

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., June 17, 1915

Third Year  
No. 25  
Canadian Price  
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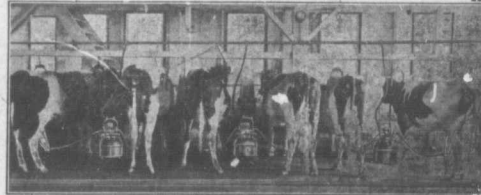
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PETERBORO

ONTARIO

## Canada at The Panama Exposition

Some Features of one of the Most Attractive Exhibits at San Francisco

By Col. Wm. Zuehlke, Canadian Commissioner-General, in Agricultural Gazette.

THE Canadian Palace at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco, Cal. is a rectangular building 330 x 210 feet, and a wedding of New-Greek and Colonial architecture. Impressive British lions guard the main entrances, and numerous huge columns all around the building contribute to give it an imposing and stately appearance. Gardens surround the majestic edifice. The materials used in the construction of the pavilion are wood, plaster, and cement.

In conformity with the general construction scheme of the fair's buildings, an imitation of the Italian stone called Travertine, made of staff, has been adopted for the outside material of the Canadian pavilion. The general color scheme of the fair buildings has also been followed. The imitation marble columns and granite foundations are so well executed that they give the visitors a perfect illusion of the real materials.

The area on which the Canadian building is built, as well as practically the whole fair grounds, is made-ground, i. e., sand pumped from the ocean immediately adjoining. To secure the foundations of the building, 864 piles 45 feet deep were used. In view of any possible earthquake the framework is made as strong as possible, bolted timbers being used on a large scale. Fully 2,000,000 feet of lumber have been used in the construction of the Canadian building.

### Our Resources Pictured

The exhibits displayed are practically limited to specimens of the natural resources or products of the Dominion, i. e., agriculture, fish and game, horticulture, forestry, and mines. To lend attractiveness to these exhibits, decorative art in harmony with the nature of the different exhibits has been successfully employed. There is a continual flow of visitors in the Canadian pavilion admiring the pictures, panels, etc., made of Canadian grains and grasses and depicting the Western prairies, the Canadian orchards and landscapes, etc. The railway and waterway transportation is illustrated by miniature trains and steamers in full operation. We also see brook trout sporting in a live stream fed by a cascade of mountain water; live trappers playing in a most realistic scenery, where art and nature are so effectively blended that the illusion is perfect, and interesting tablets giving useful and interesting information about Canada.

### Fruit a Splendid Display

Perhaps Canada's boldest display, taking everything into consideration, is in her fruit, for here she brings her strawberries, her pears, her peaches, her apples, and all her native fruits to compete with the great products of California. Here Canada bears California in her own den, as it were, and the display of fruit she makes is an admirable one. The bulk of nature has not very left it, and it looks very fresh, very inviting, and very beautiful. In one corner is shown the orchards from which all this delicious fruit comes. These orchards are inhabited by men, women, and children in miniature, busily engaged in gathering apples, pears, plums and peaches. On the ground are seen hundreds of baskets of real fruit, put there to show the world the sort that Canada grows. In another part, in jars, is a display of table fruits and jams.

The agricultural resources of the country are shown very beautifully in miniature in one corner of the main exhibit. The past and present of Canada are shown in all their glory.

On one side is the rough country of a few years ago with the buffalo, moose, elk, musk-ox, antelope, wapiti, and the other animals of a wild trip. The other side shows the modern key and geese, prairie chickens, snipe and quail of the early days, roaming the flying wilds. From there the eye is drawn to the background, where the new country is pictured in all its beauty as it is to-day, great farm touching greater farm, and these covered with never-ending fields of wheat, corn, oat, barley, rye, and immense orchards of fruits and fruit-bearing bushes.

### Transformations Truly Wonderful

In the valleys where once roamed the wilder animals are now seen cattle grazing near beautiful homes. These wonderful scenes of transformation are shown in various ways. The skill of the painter is in evidence in the making and in the placing of the various animals, while assisting in the production of the complete picture are transparencies that are shown by day and by night.

One side of the Canadian exhibit is devoted exclusively to showing the great harvests of grain, the raising and taking care of it, its abundance in the foodstuffs, and the handling and marketing of them. After the fields and harvesting of the crops a wonderful panorama is presented in the shape of a city in which are elevators in which the grain is being deposited. Then from the elevators this grain is shown pouring into ships which haul it over the great lakes and down the Atlantic Ocean, where it is shipped to the European continent. The work of growing, harvesting, and hauling this great body of grain in all its ramifications is shown in this building in a remarkable, practical and life-like way, giving one an idea of the vast grain-producing resources of our glorious Dominion.

The railway trains, the elevators, the smaller and larger ships which handle the immense crop of grain are all shown working as actively as in real life, in a way that should challenge the admiration of every visitor and that reflects the greatest credit on the skill of the artists who put this remarkable display into its life-like, inimitable realism.

### Our Mineral Wealth

Magnificent exhibits are also made of minerals, of coal, of asbestos, of fur-yielding animals, of large and small game, of fish, of bricks and tiles, of specimens of wood, of every sort of agricultural product, of art, comprising portraits of eminent men of Canada and the Empire, including the late King Edward, the present King George, and H. R. H. the Governor-General, and settings of the glorious scenery with which this country abounds. All of which has made the Canadian pavilion the attractive spot of the Exposition for the art-seeker as well as for the farmer and prospective settler.

It can be said in conclusion that there is every reason to believe that other Canadian exhibits that have drawn thousands of settlers to Canada's agricultural lands, the Canadian exhibit at the present International Exposition of San Francisco, will prove a valuable investment by advertisement for the country.

### The One Perfect Man

"THERE was one man whose life was perfect," said the Sunday School teacher. "Which one of you can tell me who he was?" Little Mary Jane's hand went up and the teacher nodded to her. "He was mamma's first husband," she said.—Truthseeker.



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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Expert of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1915

No. 24

## Successful Dairy Farming on Muck Land Farmers who are Making Good where Others Failed.

IF the traveller from Tilsonburg, in Oxford County, to Courtland, in the adjoining county of Norfolk, were to take the first turn to his left when he reaches the latter village, a minute's walk will bring him to the edge of a stretch of mucky, sandy soil, many hundreds of acres in extent. Two decades ago that land was regarded as useless. Men had tried to farm it and had failed. To-day, the traveller will find 322 acres of it laid out into fertile, productive and profitable dairy farms, the homes of Abner Twiss and John F. Robinson. Both farms are a part of the estate of the late Dr. McKay; and here hangs the tale.

Dr. McKay was a practicing physician and through his country practice had won a comfortable fortune. He had an ambition to own a country estate and the cheap muck soils around Courtland seemed to offer him an opportunity to acquire a large acreage without too great an initial outlay. Accordingly, 1,400 acres of muck became his. His experiences as a farmer are still the talk of the countryside. Dr. McKay knew little about farming and less about business management. Careless methods were responsible for his misfortunes. An immense barn was built, only to fall down. The crops, usually sown on poorly prepared land, were a failure. If by some chance a crop did grow well, its value was apt to be lost through delayed or improper harvesting. The

F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY estate became involved to such an extent that the doctor was forced to let go.

If Dr. McKay failed in his purpose, he did succeed in demonstrating to a nicety the falsity of the old belief that "anybody can be a farmer." It requires special training, as well as brains, to

McKay estate and made their bids for fortune. The Farm of Abner Twiss

The Twiss farm is the first reached as we leave Courtland. It consists of 212 acres, with about 125 acres under the plow. The farm to-day supports a herd of 26 milch cows, besides young stock. When Mr. Abner Twiss purchased

his farm 15 years ago the sole buildings were an old house and barn and fields that were almost unproductive. Both house and barn have since been remodelled, other buildings have been added as required, and the productivity of the farm increased several fold. After looking over the farm and talking with Mr. Twiss, I came to the conclusion that his success on muck land was due to following closely the same principles that make for success in dairying on any kind of soil—he keeps nothing but good dairy cows and he follows a systematic crop rotation over all the workable land of the farm.

"We are strong for corn," said Mr. Twiss to me. "It helps us out wonderfully in feeding our herd. The soil here is not extra well suited for grain. Some years we have good hay crops, but not always. We do have good pasture land, however, and we can always grow good corn. Leaming and White Cap Yellow Dent are the varieties grown, but I believe I prefer the Leaming, as it gives us more silage. Following the corn we have grain seeded to clover and grasses, and cut



"Mr. Twiss Now Has a Herd of Cows That Averages \$100 a Year at the Condensory."

make a good farmer, as Dr. McKay discovered to his sorrow. He, however, blamed his failure on the land, and the people of the neighborhood were agreed that the soil "wasn't up to much." When the estate was offered for sale, therefore, in whole or in part, and on almost any terms that a purchaser might ask, buyers were slow to appear. Dr. McKay had proved to the satisfaction of most people that muck was no good to farm on, particularly sandy muck. With the failures of their predecessors before them, Messrs. Twiss and Robinson finally took up sections of the

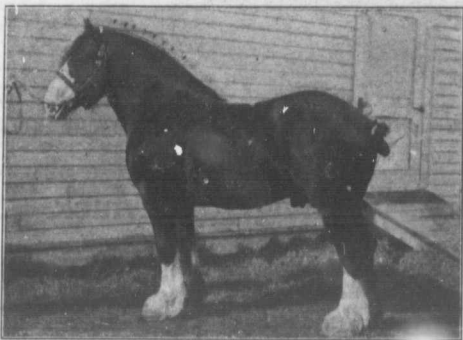


These Buildings Were Built from the Profits of Dairy Farming on Muck Land. The Property of Jno. F. Robinson, Norfolk Co., Ont.

hay for two years, pasture one, and then put the hay back in corn again.

"We never sell anything grown on the farm, except animal products," said Mr. Twiss further, in speaking of his methods. "We buy some bran and middlings, but in the course of the year we pay out very little for feed. As I said, we depend a great deal on our corn crop. We have one silo 13x30, and by using settling boards, we fill it right to the top. We feed from the shock what won't go in the silo."

