

Eighth Annual Special Exhibition Magazine Number

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Stor-  
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DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 26, 1915



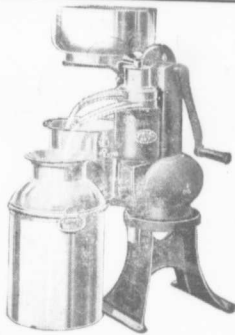
AT NOON-DAY.

—Photo on Farm of Jno. Tiffin, Huron Co., Ont.

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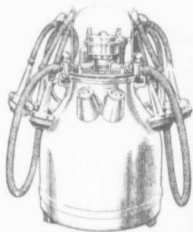
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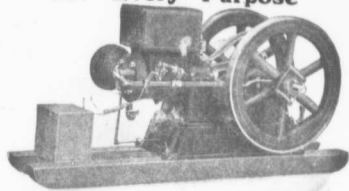
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Vol. XXXIV

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This Herd of Ten

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., AUGUST 26, 1915

No. 34

## Successful Dairy Farming on Forty-eight Acres

From this Acreage Geo. B. Ryan Derives a Labor Income of \$1,300 a Year.

"CHERRY" made Geo. B. Ryan famous. "Cherry" was a grade Holstein cow. On her dam's side she had no particular breeding; just an old red cow, a good milker, but not exceptionally so. On her sire's side, however, Cherry boasted a lineage of pure-bred Holsteins that traces back through producing families right to the dyked marshes of Holland. "Cherry" took after her sire. She was black and white like him, and when Mr. Ryan took her to the dairy test at Guelph in December, 1912, she proved that the similarity was more than skin deep; she won the sweepstakes as best cow of the entire test, any age or breed. She proved her inheritance of producing ability of a high order. "Cherry" was sold at a right good price to go to a big dairy near Ottawa, but Mr. Ryan still had some good ones left at home. Last fall in the same test, his grade cow won first in her class with an even greater score than had given "Cherry" the sweepstakes. Such continued success in public tests gave me a desire to see the farm from which all of these good grades came and, receiving a hearty invitation from Mr. Ryan, one rainy day this spring found me at his farm in Norfolk Co., Ont.

"A little farm, well tilled," suitably describes the Ryan estate. There are just 48 acres in the farm. The soil varies from a light sand to the very best of loam and with some fairly heavy clay. It is not naturally of the best. That the soil is worked to its capacity and the herd of cows a good one, is proven by the fact that last year, after paying all expenses and deducting six per cent on an estimated investment of \$8,000, Mr. Ryan had a labor income of \$1,300. The gross receipts from his 48-acre farm were \$2,706.

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

This large income, for it is large when compared with the average farmer's labor income of only \$300 to \$400, was not made by scrimping and

conveniences, such as running water, a complete bathroom, furnace heating and a gasoline lighting system. To top it all, the Ryans drive a Studebaker automobile, and their pleasure trips frequently take them many miles from home to beauty spots and pleasure resorts of that part of Ontario. There are plenty of 200-acre farmers who cannot afford the luxuries and conveniences enjoyed by Mr. Ryan and his family.

### A Start Without Capital

The best feature of Mr. Ryan's farm is that it and all its improvements were won by intelligent dairy farming. The proprietor had no capital with which to start. His father had cut him off with a few dollars. In the 17 years that he has been farming, however, he has attained greater success than falls to many in the course of a lifetime. In addition he has made for himself a nationwide reputation as a dairyman. It was to delve into the causes of Mr. Ryan's unusual, if modest, success and to present the results of my findings to Farm and Dairy readers, that I went to Courtland.

Mr. Ryan made his first start as an independent farmer on a small place a few miles from his present farm. He worked it a few seasons, sold some timber off of it and then sold the farm for a little more than he had paid for it. It was from the timber sold and the increment in the value of his farm that Mr. Ryan derived the capital which gave him his start in life. It was when he was on his first farm that the 48 acres he now owns was offered for sale. A son-in-law of the previous owner had been trying to make a living on the place for three years and was unable to make ends meet. The farm was mortgaged and the interest was not paid. Mr. Ryan bought it

The Income of a Small Farm	
Balance sheet of Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont.	
<b>INCOME.</b>	
Milk cheques .....	\$1500
Hogs .....	300
Fruit .....	100
Poultry .....	100
Veal calves .....	45
Oats for seed .....	150
Stock sold .....	450
Sundries .....	40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2705</b>
<b>EXPENSES.</b>	
Feed .....	\$ 400
Labor .....	40
Silo and threshing .....	25
Seed purchased .....	25
Taxes .....	26
Insurance .....	6
Odd items .....	100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 622</b>
Interest on investment, \$8,000 at 6 .....	480
Depreciation .....	300
<b>Total expenses .....</b>	<b>\$1402</b>
<b>Labor income .....</b>	<b>1303</b>
How is this for an income from a dairy farm of 48 acres?	

saving and denying himself and his family all the pleasure and most of the comforts of life. The farm is one of the best improved between Tilsonburg and Courtland. The home has all modern



This Herd of Ten Grade Holstein Cows Averaged \$150 a Year Each at the Condensery. They Explain a Large Income from a Few Acres.—Property of Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont.

under the hammer for just \$1,600. The price paid is the best evidence of the character of the property that he got; especially when we know that the general consensus of opinion in the neighborhood was that he had paid all that the farm was worth. For this \$1,600 he got the main part of the horse as it now is, only in sad disrepair, and lacking all of the conveniences with which it is now equipped, an old frame kitchen almost falling down, and an apology for a barn in a field across the road. "That barn was so cold," said Mr. Ryan, "that when I would go out on a winter's morning to feed the horses, I would find them shivering."

#### A Run-down Farm

The land itself was in a better condition than the buildings. It is still told in the neighborhood that a previous owner had been in the habit of sowing peas year after year and selling just enough each fall to buy seed peas for the following spring. The first year Mr. Ryan was able to

keep one team and four cows. To feed these, he had to buy feed and he brought some from the other farm, which he still owned. The clay land at the back of the farm was white from lack of humus, and on plowing, rolled up as stiff as a board. Of the 13 acres of sandy land on the opposite side of the road from the main farm, only two and one-half acres were really clear. Another field was so springy that it was useful only for goose pasture, and on still another part of the farm the frogs called in the spring. These two latter fields have since been tile drained and they are now the most productive land on the Ryan farm.

The farm to-day supports a team of horses, 10 cows and some young stock. All of the rough feed necessary for this stock is grown on the farm. The improvement has been brought about by clover, tile drains and barnyard manure. From the first year that Mr. Ryan had the place, he started to get his land under a systematic rota-

tion of crops. The rotation now followed is corn, followed by oats seeded down to clover, clover hay one year, pasture one year and then plow for corn again. The hoe crop consists of eight acres of corn, which fills two silos 10 x 30 feet and two acres of roots, potatoes and so forth. All of the feed grown on the farm, with the exception of the oats, is fed on the farm and the fertility returned to the soil. The land is now full of humus and the clay fields that once turned up white and stiff are now rich and black. O. A. C. No. 73 oats are grown, but Mr. Ryan finds it more profitable to sell these for seed at \$1.50 a bushel and buy feed with the proceeds than to feed the oats on the farm.

