find it rather hard to fill carload orders without taking a large quantity of flour, but hope to do a good business this month in spite of the handicap.

Our sales for the month of June were most satisfactory and show quite an increase over last month. These of course do not include any of the binder twine sales.

### A Visit to Manitoulin Island

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—During the second week of July, Mr. J. L. Morrison, secretary and organizer of the United Farmers of Ontario, spent a short time in this district. Owing to a delay of about 10 hours during his passage to the

Island, his time was limited. Meetings were arranged however in two townships, Tekkumham and Gordon and Mr. Morrison gave splendid and logical addresses on cooperation among farmers to large and interested audiences. He also made plain the objects, aims and working principals of the organization of The United Farmers of Ontario and how and why it came into existence. Mr. Morrison assured us that although barely over a year old, the association is at present doing business to the extent of some \$30,000 each month. Should not this special encouragement for every farmer to stick fast to the cooperative movement and make it a winner in the game? The Manitoulin Farmers' Clubs were cordially invited to join with the association and receive their share of the profits.

Mr. Morrison's strong note was that we must get in as close touch as possible with the manufacturer, and the quickest and surest way of doing this is by large numbers standing by the organization. The speaker was confident that the United Farmers of Ontario have the right system in operation and are well established on a firm working basis. Mr. Morrison also expressed pleasure in finding that the Manitoulin Marketing Association is on the right track and pointed out that all it was needed was to push ahead.

The secretary of The United Farmers of Ontario makes one as a man of fine intellectual and sympathetic nature. Being a farmer himself, Mr. Morrison thoroughly comprehends the situation, knows all the handicaps and strenuous life of the rural element and we believe he will be a strong factor in helping to make better conditions of life for the farmer. We congratulate The United Farmers of Ontario on having such an efficient representative.

A few days after one of the meetings at which Mr. Morrison had spoken we met several people and asked them how they liked his address. One replied, "Never heard anything better in my life." Another remarked, "It was all right. There wasn't a flaw in it." J. B. Gibson, Algoma Dist., Ont.

### District Representatives in Conference

ONTARIO'S "Doctors of Agriculture," otherwise known as District Representatives, met in conference in Guelph last week. These conferences have become a regular feature of the representative system. They afford an opportunity to discuss the problems of the profession and exchange ideas in very much the same way that a number of farmers would discuss their problems, with this difference:—farmers discuss the growing of crops and live stock while the district representatives discuss the methods of organizing the farmers and organizing the farmers themselves. At last week's conference all the district representatives of Old Ontario, with one exception, were assembled. Among the subjects discussed were the management of school fairs, organization of breeders' clubs for the improvement of live stock and acre profit competition.

A discussion of farm accounting and farm management was particularly interesting. Prof. Reynolds described in detail the accounting system that he had on his own farm. It is proposed that all district representatives advocate the same

system of accounting. It is also proposed that farmers here and there throughout the province be induced to keep these accounts and report monthly. Mr. J. M. G. of the college staff, spoke on farm management.

Over 1,100 young men took advantage of the month's courses in agriculture of the province. These courses have proved a valuable feature of the representatives' work. It is from the students of these courses that the membership of the Junior Farmers' Improvement Associations are being formed.

A new feature of the next Provincial Winter Fair will be a judging competition between teams of three men from each county in the province. Hon. J. S. Duff has offered a trophy for this contest of silage in addition there will be cash prizes. This, too, grows out of the representatives' work in short courses in stock judging.

The reorganization of Farmers' Institutes was briefly discussed. Superintendent Putnam saw great possibilities in the new Boards of Agriculture for service in many lines besides "straight" agriculture,—roads, telephones and rural health for instance. Cooperation was discussed by F. C. Hart, who emphasized the wisdom of starting small, and making sure that the cooperative association was really needed. A big field for work, he believed, was the extension of the associations already formed. In many cases these associations do not embrace one-tenth of the farmers of the district in which they are formed. With many ideas gleaned each from the other, the "Doctors of Agriculture" returned to their homes after a three-day session.

### The Electric Bell

By L. S. Folts

A MODERN convenience which is very easily adapted to the farm home is the electric bell. Some people imagine that this is suitable only for announcing visitors at the front door, but its field of usefulness is much larger than this.

By means of a push button located in the kitchen or other convenient place and a suitable code of signal it is possible for the busy housewife to summon her husband or other help from the various buildings on the premises. Such an arrangement proves especially valuable during the winter months when the men folks are doing indoor work.

If the knocks are of the loud-ringing type they can be heard for a long distance and when placed on the outside of buildings can send their signals for a mile. The old style farm bell is being supplanted by this type of electric gong.

An electric bell system can be utilized to announce the presence of thieves. An ingenious man can easily devise a way whereby the opening of outbuilding doors, chicken gates, etc., will be heralded to the house by the ringing of a gong. An alarm system is not operative during the day, when the family is ready to return, the controlling switch in the house is closed, making the system responsive to any and all contacts it possesses. By using several bells of different tones, each one, a separate circuit, it is possible to tell immediately whether it is the granary, stable, or chicken house that is molested. It is cheap insurance.

### At Rest

"WELL, did them picture people get moving pictures of everything on the farm?" "Everything that a hired man," said Farmer Heck, "They couldn't ketch him in motion."

## Pointed

"PULLING terms I describe method of milk good milker should not be Hoard's Dairy Varn makes good and bad much to the

says: "If the milk with erect posture of stool of conv 10 to 13 inches from the cow almost fully covered by her right hind legs comes in contact with the average farmer

Good udder a dairyman. Of showed formation of "prolifer" to her credit

the litter and under before mail should know of the than six inches per hails with Milking with and inexcusa

D

"The milk pressure of the test M is often imp then stripping The udder s be pulled do cold almost or wrists of milking their thighs cow that doe fail when bin up and lence and milker has t than her mi practice. M test close a develop a throughout. the test, at cushion for-tached to top part of the stripping.

"Whenever fore quarters Cows that y the fore qua the cow led readily in y this mode of

## Pointed Suggestions Just About Milking

"PULLING" tests, a popular term for milking a cow, is descriptive of the very worst method of milking imaginable. Every good milker knows that the teats should not be pulled. Writing in Hoard's Dairyman recently, C. VanVaren makes some observations on good and bad milking that are very much to the point. Mr. VanVaren says:

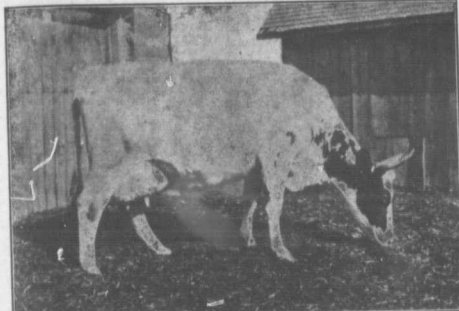
"If the milker is seated squarely, with erect posture, on a well-made stool of convenient height (usually 10 to 13 inches) and just far enough from the cow that his arms will be almost fully extended when milking her, and if the cow is standing with her right hind leg set back, then the hands of the milker will be all that comes in contact with the cow during the process of milking. The average farmer should at least clean

this milk first. If this is done, the cow may yield even more milk from the rear quarters and develop a funnel-shaped udder. Drawing milk from a fore quarter on one side and from a rear quarter on the other side is practised by some milkers. This may be all right if the quarters are begun alternately.

### Developing Hard Milkers

"All the milk that is let down into the teat should be drawn out with each pressure of the hand; if this is not done it may develop a hard milking cow. Try to milk a full stream that causes foam to rise in the pail without hurting the cow. If it hurts her, ease the pressure on her teat. Be especially careful not to hurt the cow if her teat is sore or if her udder is inflamed.

"When milking, I like to watch the position of the cow's ears and her



An Ayrshire Type Favored by Canadian Breeders.

Good udder and teats are the prime qualifications demanded by the commercial dairymen. Canadian breeders have a similar standard and the Old Country type of showy Ayrshire is not in favor on this side of the water. Notice the conformation of this Ayrshire, Dillina, owned by Geo. Apel, Perth Co., Ont. She can "produce the goods," too; in her last lactation period she had 10,500 lbs. of milk to her credit, freeboring Dec. 31st 1913, and again on Feb. 12th, 1915.

the litter and dirt off the flank and udder before milking. The milk pail should be held between the knees of the milker and, not more than six inches below the teats. Finger nails should be well trimmed. Milking with moist hands is filthy and inexcusable.

### Drawing the Milk

"The milk should be drawn by pressure of the full hands encircling the teat. Milking with the full hand is often impossible with heifers and then stripping must be resorted to. The udder should not be swayed or pulled downward, but should be held almost motionless. If the arms or wrists of the milker get tired while milking then resting his elbows on his thighs may be helpful. The cow that does not kick over the milk pail when her hinder parts are bobbing up and down through the violence and inconsiderateness of the milker has many times more patience than her milker has judgment. The practice of holding the hand on the teat close against the udder tends to develop a teat of uniform thickness throughout. Stripping tends to taper the teat, and sometimes a sort of cushion forms where the teat is attached to the udder, for the lower part of the teat is drawn out in stripping.

"Whenever possible, milk from the fore quarters should be drawn first. Cows that yield most of the milk from the fore quarters are rare. As usually the cow lets down her milk more readily in the rear quarters and yields more milk from these, the tendency often is that the milker draws

facial expression when she turns her head about. A milker should exhibit some of the same patience and affection toward the cow he milks as does the cow toward her calf. There should be harmony between the cow and her milker.

