

# July 27, 1916.

# In Times Like These

100

when, help is so scarce and duties are so many, the wise dairy farmer conserves his time and strength, recognizing that a saving of these puts dollars in his pocket. Probably never in the his-tory of the dairy industry were prices so good for dairy products; and never was help so scarce for the reaping of this rich har-vest. One of the surest labo' savers and money mallers on the modern dalry farm is the



Note the heavy compa and convenient height and discharge spouts. supply can is only 3½

# Simplex Crean Separator It cuts the labor of skimming milk more than in two not only be-

cause it turns easter than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, but because it does the work in half the time; and in these busy days, with labor scarce and expensive, a saving in time

insis outry days, while more scarce and expensive, a saving in sime is a direct monetary saving to be dairy farmer. The Simplex skime so clean and russ so light that the large 1,100-b, size, when at speed and skimming milk, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-b. Hand Separator of other makes. The Simplex, combined with the

# **B. L. K. Milker**

on your farm gives a combination of labor-savers and money-makers innequalized. Space provents up telling you all we would like to boost the B. L.K. Milver, how it renders you independent of car-tess and irresponsible hand milkers, how one man and a boy are uliking 50 covers in an bour and a hair, and a hundred and one other points we cannot begin to meation. We have prepared some mightly interesting literature though on the Simplex Separater and B. L.K. Milker, which is yours for the asking. Write us for it. It will help you to It will help you to

# SOLVE YOUR DAIRY PROBLEMS D. Derbyshire & Co. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Head Office and Works

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, On. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q. WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS STREET, STREET

# "East is East and West is West And Never the Twain Shall Meet"

So sang Kipling 20 years ago. However true that may have been then, it isn't so now. East will meet West, and the binding link of fraternity will be our special

# Western Canada Edition---Out August 10

This is easily the finest edition we have yet put out. The con-tributors to this number are men who stand out prominently in the life of WESTERN AGRICULTURE. Their contributions are an indication of the scope and magnitude of this issue and the appredication by our Western people of the work Farm and Dairy to deter. is doing.

# YE MEN WHO SELL

make sure you are represented in this issue. Have your strongest copy go through to our readers. Make your reaservalions now, We can reserve you a special position to-day. We may not be able to do so to tomorrow. First forms close August 2. Last forms August 4.

ADV. DEPT.

Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

# ITEMS OF INTEREST

# Grain and Life Stock Estimates for 1916

PRESS bulletin recently issued by the Censas and Statistice Office at Ottawa, estimates that A 4 \* Office at Ottawa, estimates that the areas own. fo the principal field crops in Canada for the senson 3916 and compares them with the areas for last' year. The area even to wheat in Can-ada is now definitely estimated at 11-517,600 acres, which is 1,363,500 acres, 13.4 per cent, belt with high record of last year, when s15,305,600 acres, 13.8 per cent, berr this high record of last year, when s10,205,900 acres, 716, which was 10,205,900 acres. The acreages estimated as soown to other crops are as follows: Oats 10, 644,000 as against 11,365,000 lant year; 844,000 as against 1,365,000 last year; barley 1,397,000 against 1,509,350; ryes against 196,310; mixed grains 410,770 against 196,300; hay and clover 7,347, 000 against 7,875,000; aifaifa 89,300 against 7,875,000; aifaifa 89,300 against 98,350. Of late nows acrough the acreages are as follows: Buckwheat 355,500 against 343,800 in 1915; flaz 723,000 against 366,600; corn for husk-ing 183,700 against 253,300; beans 34,-Ing 155,700 against 230,000, Jeans 24, 490 against 43,310; potatose 448,800 against 478,600; turnips, etc. 156,200 against 172,700; sugar beets 15,000 acainst 18,000 and corn for fodder 297, 070 against 343,400.

Taking 100 as representing the average condition on June 30 of the past eight years, 1908-1915, the con-clition becomes as follows: Fall wheat 99.3, spring wheat 100.3, ye 103.6, barley 98.5 and ats 96. The reports show that the rye oats 96. The reports show that the prospects for grain crops are excellent throughout the West, but owing to the lateness of the season there will be a greater risk of damage from early frosts than last year.

Estimate of Farm Live Stock.

It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 30 were as follows: Horses, 2,990,635; milch cows, 2,814,672; other eattle, 3,-826,519; sheep, 1,965,101; swine, 2,-814,672; As compared with 1915 these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,464; of milch cow by 63,501; of sheep by 73,551 and of swine by 297, 228; L'ta in horses of "other cattle" by 497,564. The decreases apply principally to Eastern Canada; in the West all descriptions show increases over last year, except swine in all three provinces, and "other ratile" in Manitoba.

# A Bulletin on Lime

IME and its Uses in Agricul-ture," a bulletin by Prof. Use 667

Lure," a bulletin by Prof. Har-court of the O. A. C., Guelph, is a concise treatise on a subject that has aroused considerable interest amongst the farmers of Ontario durthe case that two or three years. Ex-periments conducted up the college have shown that in many districts throughout the province the soil has been depicted of its line to such an extent as to seriously decrease the yields of field crops, especially or legumes. ing the last two or three years.

As an instance of how the application of lime may increase the returns from such solls, an experiment is recorded in which live and manure up-nited to light, sand plots in Norfolk, county, gave an average of two ton-more potatoses per acre than plots on which manure alone was used. The importance of having soils sweet is due to the fact that only when it is in that condition can fertilizing under corded in which line and manure apthat condition can fertilizing materincluding manure, be used to advantage. Full information is ials,

given in the bulletin regarding the need of soils or lime, its action in the soil, the different forms in which it may be applied, as well as practical hints regarding its application.

# A New Potato Bulletin

COMPREHENSIVE treatment of A the whole subject of potato recoving in Ontario, is found in bullethi No. 339 of the Ontario Deportment of Agriculture, written by Pr. Zavitz of the O.A.C. Potato grow-1.7. zavar of the O.A.C. Polalo grow-ers and farmers generally will be inter-ested in this bulletin, which is tho outcome of 26 years experimental work on this valuable crop. The great loanes from disease occuring in the polato crop of the province last year, should also assure the writes this the". should also assist in making this bulletin welcome. Among the phases of the subject treated are cultural methods, selection of varieties, seed selection, protection against insects and fungue pests, organized agencies in connection with pointo production and many other important aspects of tessiul potato greving.

# The Country Life Movement

Rev. W. Conway, Huron Co., Ont. N no development of our national life is there more widespread general interest than in the Country Life movement. Its first stirrings on this continent, many years ago, were occasioned largely by the necessity for economic betterment arising from land waste and depiction. This need soon awakened a desire for agricu-tural science and the cry was for better farming and better business. The Federal Commission on Country Life in the U. S., in 1908, brought the country life problem to the attention of the people as a whole and in one sense it might be said that this was the rise of the movement as we have it

Recent rural developments place strong emphasis upon the social phase of country life. Not only bet-ter farming, and better business methods, but better living is now the slogan. The social side of farm life has been a secondary matter with colleges of agriculture, but is now beginning to attract their attention. Every agency for country life betterment recognizes this phase as one of paramount importance.

# Warm Weather Shipping Hints Do not overload.

Be sure you get a well ventilated car, and that top end doors are open. Have car well bedded with sand, and in case of hogs wet sand is desir-able and will save many deads. Some drovers use blocks of ice to good advantage.

Do not bed with shavings or saw dust. It heats.

Live stock should be thoroughly cooled off and have plenty of water before loading, especially hogs.

Tie all bulls, partition off stags, heavy hogs and mixed loads, so all animals will arrive quiet and comfort-able, and eliminate overheating.

If live stock is unattended in transit, notify commission agent, so that prompt action can be taken in case of delay.

I can't help thinking that we will never increase production of dairy products until we set milking ma-chines that will be a success and can be had in every harm with 10 cows.-Geo. H. Barr, Dairy Branch, Otlawa.

Trade increa VOL. XXX

WiTH the owned ca and mor

Nst so as to inc be able to read horse and ougs take advantage and have not be nose of visiting order to gain fi ing and breedin veloped the m lasts two or th breeders are vit sentative for V who recognizes his supervision organized, with of his counts an many of the m Belleville distrifamous as the h cattle, especially over three days able and enjoya Farm and Dairy tunity of sharing rived from it, a which it was en and by the owne

On Friday, Ju persons, left Lin list of places dur Representative h the party in the them through the was that of Mr. Holstein breeder. Canada to give 2 also a number of the 20,000-lb. ms these animals we ber of the party thought my boy animals of this of purchase pure-br from Mr. O'Reilly road and had a meals were an en lunches were po and told stories. ladies arranged The presence of this adds much who on the farm of this kind than

We next passed and on to the fa



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 Chotham

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., JULY 27, 1916

# Victoria County Breeders Tour the Belleville District Many Prominent Breeders are Visited on an Automobile Excursion

WITH the increase in the number of rural owned cars comes the opportunity for more and more fairners to extend theirs visiting

Hst so as to include many whom they would never be able to reach if they had to depend on the horse and ouggy. Breeders have been quick to take advantage of the autrobile in this regard, and have not been slow in atilizing it for the purpose of visiting their fellow-breeders' farms in order to gain first-hand knowledge of their farming and breeding methods. Out of this has developed the motor excursion, which generally lasts two or three days, and on which several breeders are visited. Mr. Knight, district representative for Victoria Co., Ont., is one of those who recognizes the value of such trips. Under his supervision an auto excursion was recently organized, with the object of giving the breaders of his county an opportunity of visiting in a body many of the most prominent breeders of the Belleville district, a district that is becoming famous as the home of many herds of pure bred cattle, especially of Holsteins. The trip extended over three days and proved to be a most profitable and enjoyable outing. Is representative of Farm and Dairy on this excursion I had an opportunity of sharing in the pleasure and benealt derived from it, and can bestify to the manner in which it was enjoyed, both by the excursionists and by the owners of the farms visited.

## All Aboard!

On Friday, July 13, five autos, containing 22 persons, left Lindsay, scheduled to visit a long list of places during the next three days. District Representative McRae, of Peterboro county, met the party in the city of Peterboro and escorted them through the county. The first farm visited was that of Mr. Joseph O'Relly, the well known Holstein breeder. Here we saw the first cow in Canada to give 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year, and also a number of others who have since crossed the 20,000-lb. mark. The type and capacity of these animals were briefly discussed. One member of the party was heard to remark: "If I thought my boy would take as much interest in animals of this class as Mr. O'Reilly does, I would purchase pure-breds to-morrow." A few miles from Mr. O'Reilly's we camped on a shady cross road and had a picnic kuncheon. These picnic meals were an enjoyable feature of the trip. The lunches were pooled, and while the men joked and told stories, or oiled and fixed the cars, the ladice arranged the meals in a tasty manner. The presence of the ladies upon such a trip as this adds much to its enjoyment, besides, who on the farm is more deserving of an outing of this kind than the farmer's wife?