#### Intelligent and Careful Marketing

The marketing end on the modern farm is of almost equal importance with the producing end, and Mr. Ryan utilizes every source of income to the utmost. For instance, there was an old or-

(Continued on page 10)

## Suggestions for Filling the Silo

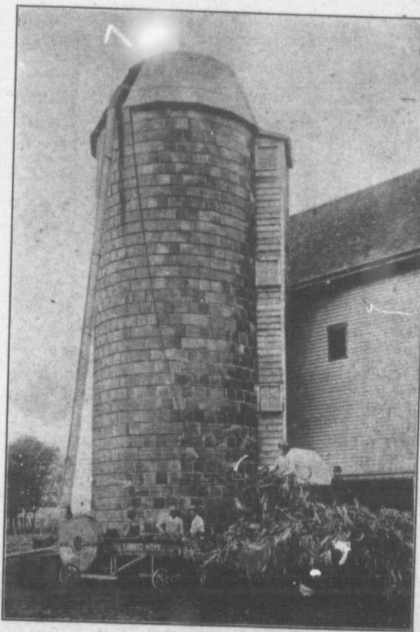
### A Few Pages from My Own Experience—By E. L. McCaskey.

**T**HEORETICALLY, the best way to fill a silo is by slow degrees, a little to-day, a little to-morrow, until the silo is filled to its utmost capacity. Under such a system the silage settles thoroughly, packs well and excludes all air. I know that this method will give a sweeter and more valuable food than the rush method. I have fed from a silo filled with a small capacity chain elevator cutting box, and it was the best silage I ever took out of a silo. One man in that silo could thoroughly mix the grain, leaves, stalks and light stuff, tramp it down thoroughly and then not work too hard.

Practically, this leisurely system of silo filling is an impossibility. Silos have multiplied since then, and it is only by cooperation among neighbors, the use of high power blowers and a whirlwind rush, that we get our silos filled at all. We have cause to be thankful if we can get sufficient help from our neighbors at one time to rush the corn into the silo. One man of my acquaintance gave up the silo and went back to feeding corn stalks, because he said that it took him "all the fall returning labor." It is for this same reason that I would prefer to hire all the help for filling my silo if it were possible. But it is only occasionally that men can be hired in sufficient numbers, and never have I seen the occasion when sufficient teams could be gotten or to the job. The best solution that I have been able to devise for the help problem in silo filling is the cooperative circle among neighbors. We have found in our community that seven good sized silos is enough for one circle to handle nicely and still get the corn cut when it is at the proper stage for going into the silo. We own our own silo filling machinery cooperatively and thus we are not at the mercy of the traction machine operator.

#### When to Cut Corn

One of the weightiest arguments in favor of the filling circle and cooperative ownership of the silo filling machinery is that we are able to cut our corn at the proper stage. There is a tendency where silo filling machinery is scarce, to start cutting the corn too green. From Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," a book that I have mentioned many times in Farm and Dairy, I learn that in experiments at the New York Station it



Silo Filling Is One of the Rush Jobs of the Year.

was found that between Aug. 21st, when the corn was in the milk, until Sept. 7th, when it glazed, a trifle over two weeks, the dry matter in corn increased 55 per cent, the albuminoids 50 per cent, the carbohydrates 65 per cent and the fat 13 per cent. By cutting corn two weeks earlier that it might be cut, if these figures were correct, we are losing almost half of its feeding value. That theory and practice agree in this instance, we well know. A good many years ago when working for another farmer, I was getting excellent results from feeding ensilage. The silage in the lower part of the silo had been

cut a couple of weeks earlier than the silage that I had first been feeding. No sooner did we come to the green silage than the cows began to drop away in their milk. The stuff was sour, watery and apparently of little food value. Now I would far rather risk having my corn frosted than cut it on the green side.

It is very important to plan in advance and have the correct number of men and teams available for the silo filling. An incident in our neighborhood will illustrate the importance of good planning. A neighbor who grows 20 acres of corn annually, four years ago had the corn in the field right next the barn. Four teams kept the blower going continuously and all hands busy. The next year the corn field was several hundred yards further away. He engaged two extra teams, but we had not been filling half a day before it was evident that it would take eight teams to keep things moving smoothly. A good part of the time the engine, blower, the man who was feeding the blower and two men in the silo, were standing idle waiting for teams to come up with a load. Our neighbor must have lost \$10 or \$15 that day, for dollars go swiftly when there are a dozen or more men and a \$10-a-day equipment not working at maximum capacity. The next day he had the eight teams and everything went nicely.

#### The Importance of Good Mixing

In the annual silo filling operation, it is very important that the ensilage be well mixed. If the ensilage is delivered directly from the hood at the top of the silo, it will be impossible for one man or even two men to keep it properly mixed and tramped. In fact, with a modern

high-power blower, delivering a ton of ensilage every five minutes, it is about all one man can do to keep himself from being buried alive. If the work is inefficiently done and the leaves allowed to settle into one corner and the hard corn pile into the centre, there will be many mouldy chunks when it comes to emptying the silo, and the feed will be uneven and undesirable. A distributor made of a canvas tube, which can be rolled up as the silo fills, is more than a convenience; it is a necessity. With the aid of a distributor,

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## The D

**S**OME time ago of the writer to Dairy, a series of national conditions trials of Ontario. The investigation work, an opinion time, grew into a that the only real of the problem of the consolidated co a view to gaining sonal knowledge of these schools in have been tested, the schools of the planted. After con Bureau of Education certain sections of were chosen. Wi was recommended ample of what is large scale, under form of administration, especially favorable to didical schools in tional reputation, favorable as exist culties of administ

Readers of Farm in knowing something these places, and a way of bringing t any system to the what it has done e a pleasure to "report" and giv sions gained from however, it may, to a brief history line of present con

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The second type ship High Schools tated by a whole able area and gen ing of agriculture interest to rural co high school courses are sometimes tran frequently they pro

The third type school, where the suitable size, have place there has been

# The Development of the Consolidated School Idea

The Experience of Forty Years in the United States—By Richard Lees, M. A.

SOME time ago it was the privilege of the writer to furnish for Farm and Dairy, a series of articles on educational conditions in the country districts of Ontario. While engaged in the investigation required by that work, an opinion, entertained for some time, grew into a settled conviction, that the only really efficient solution of the problem of rural education is the consolidated country school. With a view to gaining accurate and personal knowledge of the working of these schools in places where they have been tested, a visit to some of the schools of the United States was planned. After consultation with the Bureau of Education at Washington, certain sections of Indiana and Illinois were chosen. Winchester Co., Ind., was recommended as being an example of what is being done on a large scale, under a school law and form of administration that are especially favorable to consolidation, and some individual schools in Illinois, that have made national reputation, under conditions quite as unfavorable as exist here, so far at least as difficulties of administration go.

Readers of Farm and Dairy may be interested in knowing something of what is being done in these places, and as the surest and most efficient way of bringing the benefits and advantages of any system to the notice of the public is to relate what it has done and is doing, it will therefore be a pleasure to comply with a request for a "report" and give some account of the impressions gained from the trip. Before doing so, however, it may be well to devote some time to a brief history of the movement and an outline of present conditions.