Through the use of a pure-bred sire and the best selection of the best females, along with careful feeding, Mr. Twiss now has a herd of cows that averages over \$100 a year at the condenser. This is a creditable average for so large a herd, containing as it does several heifers with their first calves. Hogs were at one time used to supplement the income, but since Mr. Twiss started to ship to the condenser at Tillsonburg three years ago, he has gradually gone out of hogs. The cows are his main source of income.



**The Champion of His Breed at the Calgary Spring Horse Show.** Scotland's Gallant, by Scotland's Choice, first in the aged class and champion Clydesdale stallion at the Calgary Spring Horse Show. Note that this stallion combines substance with quality to a remarkable degree. Owned by A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta.

to replace the laying flock every other year. The new hen house attracted my attention. In summer (Concluded on page 11)

## Summer Care of Farm Foals

By H. E. McCARTNEY, PURDUE AGRICULTURAL STATION

THE first summer is the time when growth can be put on the colt, cheapest and most profitably. Plenty of food is necessary for best growth and development. Of all feeds, the mother's milk is of greatest importance. It is essential that the dam be cared for in such a way as will cause her to yield the biggest supply of milk possible. Mares suckling colts should be fed liberally of clean, healthful and appetizing foods. It is permissible, and usually advisable, that the mare be worked. She should, however, be in the hands of the most thoughtful, careful driver and should be handled with good judgment.

After the age of about one month the foal needs food in addition to what it can secure from its mother. Clean, bright oats makes probably the best feed that is available on the farm. A mixture of oats, bran and oil meal in proportion of 6-3-1 is splendid if one will go to the trouble of preparing or mixing a feed. Ordinarily a colt will learn to eat the first mouthful from the mother's feed box but he cannot get enough there. He must have a small box out of reach of the mare, or some place where larger and older stock cannot reach it.

### Good Pasture Important

Good pasture is highly important in securing gain and growth. In fact there is no one thing so necessary, apart from the mother's milk. If the mare is worked in the field, she and the colt should have best grass pasture possible at night. Care must be given that pastures are not overstocked and that variety of grasses or succession of pastures is provided to avoid the dry grass in summer. The mare relishes grass and her milk flow is stimulated and increased by good pasture. The colt relishes grass, gets needed exercise, and will thrive best where pasture is abundant.

If the mare and colt are running on pasture, supplemental feed will be needed just the same,

especially when the grass begins to dry up. A feeding place should be constructed in such a way that young colts can enter and older stock cannot. Grain should be fed liberally in this separate pen.

### Management

Colts should not follow mares at work in fields during summer and fall. They should be left in clean stalls, paddocks or pastures where they cannot hurt themselves. Colts love company and where there are a number of colts on the farm, they should be in the same stall, paddock, or pasture, while the mares are in the field. Good sense and judgment must be used in allowing the youngster to suckle at noon and evening.

It is very necessary to keep the colt free from accident. Wire cuts, nail pricks and bruises, produce severe losses on many farms where colts are grown. To just the extent that a man keeps his colts free from accident, he increases his profits.

Old sagging fences must be straightened up; corner posts must be set; broken boards with nails in them must be gathered up. Every precaution possible must be taken to guard against injury because it means the saving of money.

Flies, too, must be guarded against by having the barn clean and by having manure piles and all breeding ground for flies cleaned up. Shelter from the hot sun in summer is another factor that increases the growth and thrift of the colt, and increases the profit to the owner.

It pays well to handle the colts the first summer. They should be broken to halter. Their feet should be picked up and whenever they need it, trimmed. If they are handled the first summer, much of the work of breaking later will not be necessary. Good care and management the first summer will cause the colt to become a bigger and better horse and a more profitable farm product.

### The Latest Haying Improvement

Jas. McNish, Dundas Co., Ont.

IN past years the most valued man around the farm during haying time was the one who could throw on the greatest number of loads in a day and make the least complaint about the heaviness of the work. The hay loader cut a big slice out of the hard work of haying, but even with it there was a big demand for human muscle in keeping the hay away from the top end of the loader. This last laborious task in connection with haying has now been done away with. Mr. Barnhart, a United States farmer, has recently completed an invention whereby it is possible for the farmer to drive to the field, put on his load of hay and return to the barn without ever using a fork. All that he has to do is drive the team.

Mr. Barnhart calls his new invention a "hay distributor." His distributor, which can be adjusted to any flat-bed wagon, works on the same principle as the apron of the manure spreader, only it falls in the opposite direction. The power is supplied by a gear attachment to the rear wheel of the wagon. When a little jig has accumulated at the back end of the load, the distributor is put into action and the apron moves forward as the loader piles it up with hay. Men who have used this distributor testify that it makes a good farm load that does not need tramping unless hauled over rough roads or long distances. All the work of loading is done by the team.

This distributor costs about \$30 in the United



**Draft Conformation That Comes Close to the Clydesdale Ideal.**

Clydesdale stallion, Scotland's Freeman, by Scotland Yet, first prize three-year-old and reserve champion of the breed at the Calgary Spring Horse Show. Imported by A. L. Dollar, High River, and owned by W. J. Dodd, Innisfail, Alta.

States. I do not know whether it has yet been offered on the Canadian market, but when it comes, the Canadian farmer can cut the last hard job out of haying. There is only one question in my mind: What on earth will we do with the children who always want to tramp the load?

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The Spreader Does the Work in the Easiest and Best Way.

The popularity of this implement has increased just in proportion as farmers have come to believe that light applications of manure, frequently applied, are of more benefit to crops than heavy applications at long intervals.

—Photo courtesy Jno. Fisher.

## Merits of the Milking Machine Investigated

MANY experimental stations in Canada and the United States are now investigating the merits of the mechanical milker. The most recent report comes from Kentucky, where a milking machine has been operated in the dairy barn for some months. Such factors as cost of operation, effect of the machine on the yield of cows, the amount of time saved and the bacterial content of mechanically drawn milk, are all investigated and reported in Bulletin No. 186 of that Station.

"During the first few days," the investigators report, "some trouble was experienced. The pressure levers on the pulsators were not operated as they should have been. As a result there was but slight pressure in the teat cups, the squeeze was feeble and the teats of several cows became inflamed. An expert from the factory explained the operation carefully and since then no further difficulty has been experienced."

A two H.P. motor, electrically driven, supplied the power for this Sharples milker. Two kilowatts of electricity were used per day. The cost for current per month was \$3.90. Speaking of the effect of the machine on the milk yield of the cows, which were mostly pure bred Jerseys, the bulletin states: "After carefully tabulating the milk yield of each cow for 30 days before the machine was used and for 30 days after it was begun, we can state definitely that there was no appreciable or permanent decrease in milk production during the short period when the cows were becoming accustomed to the mechanical milker. It should be stated, however, that the cows were carefully handled by quiet and careful milk men with whom the cows were familiar."

"After the machine had been used at this Station for seven months, it was discontinued for two weeks and the cows during that period were milked by hand. The purpose at that time was to determine whether the cows would respond to hand milking and produce more milk. Some few of the cows gained slightly in milk yield, while the milk was drawn by hand, but most of them show a slight decrease. It seems evident that the cows were producing about all the milk that they would have produced had they been milked by hand during the preceding period. At least, they did not respond 'wry,' a larger yield when hand milked."

Many dairy farmers believe that a milking machine will cause a rapid decline of milk flow and a short lactation period. The decline in milk yield from month to month with the machine-milked cows at the Kentucky station, were compared with the average decline noted by Prof. F. W. Wold, on 323 Wisconsin dairy cows

milked by hand. It was found that the average percentage of decrease was about the same for both the Kentucky and Wisconsin cows. "Unquestionably," says the bulletin, "there are occasional instances where cows will not progress well when machine milked and no doubt there are other cases in which the cows do better when the milk is drawn with the machine than when they are hand milked."

What effect did the machine have in economizing time? "The machine will not draw the milk from the cow much faster than a quick hand milker could," remark the investigators, "but each man may operate two or three units, and thereby milk that number of cows simultaneously. The rate of milking with the machine is maintained during the entire milking, while a man would decrease in his speed after having milked several cows."

After the machine had been in use at the station for a year, it was tested in comparison with hand milking to determine the bacterial count. In one test the machine drawn milk averaged 900-bacteria per cubic centimeter, while the hand drawn milk varied very widely from 1100 bacteria per c. c. to 5,750 bacteria per c. c. On the whole it was found that where the machine was given the best of care it would produce cleaner milk than hand milking under good average conditions.

## Curing Hay Easily and Well

JOHN R. PHILIP, GREY CO., ONT.

UNTIL the last few years it was generally supposed by we farmers that it was an utter impossibility to cure hay, especially clover, without putting it up in coils to sweat for a few days, when, under favorable conditions, an ideal product was the result. True, under such circumstances, we were sure of good results and followed this method with the majority of farmers, and believed it the only way of making first-class hay.

It has been stated that necessity is the mother of invention. Owing to a greater acreage, and the scarcity of labor, we, with a great many others, were forced to launch into methods somewhat different; they have worked out all right and proved satisfactory in every respect. Our method is as follows:

### Our Practice

As soon as the dew is off we start the mower and cut till noon. In the evening, under favorable weather conditions, this hay is ready to make, which is done with a 10-foot dump rake. Next morning the mower is again started. In the afternoon draw

## The Farm Wagon

By E. L. McCaskey

DURING the many years that we have been farming, we have owned and used a good many types of farm wagons, cheap and dear, low-wheeled and high-wheeled, second-hand and brand new from the factory. As a result of this somewhat extensive experience, we find that there is a place for all of these classes of wagons on the farm, except the cheap wagon. Cheap wagons are dear at any price. We have had cheap wagons on which it was as hard to draw 2,000 pounds as it was to draw 4,000 pounds on a good wagon over the same roads.