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We next passed through the village of Norwood and on to the farm of Mr. G. A. Prethen. We

## By W. G. ORVIS, Associate Editor, Farm and Dairy.

found the owner of Hillcrest buay drawing in hay, but a shower of rain coming almost at twe time of our arrival stopped this part of his farm operations. Mr. Brethen very kindly spent a halthour with us, explaining the breeding and type of his high class Helsteins. Among the fine animals seen was Rauwerd Count DeKoI Lady Pauline, who, a year ago, completed the wonder-



# The Ideal Country School

- THE TEACHER.—Fond of the country and believing in its possibilities; country-born and rural minded; specially trained for rural leadership; not changing frequently; well paid and well supported.
- THE PUPILS.—In good health; well trained at home; regular in attendance; completing the sublic school work provided by the school; respecting the teacher and his work.
- THE SCHOOL' PATRONS.—Anxious to have a first-rate school in their midds; sympathetically interested in the work of the school and the problems of the teacher; not expecting too much of the teacher, not critical and fault-inding.
- THE TRUSTEES.—Having a proper conception of the meaning of their trusteeship in advector; with a vision of the possibilities of education as a good investment; not permitting truncy; backing up the teacher and helping where help is needed.
- THE SCHOOL.—An attractive building; well situated, well built, well kept, well furnished, well lighted, well hated, well ventilated and well equipped; having a library, good pictures and pessibly a plano or organ.
- THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.-At teast an cree, levels and vell denimal a mark, substantial fence, a good well de amark, substantial fence, a good well de substantial and planted as the local "beauty-spop." a front laws and flower beds, experimental plots in a small school farm; playground for all pupils and the young people of the community, play equipment, such as wring, tester, plant strids and haskabab.

ful record o" 29,000 lbs. milk and 1,113.25 lbs. butter in a year. The new champion four-year-old, Hill-Crees Fourtise Vale, is also a member of this herd. The herd sire, Hill-Crest Ormsby DeKol, called forth favorable comment from the breeders of purchered Holstein cattle present. Before we left Mrs. Brethen served each of us with a dish of ice cream, which was very much appreciated. "This is not city ice cream," said one. Nor made from three per cent. milk," remarked another.

# From Norwood to Picton.

Our route from Mr. Brethen's was through Marmora to Mr. B. Hagerman's, Minto. Mr. Hagerman has a very fine all-steel barn and some exceptionally fine Holsteins. These were haverably commented upon, and we passed on over good roads into the city of Belleville, where we arrived at the late hour of 10 pan. Excellent hold accommodation was ecured in this city.

On Priday morning we passed over an arm of the beautiful Bay of Quinté upon the bridge which connects Prince Edward county with the city of Delwrille. A three-mile run up the shore of the bay brought us to the farm of Mr. A. E. Phillips, where we impected his 16-acre orchard. Many queedlons were asked resarding the oultivation and management of apple trees. These were readily answered by our host. A cement block slo was also inspected and a walk to the shores much enjoyed. Mr. Phillips' herd of pure-breed black and whites was some distance away in the pasture, so we did not take the time to go and see them.

Our next stop was at Mountain View chocas factory. This is one of the most up-to-date facteries in the province. Two large vats of milk were being converted into checas, and the clean, idly appearance of everything bespoke much for the quality of the product. Stepping down three steps into the curing room, we found ourselves in an atmosphere the temperature of which was about 52 degrees F., while the thermometer outside stood around the 90 degree mark. Some one of the company shivered. Mr. J. Hall, the genial cheesenaker, explained th system of cooling, and later gave each a sample of the cured product. This was done at the request of the laties.

A delightful 20-mile run over roads that must be travelled to be appreciated brought us to the town of Picton. Oh, those roads! Every one declared that they had never seen their squal, they were so smooth, hard, and free from dust. We simply glided along, sometimes much beyond the speed itmit-some mid nearly 40 miles an hour. About 11 am. we reached Pictor, where the district representative, Mr. MacVannell, with Warden Ed. Purtelle and Mr. B. Leavens, were smalling us. After introductions all around, they

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led the way to Glenora Lake. Glenora Lake is said to be bottomless. It is situated on about the highest piece of land in that part of the country. Its waters are as clear as crystal and as pure as water can be. It is quite evident that this lake is fed from underground springs, as it has neither inlet nor outlet. Mr. Purtelle explained that there has never been any bottom found, and that the water was always as clear as it was at that time. It is 180 feet above the level of the Bay of Quinte. Running from the lake is a large steel flume. This passes down a steep bank to the shore of the bay, where stands what was at one time a large grist mill, and now used in the making of war munitions. We walked down the hill to the factory, and Warden Purtelle gained permission for us to inspect the grounds. As we stood a: the bottom and looked up the steep bank we gained some impression of the enormous power obtained from the water as it falls from the 180-foot level above.

Noon-day picnic lunch at Waupoose was the

next thing in order. Here we enjoyed our lunch amid some of the finest scenery in the county of Prince Ed-Afterward we ward. proceeded over the good. but winding road, to the far-famed sand banks. Lucky for our party that we had the district representative and the Warden in the lead, for no one but a county official or a native could follow that twisty road. But it was picturesque and we did not mind.

The sand banks are hundreds of acres in extent and the sand is continually shifting. A summer hotel. which was

doing business a year or so ago, would now be almost covered if it had not been taken away in time. Half-buried trees were everywhere in evidence. The first sand bank we came to was, we estimated, about 40 feet high. We were told that a roll in the sand was quite refreshing. Some experimented, much to the amusement of others.

Messrs. Leavens and Purtelle's farm, just outside the village of Bloomfield, was the next stopping place. Here we saw some splendid Holstein cows, and the hord sire, King Segis Alcartra Spafford. He is a model of type and breeding.

Near Wellington we stopped at Mr. A. D. Foster and Sons', where we saw a milking machine drawing milk from the cows in a manner that



they apparently enjoyed. The ladies of the party were much interested in this machine, one of them expressing a desire to some day own a here of cows and a mechanical milkor like Mr. Foster's. 'The company appreciated the explanation given by Mr. Dunham Foster of the type and breeding of the animals, especially his remarks upon a young bull of excellent type, which appeared to be his fa. orite. His father, however, freely criticized the son's choice, giving the reasons why he preferred the younger animal which he was holding.

After the evening meal at Wellington we trayelled over more good roads to Trenton, where the night was spent. It was reported that a few took in the picture show and sampled Trenton's ice cream after the manner of hearty farmers on a holiday trip.

The first call on Saturday morning was at Mr. F. Mallory's farm. Mr. Mallory has something unique in that nearly all of his herd are descend-(Continued on page 7.)

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of the feasibility of dairying on less than 100 acres of land, he would answer very convincingly, "Well, we are doing very well on 57 acres,"

Mr. Ball and his son do all of the work on their little farm. They grow feed enough to feed 10 cows, six or seven head of young stock and two horses. In addition to this, they have quite a few oats to sell, and occasionally 150 to 160 bushels of millett. Millet they regard as a most profitable crop. Eight or nine acres are grown, the seed is sold and the straw is available for feed. The millet is cut a little on the green side in order that the forage may be that much more palatable.

The great standby is the corn crop. Eight to ten acres are grown. A silo was erected two years ago for the first time. "We appreciate its value to the full," said Mr. Ball, Jr. "It is a lot nicer feeding silage than carrying corn stalks, and the cattle certainly prefer the silage." Following corn are oats seeded down, or, occasionally the millet follows the corn. Between the en-

silage, ont chop, cull millet and clover hay, very little feed has to be bought. In fact, bran was bought for the first time last winter.

Mr. Ball and his son are gradually working their way good line of Ho grade cows. The milk from the 10 cows brings in a nice little sum each year-over \$80 a cow. In addition to this, four or five helfers are sold each year as two-yearolds, and then we have the millet, poultry and other incidentals around the farm which count for Mr. Ball's satisfaction with the income

making powers of 57 acres of good Oxford county

tive frame house in which the Balls live. Every-

thing around the home and buildings is neat and

orderly. Eventually, if Tillsonburg extends its

limits, the Balls may sell their farm on a sub-

division basis. The selling of lots is reputed to

be an easier road to wealth than farming, but in

the meantime Mr. Ball is satisfied with the life

Going Into Dairying

No Speculation in This Business

By R. McCann.

THE big question every man is asking, when just starting farming in a new locality or when working on limited capital, is, what will be the best and most reliable cash crop? And this is just as it should be. No farmer in any community should begin or continue operations without giving this question careful consideration, for it is on the reliability or soundness of choice that success or failure anges. Every business man always looks first to that avenue of development of the business which will bring the steadlest, surest income in the least possible time on the capital invested. The fact that farmers are doing that very same thing in their business is doing wonders in the advancement of agriculture. Weather conditions make the farmer's choice rather a complicated one in many respects. Certain crops are failures in the majority of seasons, and then, 'when

weather conditions are just right, more than likely the rest of the farming world has been so

The illustration herewith depicts the attrac-

land.

of a farmer.-F. E. E.



The Comfortable Farm Home of J. W. Ball, Oxford Co., Ont. -Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

# A Living from 57 Acres

Corn and Cows Make It Possible

HEE 100-acre farm, all cleared and every foot of it good soil, is the standard in Oxford Co., Ont. If anything, there are more farms over the 100-acre size than under it. There are a few men, however, who are making an excellent living through the medium of the dairy cow on a considerably smaller area than the Oxford standard. One of these men is J. W. Ball, whose farm runs right back to the corporation limits of the town of Tillsonburg. If one were to ask Mr. Ball



The Victoria County Excursionists Enjoying a Rest by the Roadaide. The Social Value of Such a Trip is Being Thoroughly Appreciated.

-Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

favored and price tion. Taking chi market variations a practice that be farmer and comm

July 27, 1916.

There is practi in dairy farming and crop failures farmer, who pra vesting by the us over a good store this way there ci returns by dairy limited capital chances. The re time, but they ar certain. Such s thrift and indepe upon the credit s of independence of dairy products and falls as are fact in itself ma small capital, as

Cookin

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perature of antibodies of to a temperature ferments which boiling of milk m all its ingredient nutritive value. only half their later appears in teurized or boile which milk is 1 Nature is upset Bolled milk will will not enable th and reproduction teaching us ever and adaptations ignored. We are loss of millions through our gind Nature designed hazard products but are wrought dom, which fits as to transcend the profoundest

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Man has been and for ages th cultivated and m but of harmful

\* From a paper Holstein-Freisian



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favored and prices are low from an over-production. Taking chances against weather odds and market variations by staking all on field crops is a practice that brings ruin sconer or later to the farmer and community.

There is practically no element of speculation in dairy farming wherever practised. Dry years and crop failures do not mean failure to the dairy farmer, who practises modern methods of harvesting by the use of the silo, and who has kept over a good store from years more plentiful. In this way there can be no loss. The certainty of returns by dairy farming appeals to the man of limited capital who does not want to take chances. The returns are not large at any one time, but they are constant the year around, and certain. Such steadiness of income makes for thrift and independence by not having to depend upon the credit system. Credit is built by habits of independence and reliability. Market prices of dairy products are not subject to large rises and falls as are most other farm products. This fact in itself makes it safe for the farmer of small capital, as well as for the larger investor.