## Types of Consolidated Schools

There are in the United States at present, three fairly distinct types of what are known as consolidated schools. In many of the states, there are laws which compel the closing of the district schools if the attendance falls below a certain fixed number. This number varies in different states, being, for example, 12 in Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, 10 in Louisiana and nine in Maine. In these cases provision is made for the education of the children in adjoining schools to which they are conveyed, either in "school wagons," or by the parents, at public expense. In some cases a grant of so much per day per pupil, is made to parents to meet the cost of transportation. In this way there has grown up a very large number of schools, with one or two teachers, that are consolidated in the sense of having pupils from more than one district, in attendance. The only advantages they possess over the ordinary district schools are a saving in cost in most cases and the assurance of a sufficiently large number of pupils to secure emulative interest and keep alive a school spirit.

The second type is what is known as "Township High Schools." These are schools, maintained by a whole township or other considerable area and generally equipped for the teaching of agriculture and other subjects of special interest to rural communities, besides the regular high school courses. To these schools the pupils are sometimes transported at public expense, but frequently they provide their own conveyances.

The third type is that of the real consolidated school, where the district schools of an area of suitable size, have been abandoned and in their place there has been established a central school



The Average Rural School is Poorly Equipped to Supply the Educational Needs of Children Today.

to which the children are conveyed. These schools usually contain both public school and high school departments, and are conducted with a view specially to the requirements of rural communities. The buildings are usually modern in design, sanitary, well appointed and thoroughly equipped. Some of the buildings visited will be described in detail at a later stage.

## Historical

The first consolidated school in America of the last type described above, was established at Montague, Mass., in 1875, and has now been in existence for 40 years. This school was formed by the union of three districts, two of which gave up their schools and have transportation at public expense. This school has never been large, serving a district of about 20 square miles, and having an enrolment that never exceeded 175. In 1912-13 there were 85 children transported in five wagons. The drivers were paid \$1.70 a day and furnished both horses and wagons. They are under contract, have authority over the children and enforce proper conduct, and must make their trips on schedule time. This school has had a career of unbroken success. It has provided for the children an education greatly superior to what they could otherwise have got, and the claim is made for it that it has saved the territory it serves at least \$900 a year.

The second school of this type was established

at Concord, Mass., in 1879. It serves an area of 25 square miles in which there were formerly five village and seven rural schools. It was some ten years after the establishment of the central school before all the districts came in, but the superior educational advantages at last prevailed. Extracts from a recent report in regard to this school say:

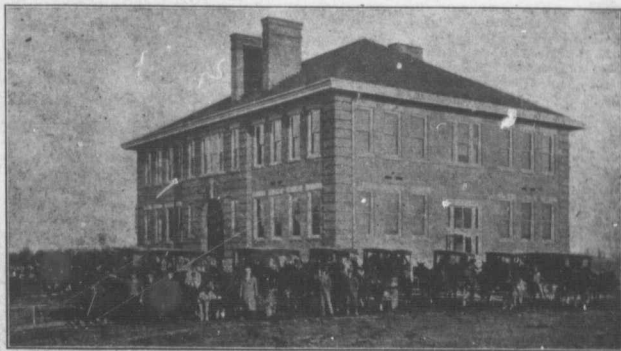
"The apprehensions of owners of real estate that depreciation of values would result if the schools were closed have proven groundless. The children are conveyed in comfortable vehicles fitted up for their accommodation. They are in charge of trusty drivers en route, and at noon they are under the special care of one of the teachers, who has an extra compensation for this service. When it is practicable, a farmer living near the extreme end of the district is employed to convey the children. Often the

farmer's wife drives—an arrangement that meets the entire approval of the school committee, and is perhaps the most satisfactory one possible. As a rule the committee do not approve of entrusting the duty to the hired man. The attendance of children conveyed is several per cent better than that of the village children, and is far higher than it was in the old district schools."

From these beginnings progress in Massachusetts has been steady and rapid. In round figures, there was paid for transportation in 1889, \$22,000, in 1896, \$77,000 and in 1913, \$394,000. In the whole state there are now less than 900 one-room schools, only about one in every 20 of the teachers being employed in that class of school.

Next to Massachusetts, the greatest progress has been made in Ohio and Indiana, where the movement though more recent is gaining ground very rapidly. Both these states, like Massachusetts, had the township unit of administration, which lends itself much more readily to consolidation than does the district unit. Last year Ohio abandoned the township and adopted a county unit as being still more convenient and permitting an easier union between portions of adjacent townships when that proved to be the best and more economical arrangement. There

(Concluded on page 17)



The Consolidated School at Mayslick, Kentucky. A Modern Method of Bringing Modern Educational Facilities Within Reach of Rural Children.



Members of a Profitable Jersey Herd in the Bedford District of Quebec—That of Ruiter Bros.

## Live Items About Live Stock

### The Heifer's Milk Yield

L. Hamar Parr, Hastings Co., Ont.

THE milk yield from a heifer with her first calf cannot be expected to be very large. It is generally considered that a heifer should give half as much milk as an average mature cow. No cow is very profitable if she does not give 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. a year, and a heifer that does not record 3,600 to 4,000 lbs. of milk should not be considered a suitable individual to keep in the herd. There are instances, of course, where a heifer with her first calf has not recorded but has developed into a profitable cow. These cases can be attributed to some unnatural cause or other. It is therefore advisable to not always condemn a heifer after her first calf unless sufficient reasons exist for doing so.

### Good Bull Control

MATURE bulls are never to be trusted. The proprietors of Allison Stock Farm, Dundas Co., Ont., are taking no risks with their animals. During our last visit to that farm, we inspected Sir Lyons Segis, their great herd sire, weighing 2,140 lbs., in his roomy box stall.

Sir Lyons Segis can move freely around his roomy stall, but he is still under the full control of his attendant. In the ceiling right over the centre of his stall is a pulley. There is another pulley over the partition near the stall door. A strong rope is run through both of these and then attached to the ring in the bull's nose. The other end of the rope is weighted. When the attendant wishes to go into the stall, the rope is right at hand to pull Sir Lyons up to attention. Mr. Percy A. Allison informed us that this device had proved entirely satisfactory.—F. E. E.

### Homes for Old Horses

HOMES for wornout horses are becoming quite a fashionable philanthropy. To my certain knowledge there are a score of such institutions in America. Rich women are usually responsible for their establishment. While I admire the kindness of heart that has prompted their efforts on behalf of broken down old Dobbins, I question their wisdom.

I remember an old driving mare we had at home. She had been with us for years, and we never intended to part with her. The owner of the house were determined that "Jenny" should be kept till her dying day. She got old, rheumatic, a burden to herself and of no use to us. Then we saw our mistake. We scraped out a big grave in the back pasture, led the old mare into it and mercifully chloroformed her.

I know of no better way of getting rid of the horse that has served the farmer well. I always hate to see an old farm horse sold to junk dealers or Jewish peddlars. They plan to feed the least possible to keep life in their horses, work them the hardest, and if they die in harness in a short time, there isn't much money lost. Old Dobbin is deserving of a merciful death at least. But keeping the wornout horse around even in a specially prepared institution, is not merciful.—J. A.

### Raising Heifer Calves

Chas. F. Whitley, Dairy Branch, Ottawa.

THE records of two herds of dairy cows owned by two neighbors furnish a striking example of the utility of dairy records to the man who really wants to build up a good herd. The first man has been cow testing for four years, and has selected his cows carefully, studying their various preferences and capacities, each one as an individual. He raises heifers from his best cows; four two-year-olds gave last year an average of 7,144 pounds of milk, while his herd of ten gave an average of 8,669 pounds of milk and 269 pounds of fat.