"Experience has taught me that the cow's udder can be milked dry with the full hand and that stripping is unnecessary. A few gentle pressures upward against the milk cistern usually brings down the last drops of milk. This is the method of calves. Every one knows that stripping requires more stripping; then why strip at all? It is one of the pleasures of dairying to draw a large quantity of milk easily from a well-shaped teat and udder, belonging to a well-bred cow of good dairy type that is pleased to have one draw the milk from her at the regular hour."

### Logical

THE lady of a large house one day said to her gardener:

"Thomas, I wonder you don't get married. You've got a house, and all you need to complete it is a wife. You know, the first gardener that ever lived had a wife."

"Quite right, missus," said Thomas, "but he didn't keep his job long after he got her."

The Western Farmer claims that sheep will eat 400 different kinds of weeds. We never counted the weeds around home, but whatever the number was, the sheep ate them all. See the point?

## What Ontario Farmers Think of Sydney Basic Slag

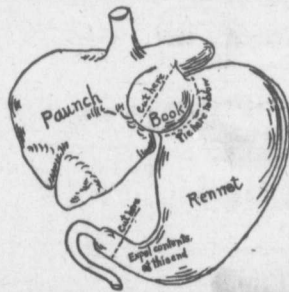
Mr. A. E. Wark, Wanstead, Lambton county, writes on the 23rd October, 1914:

"I may say that this year I won a handsome trophy donated by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, our Provincial Secretary, and valued at \$100, for the best four acres of corn in the County of Lambton. On these four acres I applied 1,600 lbs. Sydney Basic Slag last March (1913), and I honestly believe it helped wonderfully. I also applied 250 lbs. per acre on 10 acres of Fall Wheat this Fall and it looks at present magnificent. In the contest for Mr. Hanna's trophy there were 165 competitors, the largest field competition ever carried out in Ontario."

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts.

Apply to

**The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd.**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA



## WANTED—CALF RENNETS

Owing to the war in Europe the supply of foreign rennets has been reduced and domestic rennets are in demand. Farmers will find it profitable to save calf stomachs, and Butchers and Commission Dealers can add a paying line to their business by collecting and shipping the cured pieces. We are in the market at all times for calf rennets, either dried or salted, and invite correspondence.

**CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY INC.**  
LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chr. Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract, Danish Butter Color and Danish Cheese Color, Lactic Ferment Culture for ripening Cream in Butter Making and Milk in Cheese Making, Rennet Tablets and Cheese Color Tablets for Farm Cheese Making.







**Poultry Shipping Don'ts!**

**T**HERE are a number of "Don't's" that should be observed by shippers of market poultry. Don't ship bonny, skinny stock. Don't ship half-picked, flesh-torn poultry. Don't ship to every strange house that solicits your consignment. First look them up; investigate the references.

Don't ship dressed stock in any old box that may be handy. It pays to use clean, fresh boxes, using care and neatness in packing. Frequently the buyer is present when the box is opened, and a sale spoiled because of the packing.

Don't pack poultry after dressing until all the animal heat is out.

Don't let some little market fluster cause you to change houses. Get a good, solid house, and stick to it. That keeps the commission man interested in retaining your trade, and oftentimes he will pull you out of a hole caused by a glut.

Don't fail to carefully inspect your shipment before closing the box. Put it in the memorandum on your own bill head, showing the count and other data. Keep a duplicate yourself, thereby saving much annoyance and frequent loss.

Don't chase off into a new market with untried people just because of a possible temporary advantage. Nine times out of 10 you will lose. Don't fail to notify your commission house before you at the time you ship, and give full name, so they can know what is coming, and can prepare to handle it rapidly.

Don't ship live poultry in coops which are too small to carry the poultry properly. Poultry arriving in a cramped and wretched condition will not command satisfactory prices, and furthermore the commission man is apt to get himself into serious trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals unless the stock is removed immediately into other coops, and these are not available at all times.

**Farm Poultry Efficiency**

F. C. Eiford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

**T**HERE is a great demand for poultry products, eggs and meat, both from the home market and from abroad. I don't know, however, to jump into poultry. There may be some farms where such a course would not be advisable. We could increase our flock, however. The census shows that each farm has about 40 hens. If that number were increased to 100, I believe we could care for the extra number as easily as we now do for the 40 if we adopted system in our management. One hundred hens well cared for will pay the rent or interest on a good 100-acre farm.

In the first place, let us not attempt to breed from what we've got. We should have well-bred, pure-bred poultry. In the second place, start now to get ready for next year. Get

**The Ideal Vacation Route**

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point Au Baril, French and Pickers Rivers, Severn River, Muskoka Lakes, Kawartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario Resorts, etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

early pullets for early eggs. It is the early eggs that bring the price. We must depend on six months from the time the chick is hatched until it will begin to lay.

Much depends upon the management. I don't believe that farmer who is interested in other farm operations will make a good poultryman. I don't say that the overburdened mother should be forced to add the poultry to her list of duties. If, however, we have a house conveniently situated and conveniently arranged so that it may be easily cleaned out, 15 minutes a day is all that is necessary to care for 100 hens. This much time the woman would give gladly.

If mother can't give the time, why not arrange with the girls or boys to take complete charge of the poultry. Give them decent hens and decent hen houses to start with, and give them an interest in the revenue. The practice of "the boy's calf and daddy's cow" won't keep the youngsters interested very long. The result of such a partnership will be not only a more profitable poultry farm, but will reveal the boy or girl into a better man or a better woman.

**Long Lived Geese**

**G**EESSE are long-lived, some instances being recorded where they attained a great age. In 1859 a goose was exhibited at the New Jersey State Fair, and her history, on a placard tacked on the coop, read as follows:

"Madam Goose is now owned by Robert Schomp, of Readington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. She has been in his possession 26 years, and was given to him by his grandfather, Major H. G. Schomp. Robert's father is now in his 89th year, and this goose was a gift to his mother as a part of her marriage outfit. The mate of Madam Goose was killed in the Revolutionary War, being rode over by a troop of cavalry. In the spring of 1807 she laid six eggs, three of which were hatched and the goslings raised. In 1808 she made seven nests and laid but two eggs, evidence of failing faculties. Her eyes are becoming dim, one having almost entirely failed. The year of her birth cannot be known, but she remains a representative of the oldest time."

**Other Notable Instances**

Nearly 30 years ago William Rankin, a noted breeder of geese, purchased in Rhode Island a wild gander which had been owned by one family some 50 years ago. A member of the family had wounded the gander by firing into a flock of wild geese, breaking his wing. The gander recovered from his injury and was kept for that number of years, without, however, mating with other geese. Several years ago it was reported that he was still alive, doing service as a decoy bird during the gunning season, and highly valued by his owner, although at least 75 years old.

Mr. Rankin cites the instance of a goose owned in Buxford, Massachusetts, where it was the property of one family for 101 years, and was then killed by a kick of a horse. She had laid 15 eggs and was sitting on them when a horse approached too near the nest—she rushed off, in defence of her eggs, seized the animal by the tail, and was killed by a kick from him.

In former times it was not uncommon for the farmer's daughter, on her wedding day, to receive, among other gifts, a goose from the old homestead, to become her property and accompany her to her new home. In some instances such geese were kept for many years, perhaps far beyond the life of the young lady to whom it was presented.

Study nature, and especially at mating-time, provide natural conditions as far as possible.

**Don't Depend on Pasture**

**But Feed a Supplementary Ration to Your Live Stock**

In the Old Country, where the grass keeps so fresh and green all the summer, graziers there almost all feed Linsed Oil Cake to their live stock to supplement the grass.

On the other hand, in Ontario where there is a hot sun and often dry summers the pasture lands soon dry up, the grass is not so succulent, and there is frequently not sufficient to more than barely sustain the animals.

Milch cows cannot produce nearly their best, and the other live stock can barely hold their own, which means a LOSS all summer.

Many of the best Canadian farmers to-day are adopting this same plan of supplementary feeding.

One of the best and most profitable rations for this purpose is

**LINSEED OIL CAKE**

Maple  Leaf



It means a big profit to the farmer for the reason that his milch cows will give more milk and maintain it longer all summer, also the calves, stockers, etc., will gain weight throughout the entire summer.

Order some MAPLE LEAF LINSEED OIL CAKE to-day and feed it to some of your stock, and note the difference.

Write for prices and FREE booklet, "Facts to Feeders"

**Canada Linseed Oil Mills Limited**

TORONTO MONTREAL

**Fire!!! Lightning**

Protect your crops, your cattle—and your buildings. Any building you erect can be made better if you get our expert help. No charge for plans. Ask for "Better Buildings" the best book of its kind on fire-proof farm buildings.

STEEL TRUSS BARN  
PRESTON SHINGLES  
ACORN IRON  
READY-MADE BLDGS.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited

PRESTON

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**GREAT LAKES SERVICE**  
FIVE SAILINGS WEEKLY

**SUMMER TOURS TO PACIFIC COAST**

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and PORT WILLIAM.

Including "CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS"

Steamer "Manitoba" from Port McNicoll Wednesdays calls at Owen Sound 10.30 a.m. "STEAMSHIP EXPRESS" leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

Also to Atlantic Coast Resorts. Lake Massarosa (Bon Echo) Point-au-Baril, French and Pickers Rivers, Severn River, Kawartha Lakes Rideau Lakes. SUMMER TOURIST FARES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fast Time, Convenient Train Service, Modern Equipment Between Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago

CANADIAN PACIFIC ALL THE WAY TO WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER NO CHANGE OF CARS OR DEPOSITS Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents, or write M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 12,700 to 12,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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 to our publication's subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, 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 contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to behold and take for granted, but to weigh and on side."—Bacon.