# Cooking Injures Milk\*

# It Destroys Valuable Properties

DASTEURIZATION, that is, heating to a temperature of 158 degrees F., destroys the antibodies of milk. When the milk is heated to a temperature of 176 degrees F. the digestive ferments which it contains are destroyed. The bolling of milk modifies, in a harmful way, nearly all its ingredients, and considerably reduces its nutritive value. Rats fed on boiled milk grow to only half their normal size. Scurvy sooner or later appears in babies exclusively fed on pasteurized or boiled milk. The subtle alchemy by which milk is prepared in the laboratory of Nature is upset by the crude process of cooking. Bolled milk will sustain the life of rats, but it will not enable them to grow to full development, and reproduction fails altogether. Science is teaching us every day that the fine adjustments and adaptations of Nature cannot be safely ignored. We are gradually learning, through the loss of millions of lives which have perished through our ginorance, that the foodstuffs which Nature designed for our use are not the haphazard products of wild and incoherent forces, but are wrought out by a subtle and infinite wisdom, which fits them to our needs so perfectly as to transcend our highest knowledge and defy the profoundest analysis.

## Man a Cooking Animal.

Man has been defined as a "cooking animal," and for ages the culinary art has been highly cultivated and made the means not only of utility but of harmful luxury. Through modern scien-

• From a paper presented at the meeting of the Holstein-Freisian Association in Detroit. tific research we are coming to know that, notwithstanding its great service to the human race, the art of cookery has associated with it many perils, one of the greatest of which, though the in wholesome and attractive ways the pure I ducts of Nature's great food laboratoriesgarden and the farm.

Milk, fresh from the bovine fount, with its r



Windbreak on the Farm of John E. Cantfield, Oxford Co., Ont. It will soon be Effective. --Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

most recently recognized, is the destruction of its vital elements, which so modify the food as to greatly impair its nutrient value. The beasts of the forest, and to a large extent also, the primitive asvage, take their food directly. From the hand of Nature, unsophisticated and uninjured, and as a result enjog an immunity from disease store of vitamines and enzymes, with the fin quality of protein for brain and muscle build aslis to stiffen the bony frame work, and fate brighten the vital fires of the body, is a natu product, which not only is not improved by art of cookery, but is actually damaged by it a rendered incapable of supplying in the high degree these subtle elements which are, we n know, so essential to good untrition.

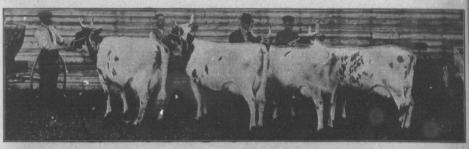
# Summer Care of Calve Comfort as Necessary as Good Feed

J. M. Creighton, Huron Co., Ont.

OF late I have noticed considerable inform tion published about feeding dairy calv but not so much about their care. Now, my opinion, care is almost as important as fo We certainly can't expect the little fellows to well if they are not made comfortable, no m ter how we may feed them. Everyone who I raised calves must have noticed that when hot weather and files come on they do not do well as when it is cooler. A little extra en does not cost money as feed does, but it yie a valuable return.

Thirsty calves are never comfortable. T milk they get is not counch to quench th thirst, and if they have access to water they y begin to take it carly in life. In hot weat they will drink considerable water, and wh ever possible they should have free access to whenever they need it. If this is not possi they should be given a drink two or three tin a day out of a clean pair or bucket.

Calves should not get either milk or wa from filty wooden troube. I have seen m poured over a fence into a trough from wh six or eight calves drank. The wood was ku soaked with the milk, and with the sun pour down on it all day the trough became an id (Continued on page 6.)



A Cement Block Silo in Prince Ed.

ward Co., Ont.

and acquire a vigor and toughness of constitution which are unknown to the civilized man.

The chef of the future will display his finest

talents, not in the compounding of complex com-

binations of foods with non-foods and poisons into disease-producing entrees and dyspepsia-

breeding desserts, but in selecting and serving

The Four Best Ayrshire Cows at the Ormstewn Fair. Lochfergus Charry, Champion Female on the left. All owned by Hector Gorden, Howlek, Que

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# Stover's **Good Engines**

light-weight engine is me-for steady, hard work like ping. We have been inves-ing for years to find a gaso-engine that could be de-end on, to enable our Peer-Water Systems to do their work

best Water Systems to do their best work. Profit by our experience and buy the "STOVER," which we now offer in all sizes, for all The price will surprise you.

PRFE: Write today for descriptive booklet. In-yestlente its merits. Compare it with others NATIONALEQUIPMINT COMPANY, LIMITED 7 W. ba h Ave., Toron'o Agents wanted for un



They run as you hoped they wou





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a in two styles - mounted or namounte Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED Complet Ave

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FARM AND DAIRY POULT

# Culling the Flock

Culling the PioCk Thy practically every farm flock where be possible with the possible set of the possible the possible taying season. Most of our flocks will be improved by rous selection. A generation rous selection. A generative of rule in culling a time that have al-imate the provided by the set of the based were the them that have already gone through two laying sea-sons and market them as fowl. This is not an invariable rule, however. Some pullets should not be preserved, because they are not desirable individuals, lacking in vigor and constitu-tion. Some of the older hens, on the other hand, may be excellent birds other hand, may be excellent dirds and should be preserved as broeders. It is generally true, however, that the American breeds-Rocks, Wyandottes and so forth-will not lay well for more than two winters. In The Country Gentleman Willard C. Thomp In The

tryman can note the condition of her health and the points about her head, welogment of her body. The small lightly developed hen is usually found to be the boarder in the flock, a few days before these examinations are to be may appear attractive a few days before these examination and the mode the mode that are flocks. It will be molice the laying ackets that the tirfly that are first to have the generate in the are first on a solution of the sing and hast to go back to them in the sym-ing are the best layers, and will pass the simple tests." tryman can note the condition of her

# Gather Droppings Daily.

Flithy houses cannot be in a good, Fithy houses cannot be in a good, healthful condition. On all successful farms it is the rule to daily gather up the droppings of the previous might, and by attending to this duty each day it unce. Heades, there will not be that time. Heades, there will not be that stench found when the manure is al-lowed to collect for a week or more lowed to collect for a wreak or move at a time. By keeping silked coal ashes, sand or road dust scattered over the platform, the cleaning will not only be easier, but there will be a better odor to the house. The outside runs or yards must also The outside runs or yards must also

Country Gentleman Willard C. Thomp-The outside runs or yards must also son gives some excellent raise for not be forgotics. Several times a year they should be either ployed or spad-"Then comes the matter of indi- ed, so that the soil will not become yieldal selection. Which particular contaminated. All low places should heas appear to be better layers? be filled up so that no obsis of stag-food producers have a few characo nant water will be within reach of the teristics that big poultrymen have heas. Much sickness is caused by a



# A Study in Egg Shapes.

The first is almost a perfectly mapped out, 345 times as long as it is thick and whiching 21-16 ons. The second one is too long for the width, and the third loc short and round. High producers usually may eggs shaped like the first.

hens.

or a pump.

dition.

the

A Disinfecting Whitewash

HE good disinfecting whitewash is made as follows: Slake five qts.

The with not water to adout the consistency of cream. To this add one pint of senoleum or some other coal tar product, and one quart of kcrosene. Dilut's with about its volume of water; apply with a brush

or a pump. This solution when property applied accomplishes three things: (1) Zeno-leum acts as a disinfectant by killing

disease germs; (2) the kerosene aids in destroying mites; and (3) the lime whitens the house.

During the hot summer months give

the young chicks shade, as well as plenty of green food and fresh, cool

of lime with hot water to about

noticed through years of observation, neglect of this matter, it is advisable Much like the dairy cove, the lay- to have a double yard to each house, ing hen has something of a wedge so that while the towis are in the one shape. Of course this is not hwohute, the vacant lot can be sown to some by without exception, but shape does vegetable crop or seeded to rev or jve as general hint as to the ability oats. This grid data for the rate and the reason of the hen, and the reason is plain, benefit in both disinfecting the soil The large development size. De and in formibing a group constant for the

The large development gives the and in furnishing a green crop for the part of the body the appearance of the wide edge of the wedge, narrow end being at the base of the neck in the front part of the body. The enlargement of the digestive system and the consequent development of the reproductive or egg-producing system give to the rear part of the bird's body the breadth and depth that indicate high egg production.

Color an Indication The best producers in the flock are those with the brightest red on the those with the brightest red on the heads, the brightest eyes, and the most healthy general appearance. In Leghorns, and birds of similar type, the large development of the comb is an indication that the various parts of the body are working normally and building up eggs as a by-product. Some leading poultrymen advocate measuring the distance between the pelvic bones and the end of the sternum; the value of such a test lies in the fact that development of the di-gestive and egg-producing organs has naturally spread these bones wider apart.

As each hen is examined the poul-water.

July 27, 1916.

# Trees Increase Crops

By W. C. Paimer. REES will actually increase the yields of crops. This was deter-I mined by an investigation in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kanannessia, iowa, recrease and the sas. It was found that one afth of the farm could be in trees without reduc-ing the yield. That is, trees in pro-tecting the crops increased the crops enough to make up for the space oc cupied by the trees.

cupied by the trees. From this it is plain that the re-sulting trees would not cost anything except the cost of the planting and cate. This same thing has been found to be the case in Europe. As a result the general plan there is to have onethird of the land area in trees. And the reason is that this is the way that the greatest returns are secured.

# Dairying in Nova Scotia

O effort will be spared to develop N the dairy policy of the province a policy which in the past five years has led to an increase in the output of the creameries of the province of over 400 per cent. The dairy work is financed in part by appro-priations from the Provincial Government, and in part by the appropria-tion from the Federal grant under the Agricultural Instruction Act.

The principal work which is being done is that of organizing the province, so that the 22 creameries and seven cheese factories in existence, may be enabled to handle the great bulk of the milk and cream, which is to be manufactured. This means cream shipping sometimes nearly 100 miles, and the arranging of routes in those parts of the country where railway service is not available so that cream can be brought in from dis-tances of 30 or more miles. Thus far this work has been extremely successful and the result is that most of the creameries of the province promise to become large producing plants, which will consequently be able to manufacwill consequently be able to manufac-ture more cheaply than would smaller plants where the over-head charges would be almost as big as in the larger plants. Along with this of-ganized campaign, educative meetings are being held, and every effort put forth to get the farmers to take up cow-testing in this and other lines of work. The provincial officials work in cooperation with the officials of the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.--Prof. Cum-ming in Agricultural Gazette.

## Summer Care of Calves. (Continued from page 5.)

(Continued from page 5.) foreding place for germs. I prefer to feed my calves in clean buckets that can be scaleded out, and so are never allowed to become filthy. They are best for giving either water or milk. Did you ever watch a calf on a hot day when the files are bad? You will find him in the darkest corner he if the filth of the set is the lacet.

and and. He knows where the least flies are. To protect the calves from being tortured by flies is one of the secrets of successful calf raising. It is best for them to have access to the buildings, for there seems to be no place where they are so cool and com-fortable as in the cool shade of the stable. If this is not possible, and there are trees in the pasture, a cheap shade can be constructed of poles covshade can be constructed to goost cover ered with branh and straw and with no sides to it. They should be con-structed in an open place, so that if there is any breess blowing the enlyes pay its owner, for the little extra care it takes to provide for its comfort and sanitary. Some foods upset the digestive sys-tem of chicks very quickly. Hundreds of chicks are killed every year by feeding foods that are not in good con-

A coat of whitewash, properly prepared and applied to poultry houses, aids in reducing disease germs and mites.