The neighbor considers it simpler to buy just what cows he can. He does not raise any calves. Last year his nine cows, all upwards of six years

old, except two heifers, gave an average of only 4,940 pounds of milk. This is only about one-half as much milk per cow as in the first herd. The best cow gave only 6,355 pounds, less than the average of the four best heifers in the first herd. He has nothing on which to start building up a good dairy herd, unless it be his judgment in "nicking a winner," which judgment, by the way, does not appear to be of A1 quality. The owner of the first herd has the advantage of four years of dairy records, practically indispensable to the real dairy farmer, besides mature judgment in handling cows to better advantage. Cow testing pays.

### The Matter with the Calf

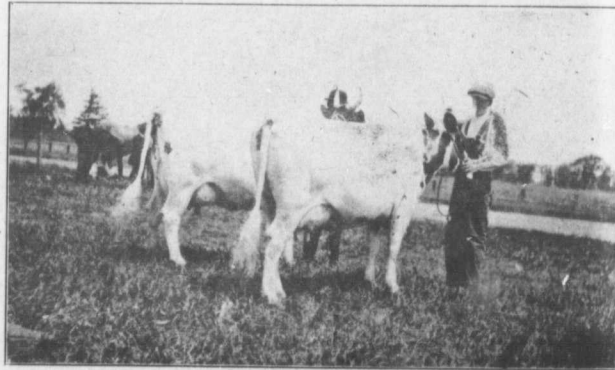
Cecil Jarvison, Sherbrooke Co., Que.

WE all know it,—the skim milk calf; the big belly supported on slim stilts of legs that look too small for the job, the harsh coat and the general droopy, runty appearance. This calf is the inevitable result of too much skim milk; he is a representative of hundreds in creamery districts such as this where people do not think they can afford to feed whole milk.

But skim milk calves do not need to answer to the above description. We raise good calves on skim milk and do it every year, but not on skim milk alone. We start the youngsters off with their mother's milk, and this they get during the first two weeks. In that time we teach them to eat a little grain. We let it soak in the milk and settle in the bottom of the pail. When they have finished up the milk the calves will start to lick at the grain. We increase the grain supply as the supply of whole milk is cut off and skim milk supplemented. As quickly as possible the calves are taught to eat good clover hay. The grain fed is mainly ground oats, at first with the hulls sifted out.

Where there isn't even skim milk, we would advise that whole milk be fed for a month at least. The whole milk might be followed by oil meal and oatmeal fed in the form of a gruel. Gardiner's calf meal we know is an excellent substitute for milk. The main thing is to give the calves all the nutrients they require in sufficient quantity. This no one can afford to neglect or the dairy herd will steadily go down hill, each generation being a little poorer than the one before it.

It seems to me that the man who tills the land and makes it useful has a better right to it than he who has merely inherited it.—James Russell Lowell.



Two Great Ayrshires, Lochfergus Cherry and Hobsland Pansy, owned by Hector Gordon, Chateaugay Co., Que.

# The

ROBERT JOHN name, first son of Ontario farm in parents belonged of pioneers who ness and raised to lead in doing the Such people found names good enough The Roberts, the and the Jameses being knighted for vices. They managed the banks, roads and built the People who search umns for new-farm stow on their off-sons into the world.

In arranging this went into this work played considerable tario was a good 1859 was a happy time the boy born reached his major pioneering had a scythe and the grain discarded, and becoming a seditious be the youngest s advantage. In the eldest son gets while the younger tion of going into emigrating to Albe ranch. In Onta are each sent a year or two and the devices or are gi dollars and sent stude, while the generally comes of the old folks are e falls heir to the implements complete

### His Story

In 1880, Robert in possession of a acres of land fully neighbor's prettiest not long delayed, marriage was cele young couple start that was to be the over thirty years, dory, the finest h making new acqu The idea of such a smile to the face modern bride wos mobile habit and aloupe sandaes, but the needs of the y source of income f And so the long was an uneventful calamities and relie years of low price penses were met or a year of high the purchase of a improvement on the banded articles of

\*This article appeared in the O. A. G. Number of the O. A. G. used by Mr. Colquhoun.

# The Story of Robert John. Is His Case Typical?

He Paid \$12,000 for the Privilege of Being His Own Boss for Thirty Years.

ROBERT JOHN, to omit his family name, first saw the light on an Ontario farm in the late fifties. His parents belonged to that sturdy class of pioneers who cleared the wilderness and raised the sons who now lead in doing the country's business. Such people found the old-fashioned names good enough for their boys. The Roberts, the Williams, the Johns, and the Jameses are the men who are being knighted for distinguished services. They man the governments, direct the banks, manage the railroads and build the department stores. People who search the society columns for new-fangled names to bestow on their offspring don't bring sons into the world who will govern it.

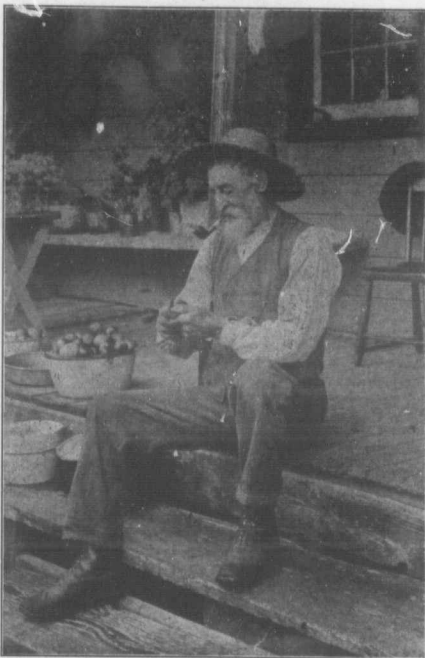
In arranging the details of his advent into this world, Robert John displayed considerable foresight. The Ontario was a good selection. The year 1869 was a happy choice, for by the time the boy born in that year had reached his majority, the drudgery of pioneering had been finished, the scythe and the grain-cradle were being discarded, and farming was fast becoming a sedentary occupation. To be the youngest son was a decided advantage. In the Old Country the eldest son gets the family property, while the younger ones have the option of going into the army or of emigrating to Alberta and working on a ranch. In Ontario the elder sons are each sent to the collegiate for a year or two and then left to their own devices or are given a few hundred dollars and sent out west to homestead, while the youngest one, who generally comes of age about the time the old folks are ready for the grave, falls heir to the old farm, stock and implements complete.

## His Start in Life

In 1890, Robert John found himself in possession of a vote, a hundred acres of land fully stocked, and the heart of his neighbor's prettiest daughter. The wedding was not long delayed. With much rural pomp the marriage was celebrated, and the same day the young couple started housekeeping on the spot that was to be the scene of their joint labors for over thirty years. The next day the bride's dowry, the finest heifer in her father's herd, was making new acquaintances in the pasture field. The idea of such a marriage-portion may bring a smile to the face of the sophisticated, ultra-modern bride whose dowry consists of the automobile habit and an insatiable craving for cantaloupe sundaes, but it was altogether suited to the needs of the young couple and furnished a source of income for several years.

And so the long life-journey was begun. It was an uneventful journey, marred by no great calamities and relieved by no great successes. It was a life of low prices or poor crops current expenses were met with difficulty. A good crop or a year of high prices left something over for the purchase of a new buggy or some little improvement on the buildings. By a lucky hit five hundred bushels of wheat were harvested the

R. D. COLQUETTE, B.S.A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY



Robert John—The Paradox.