When low-wheeled wagons first came in vogue, we stocked up with them. The theory looked good. We have now come to the conclusion that the high-wheeled wagon is the best for general farm work. It is easier to haul, because the wheels not turning so quickly, there is less friction at the hub, small holes or ruts in the road do not "hold back" so hard on a large wheel as a small one, and most of the loading platforms in the country have been built to conform to the high-wheeled wagon. The low-wheeled wagon, however, has its place, especially when it comes to hauling fodder, particularly corn for ensilage.

### Bargains and "Lemons"

In buying second-hand, we have sometimes got a bargain and other times a "lemon." It is very easy to be deceived by a fresh coat of paint. Before bidding on a wagon at a farm sale, examine it carefully to see that the woodwork, particularly the wheels are in good condition. Even then it is pretty hard to see through a couple of coats of good wagon paint.

Just a word on care. Most of us do not grease the wheels as often as we should. The time taken to lift off a wheel and see whether greasing is needed on a little used wagon is time well invested. The time, too, that is spent in painting the wagon when other farm work is not pressing is profitably spent. Once the factory coat of paint is off, the wood will blister and crack, the water will get in, particularly around the hubs, and pretty soon the wagon is useless. A coat of paint now and then will double its life. Iron parts will rust if not kept covered with paint. Paint and shelter are the two big things in keeping the expensive farm wagon long enough to make it pay back interest and principal on its first cost.

in that which was cut yesterday; in the evening rake that which was cut in the morning as before. A loader is used to take it out of the windrows, which should be made small. Every load is thoroughly leveled and tramped as it is put in mow, and no trouble from now burning is experienced. The idea of raking as soon as the rake will gather has the advantage of moving the hay while in a tough state, and thus not breaking off the leaves (as when dry), which are the most valuable part. Leaves also aid in the drying process so long as they are not allowed to get brittle. They do this by drawing the moisture from the stems, which is then evaporated by the sun and air. Of course, if anything but good weather prevails some other method is required.

With alfalfa, it is generally necessary, owing to weather conditions, and also to the nature of the crop, to cure the first crop, which is usually ready to cut about June 20th, in coils for a few days. The second and third cuttings can usually be handled the same as red clover, as mentioned.

## A Hospital for Sick Horses

A. T. E., Colchester Co., N. S.

A HOSPITAL for sick horses would have been regarded as a freak establishment a few years ago like the homes for aged horses that have been established in many parts of America through the mistaken kindness of philanthropic rich ladies. The veterinary hospital, however, has a useful place to fill. Horses are too valuable to be allowed to die, if veterinary skill can save them, and in these hospitals the horses are continually under the eye of a skilled veterinarian. We have such a hospital in our county town, Truro, completed in November, 1914. Perhaps some Farm and Dairy readers would be interested in knowing just what a veterinary hospital is like. Here is a description of the one in our town:

The construction is almost entirely of concrete. On the ground floor is the stable, which will accommodate from 12 to 16 patients. This stable, heated by hot water, is entirely of concrete and steel. The feed boxes are of metal and very easily sterilized. The box stall fronts are topped by iron-grille work which allows the light to pass freely through. In the ceiling, over each stall, are iron rings to which slings may be attached, if required. The stable is absolutely fire-proof, there being no wood in it except the window sashes and doors. There is a splendid drainage system and the manure from the stable is kept in a covered concrete bin which is emptied once or twice weekly.

An easy run, constructed of concrete and covered with sand to prevent slipping, leads to the second floor which contains the office, laboratory, operating room, harness or carriage room. The operating room, 12 feet square, is well lighted and contains an Equine

and Canine Operating table, the former being the first modern table to appear in the Maritime Provinces. There is a third floor where forage and bedding for the horses are kept. The building is supplied with hot and cold water and has electric lights throughout.

The hospital has been well patronized since its opening, and there is every indication that the live stock owners of this vicinity greatly appreciate the fact that they have situated in their midst one of the most modern



Hospitals for Sick and Maimed Horses Are a Recent Development.

A sick horse in a veterinary hospital has the same advantage as a sick person in a hospital for human sufferers—both are constantly under the eye of an expert practitioner. The McLean Veterinary Hospital, here illustrated, located in Truro, N. S., is said to be the first hospital of its kind in the Maritime Provinces.

and best veterinary hospitals in America.

### Cowxunity Breeding in Practice

Benson Co., North Dakota, is setting the example for the improvement of its live stock in the best way, the cooperative way. The United Stock Breeders' Association of that county has already been instrumental in bringing 19 pure bred bulls into the county. The plan is this: Eight farmers living near together form a local club. Each one subscribes \$20, which is turned into the parent association, which in turn furnishes the local club with the kind of a bull it wants. One

of the members of the club keeps the bull and receives \$50 a year in payment. A service fee of \$1 is charged members and non-members pay \$3. This provides for running expenses. It is the aim of the association to have four local clubs in each township of the county. Having chosen the breed, all future sires furnished must be of the same breed.

The advantages of this system are manifold. Perhaps no one of the eight farmers in a local club could afford or would be willing to put up \$160 for a pure-bred sire. Each one of them, however, can easily and readily find \$20 for such a purpose. Thus each farmer has an opportunity to improve his herd by breeding. The exchange of sires, which takes place at the end of each two or three years, still further reduces the cost of service to the members, as the initial cost of \$160 may pay for the use of several good bulls. But the least of the advantages of the plan is that the farmers are working together; and when people get working together distrust and jealousy soon take wing. It will not be long before the cattle of Benson Co., N. Dakota, will be well graded and will have the appearance of pure-breds as well as their good qualities of production. Thousands of communities in both United States and Canada could well afford to take a leaf of the book of these Benson county pioneers.

Dairying is one of the money-making industries that should be found on every farm. A farmer who tries to farm without cows is throwing away time to a large extent. He needs milk for pigs, and manure for his land.—J. P. Fletcher, Fulton Co., N. Y.

Have you renewed? If not, do it now. It will make us both happy for a year.

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It Pays to Buy High-Grade Machinery. The Best is Always the Cheapest in the Long Run. A Farmer Does Not Want to be Continually Running Round to the Agents for Repairs.

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BRITISH BUILT  
*"Follows Nature"*

**SUCTION AND PRESSURE THE ONLY SAFE WAY**

The Lister Milker is built throughout in one of the largest oldest and best equipped Dairy Machinery Factories the British Empire. Nearly 2000 plants are in successful operation. The Lister Milker has never been beaten in competition.

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Gasoline Engine  
British Built

**Power on the Farm**  
MEANS  
**LESS LABOR, LESS WORRY**

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No Batteries. No Oil Holes. No Cheap Rabbit Bearings.

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MACHINERY

Our "B" making the farmer. A C—it will cut and into the highest silage into the mow, raise 6 inches and compare cutting surface, not emptying. Can be pneumatic delivery, the loading, several business. Best farm car.

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**TRADE MARK**  
**Ensilaged Climax B**  
**Ensilage and Straw Cutter**

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine. —it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries face. No loading, reversing cut, wheel always in position. Best fan case.

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is manufactured expressly for harness. That's why it prevents cracking and makes the leather soft and pliable. One rubbing with Eureka's makes an old set of harness look like new.

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Made in Canada

**Why Chase Pigs?**  
By "Herdsman"

ONE of the most fatiguing and exciting afternoons I ever spent on the farm was when the last farmer for whom I worked as a hired man moved his two months' old pigs from a paddock in the orchard to a fresh paddock on the other side of the barnyard. It took the boss and I just four hours to escort those seven pigs a distance as the crow flies of 100 yards. They did not go as the crow flies, however. We chased them all over that barnyard at least 800 times, with much noise and confusion. We talk about pigs being slow animals! Everyone of that bunch could run like a greyhound, and I'll guarantee that if we had had an official time-keeper around, both of us broke some Marathon records.

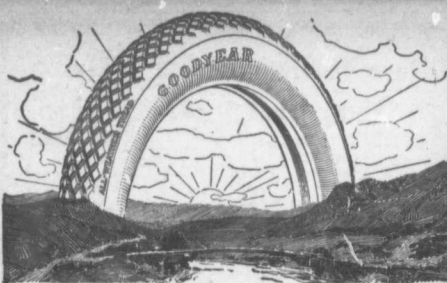
So much for the past. Next week we will make a bunch of hogs from one house to another. The transfer will be made in just five minutes. Three light gates are hinged together at two corners and hooked at a third. This portable hurdle will be drawn up and opened against the door of the first pen and the pigs run out into it. It will then be closed, carried across the yard, opened up against the door of the new house, and the pigs will be in their new quarters in half a minute. Such a portable hurdle will pay dividends on any farm where pigs must be transferred from time to time. Why chase pigs? Better hurdle and lead them.

**Use Mature Breeding Hogs**

FEW American swine breeders have made a better reputation for themselves than Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, who has recently incorporated the results of his experience of 40 years in book form. He says:

"I personally am a firm believer that for best results animals should not be bred too young. Many breeders and farmers make a great mistake in selecting the sows they wish to breed, from the spring gilts each year, also selecting from his own herd or some other, a young boar from a spring farrow, rather than carry over his older sows and keep a mature boar. It is a positive fact that it is much better to use only mature animals for breeding or those as nearly mature as possible. We all know that a sow from two to five years old bred to a boar about the same age, will produce stronger pigs with considerably more size and weight at birth, than will a young gilt, and yet many men purchase young bred gilts."

"I think the average litter is also larger in number from mature animals. Furthermore, it has been my observation that the farmer who each year selects young gilts and breeds to a young boar, and follows it up for a number of years, gradually reduces by this process the stamina and vitality of his herd, causing them to be in a condition to contract disease much easier than would older animals. For this reason I would advise, for best results, nothing be bred under one year old, which would bring the litter at about sixteen months of age, at which time the animals are well along toward maturity. After having started a sow to breeding as it is found that she is a good producer, a good mother, careful of her litter, and a good suckler, by all means keep that sow as long as she produces satisfactorily, and when you strike the best mating, or one that proves highly satisfactory, continue to breed her to the same boar, rather than take chances by changing."



**Daylight on Tires**

This reveals why Goodyear Made-in-Canada Tires have won top-place in four years.