# July 27, 1916.

# Victoria Breeders 7 Distric

(Continued from ants of the famous M found his animals to type and splendid pr two-year-old heifers w at the time of our vi ideal specimens of breed, and no doubt wi later. The route from ford and Wooller t thence via the Ki Cohourg. One mile from Cob



Hill-Crest Pontia In May this great you butter. This makes

Tracey has a fine far excellent herd of cor are up-to-date in even roomy, clean box stal cows under test. H two sisters, Lulu Ke Darkness, each having 30 lbs. in seven days Alice Tensen, the \$1, ed at Mr. Hardy's sa also a member of Tracey believes that working for big record thing that will contri fort of his animals.

The run to Port Ho ston Road was a plea Duncan, district 1 Durham county, had p Mr. Clark's poultry pl teresting places, but t



Lulu I At nine years of age days; 2637.5 hbs. milk remarkable in that owned by Mr. D. B.

nearly gone, and th was so great, that w visit them. The run not over such good ru in Prince Edward of over, and the party d several homes. It wa

# (Continued from page 4.) gaits of the framous May Echo, We found his animals to be all of good type and splendid producers. Four two-year-old heifers were under test at the time of our visit. They were ideal apacimens of the Haolitein breed, and no doubt will Mr. Mallory's later, and through the village of Frank-dered and Wooller to Brighton and

Victoria Breeders Tour Belleville District (Continued from page 4.) (Continued from page 4.) to gaining an insight into the methods of some of our most successful breed-ers, but it had also furnished a delightful summer outing.

FARM AND DAIRY

# Machine Increased Milk Flow

WING to shortage of help, one Jater. The rouge the village of Frank. ford and Wooller to Brighton and thence via the Kingston Road to milking machine. He ordered a ma-Cobourg. One mile from Cobourg, Mr. D. B. 4247, including gasoline engine, three



Hill-Crest Pontiac Vale, the New Canadian Champion Four-year-oid. In May this great young cow completed a record of 22,786 lbs. mills and 98.52 lbs. butter. This makes her the champion for Canada in the four-year-old class. Owned by G. A. Freihen, Norwood, Oni.

Tracely has a fine farm home and an excellent herd of cores. His stables are up-to-date in every particular. A stable particular is the shafting. With his outfit one man commy clean box stall is provided from an an excel milk the twenty cover in tent for the shafting. With his outfit one man commy clean box stall is provided from an an excel milk the twenty cover in tent for the shafting. With his outfit one man communication of the shafting with the shafti

teresting places, but the afternoon was Addington County.



# Lulu Darkness, the 30-lb. Sister of Lulu Keyes.

At nine years of age this core gave §5.7 lbs. milk and \$9.38 bs. butter in seven days; \$57.5 kbs. milk and 124.71 bbs. butter in 30 days. This record is the more rmarkable in that it was made with only three quarters. Lul Darkness is owned by Mr. D. B. Tracey, Cobcurg. Ont, who has now four 30-lb, cows in his bard.

several homes.

hearly gone, and the distance home When turning the cows into a new was so great, that we had no time to jasture it is well not to leave them in visit them. The run home, though except 'while they are feeding. In not over such good roads as are found standing around in the shade and lay-in Frince Edward county, was soon ing down cows will soil and crush over, and the party disbanded to their down more than they will eat. When sever, home. It was the unanimous not fording turn in woor sature It was the unanimous not feeding turn in poor pasture.



(7)

press dust and protect the surface, we recommend "Tarvia-B". The road illustrated is a macadam

"road treated with a double cost of "Tarvia-B". In consequence, this roadway is protected against ravel-ing and washing, caused by heavy

rains, an important matter on a steep grade like this. It will resist automobile traffic, will be free automobile trainc, will be ired from dust and mud, and will need no sprinkling with water. It makes a handsome, smooth, quick-drain-ing surface with a very modest maintenance cost.

If you want better roads and lower taxes, our Special Service Depart-ment can greatly assist you. Write to nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your yidnity and the matter will have the promot attention of experienced

the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free.

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# An ideal roadway---

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The use of Tarvia is an actual as-set to any community as the ex-perience of many Canadian towns will prove.

There are various forms of Tarvia Inere are various forms of Tarvia to satiafy varying road conditions. We do not try to make one com-pound do for all situations, but as a result of ten years' experience. we have found that one or another of three kinds of Tarvia will solve every macadam road problem.

For road construction where heavy "Tarfic\_is expected, we recommend "Tarfita-X", a very dense and aticky grade which fills the empty gpaces between the new broken stone and holds it together in a vice-like grip.

For resurfacing work, where the spaces are smaller, we recommend the less dense "Tarvia-A".

For surface applications, to sup-

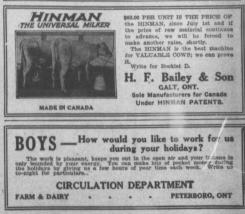
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O.P.V. Silage

HEY have been having great success with a mixture of oats, peas and vetch as a silage crop at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. In 1914 sixty-five tons of this mixture was secured from less than six acres. Last year twenty-nine tons was raised on three acres, although part of the land was low and wet and did not yield a full crop. This field was sown on May 15, and cut with a mowing machine and run through the ensilage cutter on August 25th and 26th. It was found that the allage was much relished by the cows. The college authorities are very favorably impressed w/th the possibilities of O. P. V. silage, and find that under their conditions it is more easily see red than corn.

One of the characteristics of this mixture as a silage cror is the small amount of lator that is entailed in raising it. With the present condition of the farm labor market this is no small consideration. Another thing in its favor is that in some districts it is a surer ... op than corn. This has been the experience in Nova Scotia, where in the two years it has been grown it has given more dry matter per acre than the corn crop. In order to make a success of it, however, it must be sown on good land, where, with proper care, it will yield from ten to fifteen tons of green matter per acre. Corn is the king of sliage crops where it can be grown with uninterrupted success. Where difficulty is met in securing a good crop every year the O. P. V. mixture appears to be worthy of a fair trial as a substitute.

# The Local Fair

"E XPOSITIONS are the time-keepers of pro-gress," said President McKinlay, in his

speech at the opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, a speech that proved to be his last public utterance. This has been true of the larger exhibitions. There the improvements that have been made in agriculture, the industries and almost every other line of human activity have been faithfully registered from year to year. It should also be true of the local fairs. If the quality of the live stock, field crops and dairy and other products of the community is improving, the improvement should be shown in the quality of the exhibits at each succeeding township or county fair of the district.

It is maintained that many of our local fairs are not improving, but that with them a high water mark has been reached that it is difficult and impossible to maintain. There is a danger, however, of judging a fair by its attendance rather than by the quality or number of its exhibits. In many districts the rural population is decreasing. This, with the introduction of other attractions throughout the year, may account for a decrease in the attendance even if the fair were improved. It is necessary, of course, for the at tendance to be kept up to a certain point in order to secure the financial success of the fair. If there is a falling off in the quality of the exhibits the fault may lie in the farming methods of the district. Where agriculture is progressing the local fair should be found to be improving. The work of making the local fair better is closely connected with the work of improving the farming methods of the district in which it is held. Progressive farmers are usually keen exhibitors.

# The Scarcity of Teachers

TIME was when, if the trustee board of a rural school wished to hire a teacher they had not far to look. They could generally

find one in their own or adjoining school section. In fact, it was frequently a mere case of selecting a name from a list of unsolicited applications. Teaching was about the only profession that was crowded. Times have changed, however, until now it is the least crowded of the professions.

July 27, 1916.

A glance at the "Teachers Wanted" columns of any city daily shows that hundreds of vacancies will have to be aled in the next few weeks if our educational system is to be in full running order after the midsummer holidays . The teachers who scan the long lists of advertisements are sure to have their attention arrested by a statement of the advantages that a community has to offer. Modern equipment in the school, convenient accommodation, telephone or radial service, such considerations as these have much to do with securing good teachers. Progressive communities have the first choice of the teachers who desire positions.

W ITH a view to preventing the further setthement of districts that are unsaited to agriculture the Conservation Commission is making a classification of government lands. Only those that are capable of a certain amount of agricultural development will be thrown open to the settler. By pursuing this policy it is hoped to prevent a repetition of such unfortunate situa tions as that which has arisen in some parts of the Trent watershed where the difficulties of making a decent living from the soil have proved to be so great as to result in the intellectual and moral deterioration of whole settlements.

Under existing institutions it has proved to be unwise to leave the taking up of inferior h nds to "the judgment of the settler. While specuators are allowed to gobble up millions of acres of the choicest land and to hold it at such prohibitive prices that the poor man is denied access to it he can only satisfy his land hunger by settling on land that is so poor as to offer no inducement to the speculator. At first he may be able to eke out an existence by securing employment at certain times of the year in the lumbering industry. When that source of income fails, he may find that his holding will not support him, even with the low standard of living to which he has become accustomed. He may be reduced to such a state of poverty that even with the advantages of open country life he becomes degenerate. It is found to be expedient therefore to withhold such inferfor land from him. But nothing is done to bring better land within his reach. His most probable course is to drift to the city where he can find a market for all he has to sell-the labor of his hands. The taxation of land values, which would make it unprofitable to hold land for speculative purposes, and therefore bring it into the hands of those who wish to use it for productive purposes would give him an opportunity to settle on land that would respond to his work and give him a decent living.

No man should allow himself to believe that he has passed the time when he can learn from others engaged in the same line of work. Education may be acquired in more ways than one. Experience is the best teacher, but tife is too short to learn much without some assistance from others. Some of the best men never miss an opportunity to ask questions, and their success depends upon culling out that which is good and discarding the poor. The sifting process is necessary, but there is little hope for the man who tries to place himself above all others.

Dry sows not bred for fall litters may be roughed through the summer on alfalfa or rape pasture. Sows carrying a litter should receive some grain with the pasture, but not enough to cause them to become fat. Good condition is desired, but excessive fatness often results in small litters and weak pigs.

Rotation of crops is essential to right farming; but rotation of farmers and teachers and ministers is no good.

Wayside Glean By W. G. Orvis, Field sentative, Farm and D

July 27, 1916

The Mechanical Milk

NE of the farmers w made Lood in Victor was telling me the was teiling me the that he visited a neighbor morning and found him bus the cows with a mechanics He claimed that this man cows and delivered the mi railway station some dista in one and one-half hours. in one and one-half hours. ther stated, somewhat fa that when the milker was j eration, the cows were or chewing their cuds, but that miking was fin.shed, the saleep. The kindliness we the cows of his neighbor mitted to the mechanical a convinced my Victoria cou that it is not injuring their any way.

Neglected Weeds.

While travelling on the Port Hope to Peterboro a ago I noticed a number of Bladder Campian, just in growing on the property of way. Bladder Campian is i to be a very bad weed o The neglect of ra farms. panies to cut these weeds go to seed is not giving the adjoining land a square de batting them . The should be strictly enforced is better able to look after erty than the railway com they should be made to do

A Community Lea While eating luncheon i while eating function a of Lindsay a short time a conversation with one of inspectors. We were dis different schools with wh acquainted in his inspec entioned a certain scho distance from Lindsay, sta was, in his opinion, one o schools of that district. ost neglected. At one of school meetings the en board was changed, new pinted, and since then the a continued improvement i and surroundings, until t one of the best in the co ecretary of this school s he, "is a good farmer, and the same business princi school work as in his far ions. They put in a ne foor in the school a few and shortly after, this se in a slore in the town where a hardwood floor i ently oiled. He made en the kind of oll, cost, etc. ing home purchased a ough to give the school two coats. "Since them, ept in A1 condition, and isit it, it is always cle striking contrast to n ther schools in my This instance shows clea hrewd business man can unity, and how much anditions may become i his work.