He lost money every year he farmed but ended up with twice as much capital as he started with. He is delinquent debtor and amiable creditor rolled into one. If he is broke because he owes himself money you will have to show him. A reading of the article adjoining will explain the paradox.

year that Leiter cornered the Chicago market and sent the price of that commodity up to a dollar, and with the money realized a stone wall was built under the barn, and the cattle found themselves in new and commodious quarters. The log house, built by the old pioneer, was becoming too small for the family that was now rapidly growing up, but the return of good times in the late nineties permitted the erection of a huge, ten-roomed structure, too big by half when a few years later that family was scattered over half a continent. The old rail fences were replaced by up-to-date woven wire. A small orchard had been planted and was supplying fruit, in season, for the table. Robert John was a farmer of average prosperity, one of the thrifty kind that men have in mind when they speak about the backbone of the country; one of those dependable men who serve on public school boards and township councils; who discharges various obscure, but important functions, but who are never, by any chance, elected by their fellow-farmers to represent them in the legislature.

## Robert John Retires

In the spring of 1914, Robert John decided to quit farming. His daughters were earning a meagre living by pounding typewriters in stuffy

city offices. Once or twice a year they would come back to the old home, frolic about for a few days like deer set free from captivity and then—go back to the stuffy city offices. His elder sons were rising in business and professional life in western cities; his youngest, born some years later than the others, was too young to be of much assistance. Robert John had been dabbling in the local implement trade, and he decided that by this and the interest on the money he could realize on his farm and equipment he could live the rest of his life without working so hard. An offer of \$6,000 for the farm was accepted. A sale of stock and implements realized another \$2,000. His total capital, therefore, amounted to \$8,000. He had started farming on inherited capital. On the evening of that day, so many years before, on which he had taken his bride to his own home they had sat together at the kitchen table and made an inventory of the worldly goods with which he had promised to endow her. They amounted to \$4,000. Four thousand dollars! What a tremendous sum it had appeared in their eyes. During the thirty-four years that had elapsed since then, he had made a living, raised a family and doubled his capital. He had been fairly prosperous.

Had he? Let us apply to his affairs some of the most elementary rules of business and see.

To be a successful business proposition a farm should produce enough to cover depreciation, to meet expenses, to provide a living for the family working it and to pay interest on the capital invested. It should also give a profit, but we are willing to neglect that in the case under consideration.

In the first place Robert John had done more than meet the charge of depreciation. He had improved his farm. The four thousand dollars that represented the difference between that first inventory and the amount realized when he sold out was due entirely to improvements on the buildings, fences and general farm equipment. He had met expenses, stores and blacksmith bills had been paid, implement accounts settled and wages paid. He and his family had also made a living. It was no better a living than that of the average farm laborer of the neighborhood. They had done the same kind of work, toiled as hard, dressed the same, eaten the same kind of food, and taken as few holidays as the hired man and his family. In fact the wife of the hired man, who lived in the village and whose husband came home on Saturday and went back to work on Monday morning, had an easier time than that the woman who got his meals for him during the week. Robert John, by means of his farm and with the help of his family, had met the first three charges against a farm as a successful business undertaking and had \$4,000 to the good.

But what about interest on capital? He had started, as we have seen, with a capital of \$4,000. That amount at five per cent compound interest, at

(Concluded on page 27)

\*This article appeared formerly in the Christmas Number of the O.A.C. Review, to which it was contributed by Mr. Colquette.

## Just About Winter Wheat

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

**A**BOUT 285 varieties of winter wheat throughout Ontario become sprouted before it could be harvested. Information regarding the value of sprouted wheat for seed purposes is important. In each of two years when winter wheat was sown in five fields, germination tests of the grain were made. The following results show the average percentages of germination from each selection: Skin over broken, 76; sprouts one-quarter inch long, 30; and sprouts one inch long, 18. Not only were the sprouted seeds low in germination but the plants were produced very uneven in size.

### A Cure for Hog Cholera

**E**XTENSIVE experiments have been conducted at the Essex County Seed Farm to determine the effectiveness of the simultaneous or double serum treatment for preventing the ravages of hog cholera. A



Is it Right? Pasturing the New Clover

year ago the hogs on this farm were all destroyed, because of an outbreak of cholera. Other herds in the district were exterminated for the same cause. At the Corn Show last winter the farmers of South West Ontario protested most vigorously against this serum treatment, so extensively used in the United States, but given a trial. The recent tests in Essex county along the result.

The Amherstburg, Edco, published right in the cholera district, reports in a recent issue that the experiments on the Essex County Seed Farm have been an unqualified success. This is a form of vaccination. It consists of two injections, one of virus (about two c.c. of the blood of an infected hog) and a simultaneous injection of 10 c.c. of the serum, or blood of a hog rendered immune from cholera. The results of this experiment encourage the belief that hog cholera may now be held under control without slaughtering indiscriminately, as has been the policy of the Health of Animals Branch in the past.

### Wild Garlic and Its Eradication

**A**LMOST every cheese maker in the country is acquainted with the flavor of wild garlic in milk. In some sections it is known as wild onion. Once the cows get an opportunity to eat wild garlic the milk they give is unfit for either cheese or butter making, and in a few cases farms have become so infested as almost to drive their owners out of dairying. The eradication of this weed has been the subject of investigations by the Indiana Experimental Station. They have found that it can be eradicated by spraying with orchard heating oil in the appearance of a growing crop, accompanied by cultivation in the fall to sprout the bulbs and grow the tops to the proper size for the spring spraying. We quote from the bulletin as follows:

"The success or failure in spraying wild garlic with orchard heating oil depends upon the time and method of application. For best results spray the garlic before it begins to form heads. The best time in the latitude of Evansville, Indiana, or about 38 degrees N., is between the fifteenth and the first of May, under normal conditions of the season.

"Strain the oil through at least two thicknesses of cheesecloth and apply with a suitable sprayer which will furnish pressure sufficient to distribute the oil in a fine mist-like spray. Spray in drops will not give satisfactory results. If much spraying is to be done, connect the pump with the reservoir by use of metal tubes; do not use rubber hose. Replace rubber washers with washers of leather. "Spray on a warm day, either bright or dark. Choose a day when the wind is not blowing too hard to carry off the fine spray. Warm and calm weather gives the best results. To do the most thorough work apply at least 75 gallons of oil to the acre. "Prevention is better than cure.

### Feeding the Dairy Herd

**I**N order to reap the highest and most economical returns from a properly bred and selected herd, the animals must be fed intelligently. One of the principal reasons for the low average production of the dairy cow is that she is not properly fed. By weeding out ones more intelligently, it would easily be possible to double the production.

If the cows are to make their maximum production it is essential that they should be properly fed and cared for before they freshen. Each cow should be given four to six weeks rest each year. During the time the cow is dry she must be cared for, and not turned out on a poor pasture or stalk field to care for herself. The cow needs this rest in order to repair time there is a great demand for food to develop the unborn calf. Hence it is necessary for her to have plenty of food to meet these requirements. She should also be allowed to gain in weight. The cow that freshens poor in flesh can not be expected to milk well during the following milking period. But the cow that is in good flesh when she freshens will start off giving a large flow of milk and will keep it up for a long time.