## A Question of Service

ONCE in a while members of farmers' clubs that are affiliated with the provincial organization ask why it is necessary for their club to purchase supplies, such as seed, through the United Farmers' Company, Limited. They feel that their club might purchase this seed direct from other farmers' clubs in other parts of the province. To their minds the United Farmers' Company is about the same as a middleman who exacts a commission that the clubs might save were they to deal direct.

Recently this idea was expressed in another quarter. The Farmers' Advocate, in its issue of July 1st, in an editorial entitled "Reducing Prices on Fruit to Consumer," made the following comment:

"In Ontario, there are Farmers' Clubs, Granges, United Farmers of Ontario, and other Associations of whatever name they are pleased to call themselves. If they cannot buy from one farmer what another farmer produces and they themselves do not, they should devote themselves to agricultural and literary achievements, or they are not true cooperative Associations."

This statement raises a number of important considerations. Let us examine it. In the first place, we must decide whether or not the United Farmers' Company, Limited, is a separate organization from the local associations, or if it is a constituent part of them? If it is a separate and distinct organization in which the locals have no interest, then the criticism might stand. If it is an integral part of the local associations themselves, then it is as truly cooperative in its character as the local associations.

## Locals and Central are One

AN examination of its constitution shows that the United Farmers' Company, Limited, is an integral part of the local associations.

It was formed to help the local clubs. Its officers are elected by representative farmers and delegates from the local associations; its by-laws limit its profits to 7 per cent., so as to ensure all excess profits being returned to the local associations in the form of better prices on the goods they purchase. Shareholders, no matter how much stock they may hold, have only one vote.

The central presents its financial reports directly to the locals who hold stock in it. Thus the United Farmers' Company, Limited, is not something which comes between one farmers' club and another farmers' club, but is an organization in which both clubs are interested, or should be, financially, which they have helped to organize, and which they control in order that they may both conduct their business more expeditiously and economically.

## What the Central Is

IN some respects the United Farmers' Company occupies the same position to the local farmers' club as does the secretary of the local to its members. Before the organization of the United Farmers' Company, it was necessary for the local clubs desiring to buy seed corn and other supplies of a similar character, to write to a large number of concerns to obtain quotations, freight rates and other similar information. Even after they had obtained this information, they were not always sure that the parties with whom they were doing business were reliable, and it not infrequently happened that local clubs lost heavily through dealing with irresponsible parties. On the other hand, clubs which had supplies for sale found it necessary to advertise, at considerable expense, or send out circulars to different organizations soliciting business. Sometimes they failed to find an outlet for their produce, and on other occasions they received more orders than they could fill. This condition was not satisfactory either to the buyer or the seller. The organization of the United Farmers' Company has overcome these difficulties. Farmers' organizations having supplies to sell acquaint the Provincial Organization of the fact and sell direct to it. Clubs desiring to purchase supplies simply write to the Provincial Organization stating their requirements. In this way the central company acts as a clearing house, and quickly places one organization in touch with another at a minimum of expense and trouble.

## Its Value Proved by Results

TO say that the United Farmers' Company is unnecessary because individual clubs can deal direct with each other is equal to saying that a farmers' club does not need a secretary to conduct its correspondence because each farmer might deal direct with his fellow-farmer. The United Farmers' Company stands in the same relationship to the local farmers' associations as the secretaries of the local associations do to their individual members. The one organization is just as necessary to expedite the work of the combined clubs as it is that the local clubs should have a secretary to facilitate their work.

The best proof that the United Farmers' Company is performing satisfactory service is found in the fact that in less than one year's operation, it has saved the farmers of Ontario many thousands of dollars on the goods they have purchased from it and in the service it has been able to render to them. The clubs that are doing business through the United Farmers' Company, Limited, are those which will pay the least attention to suggestions that the central organization does not give them value for the service it renders or that it is not cooperative in character.

The land, therefore, of every country is the common property of the people of that country.  
—Bishop Nulty of Meath, Ireland.

## The Control of Sex

THE control of sex in the offspring has been one of the most absorbing topics in the live stock world for many years. No secret that Nature can yield up to man would be more welcome to the dairymen who wants heifers or the beefman who wants steers than this. During recent months the old topic has taken on a new interest, due to the publication of investigations by Dr. Raymond Pearl of Maine Experiment Station. As a result of considerable careful investigation, Dr. Pearl has found a preponderance of heifer calves where the cows are served early in heat and a corresponding preponderance of males where service is delayed. Dr. Pearl's reputation in the breeding world lends weight to his conclusions, and gives rise to the hope that at last the great problem is in a fair way to solution.

With all due respect to Dr. Pearl, whom we admire because of his many valuable contributions to agricultural science, we must state our belief that in this case, at least, his results are merely a coincidence. In many herds throughout Canada the bull runs with the cows at all times, and it is fair to assume that in such herds all cows are served on first indications of heat. But in these herds, which may be numbered by the thousand, the proportion of the sexes in offspring, over a period of years, is fairly equal. In the early days of ranching in the west we find another case that would lead us to believe that early service does not affect the sex of the offspring. Numerous bulls always ran with the ranch herds, and here again we may assume early service. But females did not predominate greatly, in those herds. Nature, it seems, still holds the key to the mystery of sex.

## Education and Land Speculation

IN Western Canada every bona fide farmer could be provided with a one hundred and sixty acre farm and not one of them be more than two and one-half miles from the railways already constructed. Instead of such compact settlement, however, we find settlers scattered ten, twenty, and sometimes fifty and sixty miles back from shipping facilities. Such scattered settlement gives rise to many vexatious problems. The expense of road building is doubled and trebled. The cost of marketing the crop is increased many fold. The children of the prairie farmer, however, are the greatest sufferers from this isolation. Widely scattered farms mean few children, area considered. This leads to poor schools. Even to keep up such schools, where they have, in many sections the children have to walk long distances, a condition not conducive to regular attendance. It is this scattered settlement that explains, in large measure, the unsatisfactory condition of rural schools in the West.

People have not settled from choice in such isolation as we find them in Western Canada. It has been a grievous necessity, and the land speculator is the one responsible. Great areas are being held out of use pending a rise in price. The genuine homesteader with limited capital must take what is left. Through the operations of the speculator he is compelled to rear his family without the influence of good rural churches or of educational facilities. His labors, privations, and sacrifices will eventually increase the holdings of parasitic absentee landowners. In these conditions we have the explanation of the stand taken by the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta at their recent conventions in favor of the taxatious land values. Such a system of taxation would make land speculation unprofitable and result in better living conditions for the Western farmer and his family. The beneficial effects of the same system in Eastern Canada, though of a somewhat different character, would be equally substantial.

## W.C. Good as

(Continued)

As Mr. Good changed to suit his herd has also. They are a type of almost pure, and when they may be run here or at other (for instance) us. At the time of had just a new stand of the to keep, help practically unobtainable labor scarcity are milked by the time it is not recommended, but fits Good's system at the foundation big, roomy cow-lair, making 5-6 common in Canada before the show beef animals off. About the time to any movement steers were imported the old Shorthorn Good took the place, he had a corn horn and Holsteiner Shorthorn sires of the used and largely eliminated. "The dairying was being fairly good told me. Our main line of during that time crops of milk produced averaged us about milk a year, fresh months. These from 1904 to 1913, ran into 1914. We a year per cow for sides that we had feeding."

## Baby Beef

Baby beef is on the live stock department are forced from 15 months old, with of \$80 each. Since Good's farm early me that he has sold steers for \$90 each and one-half calves suck their months. They get they will eat from months old. Angus to bolt the coats or mixed grain is fed. The calves are all summer and the day to them. The milk, they are fed in its equivalent, they want. Some is carried to them in bottles put on older cattle, except more grain. The few are, turpids, mixed combined meal. In the young stock "I regard it as young animals will younger the animals gain per pound of in feeding chop to unless the quality rapidly improving. money. In the case of fed grain with that nearly all is in backs. I have fed a chop to a feed to call the same quantity year-olds with safe risk in feeding call out chop they will "Economy of labor recommendation, the result in better farm item," said Mr. Good's live stock manager is no separator to milkers and no trou production. We make (Concluded on

### W. C. Good as a Practical Farmer

(Continued from page 4)

As Mr. Good's rotation may be changed to suit varying conditions, his herd has also the same adaptability. They are of the dual purpose type of almost pure Shorthorn breeding, and when conditions warrant, they may be run as a profitable dairy herd, or at other times (the present for instance) used to produce beef. At the time of my visit, Mr. Good had just one man to help him instead of the two that he usually plans to keep, help in the house being practically unobtainable. Because of this labor scarcity, most of the cows are milked by the calves. This practice is not recommended as a general policy, but fits in well with Mr. Good's system at the present time.

The foundation of this herd were big, roan cows of the old type of large milking Shorthorn that was common in Canada 30 to 40 years ago, before the show rings' demand for beef animals affected the standard. About the time that the cheese factory movement started, some Holsteins were imported and crossed with the old Shorthorns, so that when Mr. Good took the farm about 15 years ago, he had a combination of Shorthorn and Holstein blood. Since then Shorthorn sires of milking strain have been used and the Holstein blood largely eliminated.