Yet men expect much of the top-place tire. They look for a super-tire in it. Any seeming fault, due to mishap or misuse, becomes a defect in this glare.

But men have tested Goodyears and rival tires on opposite wheels. And tire for tire—in town or over country roads—Goodyears have averaged best. And so last year men bought in Canada as many Goodyear tires as there were cars.

**How to Judge**  
Who is wrong—the Goodyear user, or whose



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CURE, MADE IN U.S.A. PAT. U.S.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

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# More In Demand Than Ever

The sales of the Standard Cream Separator for the first five months of 1915 have shown an increase of fifty-five per cent. over the same period of any preceding year. This fact shows that farmers and dairymen are realizing the merits of the Standard more thoroughly than ever.

Government Dairy School records show that the



Made-in-Canada

skims down to one one-hundredth of one per cent. Most separators skim to about one-tenth of one per cent.; many not so good as that. This is a big difference in favor of the Standard.

The 1915 Model Standard, with interchangeable capacity self-gilling system, wide margin of strength, low supply can, enclosed gear-train, and other features, just about outclasses the field.

It is a noticeable fact that experienced users of cream separators are choosing the Standard in preference to other makes when buying a second machine. These men know what is required of a cream separator and their investigations show them that the Standard is the machine they want.

Go to our agent's in your locality and see the Standard. It will open your eyes. Booklet free on request.

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It's made right - from high grade material. In the construction of our PEERLESS FENCE, every fibre counts when wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal. Also eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of iron wire. Because it possesses a fine protective coating, it is the most durable fence ever made. It is made by the  
THE HAWELL-ROUSE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.  
Windsor, Mass. Hamilton, Ont.



### Cultivating the Young Orchard

By B. H. C. Blanchard, B.S.A.

Too much stress cannot be laid up on the importance of cultivating the young, growing orchard. In most young orchards intercropping is practiced. If the crop be a hoed crop or small fruits, the orchard trees probably get their share of cultivation, but if the intercrop be grain or hay such is not always the case.

Not many orchardists allow a crop of hay or grain to grow up close to the trees; a space of several feet is usually left clear on each side of the rows, but not a few neglect to cultivate this uncropped area. In our own orchard more than a year ago we were treated to an object-lesson of the value of cultivation.

This orchard was planted three years ago. Each tree received a dressing of farmyard manure at planting time. In the course of a dry season the loss was less than three per cent. Between the trees were turnips and mangels; adjoining was a field of grain seeded down. The orchard received cultivation during the summer, and in the fall we applied another dressing of manure.

The next year we intercropped with strawberries, potatoes and mangels and cultivated as before. The row next to the hay field was an exception. This row was cultivated on the side next to the root crop, but the hay was allowed to grow close up to the trees on the other side. As the season advanced it became evident that this particular row was not making the same growth that the others were. The leaves had less color and the trees as a lot had a less thrifty appearance.

Aside from cultivation all the trees

received the same treatment. During the summer they received an application of ammonium sulphate. To us the condition of these trees was ample proof that a growing orchard should not be expected to flourish when proper cultivation is lacking or when it is obliged to dispute with a crop of hay for its food supply.

Cultivation late in the season is not advisable, as the growth made may not mature early enough and injury result. But during the summer growing season cultivation is essential to place the plant food in the most available form and conserve soil moisture. It is false economy to give the young orchard anything but the very best attention.

### Recent Ottawa Bulletin

DIRECTOR J. H. Gristdale, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, expresses the hope in a letter to the Minister of Agriculture, that Bulletin No. 83, of the Division of Agriculture, just issued, will be of seasonable interest to the Canadian farmer. The contents certainly warrant expectation of fulfillment of the hope. The Bulletin is one of 88 pages, and has been prepared by Mr. W. T. Macoun, of Dominion Horticulturist, and the Superintendents of the branch Experimental Farms and Stations. It tells the story of results experimentally achieved in all parts of the country, and under varying conditions, in the cultivation of every species of vegetable, every variety of fruit and of many descriptions of trees and shrub flowers. Application should be at once made for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, whether it be forwarded free.

The Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, has just issued Bulletin No. 9, on the Army-worm, prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, who has charge of investigations on insects affecting field crops. In this publication of 94 pages a full description is given of the remarkable outbreak of this notorious caterpillar, which occurred in Eastern Canada in 1914. The recent outbreak was the most severe of any which occurred in Canada and the damage is estimated at \$900,000, five-sixths of which took place in the Province of Ontario. The value of the trenching method of control was amply demonstrated. No matter how big the advancing arm of worms were, it was shown that the crops could be saved from their ravages. In the bulletin the insect is described in all its stages, and methods of controlling are given.

"In order to produce high class, clean seed, farmers must be constantly on the alert to keep the weeds on their farms in check and to prevent the introduction and spread of new varieties." Thus commences Bulletin No. 88, recently published by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture under the title of "Weeds and Weed Seeds."

The bulletin proceeds to describe the nature and method of eradication of 114 varieties, of which 28 are classed "noxious" under the Order in Council of 1911 authorized by the Seed Control Act, passed in the same year. Each of the 28 and each of the remaining 86 are not only minutely described, but an exact illustration of weed and seed accompanies each description.

More  
Their names and ages:  
James Sharpe, age 5;  
Edmund Luffman, age 4;  
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### Swat the

By J. A. B.

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### The Feeding

By A.

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## BINDER TWINE PRICES FOR 1915

### EATON TWINE IS HIGH QUALITY, SMOOTH AND EVEN

**MANILLA AND SISAL** AVERAGING 550 FEET TO THE LB. PRICE, PER 100 LBS.  
**PURE MANILLA** AVERAGING 650 FEET TO THE LB. PRICE, PER 100 LBS.

**\$8.50** **\$9.30**  
**12.65** **12.95**

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More Boys for Farm and Dairy Homes.

Their names and ages are as follows: Standing, left to right—Andrew Moran, age 7; John Sharpe, age 8; John Moran, age 7; Wilfred Luffman, age 7; Leonard Palmer, age 8; Manley Neff, age 9; Harold Lloyd, age 6. Seated, left to right—Harold Luffman, age 5; Howard Brown, age 4; Mike Moran, age 3; James Sargent, age 2. We are sure that these bright, handsome boys will find a warm welcome in the homes of some of Our Folks. Those interested write direct to W. H. Wright, Inspector, Children's Aid Society, Belleville, Ont.

## POULTRY



### Swat the Rooster

By J. A. Helmreich

**DO YOU** know that fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature? It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put in an incubator before the germ starts to grow. The fact is that eggs begin to incubate just as soon as they are subjected to a temperature of 90, or above, whether this be behind the kitchen stove, on a hot country road en route to market, on the platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the counter-store waiting for the sale of twenty or thirty cases before sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the henhouse under broody hens, when they are not gathered at least once a day.

Why produce such a perishable article, when it is so easy to get around it just by "swatting the rooster"? An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. For instance eggs that were infertile were used placed in an incubator for twenty-one days. These same eggs were then used in baking some cakes, which were pronounced fine by the poultry association members who ate them.

### The Feeding of Ducks

By A. Carr

**THERE** are various methods of feeding ducks, but a very simple one here given has proved successful: For the first few days a very light mash of two small measures of bran to one heaped measure of pollard, mixed with milk and not quite dry as for chickens, should be fed. Keep a little by them for a day or so, but do not coax them to eat. Then feed regularly four times daily just what they can finish up. A little coarse sand should be mixed with the food until they are a week old, and then a liberal allowance always left near for them to help themselves. On the third day the mash should be composed of equal parts of bran and pollard, and, if conven-

ient, may have a further addition of stale bread soaked in milk added to it. During the second week a little minced meat should be added to the mash and increased in quantity very gradually, as well as chopped green stuff once a day. A little bone-meal is excellent, especially where space is limited and the runs are necessarily small.

Where the aim in view is the building up of first-class stock birds good feed is of the greatest importance, and for all young and growing stock fair-sized runs on clean ground are highly desirable.

The mash given above will be suitable for quite three weeks. After that it may be altered to either two parts pollard to one part bran, or equal parts of maize-meal, pollard, and bran, well mixed with cold water. With regard to water for ducklings, care should be taken to provide drinking-fountains of sufficient depth to allow of their getting their heads in but not their bodies, the more shallow ones used for chicks not being suitable. After some ten days a shallow tin dish with water an inch deep for them to play in is a great attraction and helps to strengthen their legs. A handful of coarse sand thrown into it will be found beneficial.

After the ducklings are a month



Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducks on a Vancouver Island Ranch.

These ducks are just 12 weeks old. If kept any longer, unless they are reserved as breeders, the profits possible from their rearing will steadily fall away. The most profitable marketing age for ducks varies from eight to 12 weeks.

old they should be fed three times a day with a good mash consisting of two parts of pollard, one part of maize or pea meal or barley-meal, and 10 per cent. blood-meal, mixed with cold water. The mash should always be fed in troughs, never on the ground. Chopped green food should be given twice a day, fed separately, and always have plenty of grit and clean water before them.

In contrast with other birds on the farm, ducks of all ages roost at night and should therefore have clean drinking-water and grit always available.

In districts where there are weasels great care should be taken of the ducklings until they are nearly three-parts grown, otherwise large numbers will be killed by these pests.

If possible, breeding ducks should have water to swim in, and this greatly strengthens the fertility of the eggs.

Ducks for market should be kept with only water to drink, and this only deep enough to get their heads well in, with grit at the bottom. They should be well fed from the start, and kept in well-sheltered pens of medium size. Not more than 36 should be in each pen, as young ducks, if suddenly frightened, are liable to stampede, and numbers will thus be crushed to death by the others. Do not allow dogs or strangers to go among them, while attendants should be cautious in their movements. Always talk to the little ones when attending to them. Ducklings are easily trained.

Young birds should be ready for the table in ten, and not later than 11 weeks.