A Valuable Wind

On a certain farm in M hip, Victoria county, is a haple trees along the hese trees are about the The owner of this farm entative of Farm and I hat a year ago a sever ssed over that district ost of his neighbors' round. It looked almost

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND JURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of in subscribers, who are our friends, through the adjust of these columns; but we shall not attempt on adjust triffing disputes between subscribers and enorship business men who advertise, nor pay the cits of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.

PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to nd take for granted, but to weigh and conalder."-Bacon.

Another Domestic War Loan

INANCE Minister White is soon to launch this loan is still conjectural, but those who

specialize in forecasting government action say that it will be \$100,000,000. There is no doubt about the ability of the people to take up a\*loan of this size. Savings deposits in the Canadian banks now total \$700,000,000. Since the var began they have increased by an amount equal to that for which it is expected the government will ask. It will be remembered that some months ago, when \$50,000,000 was asked for, about twice that amount was subscribed. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that the new loan will be fully subscribed for when placed upon the market

Three years ago it was estimated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture that the farmers of the province had \$100,000,000 on deposit in the banks at three per cent. The interest allowed by the government on its war loans amounts to about five per cent. Why should farmers who have money to place out not take advantage of this higher rate? If they do not invest some of the money in their savings accounts in the government securities, when the opportunity offers, the banks will likely do it for them and reap the advantage of the increased rate of interest. They will simply (urn the farmers' money over to the government and realize two per cent. profit on the transaction. The offerings of the small investor are accepted before those of financial institutions. These domestic loans afford a safe and profitable investment at a rate more in accord with the annual value of money than that now paid by the banks through their savings departments.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

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# Wayside Gleanings By W. G. Orvis, Field Repre-sentative, Farm and Dairy.

sentative, Farm and Dairy. The Mechanical Milker. O Nie of the farmers who have made Lood in Victoria courter form and a form, etc., they sive a fust he visited a neighbor cary do made lood in Victoria courter form vind storms, etc., they sive a mouragement of tree planting on the server agreeable shade to farm and milk at the visited a neighbor cary do the own and that this man milked it and and the server agreeable shade to farm and milk at more than the server agreeable shade to farm and milk at milk at they are and diversed the milk at they from wind storms, etc., they sive a the own and that this man milked it and an and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and that the maximum and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and that the maximum and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and that the maximum and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and that the maximum and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and that the maximum and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and that the maximum and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and that the maximum and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and the server agreeable shade to farm and the own and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server own and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server own and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server own and the server agreeable shade to farm and the server agreeable any way.

# Neglected Weeds.

Registered W#848. While travelling on the train from Port Hope to Peterboro a week or so so I noiced a number of patches of Biadder Campian, just in biasam, proving on the property of the ralk-ary. Biadder Campian is now known at be a very taglet of ralkway com-farms, to ent these weeds before they so to zed is not string the farmes, ac panles to cut these weeds before they go to seed in not giving the farmers on adjoining land a square deal in com-batting them . The weed law should be strictly enforces. No one is better able to look after their prop-erty than the railway companies, and they should be made to do so.

A Community Leader.

A communy tessor. While eating luncheon in the town of Lindsay a short time ago, I had a conversation with one of the school inspectors. We were discussing the different schools with which I was acquainted in his inappederate. He acquainted in his inspectorate. He mentioned a certain school a short distance from Lindsay, stating that it was, in his opinion, one of the model achools of that district. A few years ago, he sail, this school was one of the ago, he sail, this school was one of the most neglected. At one of the annual school meetings the entire school board was changed, new trustees apbinted, and since then there has been a continued improvement in the school a continued imployement in the day lit is and surroundings, until to day lit is one of the best in the county. "The secretary of this school section," said serviary of this school section, and the "is t. good farmer, and the applies the same business principles in his school works as in his arraining opera-tions. They put in a new hardwood floor in the school a few hardwood floor in the school a few part was, and shortly an the liver of Lindsay in a hardwood floor had been re-sently olled. Ho made ensuiries about the kind of all, cent. etc., and before cently oiled. He made enquiries about the kind oil, cest, etc., and before going home purchased a supply large enough to give the school floor one or two costs. "Since then," said the in-spector, "that school floor has been kept in Al condition, and whenever 1 visit it, it is always clean and tidy, a striking contrast to many of the other schools in my inspectorate." This instance shows clearly what one hrewd business man can do in a com-munity, and how much better local onditions may become as a result of his work. A Valuable Windbreak.

On a certain farm in Mariposa town-hip, Victoria county, is a close row of maple trees along the west side. These trees are about 40 feet high. The owner of this farm told a repreentative of Farm and Dairy recently hat a year ago a severe wind storm passed over that district and flattened nost of his neighbors' grain to the ound. It looked almost as if a steel

roller had passed over the fields. "My grain, however, was unburk," he said, "not a stem of it being broken. Tho row of maple trees broke the force of the wind jab. encough to prevent any damage to my crop," In these days of forcest depision, would it not

the cheap sires. The good sire pays no matter what the price.

# Growing Alfalfa in Ontario Co.

R. W. Walker, Ontarlo Co., Ont.

I NTEL recent years alfaifa was grown by most farmers in this district only as an experidistrict only as an experi-ment. They generally sowed a few acres to try how it would do. Some of them succeeded very well, and they sowed more the aet year. Others, who did not succeed the first trial, gave it up and said that alfalfa

trial, gave it up and easi that attains was not much good. We find that he best success in growing alialfs requires the land to be very clean as i made rich with ploaty of barnyard measure. There must be a dry bottom or subsoil. Any land that is include to heave with the spring frosts will not be a success for grow ing alfalfa.

ing mining. I have never used any culture for treating the seed before sowing. Some of my meighbors have used it, and as far as I am able to judge, those who used it had no better success than those who did not. It may do good on some kinds of soil.

some think it serves a good purpose to top-dress alfalfa late in the fall, after the ground freemes up. Such top-dressing seems to protect the al-falfa roots from the severe winter fronts, sin l also serves to force an owner security in the merice.

fronts, an laion serves to force an early growth in the spring. When alfaids begins to come in biosom, or, say, when not more than one-fourth of the biossom is out, it should be cut, if the weather is at all favorable. We find it best to start the favorable. We find it best to start the mover in the morning after the dew is gone, and let it will for about two hours, then rake it in winrows and coil it up, and leave it for two or three dwys, then turn out the coils and draw it in. We think the hay-loader should be the start with the final of the there it in. We think the hay-loader about not be used with alfalfa, as the leaves drop off very easily when dry, and are wasted. With good weather con-ditions and careful handling, you will have the best weed for driry cows and other stock that the heart could deplea

## True Enough

An Arkanaas stock raiser was show-ing his friend from the North the splendid plantation which he owned. After they had roturned to the house and were sitting on the veranda

puffing contentedly on their cigars, the Northerner said:

'Instead of letting those razorback hogs run wild as you do, why don't you put them in a pon and feed them some of the corn you raise? Don't you think they'd get fat much quick-er?"

"They might," replied the planter; "But what is time to a hog?"



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OMRADESHIP is one of the finest facts and one of the strongest forces in life.-Hugh Black.

# God's Country and the Woman (Continued from last week.)

N the same breath Jean had told him a room almost as large as the one that he could never possess Jose-phine, and that Josephine loved him. This in itself, Jean's assurance of her love, was sufficient to arouse a spirit like his with new hope. At last he went to bed, and in spite of his mental and physical excitement of the night, fell asleep.

(10)

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John Adare did not fail in his pro mise to arouse Philip early in the day. When Philip jumped out of bed in response to Adare's heavy knock at the door, he judged that it was not later than seven o'clock, and the room was still dark. Adare's voice came booming through the thick panels in reply to Philip's assurance that he was getting up. "This is the third time," he cried.

"I've cracked the door trying to rouse you. And we've got a caribou porterhouse, two inches thick, wait-ing for you."

The giant was walking back and forth in the big living-room when Philip joined him a few minutes later He wore an Indian-made jacket and was smoking a big pipe. That he had been up for some time was evi-dent from the logs fully ablaze in the fireplace. He rubbed his hands briskas Philip entered. Every atom of him desseminated good cheer.

him desseminated good cheer. "You don't know how good it seems to get back home," he exclaimed, as they shock hands. "I feel like a boy —actually like a boy, Philip. Didn't sheep two whiks after I went to bed, and Miriam scoledo me for keeping her awake. Eless my soul, I wouldn't live in Montreal if they'd make me a present of the whole Hudson's Bay

"Nor I," said Philip. "I love the North."

"How long?"

"Four years-without a break." "One can live a long time in the North in four years," mused the Mas-ter of Adare. "But Josephine said

ter of Adare. But Josephane saud she met you in Morizest?" "True," lauched Philip, catching himself. "That was a break-and I thank God for it. Outside of that I spent all of the four years north of the Hight Land. For eighteen months lived along the edges of the Arctic trying to take an impossible census of the Eskimo for the Government."

up a skull

"I knew something of the sort when I first looked at you," said Adare. "I can tell an Arctic man, just as I can pick a Herschel dog or an Athabasca ountry malemute from a pack of fty. We have much to talk about, Bfty. my boy. We will be great friends. Just now we are going to that carl-bou steak." Out in the hall, through another door, and down a short cor-ridor, he led Philip. Here a third door was open, and Adare stood aside while Philip entered.

He replaced the skull on the table to point to an isolated shelf filled with books and magazines. "This is my private sanctuary," he id proudly. "What do you think said proudly.

Philip looked about him. He was in

from which they had come. In a huge fireplace a pile of logs were blazing. One end of the room was given up almost entirely to shelves and weight-ed down with books. Philip was amazed at their number. The other end was still partially hidden in gloom, but he could make out that it was fitted up as a laboratory, and on shelves he caught the white gleam of scores of wild beast skulls. Com fortably near to the fire was a large table scattered with books, papers, and pfles of manuscripts, and behind this was a small iron safe. Here, this was a small iron safe. Here, Philp thought, was the adytum of no ordinary man; it was the study of a scholar and scientist. He marked the absence of mounted heads from the walls, but in spite of that the very atmosphere of the room breathed of the forests and the beast. Here and there he saw the articulated skele-tops of wild animals. From among the

works' of naturalists who have never is not well. I had hoped that the heard the howl of a wolf or the cry tors in Montreat would help her, is been the wild dreams of fiction- they have failed. They say day heard the howl of a wolf or the cry of a loon; the wild dreams of fictionists, the rot of writers who spend two weeks or a month each year on some blazed trail and return to the cities to call the uselves students of nature. When I feel in bad humor I read some of that stuff and laugh."

read some of that stats and num. It will determine the state He leaned over to press a button eights point to a glorious willer, and dry-the sledge and dog ha "One of my little electrical arrange- when you can hear the crack end of my little electrical arrange. The state of the arrange inter the state of the state o under the table. under the table. "One of my little electrical arrange-ments," he explained. "That will bring our breakfast. To use a popu-lar expression of the uninformed, I'm

lar expression of the uninformed, the as hungry as a bear. As a matter of fact, you know, a bear is the lightest eater of all brute creation for his size, strength, and fat supply. That row of naturalists over there have made him out a pig. The beast's a genius, for it takes a genius to grow fat on poplar buds!"