"The dairying ability of my herd has been fairly well proved," Mr. Good told me. "Dairying was one of our main lines for some years, and during that time we kept daily records of milk production. The herd averaged us about 7,000 pounds of milk a year, freshening within the 12 months. These records were kept from 1904 to 1913, and some of them ran into 1914. We realized about \$60 a year per cow for cream alone. Besides that, we had the skim milk for feeding."

#### Baby Beef the Specialty

Baby beef is now the specialty of the live stock department. The calves are forced from the first, and when 10 months old, will bring an average of \$80 each. Since my visit to Mr. Good's farm early last May, he writes me that he has sold two 17-month-old steers for \$96 each, or about nine and one-half cents a pound. These calves suck their dams for seven months. They get all the whole oats they will eat from birth until six months old. About this age they begin to bolt the oats, and chowfed oats or mixed grain is gradually substituted. The calves are kept in box stalls all summer and the cows let in twice a day to them. In addition to the milk, they are fed oats, mixed chop, or its equivalent, and all the hay they want. Some green grass, too, is carried to them. In the winter they are put on the same feed as the older cattle, except that they receive more grain. The feed consists of silage, turnips, mixed chop, hay, and concentrated meal. Speaking of grain-concentrated meal, Mr. Good said:

"I regard it as economy to crowd young animals with grain. The younger the animal, the greater the gain per pound of feed given. I feel in feeding chop to three-year-olds that unless the quality of the animal is rapidly improving, I am losing money. In the case of calves I can feed grain with the consciousness that nearly all is going on their backs. I have fed a gallon of mixed chop to a feed to calves. You couldn't feed the same quantity to some three-year-olds with safety. You run no risk in feeding calves all the oats or oat chop they will eat.

"Economy of labor is the greatest recommendation of my present system," said Mr. Good in justifying his live stock management. "There is no separator to wash, no wages to milkers and no trouble delivering the produce. We make up nearly as much

(Concluded on page 17)

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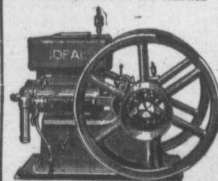
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Blessings Along

HOW many are fa... old Bible story... meeting of Abr... was returned home f... the high priest Me... blessed? Our text... particularly drawn fr... recent writer, who... "Abraham's heart... hard on that day. He... from the blood of... him. Butchery tend... butchers. He was i... turning home unswee... cooled... are of Melchizedek r... a reminder of brother... ven, waiting to best... After Abraham had r... tion, he was a diffi... sort of melody had... dia of strife. Upon h... gered a certain sanct... A perfect flood of... through the cloud... was gone—all because... had met him on the w... Is there not a lesson... dering? Does it no... misde the remembran... are Melchizedeks to... daily pathway and rad... diction and a blessing... fidence. We recall the... ways meets us with... and a smile which seem... fold us. We go on our... of ourselves, and with... hearts which does not... We become so str... our daily bread and su... the way we have... some refining agency... best that is in us and... soul which is in dang... and warped... The influences for... around us, but too of... appreciate them. Ea... draws as a Melchizede... aspiration, a new glori... tion to each of us, but... not see it, taking each... same matter-of-fact way... privilege to greet Me... many forms. It is ac... God-given privilege to... tek.—M.M.R.

Cold Water Canning

CONDITIONS have... materially in the c... since the days of o... mothers, when every... preserved their fruit i... same manner. Nowada... about as many differ... saving and preserving... varieties of fruit. Col... ting is practised by som... del results. In case s... Women Folk are plannin... the "cold" idea, we su... blowing method, taken... temporary journal;... Rhabarb, gooseberries... strawberries may be can... method. Rhabarb may... example. Select yours, tender r... carefully and cut into... ribbing peeling it. Pack... as closely as possible... or it, place a new rubber... fill it to overflowing with... and seal it. Allow it... bers. At the end of... amount of water in the... aready be diminished... though the jar was filled... the water will flow fr... on the top. The expla... be water has soaked i... barb and forced out the... his remaining water fr...



FOR a man to conquer himself is the finest and noblest of all victories.—Plato.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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(Continued from last week)

HE cusses the boys out of bed before you can see the henhouse, sends them out to do the milking and the chores while he leans back in the rocker, and reads about himself in the paper, raising the best boys in Folk Township. His wife calls him 'Newton' and she says 'they there!' and when one of the boys hitches up and takes his mother to town Saturday she has to ask her husband for a dollar to get a new dress, and she's give him the egg money to buy spring calves. 'I'm glad that I, a gentleman with an honorable calling and ideals, am not forced to reside in a community so overrun with things—I will not dignify them with the name of men—like this Newt Duffy. If I had known this kind of people was around Harrison we wouldn't had such a long and useless discussion about honey-suckles last—'

Brassy's face sobered; the rest of his sentence ran off into a mumble. The constable backed out of the room. Brassy's eyes slowly travelled down the column, then he folded the paper and put it in his inside pocket. He studied a dancing girl, chalked on the wall, standing on one foot, then turned to Clem:

"Would you mind letting me see your left hand a moment?"

Clem held it out.

Brassy gave one glance at it and then turned to study the kicking creature for a moment.

"You never told me why you left Curryville, did you?"

Clem's face ran red, to give up in a moment to a ghastly white. Finally his voice came out in a thin thread: "I just got tired of never seeing anybody new and not knowing anything about the world. And every place except back there things are happenin'—"

Brassy turned open the paper to a head-line and pointed:

MURDER IN CURRYVILLE. MO. C. L. Pointer Disappeared—Hounds on the Trail—\$500.00 for Return of Body Dead or Alive.

Smaller type heralded the details with more or less accuracy, with the preponderance of evidence in favor of less, outlining motives and counter-motives for the crime, containing the description of C. L. Pointer and closing with the whet that next week's paper would give fuller and more horrible details.

Brassy pointed to the line describing the mole on the inside of the missing man's thumb. "That's why I asked to see your hand," he said simply.

Clem weakly settled down on the soap-box.

"Do you know you are worth five hundred dollars?" asked Brassy suddenly.

Clem covered his face with his hands.

"Five hundred dollars is a lot of money," said Brassy slowly; "dead or alive."

Clem lifted his head quickly. He started to rise but dropped back.

"You ain't goin' to—"

"Yes, I am. I'm going to get you out here so that you can go back by yourself."

Clem sprang up. "What do you mean?" he said.

"This," returned Brassy, pointing to a comb swinging to the wall by a sickly brass chain.

Clem put his hand to his thin locks and shook his head dumbly.

"Don't you see it's steel lined?"

"Yes, yes, I do."

"Pull out the teeth and it's a fine saw. Saw one of them bars in two, twist it over and we can slide out slick as sawdust. I'll work the saw and when you hear the chain rattle, sing or have a hemorrhage."

Brassy braced himself on the soap-box and the saw began to gnaw its way through the bar.

Turn about they worked, hastily soaping over the iron wound when the door rattled. When the comb was gone, Brassy tore off the comb-rack on the tin mirror, fastened it under his heel and sawed steadily on. Clem, with his ear to the iron door, set up a song whenever a footstep sounded outside.

"Don't you believe," asked Clem after supper the second day, "that the constable'll think we are enjoyin' our imprisonment too much; and suspect something?"

"Him?" returned Brassy contemptuously. "He hain't suspected anything since the grass-hoppers."

When the shadows crept in filling the cells with blocks of black, the constable came in, held up a knee, perching on the other leg like a faded flamingo and ripped a match down his thigh. A line of light leaped along his leg, but as the point of fire in his fingers crew into a blaze the line died away. Balancing on the soap-box he held up the

curling match and the oil lamp clinging to the wall shouldered the illuminative responsibility. "Speaking of light," the officer put in, "Harrison is one of the best lit cities you can find anywhere. It's a great convenience where you have women-folks and children in the family. Have you any children, Mr. Hagan?"

"Yes, one, but by jooks! as long as I stay in out of the sun and business goes on the same as usual at the old belfry, I'll never bring her to this civic blot on Missouri's map of pride. I hain't seen her now for years and it's my fault, too," he added bitterly. "She's ashamed of her father and she left home because her mother still had a thread of hope left that I would turn out all right. She was the breath of the morning and had a hug as tender as a moonbeam in a cow track. When I was the supply man with the circus she would put her fat little arms around my neck and say, 'Pa-daddy'—that's what she always called me—'Pa-daddy, when I grow big can't I go with you and be the lady lion tamer? Then we can always be relation,' innocent as a lamb on white clover, that's what she was. But when I got to shifting the shells and—the rest of it—well, I hain't seen her since."

Brassy's voice trailed off into reflection, and Gib, awed by the change in his manner, backed out.

Brassy dreamed away for several minutes.

Arising, he drew the soap-box up to the wall and went to work with out a word. Back and forth he drew the wedge of tin, blowing the filings into the night. At last, Brassy handed Clem the tin blade, and bracing his knee against the wall, gave the bar a tug. Slowly the bar bent, like a candle before the fire, and at last parted. Brassy twisted the spikes over, and turned around with radiant smile, the perspiration standing on his forehead.



Clem Set Up a Song Whenever a Footstep Sounded Outside.

"The world awaits" painted Brassy happily. "Who's sorry here, Sir Galahad, when the world beckons without? No doubt Gib will miss us when we're gone, but such is the sadness of life—the best of friends is must part."