### Coming Events

- CANADIAN National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 28th to Sept. 18th.
- Western Fair, London, Sept. 10-18.
- Interprovincial Fair, Brandon, Man., July 19 to 23.
- Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Alta., June 29 to July 4.
- Regina Exhibition, Regina, Sask., Jul. 26-31.
- Saskatoon Exhibition, Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 1-7.
- Edmonton Exhibition, Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 9-14.

### Items of Interest

**A** SHORT course in agriculture, prepared from the standpoint of the country clergyman, will be given at the Manitoba Agricultural College, commencing August 2nd. In addition to the lecture course which is being put on by the members of the staff of the College, there will be a conference for the discussion of the relationship between the country church and agriculture. Addresses will be delivered by social workers of national reputation. The programme is now in course of preparation. Special rates will be given by the railways.



### DON'T FEED BUTTER FAT TO THE HOGS

**THAT** is what you are doing if the bowl of your cream separator does not spin smoothly and swiftly. And it will not, unless you use an oil really suitable for the separator's finely adjusted bearings.

### Standard Hand Separator Oil

is made expressly for lubricating the delicate mechanism of cream separators. If you trust to ordinary farm oils you'll have trouble sooner or later; and if a better separator oil than Standard could be made—we would make it.

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Send for my booklet and learn why these stanchions are being installed in the stables of many of the best horsemen in the world.

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Write in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

### SILVER'S "Ohio" Silo Filler

**Patented Better Self-Feed Saves a Man**

**B**ESTEST silo-filler in the world. It silos centers since the self-feed tables was originated by the "Ohio" system. It silos with less feed than any other silo-filler, and with less feed than any other silo-filler. It silos with less feed than any other silo-filler, and with less feed than any other silo-filler. It silos with less feed than any other silo-filler, and with less feed than any other silo-filler.

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Price only 51-55 postpaid. Order through Book Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

### Rather Sudden

"O H, MY," she exclaimed impatiently, "we'll be sure to miss the first act. We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," he replied, rather tartly.

"Ours?" she cried joyfully. "Oh, George, this is so sudden!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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

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

### Reorganization of Farmers' Institutes

WHAT to do with the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, has been a much debated point for several years. When first organized the Institute was about the only educational agency in the field, and it did good work. Since then, agricultural journalism, Farmers' Clubs and district representatives have extended their influence into the territory formerly monopolized by the Institute and the latter has declined in relative importance and in actual value. This decline was officially admitted a couple of years ago at the central meeting in Toronto. Plans then discussed for reorganization have now taken concrete form and Superintendent Putnam has submitted a draft for reorganization.

The main feature of the reorganization suggested is the centralization and cooperation of all agricultural organizations in County Boards of Agriculture. Through the cooperation of Farmers' Clubs, Institutes and representative men from each township, town, village, and even the cities, it is hoped to create a more general interest in the holding of meetings, demonstrations and short courses in agriculture. The central board will be supported financially by grants from the Department of Agriculture and from the municipal or county councils.

### Work for a County Board

THERE is much to commend the reorganization of Institutes on the lines suggested by Superintendent Putnam. In the past there has been much overlapping of work by different educational agencies, and more work should be accomplished by concentration of the effort of all societies represented on the County Board. The inclusion of representatives from township and county councils on the Board should tend to bring these bodies more in sympathy with

educational endeavor and help to enlist their financial support.

In one phase of community work, a County Board, with its influence reaching the remotest district, should be able to do most efficient work—the promotion of community breeding of live stock and community production of farm crops of only one or two desirable varieties instead of a great assortment of varieties, desirable and undesirable, as at present. The advantages of community breeding of live stock require no re-statement here. In the past there has been no organization specially fitted to arouse interest in community breeding and if a county Board will fill this need it will indeed be a great boon to the Canadian live stock industry. Similarly, we know that Ontario potatoes sell at a discount as compared with Maritime potatoes, not so much on account of inferior quality as lack of uniformity in shipment. County Boards in districts particularly well suited, through soil and climatic conditions, to potato growing, could take this industry under its wing and encourage

### Why, Indeed?

I KNOW of no reason why the farmer who, through industry, thrift and enterprise improves land, establishing thereon a habitable home and adding personal property to it, should be taxed heavily, while the speculative absentee land holder alongside who adds no improvement, creates no value, and only absorbs and takes over the value that is added by the energy and enterprise of the community, should be taxed lightly. In fact, there is no equitable reason why the speculative holder should not pay as much on the same area of naturally similar land as the farmer alongside who improves his land and thereby benefits the entire community.—Frank M. Byrne, Governor of South Dakota.

the growing of one good variety of potatoes in quantities sufficient to give maximum marketing advantages. Such local organizations as egg circles, might find the county Board of material assistance in completing a county organization for the marketing of eggs. These are some of the duties that we would consider a county Board particularly well fitted to undertake.

### What the Institute Lacks

WITH all the advantages that county or township organizations will confer on the Institute and other educational agencies, they can never occupy the place of paramount importance they, once held, and if promoters of the new organization have such high aims, they are doomed to disappointment. The aim of the old Institute was to promote greater crop production. If we may judge from the prospectus of the new organization, it is being promoted to work for the same object. Herein lies its weakness. Greater production is no longer the main aim of the Ontario farmer. His interest is in more profitable production; and in profitable production markets play a great part.

Farmers are not blind to the fact that good crops are frequently accompanied by low prices, and poor crops by good prices, and that the one has often been about as profitable to them as the other. Quite logically, we believe, farmers have argued that, other things being equal, increased production by improved methods such as are taught by the Institute, would have the same effect on markets as increased production due to good weather. This may be only a partial truth but as a result of it marketing has assumed a place of first importance. Marketing, in fact, bulks ever larger in the eyes of

progressive farmers than improved agricultural methods. It is plain that Institutes, as agricultural agencies, can never hope to again assume a place of equal importance with that held in the early days when improved methods were the only theme of both educationalists and farmers.

### The Independent Farmers' Club

THE Farmers' Clubs, organized by farmers themselves and free from all obligations to the Provincial Department through the receipt of government grants, promises to do for agriculture what the Institute in either its old or its reorganized form, cannot do—combine both the productive and the commercial ends of the farming business. Independent Farmers' Clubs lack nothing as educational institutions. At the same time, they are free to conduct cooperative buying and selling, and scores of clubs have done so with great financial advantage to their members. The business of farming is thus made more profitable, otherwise indifferent farmers become enthusiastic club supporters and a real cooperative community spirit is engendered.

In another way, too, the independent Farmers' Club, such as those associated with the United Farmers of Ontario, are fulfilling a long-felt want. The farming industry has been affected as are all other industries, by legislative enactments. Taxation methods, for instance, are the themes nowadays, but they are practically barred from discussion in an organization receiving direct financial aid from the government. Yet these questions must be discussed and solved before farming can be made comparatively profitable with other industries, and while the Institute stands aside from both commercial and economic discussion, it cannot hope to regain the place it once held. Farming is a broader industry to-day than it was twenty years ago, and an organization that caters to all sides of present day agriculture must be broad in proportion.

### Something to Consider

(Farm, Stock and Home)

WHAT does \$75 a month salary in the city mean? It looks attractive to many a country boy. What can it do for him

If he is frugal, and his wife the old-fashioned sort, he can pay his rent, live in a cheap quarter of town, wear clothes until they are threadbare, pinch out enough to pay sick benefit dues and a small life insurance premium, go once in a while to a moving picture show, or take the family on Sunday out into the woods. There must not be too many children—two or three at most, and as they grow up peddling newspapers or work in the factories is the big opportunity he holds before them. Unless the salary can be increased there is little chance of laying aside anything for old age, and the opportunity for the rising generation is poorer than it was for the parents.

If boys and girls wishing to leave the farm for city-life would realize that the main business of life is founding a home and rearing a family, and that it can't be done according to the standards they have been taught on the salary which untrained workers can command, they would be fewer mistakes made in that direction. City life demands special ability in some one line. The ranks of the unskilled workers are always full. The advice to stay on the farm is trite. But unless a boy or girl has unusual ability, strength of character, determination, it is the best counsel that can be given.

A good money-making slogan nowadays is "Cultivate, cultivate, and then cultivate."

## Success

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The Dairying was the first, and proved, so was son was not a bred cows wher did the next be pure-bred str heifer calves fr

# Successful Dairy Farming on Muck Land

(Continued from page 4)

it is altogether open up the front, but in cold weather alternate sashes of glass and cotton are swung down from the top, giving a mowless glass and cotton front house. "When you build," remarked Mrs. Twiss, "you might as well build up-to-date."

One of the features of this farm is the fine fruit and vegetable garden. Such tree fruits as cherries, plums and pears, and all kinds of bush fruits and vegetables thrive, thus demonstrating further the productivity of well managed muck soil.

### The Robinson Farm

Before leaving the Courtland district, I spent an hour or two with Mr. John F. Robinson, who owns 160 acres of rich adjoining Mr. Twiss. Here again I found the great principles of good dairy management being applied to a muck farm, and with marked results. In fact, Mr. Robinson can tell a story of success that reads almost like a romance, and is well calculated to stir the enthusiasm of all young men who have their own way to go in this world and desire to make it on the land. Mr. Robinson will, I trust, forgive me for telling a part of his story as it was told to me by one of his neighbors.

John F. Robinson was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He was early given to understand that everything that John F. Robinson accumulated of this world's goods would have to earn for himself. He started out as a hired man on a farm—the same station from which so many Canada's successful farmers have started. He was energetic, ambitious, and respected. His employer's daughter looked with favor on the young man, and in a short while they were married. First the young couple rented a farm on shares, and for three years Mr. Robinson made good and has his speciality, and accumulated some capital. Then they bought 160 acres of Dr. McKay's muck "failure."

### Conditions 14 Years Ago

It was a difficult proposition that faced the young couple when they moved to their new farm just 14 years ago this spring. There was a fairly good house on the place, but the one barn was almost falling down. A portion of the land had been cleared, but had again neglected, and the willows had again covered it. There was not a forkful of hay growing on the place and no pasture worth while. Its chief recommendation was that it was cheap. Also its new owner had had experience with muck soil and had his plans well laid before he started to work.