Then he laughed good humoredly.

"I suppose you are tired of this al-ready. Josephine has probably been filling you with a lot of my foolish-ress. She says I must be silly or I have my stuff published in would books. But I am waiting, waiting un-til I have come down to the last facts. I am experimenting now with the black and the silver fox. And there many of them. But you are tired

"Tired!"

Philip had listened to him without ramp and instened to aim without speaking in this room John Adare had changed. In him he saw now the living, breathing woul of the wild. His own face was flushed with a new en-

own face was flushed when thusiasm as he replied: "Such things could never thre me. I only ask that I may be your com-panion in your researches, and learn something of the wonders which you stready have discovered. You must already have discovered. You have studied wild animals-for twenty years?"



A Modest Home, Made Beautiful by Trees. The Farm Mr. Chas. R. White, Ontario Co., Ont. -Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

"Twenty and four, day and night; it has been my hobby." "And you have written about books themselves the jaws and ivory fangs of skulls gleamed out at him. Before he 'ad finished his wondering survey of the strange room, John Adare stepped to the table and picked them?"

"This is my latest specimen," he

said, his voice eager with enthusiasm.

"It is perfect. Jean secured it for me while I was away. It is the skull of a beaver, and shows in three dis-

tinct and remarkable gradations how

nature replaces the soft enamel as it

nature replaces the soft enamet as it is worn from the beaver's teeth. You see, I am a hobbyist. For twenty years I have been studying wild ani-mals. And there—"

"A score of volumes, if they were

Philip drew a deep breath.

"The world would give a great deal for what you know," be eaid. "It would give a great deal for those books, more than I dare to estimate, undoubtedly it would be a vast sum dollars. in

more could money bring me? /I am the happiest man in the world!"

"---there is my most remarkable col-lection," he added, a gleam of humor in his eyes. "They are the books and magazine stories of nature fakirs, the

they have failed. They sickness sesses no malady, no sickness they can discover. And yet ab not the old Miriam. God knos not the tonic of the snows hope the tonic of the snows bring her back to health this winte "It will," declared Philip.

whipiash haif a mile away." "You will hear that freque enough if you follow Josepha chuckled Adare. "Not a trail in u forests for a hundred miles she a not know. She trains all the a and they are wonderful."

It was on the point of pan-tongue to ask a reason for the slue of the fierce pack he had see a night before, when he caught has at the same moment the he woman appeared through the same with a laden trav. A dare below with a laden tray. Adare helpe arrange their breakfast on a table near the fire. Adare helped

"I thought we would be more a genial here than alone in the dia room, Philip," he explained, "Da I am mistaken the ladies won't bu until dinner time. Did you ever a steak done to a finer turn than n Marie, you are a treasure," motioned Philip to a seat, and ha motioned Phillp to a seat, and as serving. "Nothing in the ward better tham a caribou porterbouse well back," he went on. "Don'try roast it, but broil it. An inch as haif is the proper thickness, enough to hold the heart of in with juice. See it cose from that Can yog bast it?"

"Not with anything I have "A steak from the check of a a walrus is about the best thing find up in the 'Big Icebox'-that is, first, Later, when the aurora born has got into his marrow, you go on seal blubber and narwhal fat call it good. As for me, I'd pu pickles to anything else in the wa so with your permission I'll help a self. Just now I'd eat pickles a ice cream."

was a pleasant meal, Par It could not remember when he h known a more agreeable host, a until they had finished, and Adars produced cigars of a curious less and slimness, did the older man the question for which Philip been carefully preparing himself "Nor I want to hear about you" "Josephine told me very litt said that she wanted me to get impressions first hand. We'll an and talk. These cigars are d Havanas. I have the tobacco imp

Havanas. I have the tobacco inse ed by the bale and we make cigars ourselves. Reduces the con a minimum, and we always have supply. Go on, Phillip, i'm listen Phillip remembered Josephin words telling him to narrate a version of the core file to her follow

events of his own life to her fath events of his own dife to her hale except that he was to leave own, it were, the interval in which he u supposed to have known her in M treal. It was not difficult for his alip over this. He described his is coming into the North, and das come chosed avenuatherically al eyes glowed sympathetically Philip quoted Hill's words do Prince Albert and Jasper's up at F du Lac. He listened with tense is est to his experiences along the est to his exerciptions of the deah tic, his descriptions of the deah MacTavish and the passing of Pir Raddisson. But what struck deay with him was Philip's physical a mental fight for new life, and

mental fight for new life, and spiendid way in which the wilders had responded. "And you couldn't so back now," and, a tone of triumph in his w "When the forests once claim ye they hold."

"Not alone the forests, Mon Per (Continued next week.)







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in print."

In donard. Adare laughed softly in his beard. "And what would I do with dol-lars?" he asked. "I have sufficient with which to live this life here. What

For a moment a cloud overshadow-ed his face.

"And yet of late I have had a worry," he added thoughtfully. "It is because of Miriam, my wife. She

July 27, 1916

Light on Scriptural Prophecy

Effect on Christian Living.

The questions and surveys relating to the second coming of Christ which have appared it Farm and Dairy it have appared it farm and Dairy it lief in the second coming is supposed to beer on direction fiving. In it im-pectant? If so, whit passages are there to show that?

The fact that the early Apostles all laid great emphasis on the second coming of Christ is clearly revealed throughout the New Testament. It laid was held up as an incentive to watch-fulness in Matthew 24: 42-44; 25: 13; Mark 13: 32-37; Luke 12: 35-38; Reve-lations 16:15. To repentance in Acts 3: 19-21; Revelations 3:3. To fidelity a: 19-21, lettendum 3-3, 10 neurona 10 in Matthew 25: 19-21; Luke 12: 42-44; 19: 12-13. It was given as a warn-ing against worldliness in Matthew 16: 28-27; as an incentive to modera-tion or mildness in Philippians 4: 5; to patience in Hebrews 10: 36-37, and James 5: 7-8. It was mentioned as an incentive to practical sanctification of the entire being in 1st Thessalonians 5: 23; to encourage obedience to the Apostle's injunction in 1st Timothy 6: 13-14; as an encouragement to Christians to purify themselves in 1st John 3:2-3; as a reminder of our Chris-tian citizenship in Philippians 3: 20-21; as a comfort to the Aposties in view of Christ's departure from them in John 14: 3 and Acts 1: 11. A prac tical faith in the Second Coming 18 mentioned as a crowning grace in 1st Corinthians 1: 4-8. The event is men-Corintinants 1: 45. Inc event is mich tioned as something for which the be-liever waits in 1st Thessalonians 9: 1-11. Many other passages might be quoted. It is marvelous that so many earnest Christians, in the reading of their New Testaments, pass over in the Scriptures, and that we should be watching and ready for that great event.

# Closed Boiler Fruit Canning By Mrs. R. J. Deachman.

N Closed Boiler Canning some form of sterilizer is necessary, and as we deem it poor judgment to ad-vocate expenditure for commercial canners at a time when every item or conomy is necessary on account of the war needs, we wish to point out the fact that the utensils which every farm and home already have on hand may be converted into satisfactory sterilizing vats. An ordinary tin wash boller is admirably adapted for this purpose, provided it has a tight fitting cover which will keep in the steam. When canning only two or three jars, a large pail or lard can with a cover will be found more con-venient than the cumbersome wash boiler, which is necessary for a day's cann

A FALSE BOTTOM is absolutely necessary. This is made to fit the bottom of the starflizer and may be made of a piece of board full of holes or a piece of heavy wire netting, or pieces of lath nailed crosswise. This is placed in the bottom of the boiles This to keep the jars from direct contact with the heat of the stove.

Canners must now realize that it is folly to attempt canning until jars with perfect sealing tops are secured. The type is immaterial so long as it seals tight and has a sanitary top. Pay particular attention to the rubray particular attention to the rub-bers as they guard the door against the approach of bacteria from the on-side air. See that they are compet-ent to perform this important duty. Run your finger round the rim of each

reject it. Try on the rubbers. If they are nicked or bulge use others. Perform these tests before commenc-ing your day's causing. The principles of canning are always the s The product must be sterilized until all bacteria is killed, and then sealed to keep out the unsterilized outside

Syrups in fruit canning are made by boiling pure sugar with water until it is clear, skimming of impurities as they rise. The density of syrups must be largely governed by the in-dividual tastes of families, although a fair standard may be arrived at as follows

One pound sugar added to 12 gallons water gives a syrup of one per cent, of one degree density. The sy-rups most needed in fruit canning are as follows: For preserving cherries, strawberries, etc., use a syrup made in the proportion of one pint of sugar to one-third pint of water. For preserving currants, peaches, plums, quinces, etc., use a syrup made of one pint of sugar to one-half pint of water, or one of equal parts of sugar and water. For canning these fruits a thinner syrap will be found correct. Make it in the proportion of one pint of sugar to one and one-half pints water, or if a really thin syrup is de-sired use one pint of sugar to two pints of water. Remember that if your product is properly sterilized and seal-ed the richness of the syrup forms no

part whatever in their keeping. Jars, tops, and rubbers should be placed in the boiler to sterilize while preparing the fruit. Bring the water to a boil and allow the jars to remain there until needed. Lift out one jar at a time and empty it, but do not wipe it. The water in the boiler should be warm, but not hot when the jars (filled) are put in, and should come three quarters of the way up the jars. If the lid fits snugly the steam which collects in the upper portion of the boiler will assist in the sterilization. The jars may be covered with water if desired

# Canning Soft Fruits.

To can strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, dewberries, sweet cher-ries, huckleberries, blueberries, peaches, apricots, wash the fruit by pouring water over them in a strainer. Peaches and apricots may be blanched in boiling water for one minute to remove the skins. Stones may be removed in the skins. Stones may be removed it desired. Berries should be hulled and stemmed and cherries pitted. Pack immediately into glass jars, being careful not to crush or bruise the fruit Make a syrup, using one pint sugar to one and one-half pints water, and pour it boiling hot over the fruit to completely fill the jars. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Place jars in the boiler on the false bottom. Bring water to a boil boil and sterilize for 15 minutes. Soft ber-ries will sterilize in a much shorter time. Do not let the fruit break up by too long boiling. Remove boiler lid, tighten tops and remove jars from Invert to cool and test boiler. Store in the dark or wrap jars seal.

in paper to preserve the color. When canning currants, gooseb ries, cranberries, sour cherries, stem, hull and wash the berries. Pour bolling water over them and allow blanch in it for one minute. Drain and plunge quickly into cold water and out again immediately. Pack in sterilized jars, and pour in to completely fill them, a syrup made of one pint of sugar to two-thirds pint water. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Place in the boiler and sterilize for 20 minutes. Tighten tops

To can apples, pears, quinces, plums, anch in boiling water two minutes blanch to perform this important duty, and cold dip them. Remove akins and ADVERT your finger round the rim of each of desired core, quarter or alice them. If it has the tiniest chip in it, Pack in sterilized jurs, and pour over costs you only

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them to completely fill the jars, a sy-rup made of one pint of sugar to one and one-half pints water. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Place in boiler, sterilize 20 min Tighten tons and remove ntes AD ples put up by this method are su able for pies, salads, as a breakfast dish with cream added, for apple dish with cream added, for apple dumplings, or baking whole, and may be canned from orchard culls.