"How do we know when we can get a train?" asked Clem, hesitating before the final plunge.

"Easy, easy. Wilst kindly give your attention to the clipping torn from the scrivener's paper that Gib, the constable, gave me. In thirty-one minutes a passenger goes through—and the blind baggage often carries guests when we get escorted on by the porter with his footstool. We'll just have time to make it and how provoked Gib, the biceps of the law, will feel when he comes and finds that the jail-birds have flown! He might even be moved to 'Pshaw! pshaw!' twice in rapid succession, just like that." Brassy reached under the lining of his trousers, and unfasted a safety-pin. "Here's a couple of bills—it's my safe deposit when the bulls frisk me. You take one and I'll take one in case we get lost from each other. Now you for Curryville!"

Clem, with his back to the cell, fitted his elbows between the bars and dropped his head in thought.

"All right," he said finally.

Brassy grew silent, so quiet that the shrinking of the iron after the day's heat could be heard.

"I'm going home, too. Maybe I can go back in the hog medicine business."

Again Brassy was silent, the lamp throwing heavy lines on his face, giving him a touch of sadness that Clem had not believed possible before.

Brassy came out of the reverie with a long breath. "This ain't eatin' the quinine tooth. You first and wait for me out behind the feet-tacks. Here, on my shoulder—'feet first, my lord, feet first! When you get through the hole, hang your fingers, face to the wall, but when you drop whirl so that you light back to the wall or you'll butt into the bricks. Don't mind the buttons! Be careful not to get your clothes hooked on a spike and watch—"

Brassy seized Clem by the ankle in a warning grip.

A step sounded on the hollow wooden floor outside. The chain rattled.

Brassy released his hand. "Jump!" he whispered hoarsely. "He's on. Jump and run like hell—you'll just about make it."

"I ain't going without you," returned Clem. "I got you into this—and I'm going to get you out. I'll hold him. Deal it!"

Clem's red and stained face disappeared into the black cut in the wall. His fingers held on to the brick ledge a moment, then he dropped into the night. A soft thud outside told the story.

The door complained on its hinges and a high voice sang out: "What you got that lamp cot for?"

Shaking the iron cot as though just rolled out, Brassy stepped around the crevice on the door and looked to the top of the door, his head said, "I bet

(Continued on page 15)

### The Upward Look.

#### Blessings Along The Way

HOW many are familiar with the old Bible story relating to the meeting of Abraham, when he was returning home from battle, with the high priest Melchizedek, who blessed him? Our attention has been particularly drawn to this story by a recent writer, who said in part: "Abraham's heart must have been hard on that day. He was making men. His blood was hot within him. Butchery tends to make men butchers. He was in danger of remaining home unsoftened and uncooled." But picture this gracious figure of Melchizedek crossing his path, a reminder of brotherhood and heaven, waiting to bestow a blessing. After Abraham had received the benediction, there was a different air. A sort of melody had driven out the din of strife. Upon his life there lingered a certain sanctity and peace. A perfect flood of day had broken through the clouds. His bitterness was gone—all because a gracious soul had met him on the way."

Is there not a lesson for us in the foregoing? Does it not bring to our minds the remembrance that there are Melchizedeks to-day crossing our daily pathway and radiating the benediction and blessing of a refining influence. We need that friend who always meets us with a cheery word and a smile which seems to fairly envelop us. We go on our way lifted out of our hearts which do not glow in our hours.

We become so used to battling for our daily bread and striving to make our way in the world, that we need some refining agency to draw out the best that is in us and to sweeten the soul which is in danger of becoming acid and warped.

The influences for good are all around us, but too often we fail to appreciate them. Each day, too, dawn as Melchizedek with a fresh inspiration, a new glory and revelation to each of us, but too often we do not see it, taking each day in the same matter-of-fact way. It is our privilege to greet Melchizedeks in many forms. It is as our greater God-given privilege to be a Melchizedek.—M. M. R.

#### Cold Water Canning Method.

CONDITIONS have changed very materially in the canning world since the days of our grandmothers, when everybody canned and preserved their fruit in about the same manner. Nowadays there are about as many different methods of canning and preserving as there are varieties of fruit. Cold water canning is practised by some with splendid results. In case some of our Women Folk are planning to try out the "cold" idea, we suggest the following method, taken from a contemporary journal:

Rhubarb, gooseberries, and even strawberries may be canned by this method. Rhubarb may be taken as an example. Select young, tender rhubarb. Wash carefully and cut into small pieces without peeling it. Pack it in a jar, as closely as possible, without mashing it, place a new rubber on the jar, fill it to overflowing with cold water and seal it. Allow it to stand 24 hours. At the end of this time, the amount of water in the jar will apparently be diminished—that is, although the jar was filled to overflowing, the water will now be two inches from the top. The explanation is that the water has soaked into the rhubarb and forced out the air. Drain the remaining water from the jar and

fill it once more to overflowing with fresh cold water and again seal it. Allow it to stand another 24 hours. At the end of this time the same thing will be noticeable, but in a less degree. Drain the water, refill the jar to overflowing with fresh cold water, and seal it permanently.

Rhubarb canned in this way keeps perfectly and is therefore very tart. This method is best when the rhubarb is used for pies.

### THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

#### Soft Cooked Custard

TWO cups scalded milk, yolks of two eggs, one-quarter cup of sugar, salt and vanilla to taste. Beat the eggs, add sugar and salt, then add milk, stirring constantly. Cook in a double boiler, stirring continually until the mixture thickens, then cool at once and add flavoring. Whites of eggs may be used with sugar for meringue, if desired.

#### Baked Custard

Use same ingredients as in above, only cover with greased nutmeg, and place dish in a moderate oven, and bake from 20 to 40 minutes. As a test, when custard is done, insert a knife into custard. If blade comes out clean, it is cooked sufficiently.

#### French Fried Potatoes

Wash and pare potatoes, cut in sections like an orange, drain and fry in deep fat until a golden brown. Drain again before serving.

#### Saratoga Chips

Wash and pare potatoes, slice crosswise as thin as possible, then drain and fry in deep fat until a golden brown, drain, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and serve.

When frying in deep fat, be careful not to put in wet potatoes or too many cold ones, as this will cause the fat to boil over.

#### Fricassee of Onion (Favorite Dish)

After peeling onions, stew slowly in boiling salted water; when tender, add one-half pint milk and a level tablespoon flour, which has been rubbed smooth in a little milk, and a heaping tablespoon butter. Cook thoroughly about ten minutes. Serve with mashed or boiled potatoes.

#### Rice Soup

To one quart milk, add a cup of cooked rice, cook in a double boiler for half an hour, then put through a fine sieve. Return to boiler, season with salt and pepper and a little cinnamon. Add a cup of thin, sweet cream; serve hot.

#### Baked Potatoes

Select potatoes of uniform shape and size, wash and dry, lay on rack in oven, turning frequently to prevent roasting on one side. Bake in a moderate oven about 60 minutes.

#### Chocolate Blanc-Mange

Four tablespoons corn starch, four cups milk, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla, one and one-half squares chocolate, also one-quarter cup sugar. Melt chocolate, add sugar and one-half cupful of boiling water. Stir until perfectly smooth, adding the other ingredients just before taking from fire. Cook one-half hour in a double boiler.

#### Lettuce Salad

Shred fresh, crisp lettuce and place on individual plates; put on top slices of hard-boiled eggs or slices of ripe tomatoes. Serve dressing in a pitcher or a fancy glass dish, using a wooden or china spoon, as silver should never be used if anything containing vinegar.

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**OUR HOME CLUB**

**A "Sunday Dinners" Testimony**

HAVING read with considerable interest "Sister Mac's" tirade on the Sunday dinner in the Home Club of June 20th, it occurred to me that here was an opportunity for me to spread myself and propound some of my theories on making the weekly day of rest what its name implies as being as possible.

For several years after "John" and I were married, I used to expend a great deal of energy in preparing a big, hot dinner on Sunday. In fact, that was our big eating day, and we always counted on having something a little better than during the week. We live in a community where Sunday visiting is quite prevalent, and of course, we did not share. While I enjoyed their visits, I did not enjoy the hard work that it entailed. I pondered over the question, endea-

used to eat heavy, heat-producing foods.

One other point before I go. I would like to tell "Sister Mac" that I never think of staying home from church to prepare dinner, unless something altogether unusual has occurred.—"John's Wife."

\*\*\*

**Home vs. Commercial Canning**  
By A. R. Mariati.

S HALL we, or shall we not, labor during the best of summer to provide fruit and vegetables out of season in winter? Is there an opportunity to save time, save money, save health, satisfy ourselves, and save utilization of a neglected source of variety in the diet? Do we, in transforming fresh fruit and vegetables into the canned product, save or satisfy? Have we counted the cost of planting, cultivating, and harvesting?

Have we added to that the cost of fuel and the cost of labor to determine whether the home-made product saves money and gives an honest liv-

**WE HEAR** a great deal about woman's mission and woman's sphere, until between two contending forces we have begun to wonder whether woman really has any right to exist on earth at all. And yet each day is proving all these assertions, grotesque and otherwise but mere misnomers, while woman continues to perform much the same mission that has fallen to her lot since more appreciated began; doing it better in some cases than in others more appreciated sometimes than others, but doing her mission and developing with the race and with the world into new opportunities, higher duties and greater privileges. It is an old teaching but one that we need constant to call to mind, that the one who does that best for the world. It is as true of classes as it is of individuals.

avoring to come to some satisfactory conclusion as to how to remedy the evil. I was quite convinced that John and I could not get along without a hot dinner on Sunday, company or no company. However, "nothing" was true, nothing gain, so I decided to try. The experiment worked and I have never regretted trying it and I have never regretted trying it.