For several days, or a week, before the cow is due to freshen her grain should consist of bran. The bran will act as a laxative and thus the digestive system of the cow will be brought into good condition before calving. Immediately after she freshens the cow does not need, and should not be fed, a heavy grain ration. A ration of bran fed dry or as a mash, is sufficient for several days. If the cow has surplus flesh at this time she will draw on the store and produce a large amount of milk from the start. The cow should be given a small quantity of grain at first, this being gradually increased as the milk flow increases. After all swelling and inflammation is gone from her udder she may be given a heavier grain ration. At the end of three or four weeks, she will reach her maximum milk production, and should then be on full feed. From this time on the ration should be of milk given.—Kansas Station.



For the Man Who Docks His Horse's Tail: Suggested Treatment.

### Rats

**R**ATS carry plague dips and disseminate the disease through their droppings and mosquitoes. The devil the promise women. How can Farm and Fivest contemporary, suggestions of the svers total of the srons ingenious d ed. A very com the editor entitled "Rats."

"The best way from your corn a rat-proof crib or the purpose. If your storehouse has ground so your Clean up all the place and the rats to raise their young lots of rats, but sip rats of old times.

The suggestion prin is describe "Take a large bucket. Nail a small only half the height set barrel where you Fill barrel half top of post; then of corn silk, cotton stanch and a sack of rath soon. On top of corn meal.

"Mr. Rat likes to see a barrel hang right in. He can't get in. He can't get on it to keep our brother comes along in the middle and in he hops, a continuing method that the telling, but q second thought, is this: "Mix two meas of plain corn meal teaspoonful of oil directs the contrivance the preparation is is formed in their Eat them quickly. Four ripe out the large rodents do not meal, throw away prepare a new mix and away from post. Just for the new proce of Farm and will seem "fishy" to others. "Produce bells used for child his lady writes, 'I an trap to catch, and let them get empty the rats into from which they cre on a heavy leather sack, or by the fasten the bell on turn him loose. Do you have caught. Rat can be found."

### Farm

"W

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the answers mentioned Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown variety in the different counties. This variety, in the recent counties, for 20 years, has given an average of practically three bushels per acre more than any other variety grown under similar conditions. Dawson's Golden Chaff was originated in Ontario 24 years ago and produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads, with red chaff, and white grain which weighs slightly above the standard measured bush.

**Bread Making Quality.** There seems to be evidence that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is improving somewhat in quality for bread production. Farmers' Bulletin No. 616 of the United States Department of Agriculture, states that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is probably the leading variety of soft white winter wheat in the North Central and the North Atlantic States. It also refers to this wheat as follows: "This variety stands up well in the field and is above the average in winter resistance. The grains are somewhat harder than those of most other white wheats. In several milling and baking tests that have been made it has given a good yield of flour, rather low in total protein content, but containing gluten of excellent quality." The Imperial Amherstburg produces a large amount of straw which is medium in strength has a bearded head with red chaff, and a red grain of very good quality.

In the experiments conducted at the College in 1915, the winter wheat gave an average yield of grain of 13.5 bushels per acre over the average of the past 20 years. The straw was somewhat heavier, but the grain weighed one-half pound per measured bushel less than the average.

### Smut Prevention

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average for five years untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for 20 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 49 gallons of water, produced a crop to which was practically free from smut, which was practically free from smut.

Owing to the excessive rain this season a considerable amount of win-



## Rats—Why Not Get Rid of Them?

**R**ATS carry disease. Bubonic plague depends on rats for its dissemination to just the same extent as malaria fever depends on mosquitoes. They destroy property, defile the premises, and frighten the women. How can we get rid of them? Farm and Fireside, a United States contemporary, asked its readers for suggestions on the rat problem. Answers totalled over a score, and numerous ingenious devices were suggested. A very commendable suggestion the editor entitled, "No Nests, No Rats." It read:

"The best way to keep rats away from your corn and other feeds is a rat-proof crib or storehouse made for the purpose. If you use wood, set your storehouse high enough above the ground so your dog can go under. Clean up all the litter around the place and the rats will have no place to raise their young. We used to have lots of rats, but since cleaning up the pile of old lumber the rats have left us."

The suggestion that received first prize was described as follows:

"Take a large barrel that will hold water. Nail a small post in the centre to half the height of the barrel, and set barrel where most rats will pass. Fill barrel half full of water, just to top of post; then put in a thick layer of corn silk, cottonseed, or some substance that will not become wet and sink soon. On top of this put a layer of corn meal."

"Mr. Rat likes corn meal, and when he sees a barrel full of it, he hops right in. He can't hop out, but he can knock the top of the post and crawl on it to keep out of the water. His brother comes along and sees this rat in the middle of all that meal, and in he hops, and so the thing continues."

A method that sounds "fishy" in the telling, but quite reasonable on second thought, is the plaster cast method: "Mix two-thirds of a teacupful of plain corn meal with one heaping teaspoonful of plaster of paris and a level teaspoonful of granulated sugar," directs the contributor. "The rats eat the preparation and a plaster cast is formed in their stomach, which kills them quickly. Four or five meals will wipe out the largest rat families. If the rodents do not eat all of the first meal, throw away what they leave and prepare a new mixture. Keep it dry and away from poultry and pets."

Just for the novelty of it, we reproduce the method used by a woman reader of Farm and Fireside. It, too, will seem "fishy" to some and logical to others. "Procure a dozen little toy bells used for children's play lines," this lady writes, "a spool of wire, and any trap to catch as many as you can and let them get really hungry. Then empty the rats into a barrel or box from which they cannot escape. Put on a heavy leather glove, reach in, give a rat by the back, and with wire fasten the bell on the rat's neck and turn him loose. Do the same with all you have caught. In two days not a rat can be found."

### Farm Prices

"WELL, if farmers are not doing well to-day, they never will. Look at the prices they are getting for everything!"

Who has not heard this statement made by city and town dwellers, and by farmers themselves? And yet is it just as true as it looks on the surface? Henry Glendinning of Ontario county has another opinion.

"When I first started on the farm," he remarked to us some weeks ago, "I grew fall wheat, spring wheat, raised some stock, sold some sheep, cattle and

pigs, in fact had a little of everything. The chief thing that I remember about those days was the good prices that I then received for our grain. If we did not get \$1 a bushel for wheat, we just simply held it for a time, perfectly confident that we would get our price, and most always we did. I believe that on the average we got \$1.50 for wheat. Oats are supposed to be very high this year on account of the war, but the first year I was on this farm I drew 180 bushels to Port Perry and sold them for 65c a bushel. Prices are not on the up-grade quite as fast as some people seem to think."

### The Demonstration Farm

R. C. L., Victoria Co., Ont.

**A** FEW miles from here there lives a farmer who has been growing alfalfa very successfully for a number of years. It was only in 1912 however that one neighbor sowed his first field of alfalfa. He harvested a fair crop in 1913 when we consider that the year was a very dry one. In in the fall he plowed it up. He said that he had gotten better crops of red clover, although as a matter of fact in that particular year he got practically no red clover that year when a few roots that had not been cut by the plow grew up very lustily in the spring grain, he regretted his notion, but the point I wish to make is that he had been living right on the next farm to a successful alfalfa grower, but yet it was years before he even attempted to grow the crop himself.