For grape canning use fresh, evenly ripened fruit. Pick from the stem, wash and pack in sterilized jars, pour-ing over them a thin syrup to completely fill the jars. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize 20 minutes, tighten tops and store

Wash and cut rhubarb up, but do not peel the stalks. Blanch for two minutes in boiling water and cold dip. Pack in sterilized jars and pour over them a rich syrup to fill. Put on rub-bers and tops and partially tighten tops. Place in boller and sterilize for 20 minutes. Tighten tops and remove.

Peel, core and cut up pineapple in any desired shape. Boll for 10 min-utes, drain and cold dip them. Pack in jars and pour over them a syrup made of one pint of sugar to one and one-half pints water to completely fin the jars. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize in the boiler for half an hour. Tighten tops and remove.

When canning oranges, lemons, grape fruit, use sound fruit, remove rims and white pithy substance from surface. Pack whele, sliced or in sec-tions, and completely fill the jars with tions, and completely fill the jars with a syrup made of one pist sugar to one and ene-half pists water. Put on rubers and tops and partially tighten tops. Put in beiler and sterilize for 15 minutes. Tighten tops and store. These products will be found delicious for using when the fresh products can not be obtained.

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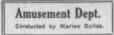
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## ness at the present time. The make we can save, the better condition for Community Picnics Are Popular ada will be in as a nation

COMMUNITY Picnic is an or ganized picnic of all the boys and girls, men and women of a township, village or community. Every one is invited and every one is expect-ed to do their share to make it a success. The community picnic is very popular in the States and in many the sections the whole countryside will turn out to have a good time, not only on holidays, but frequently dur-ing the summer season. We are only ing the summer season. beginning to realize that play is essential to the normal development of both the individual and the commun-ity. The country must be made as attractive, socially as the city, if we are to keep our young folks on the farm, and every community should strive to run its own recreations. Its gatherings should be not only for the people, but by the people. We all need to learn how to play.

The School as the Centre

The City Fathers have granted the use of the school yards this summer to the children as a playground. Why no' make the rural school grounds the center of a community picnic? If parents of the children visited If the schoo's a few times, there would be a revolution of the schools inside and out

## Committees to be Formed for the Picnic

girls in the country. There should be a sports committee and also a refreshments committee. If there are any grouchy people in the village, don't put them on the sports, ity heme on the refreshments. Have any of our readers heard of a Chip-In the nation, Miss McMurchy point out that we should endeavor to in ligently inform ourselves on nat questions. committee? Their work is to collect che prize money.

## Games and Contests.

Speed Contests .- Select 10 boys, them take off their shoes and put them in a barrel. They form circle around the barrel and at given signal try to get their shoes out and put them on. The one who succeeds is the winner.

Shot Put .-- There can be any number of players for this. Everyone must stand four feet from a jug or pitcher and throw peanuts in the mouth of the The one putting the most peajug. uts in in five trials, receives a prize. Knuckle Down.-Let the players place their toes against a chalk line on the ground, then kneel down and get up again without using the hands moving the feet from the line.

Egg Race.-The contestants must carry an egg in a spoon, a distance of 20 yards. One hand must be held be-hind the back. The one finishing first with a whole egg, is the winner

Continuous Glum .- The man woman who can stand the longest before the audience amid the jollying of the crowd without a faint smile, receives a prize

Flower Making .- Have on hand a roll or so of bright colored tissue paper, and several pairs of scissors. Award a prize for the best flowers. This will keep the little folks busy for long time

Of course there will be lots of young people. Let them dance on the green, the school yard boasts of a lawn. If not, a happy ending would be an impromptu concert in the school house.

Blindfold Boxing Match.—A blind-fold boxing match, has often been in-troduced at these picnics, resulting in considerable merriment. Two men are blindfolded and a book is laid on the mat. Both men get on their knees, laying their left hands on the book. Each man has a coach and is permitted to strike when his coach says "Hit".

Tevery Canadian family would \$20 a year, it would the interest on our national ind

"In considering women's work ins

Next to being a social of

community, we come to a que which has concerned the Institut

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the Institute have endeavored a

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riotism has as much to do at ha

abroad, and the work at home

see that the part of the work which we live is made as fine as

Miss McMurchy spoke at a length on the problem of keeping girls on the farm, instead of has

them drift away to the cities, her opinion that there are real

tunities for women and girls on

farm which we have been slow times past to realize. The in forms of agricutture, such as po

raising, gardening, or small fruit in ing, offer inducements worth white

In dealing with women's work

as to what happens in other part

the world. Ignorance is one d

think about these questions and sider what are the issues that an

ing to determine peace in the fa

Every person who has an intell opinion on national problems is

ing to shape public opinion. should read newspapers and

zines and endeavor to secure re

opinions on international affairs.

"I should like to see in even

lage or town a small club of men

women who would meet fortai

not to have a formal meeting ha

people would make a club quite is enough, and if all were to read up

some particular topic, and then a discussion, it would do more

anything else to create a sound

Mince Meat .- Two po

Mock Minee Ment.--Ivo pr finely chopped suct, four pounds curranta, pounds raisins, five pounds is sugar, one and one-hall pounds six pounds apples weighed after ping, two tablesprons cimames, tablesprons closer one tables

tablespoons cloves, one tables mace, one tablespoon salt, two a boiled eider. Keep in a cool pa

discuss national questions.

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sight

# Our Duty in the Community HE Minister of Finance says the

A Delicacy Little Known bilities-By Wilfrid Sa

Devonsh

E ver since coming to Cana been impreased with th tunities existing for the ment of a new industry, or would be a sound financial a ing for the dairyman, and or would be welcomed by the c In the Niagara peninsula, in of Ottawa, in Toronto and el constant supply of a first-c ted cream would, especially d ruit season, rapidly create amand, returning an adequa to the farmer or dairy man stakes to pioneer and sub the production

# Equipment.

In the main, the equipment ing clotted cream consists of copper or galvanized tan ank, about three feet wide foot deep, is to accommoda and is fitted with steam co whereby the water may be The tank is fitted with a c wed in such a way as will leved in such a way as will pass being supported, and at time surrounded by the wate pass used for the milk are p made of aluminium or block ( nade of aluminium or block are 20 to 24 inches in diame top, 12 to 14 inches diamet battom, and are 8 inches deor room is required, fitted will metal shelves. Small stra sembling a culinary straine kaives and perforated met ers, complete the essentia of the equipment is such th smith or hardware manuf mpetent, can install with ficulty; and, apart from a side for cooling purp et aside mount of floor space requir

# The Process.

Having the necessary of the prime essential is a ba ally clean milk. The milk, eccived, is poured into the p break pan from 6 to 8 qu pans are set aside in the and left for 10 or 12 hour wam to rise. When open he water in the tank hea emperature of about 200 de ans of milk are placed in he greatest care being of der that the layer of crean e distarbed. The steam he ies, and the contents of ach a temperature of 180 t this operation us out 20 to 30 minutes. usual

When the heating or "so "Everybody should be at work npleted, the layer of cre the betterment of the community which they live." "The great tree completed, the layer of appear pan is crinkled, and appear blanket or "head" of crean purface of the milk, from c to one-half inch thick. The new removed, placed on t with too many women, however they are so enamoured their house work that they neve it in its larger relationship, need anything, it is some n the cooling room and alle In thought or work which is d we the "clotted cream." away from our own ordinary case ith the skimmer and pla For that reason I would urge to This I for.ted strainer. something that will not only ceeding calls for conside useful, but will take us out of ordinary routine."-From a reper or excessive stirring and he cream is liable to destr an address by Miss H. McMurch fore the Madoc Women's Institut re-a highly important

# Marketing.

The cream is ready for sa d for marketing purposes to small carthenware jug lp cups similar to those in receptacles for creat ream is sold by the pound roduced under good cond perfectly sweet and type

July 27, 1916.

# Taly 27, 1916.

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Equipment. In the main, the equipment for mak-geodetic cream consists of a long tries fotted tries and con-tak dout the fore wide and con-tak deep, it to accommodate water. The color should be golden. Too should he water may be heated may hen water may be heated the nuch a way as will admit to may bins supported, and at the same may surrounded by the water. These may used cream protections the surrounded by the water. These the surrounded by the su pans used for the milk are preferably made of aluminium or block tin. They are 20 to 24 inches in diameter at the top, 12 to 14 inches diameter at the up, 13 to 14 inches diameter at the batam, and are 8 inches deep. A cool jonn is required, fitted with latticed metal shelves. Small strainer, re-semblars a culinary strainer, palette kares and perforated metal skimmers, complete the essential appara-tus. It will be seen that the whole of the equipment is such that a local insmith or hardware manufacturer, if dismith or nardware manufacture, if competent, can install without much difficulty; and, apart from the room set aside for cooling purposes, the amount of floor space required is not large.

# The Process.

Interprocess. Having the necessary equipment, the prime essential is a bacteriologi-sily clean mill. The mills, on being restred, is poured into the pasa, using the set of the set of the set of the pasa are not aside in the cool room ad left for 10 or 13 houser atoms are obstitue in the tank bactions are to brine in the tank bacted to a the set of the tank bacted to a the set of the tank bacted to a the set of the tank bacted to a emperature of about 200 degs. F. The ans of milk are placed in the tank, the greatest care being observed in order that the layer of cream shall pot be digarbed. The steam heating con-lines, and the contents of the pass much a temperature of 180 to 190 degs. F.; this operation us about 20 to 30 minutes. usually taking

When the heating or "scalding" is completed, the layer of cream in the completed, the layer of cream in the um is crinkled, and appears as a shaket or "head" of cream on the uride of the milk, from one-quarter a sechalf inch thick. The pans are or removed, placed on the shelves in the coling room and allowed to re-main for 20 to 24 hours. We now are the "clotted cream". It is lifted with the skimmer and placed in the erforated strainer. This part of the proveding coling for considerable skill, receeding calls for considerable skill, or excessive stirring and mixing of he cream is liable to destroy the texure-a highly important considera-

## Marketing.

The cream is ready for sale at once. The cream is ready tor sale at once, ad for marketing purposes is packed ito small earthenware jugs or wood ulp cups similar to those in vogue receptacles for cream. Clotted sam is sold by the pound, and when oduced under good conditions can e perfectly sweet and typical after at

# FARM AND DAIRY

# Devonshire Clotted Cream\*

A Delicacy Little Known in Canada, But in Which are Good Possiblities-By Wilfrid Sadler, B.S.A., Macdonald College, Que.

bilities—By Wilfrid Sadler, BS.A., Miacdonaid Cullege, Que.
Press aince coming to Canada I have is a constrained of the opport servative whichever. I also the production is an opport of a low industry, one which is a sound financial undertake the average was 10.89 oras, of clotted the average was 10.89 oras, of clotted the sound be a sound financial undertake the production.
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\*From an address before the E. O. D. A. Convention at Renfrew last January.

EASY

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# Cheese Box Specifications

A New order has been issued by the Board of Railway Commis-sioners, stating that headings for cheese boxes may consist of four pieces, it tongued and grooved. This order is in response to the submis-sions made by the dairy interests and backed up by deputations from cheese and cheese box manufacturers, as well as from other bodies engaged in the as from other bodies engaged in the produce trade. As it now stands, paragraph (a) of Supplement No. 5 to the Canadian Freight Classifications No. 16, giving specifications for these boxes, reads as follows: boxes, reads as follows:

Tops and bottoms (headings) to be not less than five-eights inch in thickness and to consist of not more than three pleces or four pleces if tongued and grooved.