The new proprietor right from the first set out to build up his soil and improve his herd. Improvements could be made only as the farm produced the wherewithal to make them; hence the land, as the primary source of revenue, received first consideration. Land was cleared, ditches were straightened or removed entirely in order that fields might be squared, fences were erected and a drainage system completed. Altogether more money was spent in improving the land than had originally been paid for it. These improvements were not all effected at once, but a little now and a little again as finances and time permitted. All of the farm is now clear and laid out in big, square, well fenced fields, all of equal size. In fact, the Robinson farm is one of the models of the locality, so far as layout is concerned.

### The Dairy Herd

Dairying was the mainstay from the first, and as the fields were improved, so was the herd. Mr. Robinson was not able to purchase pure-bred cows when he started, but he did the next best thing, he bought a pure-bred sire and started to raise heifer calves from his best milkers.

At the time of my visit there were 21 cows milking. "There should be 30," remarked Mr. Robinson, "but it is hard to get help." The year previous 15 cows and five heifers had been milked and 25% of the milk required for the house and for the feeding of young stock, milk to the value of \$2,060.30 was hauled to the condenser at Tillsonburg. Some pure-bred females have recently been purchased and the foundations laid for a pure-bred dairy herd.

The big barn illustrated in this issue of Farm and Dairy is a model of its kind. The basement stable is equipped with cement floors, overhead litter carriers, a watering system with individual water basins in front of each cow, chain ties, and built into one side is a room for a four-horse-power gasoline engine, which runs the cream separator, the chopping mill, pumps water, and cuts feed. This is one of the best barns that I have visited this spring in which adequate provision has been made for the conservation of the fertilizing elements of barnyard manure. At one end of the barn an open manure pit has been constructed of concrete, and in this the manure is dumped directly from the litter carrier. Thus none of the fertilizing ingredients are allowed to leech away or soak into the soil.

### Twenty Acres of Corn Grown

Twenty acres of corn are grown each year, the acreage affording more than sufficient ensilage of the White Cap Yellow Dent variety to fill the two silos, 13x22 and 12x32 feet respectively. After the main crop is in, four acres of sweet corn are planted. This is ready for feeding early in the fall. "Last year," said Mr. Robinson, "it was very dry in this district. We fed this sweet corn and sustained a good milk yield without neighboring herds were drying off rapidly."

"We believe," said Mr. Robinson, in speaking of his feeding methods, "that the more you can get into a cow the more you will get out of her. We plan to feed our cows the year round on both ensilage and meal. We don't plan to buy hay, however. If we sell oats we buy mill stuffs with the money realized. We calculate to put everything back on the land in some form or other. Soil fertility must come first. We could make a mile of money off this place in the next two or three years if we wanted to sacrifice fertility, but in the long run it would be poor policy."

The Robinsons have recently made the last great improvement demanded by the plan which they had laid out for their farm 14 years previously. They have this year remodelled the house, making it attractive, bright and most comfortable and convenient within. They have come very near to realizing their ideals in just 14 years, and that on a muck farm where all predecessors had failed. Mr. Robinson, like his neighbor Mr. Twiss, is not afraid of muck land. Both have found that good dairy cows and a good tractor will do the work of a muck profitable. There is something disparaging about that word "even" to which Mr. Robinson would object. "All the good land on my farm is muck," he declared to me as I was leaving. "I have some sandy land and I wish that it, too, was muck."

Stock in a darkened or screened stable during the day is not troubled by flies and the writer has made a habit of turning his cow into the pasture at night during the hot weather and keeping her housed during the day. Stable windows should be darkened by hanging burlap or other material over them and where possible all stable doors and windows screened.



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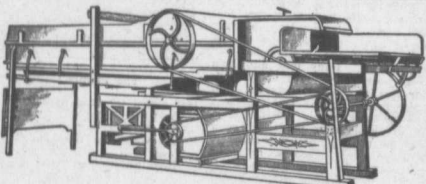
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# The Upward Look

## "Work"

WE workers belong to a noble army of men and women that enlisted many ages ago, and are being and will be faithful, persistent, courageous as long as life and time last.

Moses was leading his flock through the desert to the mountain, a task of danger and hardship, when the call of his mission came to him. The most stirring scenes in Jeremiah's life were connected with the building of the walls of Jerusalem. David's psalms would never have had their beauty and strength, if it had not been for the long, lonely years of watching and peril, spent on the mountains and in the valleys with his flock.

Our Saviour was a faithful apprentice in a humble village carpenter's shop, and knew all of the monotony of drudgery and joy of daily work.

Peter would never have been the "fisher of men" that he was but for the lessons of patience and resourcefulness learned in his fishing boat, on the waters of the Lake of Galilee.

The rugged, heroic Paul must have spent mind busy with thoughts and aims and aspirations, as hands were busy with his tent-making.

Kingley has said: "Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day, which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and not to do your best, will breed in you a hundred virtues, which the idle never know."—I. H. N.

## Storing the Winter Clothing

"Just Funny," Peterboro Co., Ont.

STORING the winter clothes for summer is a task that we should not neglect. We often set the articles aside for the time being, procrastinating ourselves. We will probably have an opportunity moment. In the rush of other work, however, they are finally hurriedly placed in boxes or trunks, and when cooler weather comes again, these boxes or trunks are turned topsy-turvy behind the door to locate the particular article for which we are searching. I like to set aside a half day for the putting away of winter clothing. A smarmy day with a nice breeze is ideal, as I like to hang the garments in the sun for several hours before packing. I find it a good plan too to see that all articles are mended before putting away. I marked so that one can tell at a glance just to which member of the family the article belongs. Large articles, such as winter coats, I brush well and sew up in newspapers. Some people put them in cotton sacks and seal a few moth balls, but I do not like the odor of the moth balls and prefer the newspapers, making it a point to see that they are tightly sealed.

Time and time again I have experienced the difficulty of not knowing what to do with some of the cold-weather clothing. Some garments have become shrunken, or else the children have outgrown them, although they are still perfectly good.

Others cannot be used the following year, as they will be out of date. At home has been amply to pack such articles away, thinking that at some future date I would look them over and try to put them to some use. At other times I have been tempted to let my eyes, blind to my conscience, lead me to burn in the fire where they will be out of the way entirely. Neither of these plans, however, display good common-sense. I have at

last discovered a way out of the difficulty.

Every year as I go through the wardrobe I pick out what I consider of no further use in the home, pack it in a box and send off to some charity organization. We who live in the country waste a good deal of clothing because we do not realize the good use to which such cast-off garments might be put in the nearby city or town where there are so many people in straitened circumstances. I hope that in the future, some of my sisters who have heretofore been in a quardary as to how to dispose of discarded clothing will try out my suggestion. I consider it a worthy cause.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### Two More Members Initiated

ALL the opinions that have been expressed in this circle on the subject of the hired man's room, have not been ignored by the hired men themselves. A couple of weeks ago we heard the views of "A Satisfied Hired Man," and this week we have another letter from a hired man with several years' experience. Surely all these expressions of opinion will carry some weight for this a worthy subject.

"Ant Flossie," another new member, is interested in the social side of rural life and takes up the problem from a somewhat different angle to preceding letters on this subject.

### The Art of Hospitality

I T has been my desire to become a member of the Home Club for some time, and I have at last gathered up sufficient courage to beg admission. If there is a little corner left in the family circle, I should be glad to occupy it.

I have been pleased to notice that the subject of rural recreation has found a large place for discussion in these columns, and I too firmly believe that it is one of the greatest problems in connection with country life to-day. Here is a thought which has occurred to me on this subject: Are we in these days of rapid advancement losing out in true hospitality? In this busy whirl of the things which concern ourselves only, are we becoming selfish and inhospitable?

True hospitality, to my mind, is shown when a person makes a decided effort in order that others may enjoy themselves. It seems to me that "Tirza Ann" showed a splendid example of this true spirit when she told in her recent letter about making ice cream on Saturday evenings and inviting her best friends to come to her social hour. I can imagine, too, that along with that ice cream would be some delicious home-made cake or other goodies which would represent a considerable amount of time and labor in preparation on the part of "Tirza Ann."

"Tirza Ann" also speaks of the importance of having a rendezvous where the young people may gather. I sometimes think that we parents have a tendency to shift the responsibility of the social enjoyment of the young people on to the shoulders of others. Should we not feel our responsibility in this connection, and instead of our young folks having the greatest fun at home for their pleasure, endeavor to make our own home a place where the son or daughter feels free to invite their young friends on frequent occasions. There is nothing of which I am more sure than that the young people quite so much as a rollicking, good time at the home of one of their friends.

The young people of to-day are the

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### HOW TO SOLVE THE PICTURES

The artist who drew the above cartoons wrote out the names of all the towns and cities in the province and from his list chose the names he illustrated above. Your best move is to follow him and first of all write down all the names of towns and cities in Ontario that you can think of.

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1st Prize	5.00 Cash	2nd Prize	3.00 "	3rd Prize	2.00 "	4th	1.50 "	5th	1.00 "	6th	.75 "	7th	.50 "	8th	.30 "	9th	.20 "

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Address your reply to the Manager, The Geographical Contest, CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., No. 103 Continental Bldg., TORONTO, ONT.

# THE PEOPLE ARE THE BEST JUDGES

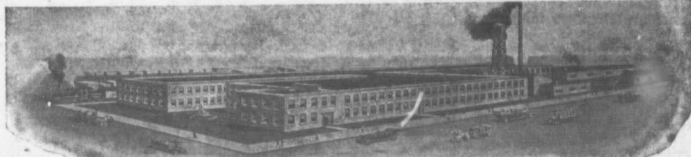
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**IF you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in**

## Original Redpath Packages

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.  
10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.  
"Canada's favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL 123

home builders of to-morrow, and let their receive training along these pitiable lines, will not their homes readily in the art of hospitality,—and surely is an art. A little extra trouble and work will perhaps be necessary in order to open our homes occasionally to our young friends. But there are many reasons which go to prove that there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of making things as pleasant as possible for the young people. Admittedly we do not forget that frequent association with young people, tends to break the steady grind for the elders.—"Aunt Flossie."