This same alfalfa grower was raking up a field of alfalfa that lay right next his neighbor on the other side. His neighbor was busy over the fence and he called out, "Why don't you grow some alfalfa?"

"Guess I will try it next year," came the response. "I have heard that it is as good as red clover."

Here we have two farmers living on either side of one of our most successful alfalfa growers and only one of them has attempted to grow the crop, and then he did not follow out the methods that has given his neighbor success, and met with a partial failure. The question I would like to ask is, will the demonstration farm, of which we hear so much do all of the good work that is claimed for it when the good practices of good farmers take so long to have any influence even across the line fence? I have never noticed that the farms located near our agricultural college at Guelph were any better than farms 100 miles away.

At this time when money is so scarce I very much question the wisdom of spending public moneys in establishing demonstration farms as so many of our papers are recommending and for which Mr. Marshall came out so strongly in the Ontario Legislature.

### Quite a Range

**T**WO country darkies listened, awe-struck, while some planters discussed the tremendous range of the new German guns.

"Dar now," exclaimed one negro, when his master had finished expatiating on the hideous havoc wrought by a 42-centimeter shell, "jes' lak I bin' tellin' yo' nigezels lak de time! Don't les' have no guns lak dem roun' heah! Why, us nigezels could start runnin' erway—run all day, get almost home free, an' den get kilt jus' befo' suppeh!"

"Dat's de trufe," assented his companion, "an lemme tell yo' sumpin' else. If Al dem guns needs is jus' yo' ad-dress, dat's all, jes' giv' em de ad-dress, an' they'll git yo'."

## "Water, Water, Everywhere," And Comfort for You and Your Wife

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save time, labor, doctor's bills, and inconvenience; they bring quiet comforts to the farm, make bath rooms, laundries and running water in any part of house, barn or fields possible. Compact, strong, simple, require little attention and cost almost nothing to operate.

Water is pumped from source of supply to tank located in cellar, outhouse, or underground. Then held under air pressure which purifies and forces it to wherever you run the pipes in house, barn or garden. There's no cost of operation beyond the filling of the tank and when desired the engine used for this purpose can be used for driving cutting box, churn, separator or other machines on the farm.

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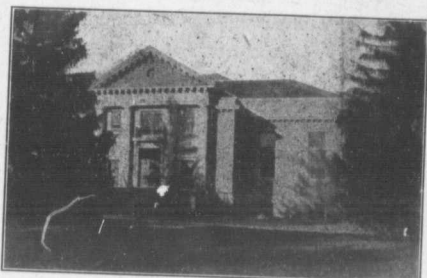
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It is the trained man,—the man that knows how to do things in the way they should be done that makes a success of any occupation.

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## Suggestions for Filling the Silo

(Continued from page 4)

two men, or at a pinch one man, can keep the corn distributed over the edges. So important is this mixing of the corn in the silo, that I am always there myself. It is the place for the owner, unless he has an extra dependable hired man.

Any silo is good that is air-tight. The great trouble in all silos is to keep out the air around the doors, and we always had a small amount of spoiled silage at the doors until we adopted the following plan: We took a roll of tar paper and tacked one end of it to the staves directly beneath the line of boards. A broom handle is run through the roll of paper, and it is attached by twine to the top of the silo. As the silo is filled, the tar paper is unrolled over the doors and they are thus made absolutely air-tight.

### Use of Setting Boards

Another point in my silo practice that I might mention are the measures taken to ensure the silo being filled after setting. Where a man has twin silos, he can reverse the machine from one to the other and have both silos fairly well filled. I have only

one silo, however, and it must be filled at one time. My plan is to stand the top of the silo, the boards being tied with fence wire. The ensilage is filled in right to the top of these boards and then settles down with the top of the silo. The removable roof is then placed on. The main point here is to have the boards ready to stand in place when the main silo is about filled. This holding capacity of my silo.

When we first started to fill our silo, we used to weight the top with planks covered with field stones. Now we know that the weight of the ensilage itself is far more effectual in compressing the silage than any weights we could add at the top. To preserve the silage, however, we had at various times used wet sawdust, dry earth, and sprinkled with brine, and all three have given good results. Silage, however, is about the cheapest thing we produce on the farm, and we now dampen the top thoroughly and let it go at that. We start to feed so soon after the silo is filled that there is little loss.



Middlesex County Has Many Good Dairyfarms and Many Silos. In the foreground is the cowshed from which a splendid crop was being harvested when an editor of Farm and Dairy happened along last fall.

## Successful Dairy Farming on 48 Acres

(Continued from page 4)

chard of about one acre that was considered almost worthless. Mr. Ryan pruned, sprayed and fertilized it, and even last year when apples were a drug on the market, cleared \$60 when barrels and spray material had been paid for. The crop from three plum trees in the garden brought in \$16; these, too, were carefully pruned and sprayed. Even the crop of a small cherry tree was not neglected, although the revenue derived was but \$3. Mrs. Ryan is an expert poultry woman, and her fowls contribute about \$100 to the family income, all expenses paid.

The greatest success in marketing on his farm, however, is represented in the high-class dairy cows that are kept. All of the main crops produced on the 48 acres have to go through the cows to make the marketable product, and Mr. Ryan is determined that his cows shall be good ones. From the very first year that he started farming, he has gone on the principle that only rich men can afford to keep poor cows. Every year the standard of his herd has improved, and on going over his accounts for the year 1914, we find the following as the dollars and cents income derived from each of the 10 cows, all of them grade Holsteins: \$143.90, \$178.50, \$102.24, \$102.30, \$142.16, \$178.22, \$198.02, \$206.22, \$141.88, \$123.20, a total of \$1,511.72, or an average income per cow for milk alone of \$151.17. His best cow, with an income of \$206.22, is the one that headed her class at Guelph last fall, and which, along with two others, was sold for \$450 for the three.

It will be noticed that not a cow on the Ryan herd produced an income of less than \$100. It is still more significant that Mr. Ryan knew exactly the revenue of each individual cow in his herd. It is in this way that he has brought his herd up to its present high standard—by keeping track of individual production and eliminating the loafers. The milk sent to the condensory at Tillsonburg. The price in the winter months preceding my visit, November to February, was \$1.40 for March and October \$1.50, and for the remaining months \$1.40, and it varied from \$1.10 to \$1.40. Mr. Ryan specializes on the \$1.60 milk. He plans to have all of his cows freshen in the fall when prices are highest and when he has the most time to give them the full attention that high-producing cows demand. Here again he shows good business management and the right kind of marketing ability.

Recently some pure-bred cows have been invested in, although the major portion of the herd are still grades. Dixie Queen of Lorne, a junior four-year-old, and one of Mr. Ryan's most recent acquisitions, made 22 pounds of butter in seven days and milked as high as 80 pounds of milk a day. Her conformation was so excellent that she was first place at the Courtyard fall fair in 1914. During her first month she produced 2,000 pounds of milk, in February 1,782 pounds, and in March 1,768. Two other pure-bred cattle, officially tested here have also made creditable records. Mr. Ryan is satisfied, however, that he did right in starting with grades, and believes that the

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Two Silos for a Ten-Cow Dairy.

Essilage plays a big part in the feeding methods of Geo. B. Ryan.

logical and best way to gain experience in handling high-class producing cattle is to try grade cattle first. Improvements Made Gradually.