Sunday now is a day of rest for me as the meals are easily and quickly prepared. On Saturday when doing the usual baking, I often plan to have some kind of meat cooking for the next day. This is a cold chicken, beef loaf, mock duck, cold boiled beef, etc. Meat salads take a large place in our Sunday menu also. One of our favorites is made from a can of salmon, two rather hard-boiled eggs, mayonnaise dressing. We sometimes plan to have fish for dinner on Saturday and cook enough for the next day, in the form of a cold fish, shredding the fish and combining it with lettuce, tomatoes or cucumbers. Another fish salad which we relish is made with rice and canned sardines. I boil the rice, chop it up, season with a pinch of finely chopped onion and pour mayonnaise dressing over it. When this is cool I arrange on lettuce, lay the sardines arranged in a circle with a sprinkling of minced parsley and pickled beets.

The dishes that I have mentioned take the place of hot meat, and when I have a meat salad I plan to have a fried potato. I use some other kind of cold meat is used. I have some kind of vegetable salad, such as potato, cabbage, baked beans, green peas, carrots, or probably fish pudding. Dessert, either rice or pudding, can be prepared the previous day and sometimes we have fresh fruit.

If my company comes the same way as they are served in the home of the family, and I believe that some of my friends have learned a few lessons from what they call my "cold dinner hobby," which is a source of satisfaction to a number of pleasant features is that the members of the family feel better than when they

ing wage to the worker? Or are we satiating that craving for evidence of labor perhaps an intellectual inheritance from an older time when woman's work was measured by the stores in preserves and textiles made by hand?

Each housewife must answer these questions for herself. To most of the farm homes, the questions should be very important, as the value of woman's work on the farm is of equal importance with that of her husband.

Letters from intelligent, thoughtful farm women state, "The farm woman does not have fruit and vegetables in abundance unless she raises them. Often she cannot buy them and if she of course she does not have the money and so goes without. It is doubtful if it will pay any woman to buy these products and can them. What I want is to see the farm woman live better and get better health for herself and family."

A careful study of material bought in the open market with a careful record of the cost of fuel, and labor at 25 cents per hour, has shown that the woman who places her own produce rather than gather them from her garden will do well to confine the bulk of her work to preparing the unusual preserves, fruit juices, depending upon the commercial product for the bulk of her canned vegetables and more common fruits.

In the home canning, if the work is done a few cats at a time using the excess gathered for daily use, the extra work will not seem great, in the course of the summer months, an abundant supply may be secured for winter use. Even though the lust for accomplishment may be great, no more than enough for the one year should be prepared for fruit, preserves, and jellies seldom improve by keeping.

If we will keep a record of our time and the cost of materials we can decide, in one day, whether it is cheaper to put up fruit and vegetables in the home or to save at some other point and buy the commercial product.

**What to Take to the Picnic**

THIS is just the time of year when we delight to go a "day off" to the neighborhood. In almost every community, too, the annual picnic, which may be under the auspices of the Family Institute, the Family Club, or some other organization, is held around this time of year.

Of course, a great deal of the enjoyment of a picnic is in the "day off" and so for such a large part of the day's proceedings, it is sometimes rather a problem for us to know just what to take that will be different from the good things that we buy on friends. It is no poor policy, however, to overwork oneself the day before preparing good things, as the object of such an outing is relaxation for all concerned, and if we work very hard in preparation for the event, it takes some of the cream off the outing. If the lunch is daintily packed and plenty of it, it is not necessary to have anything great a variety.

Some suggestions from the Colorado Agricultural College as to suitable eatables for the picnic lunch may be helpful to some of us. Our folks in preparing their baskets.

Meats—Meat loaf with hard cooked egg center; cold sliced meat; "Windsies"; fried chicken; cold sliced ham; hard-boiled eggs.

Sandwiches—Plain: Boston brown bread; chopped ham and salad dressing; cheese and pimento; nut bread sandwiches; peanut butter sandwiches.

Salads—Salmon; potato; cottage cheese; cold slaw; deviled eggs.

Relishes—Radishes; celery; olives; pickles; potato chips.

Fruits—All fresh fruits.

Sweets—Cookies, cakes, candy nuts.

Beverages—Coffee, iced tea, lemonade.

One other that the day may be of enjoyment to all present, we should each take along a goodly supply of good humor and cheerfulness, as well as an appreciation of the things that are, it will go a long way towards keeping the memory of a good time fresh before us.

**Hemstitched Seams**

WE find, on ready-made dresses, finishing touches that make them chic. The home dressmaker is able to imitate many of these with comparatively little trouble.

In the last few years seam binding has been used to a large extent, but it does not give the same effect as often seen on ready-made garments especially on those made of silk and fine materials. This finish may be obtained by loosening the upper tension of the sewing machine and lengthening the stitch. The two pieces of material which are to be joined together are placed on top of each other with their edge even. Two layers of blotting paper are then inserted between them and they are either pinned or fastened to the paper in the place. The seam is then stitched and the blotting paper is turned back, leaving the hemstitch open.

These seams are quite durable and add to the appearance of a garment. This method may also be used to give a hemstitched appearance to hems of pillow slips and sheets.

**Theory and Practice**

FATHER: (when Willie had read from his first day at school)

What did you learn at school today?

Willie: I learned to say "Yes" and "No, sir," and "No, ma'am."

Father: You did?

Willie: Yep.—Woman's Home Companion.

**The Home**

It is but natural that the maker should know what she does. For those who desire such a high in "The Mother" the following advice:

If you, busy mother of your home are in your family who are equipped to meet problems, get them out of feeling that sunny heart and tranquility to health indeed they are, in power of each in an appointed time to it will end with self-control.

Let each child that you expect no best. Make them motives are counted, suits, and pass legs for many a child habit of untruthfulness. Teach them politeness, courtesies that are in childhood and you acquire in after life the habits of pers. daintiness, if you are sought for an all-around in the years to come.

"Pleasant" and "cheerful" that have unlocked promotion in one another.

Remember that pointed table, crisp table, room table fullness are as essential to a well put a little extra things at the expense of the pastry and cakes.

Don't think you sell. It gives a selfishness and self-simple tasks require.

On Bare and unattractive

know they must be serious, and it gives you a study, or rest that you keep pace with family about you, intelligently with your business problems of his own individual a. If you would young, do not let your life. Bear in home should have which should be read good magazines which articles as well fiction.

If one desires to old-very tone to be accomplished by the worth of yellow ochre for the produce the Shake the lace into

**Picnic**

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**Practice**  
Willie had  
day at school  
learn at home

If one desires to give that rich, old-ivory tone to white lace, it may be accomplished by taking five cents' worth of yellow ochre and mixing with a sufficient amount of rice powder to produce the desired shade. Shake the lace into this and after

**The Home of Our Ideal**

It is but natural that every home-maker should have an ideal of what she desires her home to be. For those who are seeking to cultivate such a high standard, a writer in "The Mother's Magazine" gives the following advice:

If you, busy mother, would make of your home an ideal home and send your family out into the world well equipped to meet life and its varied problems, get them now into the way of feeling that a sunny face and a sunny heart are of the first requisites to health and happiness, as indeed they are, and that it lies in the power of each individual to succeed in any appointed task if he but bring to it will and determination, coupled with self-control.

Let each child in the family feel that you expect nothing short of the best. Make them understand that motives are counted, as well as results, and pass lightly over accidents, for many a child has formed the habit of untruthfulness through fear. Teach them positiveness, all those little courtesies that are so easy to learn in childhood and youth, but so hard to acquire in after life, together with the habits of personal neatness and cleanliness, if you would fit them thoroughly for an all-round happy life in the years to come.

"Please" and "thank you" are keys that have unlocked many a door to promotion in one walk of life or another.

Remember that a clean, well-appointed table, crisp cloth and napkins, good table manners and cheerfulness are as essential to right development as is the food itself; so put a little extra time into these things at the expense, if need be, of some of the pastry, fancy puddings, and cakes.

Don't think you must do it all yourself. It gives any child a dependableness and self-reliance to have simple tasks required of it and to

**When to Lock the Stable**

(Continued from page 12)

your pardon, but I didn't get the drift of your remark."

"What's that lamp lit for?" "I shrink from telling you," replied Brassy easily. "I would faint to mention it."

"I would faint to mention it," sensitive man like the bare bald truth I will have to harden my feelings and spit it out. We had to do it for self-protection. The land of cotton when a great beast of prey came slipping out of the reeds and bulrushes, stood a moment with uplifted paw and then sprang into our midst. We leaped hurriedly to our feet—see, like this! It was the cat, striding gamboin' in the corner, springing on her like a dread demon, getting the poor mother by the neck and rearing her limb from limb, bone from bone, snuffing out her life in the twinklin' of an eye. Then the foul fiend retired to the middle of the floor and sneezed and disgustingly at the mother while the bereaved children stuck their noses away. It was sickening. Unable to bear the lonesome wailing of the bereft children, we lit the lamp so that the poor little orphans wouldn't venture out and into the jaws of death. If you'll remove the heartless beast, Mr. Pointer and I'll be glad to dispense with the smoking Wick."