### Suggestion

Farm and Dairy  
and include the names of  
the person and the name  
Address all orders to



### Where the Trouble Lies

THE letters that have appeared in the Home Club recently by "Perplexed Sister" and "A Satisfied Husband" have interested me very much. I am a hired man myself, having been in this country seven years. Being on the farm all that time, I know something of a hired man's life. I am truly sorry for the results of "Perplexed Sister's" experiment and believe if I had been in her husband's place I would have put the men in the barn or on the road. If more farmers' wives were to follow "Perplexed Sister's" lead, while a few might have the same unsatisfactory results, the most of them would get men who would appreciate the extra comfort and would repay in many little ways the time and trouble spent.

The rooms I have generally had contained a bed, a broken down chest and sometimes a narrow strip of carpet, with the stable lantern as a light. The larger number of hired man's rooms are like this; not just at night. That is no way to treat a man. A farmer uses his animals better than that.

I quite agree with "A Satisfied Hired Man" about not going to the room after the work is done, and think "Perplexed Sister" made a little mistake there. The majority of hired men are fairly intelligent, and will do their best to get their fields in the daytime, it is only at night that they would like a little rest and pay at night. Besides if the farmer discusses the farm work with him, he will in most cases take a greater interest in his work. It is only circumstances anyway which compel them to hire out, and there are numbers of farmers who would be in the same boat if they had to depend entirely on their own efforts.

I think "The Country Philosopher" is on the wrong track when he lays the blame on the government for attracting the farmers' sons and daughters to the city. He is entirely wrong when he says that the cities can offer attractive salaries to them, with all the unemployed there and in the cities, the big industries can choose who they like and pay what they like, and I know for a fact that cannot save nearly as much money for the city as in the country. No, the trouble is right at home on the farm. The sons and daughters have to wait from daylight to dark in one continuous grind, with no wages, no pleasant social evenings, to relieve the monotony and make life more pleasant. It is any wonder they flock to the city where they can have these things? That is what is wrong with farm life. Interest the boys and girls and make life worth living for them, even if it do have to lessen the bank account. They will then stay on the farm, and if more would follow "Perplexed Sister's" lead there would soon be a larger number of better and more contented hired men "just like the one in grandfather's time."—"A Satisfied Other Contented Hired Man."



ART woman's styles impractical, we believe the present season, particularly, being so early, make us give dresses and feel all at once, however, so many have revived that it is being a gown which has two or three years. Middy blouses are both for this season, and previous. They are used for young ladies as well as for those who are mothers of children too, they being easy of construction and attractive in appearance. The latest middy style is the "Tommy Atkins" constructed from Eton, either linen or jean, and have been popularly fastened down the front.

1915-Girl's Dress: The which has been so popular for some time is a design which seems to be new. This style of dress will be noticed by many, may be constructed in any way. Five sizes: S, M, L, XL, and 5XL.

1915-Lady's Home: Dress: The farms women are unable to make money as cotton crop is so low, they are unable for making their children's dresses and until here abouts would have been made of better material, and there are many favored materials: 34 to 44 inches broad. 1915-Girl's Dress: In the design is the feature of the yoke and long shoulder

# Suggestions for the Summer Wardrobe

*Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the pattern makers. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state the names of pattern designers, the size of all patterns in Our Folks, not each of them. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., 127*



LAST season's styles were much more impractical, we believe than those of the present season. The skirt styles especially, being so narrow, we can only make our last summer's dresses and feel at all up-to-date. This season, however, so many old styles are being revived that it is often possible to wear a gown which has been laid aside two or three years, quite up-to-date. Hippy blouses are being received with such favor this season, both for children and for young ladies as outing blouses, being so loose and comfortable looking. For children too, they are most suitable, being easy of construction, easily laundered and attractive in appearance. One of the latest middy styles of which we have heard is the "Tommy Atkins" model. This is constructed from Belgian knit material, either linen or jean would be satisfactory, have pleated pockets and belt and is fastened down the front with pearl buttons.

**1279-Girl's Dress:** The long-waisted effect which has been so popular for children's dresses for some time is still retained and this design which seems to suit almost all children. This style is very simple, and will be noticed by the three views are well constructed in more than one way. Five sizes: 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

**1292-Lady's Home Dress:** More and more farm women are seeing the practicability of making more use of such materials as cotton crepe cloth or seersucker for making their own and the children's dresses and underclothing. The style here shown would make a very attractive home dress if designed from such material, and there are any amount of very diverse materials this season. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

**1291-Girl's Dress:** In this style too, the long waist is the feature of the costume, as yoke and long shoulder effect is quite

**THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY**  
**WITH A NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove**  
 You don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared on the table in no time.  
 A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and department stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS  
**PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES**  
 "NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited  
 BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAEMAS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS  
 Over 20 years a breeder, Stock and Eggs for Sale.  
 Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hammononton, N.J.

BOOKS at lowest prices you can get through the Farm and Dairy, including all the latest books on agricultural subjects. Write for our Book Catalogue.



## In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use



**PANSHINE**

It's a pure, white, clean powder—doesn't scratch—can't harm the hands—odorless.

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.





Corner

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the average, however, butter is composed of 83 per cent fat and as a method of rough calculation, one-sixth is added to pounds fat to determine pounds butter. Working on this basis we find that each gallon of the light churned, yielded 1.76 lbs. of fat in the gallon. Approximately again, cream weighs 10 lbs. to the measured gallon and the fat test therefore was 17.5 per cent. Working on this basis we get the following:

Fat Test.	Lbs. Fat.	Lbs. Butter
15%	1.5	1.76
20	2	2.33
25	2.5	2.91
30	3	3.5
35	3.5	4.08

(2) Most careful investigations have failed to show that the fat content of milk can be in any way improved by the feeding of much fat in the ration. Occasionally, slight variations have been caused by changes in feed, but the fat content has been decreased rather as frequently as it has been increased. It is now a well proven fact that the breed or strain of the cow determines the percentage of fat in her milk.

There are exceptions to this rule. Some feeders have found that by having a cow exceptionally fat and then suddenly dropping her feed below a maintenance ration, that the fat abstracted from the body to keep up the fat content of the milk will even over-

on-the-fat casein basis, the third column what they would receive if paid for straight fat, the fourth column on the fat plus two basis and the last column on the basis of calculated casein. Had the patrons been paid on a pooling basis, all would have received 18.5 cts. a cwt. for their milk.

"I am willing to adopt any one of these methods as a basis of dividing the proceeds at cheese factories," said Mr. Geo. H. Barr in discussing the results. "We could all talk along the same line. In these results one got 10.6 cts. more for his milk than he had any right to. Another man got 14 cts. less than his due. Can anyone say that this is right? And yet dairy instructors are allowing it to go on by their refusal to compromise on small differences of opinion."

Three Months Going to Water

The following account is taken from an Oklahoma paper: "How many unnecessary steps do you take each day in your routine of work? Just listen to this story of an Oklahoma farmer who lost more



The Reaper as It Appeared in 1831.

balance the old fat content and result in richer milk. Other feeders are equally certain that by feeding excess of protein, a fat cow may be induced to turn body fat into butter fat, but this is more doubtful. For early commercial work, however, the fat content of milk cannot be materially affected.

Experimenting with Tests

ONE of the big factors militating against the adoption of pay-by-test at cheese factories has been the hickering of dairy experts as to the relative merits of this method of apportioning the proceeds. Patrons, not unnaturally, have concluded that if dairy authorities cannot agree on some one test as being the right test, they will do better to leave the test time altogether. Just how much most dairy authorities have had for disagreement as to the relative merits of various tests has been made plain by experimental work connected at the Finch Dairy Station. The results are here given in tabulated form:

Cheese		Butter	
% at 150° Fat	Casein	% at 150° Fat	Casein
31	25.9	35.6	28.7
31	25.4	36.7	29.9
31	25.4	36.3	29.4

The first column after the per cent of fat in milk, gives the value of the cheese actually made from the various lots of milk. The second column, the amount that the patrons would receive at 100 lbs. of milk if they were paid

than three months in leading horses to water and then do a little figuring on your own part.

In Hughes county, Oklahoma, a farmer watered his horses from a spring 200 yards from his barn. Every time his work horses got a drink the farmer and his horses walked 400 yards out of their way. One day the county agricultural agent, T. A. Milstead, visited the farm and noticed that the farmer was taking many unnecessary steps. The agent suggested that a well be dug near the barn.

The agent believed that water could be struck at 23 feet. The farmer doubted this but said he was willing to dig 50 feet if he could be assured of finding a plentiful water supply. Finally he proceeded to the digging of a well, and to the surprise alike of the farmer and the county agent a bountiful supply of water was struck at only eight feet.

Then the agent and the farmer got to figuring how much time was saved by the well. The farmer figured that he spent 30 minutes on each trip to the spring and back. During the time he had lived on the farm he had spent 91 days of 10 hours a day leading horses to water. The time of the horses was also lost; so the farmer figured that his eight foot well was worth the biggest investment on his place."

How many Ontario farmers could effect an equal saving by putting in a pipe line and tank or by digging a well?

Farmers of Good Financial Standing Wanted to take our Agency for

Sydney Basic Slag

In Districts where we are Not Already Represented

The finest crops of Fall Wheat presently growing were fertilized with Sydney Basic Slag. If you have used Fertilizers send us your name and we will get our representative to call and tell you about our goods. Sydney Basic Slag is more economical in cost than anything you have hitherto used, and will give you better results. It is the ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat in Ontario and if necessary we will pay your expenses to the nearest farm where we can demonstrate what our goods have done.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING!"

Write us at once and our representative will arrange matters promptly and thus give you plenty of time to place a carload of Sydney Basic Slag among your neighbors.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Limited SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Deering New Ideal The Binder for Your Fields



A Deering New Ideal binder will give you the best possible results at harvest time. However lodged or filled with green undergrowth your crops are, the Deering binder harvests all the grain.