# Directions for Using Pepsin

WO drachms of Soluble powderea Pepsin (1 to 3,000 test) are sufficient to coagulate 1,000 pounds if ficient to coagulate 1,000 pounds of milk. Dissolve the pepsin in water in the proportion of three ounces of water for each two drachms of pep-sin, using preferably a round-bottomed cup or howit as a container. The water must be at a temperature of 105 de-grees F. When the water is added it grees F. when the water is added to must be stirred immediately and con-tinuously, or it will become a sticky mass, very difficult to dissolve. After being thoroughly stirred it is well to

pour the liquid from one vessel to another to see that there is no undissolved pepsin adhering to the vessel. It is a good plan to add at first only enough of the water to make a creamy paste. Stir until smooth and then paste. add the full amount of water. few drops of hydrochloric acid added to the water helps to dissolve the pepsin.

tilty of water as is used with rennet extract before adding it to the milk. It is advisable to dissolve the pepsin at least half an hour before using. The acidity and temperature of the milk should be the same as when ren-net extract is used. If rennet extract is available it is recommended to use half the usual quantity with half the

Scale Pepsin of the same strength Scale Pepsin of the same strength (1 to 3,000) may be used according to these directions, and in the same pro-portion. If either Soluble Powdered Pepsin or Scale Pepsin is of different

Great care must be observed to keep the stock of pepsin from the alightest dampness. Store in a dry place and keep tightly covered. If it gets damp it will cake and become in-soluble and useless.—Dairy Division, Ottawe

Dilute the above in the same quan

half the usual quantity with nail the above quantity of yepsin, mixing the pepsin solution with the rennet ex-tract before diluting with water.

Pepsin or Scale Pepsin is of different strength the quantity used must be varied accordingly. For instance, if the strength is 1 to 6,000, only half the quantity should be used.

Ottawa.



PETRIE MFG. CO., Ltd. WRITE TODAY

THE

REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.R.

747

DURHAM CO., ONT

Coming Events Exhibition, Regina, Sask., July 24 B. Exhibition, Saskatoon, Sask., July 5.Aug. 5. Canadian National Exhibition, onto, Aug. 26-Sept. 11. Western Fair, London, Sept. 54.5. Contral Canada Exhibition, Stark, ept. 54.5.

# LEEDS CO., ONT.

LEEDS CO., ONT. T on LEDG, July 10.-We ste-thange from the extremit weather of the past ageins as summer. Parmers at each of the unaver, and what has the ste-ters are too few. Harvast ce-ters are too few. Ha HERE is a prevailing idea among city dwellers that farmers are getting rich, and, worse still, getting rich at their, the city folks, ex-pense. Almost every one of us have heard city housewives grumble about the price of butter and eggs. The prices of meat come in for special

OXFORD CO., ONT.

OXFORD CG, ONT. WCODSTOCK, July 11---We ing fine weakber affore so much lis very hoc. Com is doing much late plantic hay. The set except where the source of the fall which are spont that was pu-be doing fine, but some has be-had it does not cover the r and with so-much dry was.

# HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holatein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send tenus of inte-eat to Holatein breeders for pub-lication in this column.

## NEW SR. 4-YR.-OLD FAT RECORD

NEW SR. 4-YR.-CLD FAT RECORD. Ta ma pleased to to asile to force the field of a brown of the start of the start the start of the start of the start the start of the start of the start the start of the start of the start start of the start of the

# HAMILTON HOUSE FARM NOTES

"Mother," asked Tommy, "is it corre-say that you 'water a horse' when b thesty?" "Yes, my dear," said his mother. "Weal then," said Tommy, pickar a succer, "I'm going to milk the cat."



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# MILL FEEDS.

hill Fields, lots, per ton, delivered, Mo. ta bran, 19; shorts, \$22; midd red feed flour, baz, \$1.65 to entreal, bran is quoted \$21; s [\$4; middhings, \$26.

treal, bran as \$26. \$34: middings, \$26. EGGS AND POULTRY. special candied, cartons, miled, ex-cartons, 29c to Live. diers (1%

30c to 35c 16c to 18c 22c to 25c 40c 21c 20c FAULT AND VEGETABLES riss, www.l. 11 dt., 51.50 to 53 Sato 15c; 6 dt., sato to 35c; a Can. box. 7 see to 35c; b for 5vc; or to 60c; red cu cu to 5vc; or 6 60c; red cu to bat. 11:5; to 53; cucus 1 to 11:5; to 53; cucus 1 to 11:5; to 54; cucus 1 to 11:5; to 54; cucus 1 to 11:5; to 54; cucus 1 to 11:5; to 55; cucus 1 to 11:5; to 55; cucus 1 to 11:5; peas, 11 dt., 50 Dans voice 55c; celar 1 box potators, bbl., \$3:75; Dans v penculez RUIT AND VEGETABLES DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE. this market creamery prim 280 to 250; solida, 280 d. dairy phone, 380 to 370; our 286 market, 280 to 340. 286 market now large chees 170; twins, 175;c; triplets, hes and September). large

# 35 lb. Bull Calf

ONTHS OLD. SHOW TY

MONTHS OLD. SHOW TY Dam, Roxie Concordia, mil y 1035; msik 7 days, 676.57 1 days, 30.02. She, Avondale Pontiac Echn a of the famous May Echo , Worl's Grat 40-B. cow. Hor d, milk 1 day 152.1 bas; mil d, milk 1 day 152.1 bas; mil

ba. rite for extended pedigree

W. J. SHAW, Prop. NEWMARKET, ONT.

# Fairmont Holsteins

ready for service show bull. All Prices reason PETER S. ARBOGAST. R. No. 2



FARM AND DAIRY (14) 748

# Stop Wasting Cream!

The farmer who gets only a part of the cream from his milk is not only wasting cream-he is wasting time, energy and money.

# THE SUPERIOR SEPARATOR

will take ALL the cream out of the milk and requires far less energy. The extra cream pays the cost of the new separator. A "Superior" Separator of 500 lb. capacity costs only \$52.50-the 600 lb. capacity machines cost only \$65.00. Liberal allowances for old separators in trade.

Investigate the "Superior"-learn about the ball-and-socket spindle, and the self-balancing bowl, the "fresh" oiling system, and the crank clutch-ALL making for the easiest turning and the closest skimming.

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**Postal Card Reports** Correspondence Invited.

00

31-Aug. 5.

Sept. 8-16.

condemnation.

Canadian National Exhibition, To-ronto, Aug. 26-Sept. 11.

Toronto Fat Stock Show, Dec. 8-9.

Don't Blame the Farmer

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B.C. CHILLARWACK, July s.-Curning in this locality are poor. The hop fiels has almost stripped them of their leaves. Jer the hop them issues of the leaves. Jer is will hop the search of the search of the hop the search of the search of the leave search has not been favorable. The law works have allos are to be evented seon in this district. The feed shortage of last winter turned farmen' attention to them.-R.EC.

# Market Review and Forecast



CORD.





# ......................... - Avondale Holstein Bulls

We have three extra good yearling bulls, fit for heavy service, which we are offering at attractive prices.

Here is one-Sire Woodcrets Bir Clyde, our 33-lb. Pietje bull. Dam, a 2715, three-year-old dailphter of King Pontae Artis Canada, who has at five years more tested daughters than any bull in Canada. This helfer in turn is from a 13-lb. daughters of a 31-lb cow that also is a Canadian champion eight months after calving.

The other two are grand breeding and from 30-16 cows. We have a number of youngsters unequalled in Canada for average in breeding and want to clear all out. Two are sired by a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA and from high record show cows, four months old. Sylvia has finished 100 days with over 606 lbs. butter and 12,000 lbs. milk.

# H. LYNN, Avondale Farm, Brockville

3 HOLSTEIN BULLS READY FOR SERVICE One black dam 18.1 house and the series are the series of the series of

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont, The home of Dutchlend Columba Lad. 101 A.R.O. daughters, 4 over 32 bls. and 1 over 30 lbs.; 3 of them world records for 356 days; and Sir Monia's 128 -27. cold daughter is the new Canadian Champion Sr. 3-7. -040, 34.66 lbs. Choice young built for asia MAUOR E.F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mer.

## Pure Bred Holstein Heifers -

Your choice of 5 yearlings, 3 of which are bred. If preferred, could spare mature cows or 3-yr.-old helfers in calf. Write JESSE LOOKER. - R.R. 3, MITCHELL, ONT.





1916

Haying crop on h is do-A large own on oats do o of dry vy clay c. The

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NOTES

We have atter in f only three NSS, a full

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July 27, 1 (16) Have You Secure **One of Farm** an **Dairy's Real Liv** Premiums ...... Homesee If not, do it NOW Excursions They are proving very popu Every Tuesday, March to October "Al: Rail" Every Wednesday During Season Navigation They are popular with Our Folks "Great Lakes Route" We know this because they keep mewhere out on the prairies where last year Cansda's Greatest eat Crop was produced there is a home waiting for you. The busy filling their orders. CANADIAN PACIFIC We like them best because after Our Folks get them will constantly become more valuable. A cheap and in premium would be lost or destroyed in the course of a will take you there, give you all the information about the best pieces, and help you to success. II II II II II Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Tich Agent, or write W. B. Howard, District Passeng Agent, Toronto. months, but at the end of that time one of our REAL LIVE PREMIUM have trebled in value and become a source of constant rev In a year or so, they will be like the fine big fellows you a A Date to be Remembered these illustrations. WESTERN CANADA EDITION Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull Calv **AUGUST 10** ~~~~~ These are guaranteed to be good, strong-boned, typey ea well marked with clearly defined colors and of the very breeding. In short, they will be MR. FORD OWNER A CREDIT TO THE BREED AND ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION here is the book you've been looking for We are giving one of these calves for 25 New Subscriben The book that answers all your questions Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each. and saves you dollars on your car is THE MODEL T Pure Bred Holstein Bull The Model T Ford Car Calv FORD CAR We still have some of the Holstein calves from the sa herd that were so popular with Our Folks some time a They are big, strong, typey fellows, just what the beginner **Its Construction, Operation** and Repair the pure-bred business wants. Begin at once and earn one them before they are all gone. Send us a list of 25 new i By scribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, and we will h VICTOR W. PAGE one ordered for you right away. This is the most complete construction book yet published on the This is the most complete construction book yet published on the Ford Car. A high grade cloth bound book, printed on the best paper, illustrated by specially made drawings and photographs. The construction is fully tracked, and corresting principles made clear to everyone. Every detail is treated and explained in a non-techni-cal yet through manner. Nothing is left for you to guess at. The Ford owner, with this book at hand, has an infailble guide in mak-ing every repair that may be necessary. The book is written, for Ford drivers and owners, by an cert the tracked chapter on over-Ford care repairing along is worth many times the price of the book. If you own a Ford you want this book. Write us for it to relat. FARM & DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont. Dear Sirs. Please send me full information and supplies, as I am determine to win one of your REAL LIVE PREMIUMS. **PRICE \$1.00** Name ..... night **BOOK DEPARTMENT** Address ..... FARM & DAIRY Peterboro, Ont. Premium desired .....