"What was you lookin' out the window for?" demanded the constable. "Trying to get my eyes off the horrible sight. The slaughter and sight of blood fascinated me. I would shut my eyes and try to turn them away, but slowly they would swing back to the ghastly scene, and to get them off the carnage I had to stand up and look out the window. Won't you please take that beast out?"

"What was them sounds I heard?" stepping inside, while his daughter

**Colors Ever Growing in Popularity**

Farm and Dairy has shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women and include the most modern. Desire your order please be careful of the design and color. Price of all patterns in Our Patents, for each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, N.H.



EVERY summer season brings its own peculiar feature and the present season is no exception. The simple white muslin dress which used to be worn might almost call the traditional summer dress of both children and grown-ups, appears more and more to give way to elaborate materials. While the pure white dress holds a very popular place in the summer wardrobe, we see probably more combinations of color than ever. For instance, combinations of solid white or solid color with all sorts of novelty materials in harmonizing shades, are taking one of the foremost places in the ranks of fashion. 1201—Child's Set of Short Clothes—In the first illustration shown is a dainty set of short clothes for the baby. Now that summer weather is here, the baby will be much more comfortable in short clothes and the busy mother who is planning to set the baby out in a new outfit, may receive some assistance in these illustrations. As shown in the smaller design the dress may be made in either of two styles. The larger view would be serviceable as a dress for every day wear, while the other model would make a very dainty "best" dress. Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. 1351—Dresses for Misses and Small Women. Very attractive and smart is this model for a summer dress. It covers all sorts and descriptions are shown extensively this season, and this one has a style all its own. It desired, the sleeves and lower portion of the dress might be made from contrasting material to that of bodice and skirt. The waist might be made without bodice. The skirt has a long shirt top and is quite full, measuring about 2 3/4 yds. around the bottom. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. 1339—Ladies' Blouses. The Empire effect shown in this model is becoming to most figures. The narrow frill forms an attractive trimming and is all the trimming necessary. The pattern is also prepared for dressing sack length if desired. Three sizes: small, medium and large. 1363—Ladies' Over-Waist. Here we have shown a style of over-waist, also two before designs. The over-waist is different from any we have seen and presents a very chic appearance. As will be noted in the small back view, the back portion at the waist line to break the long lines. The boleros are also stylish and should be easily constructed. Three sizes: Small, medium and large. 1350-1335—Ladies' Costume-Scallops are the style feature of this costume, although if preferred this style may be omitted and the skirt made straight around the lower edge and overkirt. The waist is cut with bodice and sleeve portions one, the seam running down from the shoulder. Either long or short sleeves may be worn. This style is cut in two patterns, 10c for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 14 to 24 inches bust measure, and the skirt in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. 1352—Girl's Summer Skirt and Blouse—Skirts with suspender effects attached are being received with considerable favor this season, both for grown-ups and children. The model here shown is very neat and checks are available now and a frock made from this design in some such narrow width as 2 1/2, 3 and 4 inches. 1353—Ladies' Apron—The style herewith is especially designed for hot weather. The apron is easily made, easily put on, and in very warm weather might be used as a dress. The banding of contrasting material will brighten up the apron and the belt across the back takes away the plain effect. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

**One Reason Why Boys Leave the Farm.**

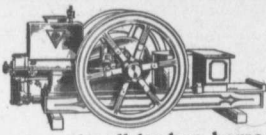
Bare and unattractive home surroundings may often explain in full or in part why "John prefers the city."

nothing must be done with neatness, promptness, and despatch; and it gives you a few minutes to read, study, or rest that you may the better keep pace with the growing family about you, and discuss more intelligently with your husband the business problems of the day, and his own individual affairs. If you would keep happy and young, do not let your mind deteriorate. Keep interested in the world around you. In life. Bear in mind that every home should have a daily paper, which should be read, and one or two good magazines which contain general articles as well as good, clean fiction.

dropped the bolt. "Mr. Pointer and me weeping. Poor man, he'll never be the same again." "Where is he?" "He just couldn't stand it any longer," sobbed Brassy, drawing a hand across his eyes. "He had to leave." "Got out?" cried the constable. "How?" "Stepping forward, the constable's eyes fell on the wristed bars. "How long ago?" "That's purty hard to tell. To me, without the presence of his company an locker up alone with that feline murderer, it seems like ages, but no doubt it's shorter. To Mr. Pointer, doubtlessly the time has few by. Did you want to see him about anything particular?" "Rushing to the door the constable called to his daughter: "Grace, Grace, telephone to the depot that one of the men has got out. Hurry!"

(To be continued)

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**The Makers' Corner**

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited and contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to their making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

**Proper Richness of Cream**

By G. L. Ogle.

ADJUST the cream screw of the separator so as to secure cream testing about 35 to 45 per cent fat. Low-testing cream sours and spoils more rapidly than high-testing cream, so that by the time it reaches the creamery it is often unfit to be made into good butter. In the spoiled and curdy condition, it also makes difficult accurate sampling and testing. It is undesirable further, because it diminishes the amount of skim milk available for the feeding of calves and pigs; it increases the cost of transportation for every pound of butter fat shipped; it makes impracticable the use of a reasonable amount of starter in the production of the best quality of butter; it does not churn out exhaustively and yields an excessive amount of butter-milk, augmenting the loss of fat and thereby reducing the churn yield.

There are no advantages in producing a cream testing higher than 45 per cent. Too rich cream is undesirable because it tends to clog the separator; it increases the loss in handling due to sticking to the receptacles; it makes difficult accurate sampling and thereby tends to yield incorrect tests.

It is desirable to produce somewhat richer cream in summer than in winter to prevent excessive souring in summer and difficult handling in winter.

**Clean the Separator. Why?**

By Prof. C. F. Hunziker.

THE separator is the collector of many of the impurities contained in milk. If cream of good quality is to be secured, it is obvious that the separator must be cleaned thoroughly after each separation. If not washed and freed from all remnants of milk of the previous separation, the separator becomes a source of contamination and a source of unclean and filthy cream, the disastrous consequence of which no subsequent treatment and care of the cream can overcome.

This does not mean that no attention should be paid to cleanliness and care of milk before separation. Milk produced under unsanitary conditions will not produce good cream, even if passed through a clean separator. In the production of good milk, clean stables, clean cows, clean milking and clean utensils are essential, but all these precautions come to naught, unless the milk is run through a clean separator; and experience has shown that it is this negligence in the care of the separator that has done more harm to the quality of the cream than any or all of the factors entering into the care of the milk before separation, combined.

Wash the separator after each separation.—Immediately after separation, flush the separator with water until the discharge from the skim milk spout is clear. This removes most of the remnants of milk and cream, and loosens the separator slime in the bowl, making easy the next washing. Next take the separator apart and wash with hot water containing some good washing powder, all parts of the bowl, discharge spouts and buckets. Then rinse the parts to drain in a clean place. All other milk utensils should receive

the same treatment. Do this after each separation.

Other advantages of a clean separator.—Aside from insuring cream of good quality a clean separator will skim more closely and last longer than a separator that is not thoroughly washed after each separation.

The slime which accumulates in the bowl reduces the space in which the milk is exposed to the separating influence of the centrifugal force. The separating efficiency is therefore diminished and more fat is lost in the skim milk.

If the bowl is not washed after each separation, the impurities and acid formed in it, due to decomposition of the remnants of milk, tend to corrode the bowl and internal contrivances and to shorten the life of the separator.

**Adoption of the Test**

I WOULD like very much to adopt pay by test in my cheese factory, but competition is so keen in this neighborhood that I fear I would lose patronage, and hence have put off pay-by-test from year to year.

How often we have heard this explanation offered by some cheese-maker who would like to be progressive, but fears the financial result. At a recent dairy convention, Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of Ottawa, told of his experience in adopting pay-by-test. There are several stations in his neighborhood of the Finch Station, and competition is just about as keen as it is anywhere. Hence the interest of Mr. Barr's story.

"We will never improve the test of our milk until we pay patrons for a superior quality product," said Mr. Barr in introducing his subject. "At first a year ago we decided to pay for milk according to its quality. A few patrons left. Then we got a petition from half of the patrons to discontinue pay by test. We compromised. We agreed to follow out two systems in the factory, and as we had two receiving doors we announced that we would pay the old method at one door and by quality by at the other. Patrons were advised to leave their milk at whichever door they preferred. From the petition at least I had no word from their milk pooled.

"Not one patron put in his milk at the pooling window. We never had better milk than we had last year and we have never had so much interest manifested by the patrons as since we adopted pay by test. As soon as you get a man thinking that way, he is going to be a better dairyman."

**They Will Start Easier**

THE gasoline engine has become almost as important on the farm as the hired man. In fact, an engine can be used for a number of different purposes that they are regarded more and more as being practically indispensable on our dairy farms where there is water to pump, feed to grind, etc. Every year new improvements are being added to the gasoline engines to make them more fool-proof and reliable. One of our free have just received from Remington a machine a dual system of ignition. It consists of a built-in magneto and the battery system in addition. Sometimes farmers cannot use their present engine for a considerable period because the sparking system is out of order; for instance, a battery becomes exhausted and the engine has to be until new batteries can be secured. The new dual system, described on another page, enables a farmer to run his engine continuously, as if one system breaks down the other can be used.

Mr. W. C.

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**The RE**



## Mr. W. C. Good As a Practical Farmer

(Continued from page 11)

money as we did dairying and we make it with less labor."