The Deering binder elevator, open at the rear, delivers the grain properly to the binding attachment. Because the elevator projects ahead of the knife it delivers grain to the binder deck straight. A third discharge arm keeps the bound sheaves free from unbound grain.

The T-shaped cutter bar is almost level with the bottoms of the platform and allows the machine to be lifted close to the ground to pick up down and tangled grain without pushing trash in front of the knife. Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. The Deering knoter needs no recommendation.

The Deering local agent will show why Deering New Ideal binders and binder twine are always satisfactory. See the agent, or, write to the nearest branch house for a catalogue.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



MISCELLANEOUS

LEADING DAIRY SHORTHORN HERD IN CANADA

Dual purpose cows weighing from 12 to 1,500 lbs. and giving up to 3,000 lbs. milk per year. R.O.P. Tests are made specially with cows of the best blood...

NEWCASTLE HERD OF DAIRY SHORTHORNS
3 choice dual purpose Shorthorn Bulls for sale, from 18 to 30 months old.

TAMWORTHS GUERNEY BULLS
A few choice young animals for sale. Buff Orington legs for hatching.

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES
Borns and Sows of breeding age. A choice lot of Young Pigs, just ready to wean.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES
The Leading R. O. P. Herd
Large Cows, Large Testes, Large Records.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production.

WOODLAWN STOCK FARM
The place to come to for fine Ayrshire Cows and Bulls. We offer three yearling bulls fit for service, heifers, bull calves and some cows from three to six years old.

HOLSTEIN FARM
Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, of pure blood.

HOLSTEIN VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEIN
We have a dozen for four to six months old, and one up to 18 lbs. in milk.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE
Breeds of High Class Holsteins, offer for sale some Choice Young Stock of both sex.

AVONDALE FARM BULLS
Our sale nearly closed us out of young bulls. We have one grand individual from 75.5 lb. cow, 437-oid, nearly two years.

FOR SALE
Holstein Herd Birds, Plus Inka Sylvia, No. 1875, Born June 5th, 1912.

Lyndale Holsteins
Will contribute to Brood-fair of District Holstein Breeders' Convention, August 1st, 1915.

READY FOR SERVICE
REGIS VEEMAN CLOTHED, Born September 10, 1914, Sirs, King Fayne Regis Clothide, King Regis, sire of King Hengerveld Aage Fayne.

To the Holstein Breeders of Ontario
The Tarvisock Breeders' Syndicate offer for service their great Transmitting Bred Bull, King Lyons Colantha, whose 14 nearest dams average 53.10 lbs. butter and get a bull and cow from sire and dam.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

ONTARIO, June 14.—The Montreal Trade Bulletin is issued by the business situation as follows:
There is a healthier feeling in wholesale circles concerning the outlook for trade is not up to that of a year ago.

Of course there is a few exceptions, the business of a wholesale grocery firm last month being \$65,000 over that of the corresponding month of last year.

Imports are coming in from very good and better and shoe manufacturing concerns; and on the whole, conditions are bright and their tendency to unsettle trade, the business situation is in as good a position as could be expected.

A review of the week's markets shows what still decidedly on the decline, coarse grains tend to lower levels, mill feeds weaker, dairy produce easy and other products fairly firm.

WHEAT
There has been a net drop on this market of 15c in the past week. Several factors account for the decline. High prices resulted in increased acreage and the new crop must now be taken into consideration.

So far little foreign interest has been shown in the 1915 crop. Indian wheat, too, is now going forward by the millions of bushels, and there is still much wheat stored in Russia that can be released on the European market.

COARSE GRAINS
There has been a well-earned rise in prices of coarse grains, the same factors operating here as in the case of wheat.

MILL FEEDS
Here too the tendency is downwards. Barley having declined \$25 to \$28, shorts, \$2 to \$3; middlings, \$23 to \$24; feed flour, \$15.50.

HAY AND STRAW
Prospects continue promising for a good hay crop and recent rains will help considerably.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Storage stock of eggs have been pretty well sold, although 200 and 300 boxes of eggs coming along are still going into storage.

POTATOES AND BEANS
The ruling quotation on potatoes remains at 40c.

DAIRY PRODUCE
Receipts of butter into Montreal for the week ending June 3, 1915, were 14,000 packages against 14,684 for the corresponding week of the previous year.

CHIEFS AND BUTTER MARKETS
St. Paschal, June 7.—100 boxes of cheese were sold to Montreal, 200 boxes of cheese were sold to Montreal, 200 boxes of cheese were sold to Montreal.

Woolstock, June 3.—400 boxes of cheese were sold to Montreal, 200 boxes of cheese were sold to Montreal, 200 boxes of cheese were sold to Montreal.

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OUR FARM

Correspondence
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Agriculture, 1895

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

SUMMARY of the crop and live stock condition issued by the Department of Agriculture, is as follows: There is a considerable surplus of hay in the province...

QUEBEC

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

LENNOXVILLE, June 6.—The hay crop is looking particularly well for this season, but beginning to show the need for more rain...

COMPTON, QUE.

COMPTON, June 7.—We are having fine and warm weather and everything is coming on well...

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

HIMCOE, June 6.—We never had a finer prospect for crops...

MANITOULIN DIST., ONT.

BAREE ISLAND, June 9.—Warm weather is bringing on crops very well along here...

HALIBURTON DIST., ONT.

KIMBLE, June 6.—May was very cold and dry during the last of the month...

SASKATCHEWAN

QUAPPELLE CO., SASK.

PORT QUAPPELLE, June 5.—Skins writing we had 28 productions...

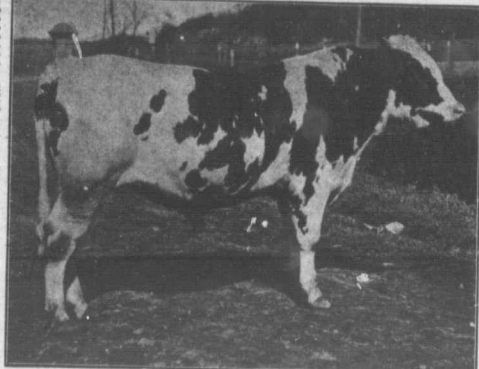
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B.C.

CHILLIWACK, June 4.—The wheat harvest has been cut in here for over a week...

CONSIDER THIS

The codfish lays a million eggs. While the helpful hen lays one...



The Highest Priced Holstein Sire Ever Sold at Public Auction in Canada. Avondale Pontiac Echo has the above distinction...

SIRES FOR SERVICE

GOOD Holstein sires of an age suitable for service have been somewhat in demand by our breeders in the past few weeks...

The other young sire Mr. Holby is offering the Rega Veeman Clothide—just nine months old...

OFFICERS OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

At the annual meeting held on Tuesday, June 2nd, a report of the year's work appearing in last week's issue...

President, D. D. Altken, Flint, Mich.; Vice-President, Dr. Henry Baird Field, Chicago...

The appropriations for the present year amount to \$20,000 including Secretary's office...

MAY ECHO SYLVIA

ONE of the world's greatest cows is May Echo Sylvia, world's champion milk producer...

WHAT GOOD STOCK DOES MR. P. J. SALLEY earned the gratitude of the Holstein breeders of his province when he bought the splendid Mr. A. C. Hardy's sale...



A New Premium

We have lately secured a number of Pure Bred Ayrshire Calves

specially selected for us by MR. J. L. STANSELL, the well-known Ayrshire Breeder of Elgin County, who guarantees:

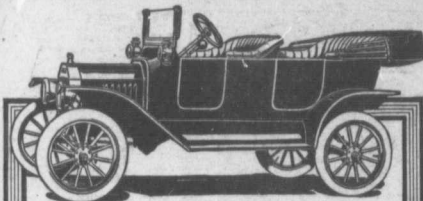
- FIRST—that they will be good, strong boned, type calves. SECOND—that they will be well marked with clearly defined colors. THIRD—that they will be from good sires and of good dams having good udders and teats.

In short they will be A CREDIT TO THE BREED AND ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION

We are offering one of these calves for 25 New Subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY at \$1.00 each.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO

Please send me information and supplies as I want to earn a Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull Calf. Name Address



"MADE IN CANADA"

## Ford Touring Car Price \$590

The best that money can buy—is the labor that goes into the Canadian Ford. Our workmen are the highest paid motor car mechanics in the British Empire. This means dollars saved in after expense to the man who drives a Ford "Made in Canada." Because the Ford car is built right.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at any Branch Manager—or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ontario, for catalogue F.



# ACORN IRON

If you are a careful buyer, you will go slow about choosing the iron for your buildings. Ask your neighbors about Acorn Iron. We know they will give you a good report.

How do we know?

We apply the same rigid acid test to our galvanizing that the British Government uses when it buys for public buildings. That test tells us in advance that Acorn Iron will make friends for us and build up our business.

We will give you this book FREE, a new book filled to the covers with information about building with metal. Don't start your plans without it. Write for a copy.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company,  
Limited,

Preston,  
Ont.

The  
Metal  
Shingle  
& Siding  
Co., Limited,  
Preston.  
Send Book.

Your  
Building  
Questions  
Answered



## Dollars And Durability

THERE is no greater economy on the farm than the construction of buildings that will last. Especially is this true in the case of the silo. Its contents are more valuable, and its walls are subject to more strain, than any other structure. Build a silo that's stormproof, decayproof, fireproof and verminproof. Erect a



### Natco Everlasting Silo

"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

It preserves ensilage perfectly in all parts. Never needs painting or adjusting. Its hollow vertical cylinders are impervious to air, moisture and frost. Reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar. Write for a list of dealers nearest to your location and for Catalogue & National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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

The steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10:30 p.m.

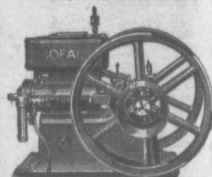
### STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

leaves Toronto 12:45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

Particulars from J. Skinner, C.P.A., 343 George St., Peterboro, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

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