### The Guiding Ideals

No man can get far in farming without an ideal. Mr. Good's ideal is definite. It includes not only a productive farm and a profitable herd (and he already has both), but also a farm laid out for beauty and convenience, with buildings that are modern and up-to-date. To realize his ideal of a beautiful farm, a nursery has been established and ornamental trees are being planted from it, and in time will line all of the fence rows on the farm. Incidentally, these trees will make the very best of fence posts. The fields have already been squared. Here is a specific instance of the work done in this connection. Some distance behind the barn there is a low ravine. The bottom of it had previously been an unworkable swamp. On either side of the ravine were two fields, the fences of which followed irregularly along the edge of the swamp, making all three ill-shaped for efficient working. An irregular corner of one field was taken out and planted to orchard. A four-inch tile with a few three-inch laterals drains the swamp. Stumps here and there were removed and the result to-day is two 1½-acre fields, rectangular in shape and easily worked, in place of the three irregular ones. I must not forget to mention also the extensive planting of evergreens, which have made a splendid growth and will eventually form perfect shelter belts. Part of the orchard of five acres represents the plantings of three generations of owners from the grandfather to the present proprietor, and it, too, is productive and well cared for.

### In the Homes

There are two houses on the Good farm; properly three. The big white frame house, in the colonial style, is the home of Mr. Good's mother and sisters. Adjoining it at the back is a brick cottage for the married hired

man. Nearby, Mr. Good is building a home for himself, which combines more modern features of convenience and sanitation than any home in which I have ever been, either in city or country. A special feature of this home, which will be described fully in a future issue of Farm and Dairy, is that it was built by Mr. Good himself with very little expert assistance. Mr. Good is able to do his own work to a greater extent than most of men. After seeing the house, the main part of which is now practically complete, it did not surprise me to learn that Mr. Good was the architect and builder of his modern barn and stables. Carpenters had been hired to build the barn, but they did not show up (as carpenters have a habit of doing on country contracts), so Mr. Good went ahead and built it himself. The basement walls are of hollow bricks, the roof self-supporting, and covered with corrugated metal. In the farm workshop, which is most complete in its equipment, I found still further evidences of the mechanical irregularity of the proprietor. A forge and old bellows (bought second-hand for a few dimes) comes in useful many times in the season. An emery wheel is run by foot power and the main part of the mechanism is the wheel of an old reaper in its original mountings. Nearby is a small metal lathe, devised by Mr. Good when a boy.

### The Farm History

I mentioned that Mr. Good is on the old homestead, and perhaps Our Folks will be interested in the history of the farm as I was myself. The grandfather of the present proprietor was the first Canadian manager of the Bank of British North America. He was sent over from Britain to open a branch in Montreal. After living in Montreal for a short time, he returned to his native place to Brantford, and purchased a large tract of uncleared land. That was in 1838, and the big white frame house

that still stands, was built in that year. The start on the farm was made, therefore, in Old Country rather than pioneer style. The addition at the back, now bricked over, was built later to accommodate the men necessary to work the land. The founder of the Good homestead, however, was never a practical farmer. His training had been mercantile, and

on which the buildings stood. It was under these conditions that Mr. Good's father took over the farm, and he and his sister worked it together for a number of years. Additional land was purchased, but he did not have the pluck clear of debt when he died in 1864.

In the meantime, W. C. Good, the subject of our sketch, with a constitution engendered by his early life on the farm and a rood preparatory training in the Brantford Collegiate, had finished a brilliant course at the University of Toronto. He came back to the farm in 1901 owing to his father's ill-health, and became to all intents and purposes, the manager. A few months afterwards he got an offer of the position of assistant chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College. He went to Guelph after considerable hesitation, but remained on the college staff only two years. Inside work did not appeal to Mr. Good, and moreover it was evident to him that the old homestead would have to be sold unless he resumed the management. Shortly after he returned to the farm his father succumbed to pneumonia.



Still Giving Good Service.

This old six-sided, monolithic concrete silo was one of the first silos erected in the Brantford district. It is still in use on the farm of W. C. Good.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

he continued in various outside businesses almost all his life. Eventually he lost everything owing to that Irish reterosity which led him to endorse notes for other business men. The homestead was sold, and all the land. An aunt of W. C. Good came to the rescue. Having a little money of her own she saved some of the furniture and a small part of the land

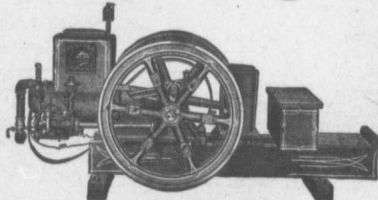
For seven years after his father's death, Mr. Good worked the farm as part owner. Five years ago he bought out the other heirs. He has not yet (by any means) cleared off his obligations. When he took over the farm in 1903, however, the obligations he assumed with it were almost as much as the farm. Since then he has built a new house, a new barn, purchased improved implements, and improved both the live stock and the farm. Few farmers can show a better balance to their credit on the side of material progress alone. In addition to his work on the farm, however, W. C. Good has found time for public service, and he is one of the small group of men to whom the United Farmers' Movement in Ontario will ever stand as a monument.

There is no better place for the horses, evenings and Sundays, than out on the green pastures.

## Big New Feature On This Engine

Always the leader in up-to-dateness, the Renfrew Standard now makes another big advance. It offers you an absolutely dual system of ignition. This consists of a high tension built-in magneto in addition to our former system of battery ignition. If you should find some time that your batteries are exhausted, you do not need to hold up your work until you send to town for new batteries. Simply start and run your engine on the high tension magneto. If anything should happen to your magneto at any time, just stop it off and send it to the factory for readjustment, and in the meantime your batteries will run the engine. This is a vast improvement over the single ignition system, and those who purchase the

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It starts without cranking



### WHAT SOME OWNERS SAY

I am highly pleased with the 4 h. p. engine. I find it a very strong and smooth running machine. We have been using it for all kinds of farm work, threshing, running wood saw, grinding, running cutting box, etc., and never ran it to its capacity except when grinding. Last Fall when filling silo we ran the ensilage cutter with under carriers and twenty feet of elevators as well, and cut forty loads of corn a day, running 325 revolutions, with a consumption of two gallons of gasoline which I think is very cheap power.—W. R. Surtees, Clarence, Ontario.

"The engine is a dandy. She is the best of six makes that I have used. The least trouble, easy on gasoline and always ready. We threshed 1,430 bushels of grain with 15 gallons of gasoline. I am well satisfied with the engine and the Standard cream separator.—James McKillop, Hill Grove, N.B.

will congratulate themselves when they see other engines on their neighbors' farms, being idle through lack of this absolutely dual system.

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PHOTO OF SET

# ONE Hour's Work Got Her This Beautiful Tea Set

in  
Semi Porcelain

The next time You are in a China Store Price Their

## 40 PIECE TEA SETS IN SEMI PORCELAIN

You will find that they will cost you from \$4.50 up. By following OUR PLAN you may secure one without any cash outlay whatever. Hundreds of Our Women Folks, realizing the value of this opportunity, now have the tea set in their homes and a great many of them have written us telling how attractive their dainty tea set is, and how proud they are to show it to their friends.

Those who desire this 40-piece tea set, should act promptly. The war has interfered with the trade and the supply will soon be exhausted. To show how the matter stands we must state that we know of two firms with branch houses in Winnipeg, who have had shipments of semi-porcelain consigned back to their Eastern houses. The trade has been so dull out there that it has paid them to do this. They needed the dishes to supply the Eastern trade. This shows how nearly exhausted the supply is and once it is exhausted it may be years before you can again secure this dainty, attractive, serviceable tea set on such easy terms.

Remember we are offering them on the same terms as before the war. There has been a sharp advance in porcelain ware and they cost us considerably more now than they formerly did. However, we have decided to pay the difference and to offer them on the terms which have been so attractive in the past. The only way to avoid paying the increased price is to secure the set according to OUR PLAN.

Even this will be impossible in a short time. We have secured a number of the sets from a large firm at the increased price. When they are exhausted we will have to abandon this premium. We shall be sorry to do this, as it has proved to be the most popular premium which we have ever offered to our Women Folk. It is now nearly two years since we discovered what a delightful premium it was, and since that we have sent out so many sets that it has come to seem part of our business. It is with regret, therefore, that we announce that this is the last consignment of goods of this quality which we shall be able to secure at such reasonable prices and to offer on such attractive terms.

The set consists of 40 pieces, is in semi-porcelain, and is nicely decorated with Roses. It consists of 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, 1 cream jug and slop bowl. It is a set that any woman would be glad to have on her table when her friends drop in for tea. Read what some women have to say about it:

Nora M. H., Wentworth Co.,

"I received the beautiful set of dishes which has been offered in FARM AND DAIRY and am certainly delighted with it."

Mrs. N., Grey Co.,

"I received my dishes all O.K. and am highly pleased with them. They are all you advertised them to be and more."

Mary S., Simcoe Co.,

"I received the dishes in good condition and must say that I was more than delighted with them. I think they are a lovely set, and so does everyone who sees them."

Hilda D., Perth Co.,

"I received the tea set O.K. and am very much pleased with it. I had no trouble in getting the subscriptions."

Mrs. S., Perth Co.,

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the tea set, which is much prettier and more substantial than I expected for so small a club of subscribers."

Do you wish to become the delighted owner of one of the Tea Sets? Call your neighbors up over the telephone, get four of them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each and we shall order one of the tea sets shipped to you as soon as we receive the subscriptions.

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