I stated that Mr. Ryan's farm is one of the best improved of any on the five-mile road between Tillsonburg and Courtland. I made it equally plain that the farm was practically unimproved when purchased 14 years ago.

The improvements have not been made with a rush, but gradually as the proprietor was able. The first year it was only a corn crib; the next year it was a commodious drive house with a pig pen and hen house in the basement. The following year the barn was built, and with it came the first silo. Several years later another silo was added, and corn silage is now used to supplement short pastures. The basement stable has standing room for 14 cows and is equipped with cement floors, steel stanchions, and individual water bowls. Water for the stable comes from an underground cement tank beside the windmill at the house. The force pump attached to the windmill also drives the water to an elevated tank over the kitchen.

"So many places you find all the conveniences outside and none in," I commented.

"Yes, but George isn't like that," Mrs. Ryan assured me. In proof of it she showed me a three-piece bathroom, running water, hot and cold, in her kitchen, a furnace that keeps the house uniformly warm in the coldest of weather, and a gasoline lighting system. The brick kitchen has been added to the home since they bought it. Over it, in addition to the cold water tank, is a soft water tank, the water running into it directly from the caves, or, that source of

supply failing, a small rotary hand pump renews the supply from a cistern in the basement. Thus to a good farm is added a comfortable and convenient home.

Mr. G. B. Ryan is one of the most independent men in Canada to-day. His home is bought and paid for; he is sure of his job. The size of his farm makes him independent of hired help. By the labor of his own hands, on his own land, with the help of his good wife, he can earn a living that includes all of the comforts and many of the luxuries most craved by folks in all walks of life—his auto, for instance. What a splendid country this Canada would be were all people as happily situated as Mr. Geo. B. Ryan of Norfolk Co., Ont.

**Common Cow Recognized**

THE first and only record association in America open to grade cows, was organized July 7th, of this year by members of the Salem and Winona Cow-Testing Association in Salem, Ohio. The American Dairy Record Association, as the new organization is called, makes production the only standard of requirement for foundation stock.

Afterwards, however, cows must be bred to pure bred registered sires. The heifer calves will be recorded in a preparatory class and if they produce 360 pounds of butter fat or more in a year they may then be registered.

There is a scale of required yields for older cows.

The plan is to put cow testing on a more official basis and permit owners of common cows to have them registered on the basis of production. In no way is the organization opposed to the various pure bred cattle associations now established.—Farm and Fireside.

**Veterinary Warnings**

Dr. M. H. Reynolds.

BE cautious in feeding very hot or tired horses.

Don't feed too much hay to your horses. Such feeding is an injury to the horse.

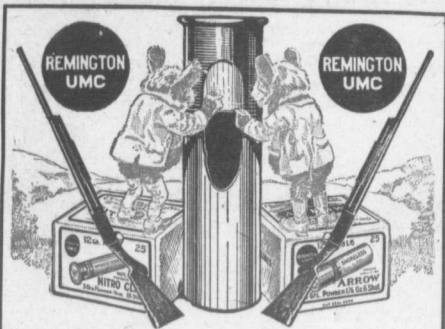
Moldy feed of any kind may be dangerous, especially moldy cornstalks or any corn products.

The idle horse requires skill and judgment in feeding, just as much as the hard-working horse.

Cattle and sheep are likely to bloat on clover pasture if the clover is damp from the dew or a warm rain.

For bloat tap a sheep or cow in the left flank, well forward. Keep a trocar handy and know how to use it.

A barrel of water 'n the hay or grain field, and a pail to each horse at about ten o'clock on a hot day, and again at about three o'clock, is not only kindness but a measure of safety for the horse.



**Where The Speed Comes From**

The steel-lining is the secret of "Speed Shells" success. An exclusive feature of

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"NITRO CLUB" and "ARROW" SHELLS

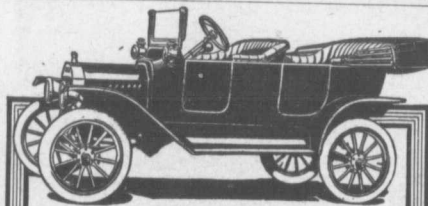
It strengthens the head. Permits high compression. Prevents side-expansion. Puts ALL the power into a straight, hard drive. Practically a gun within a gun. Try a box. Prove for yourself that "Speed Shells" get more birds.

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Price \$480**

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Price \$780**

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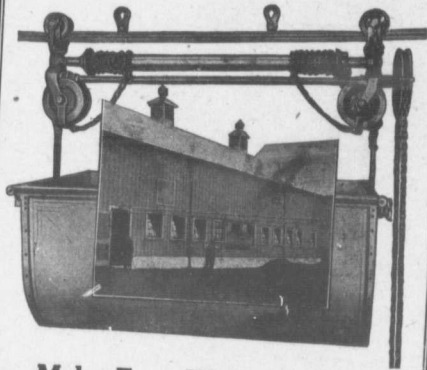


**The Ryan Home Has All Modern Conveniences.**

This is the home centre of the intensively tilled 48 acre farm of Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont. Numbered among its conveniences are running water and a bathroom, furnace heating and a gasoline lighting system. The surroundings are as attractive as the home is convenient.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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"Everything for the Barn"

## To the Women Folk On Our Farms

We want your help and suggestions in making "Farm and Dairy" more helpful and interesting to the good wives on our dairy farms. We need your suggestions particularly with our annual

### Women and Household Number

to be published **OCT. 7**. Let us know what particular subjects you would like discussed. We realize that our women folks are entirely responsible in the equipping of the home. Our advertising section, editorials, etc., will assist you in buying for the winter season. We'll appreciate your suggestions—we want you to go carefully over our advertisements in that number. They will be largely directed to you.

**Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.**

## A Barn Complete in Just Four Weeks

The Hired Man Takes a Hand in Rushing the Job  
By "A Rolling Stone"

AS I said in my first letter, which appeared in the Home Club, I am working for a young man about twenty-seven years of age. I am forced to confess that for some time after I commenced to work for him I did not give him credit for much ability. However, I have changed my mind in this particular, and now freely admit that I seriously under-estimated him. The reason of this change of opinion I shall endeavor to explain.

When I first came here last spring I noticed that on the face of the hill, which slopes gently away toward the road were several piles of building material. Several thousand feet of planking and inch lumber were piled on the sod and on a place that had been levelled were large heaps of sand and gravel and a curious half circular pile of small stones. There was also a few thousand shingles stacked away in a fence corner and nearby a rough shack of a place covered with tar paper and locked up. At first all this excited a little curiosity on my part, but as I was so "rusty" at farm work after my long residence in the city my attention was completely taken up with getting my hand in at the work I used to be so familiar with when I was a young man on my father's farm and at last I ceased to notice the piles of material. My young boss, who seldom has much to say, never mentioned them in my hearing.

### A Barn in Four Weeks

Along about the last of May he remarked that he guessed we had better start at the barn on the following Monday. We had all the spring work finished by Saturday, and the next Monday morning began the new work. In just four weeks from the time we started we had the job completed and by that time my estimation of that young man's ability had been raised about five hundred per cent.

It appears that he had been preparing for that four weeks off and on for about three years. He had two old barns, each thirty by fifty, placed cornerwise to one another. These he was to combine into one single structure, and he laid his plans accordingly. First he decided to a foot just where the new barn was to stand, and then he commenced to gather the material that would be needed in the remodeling. The wall was to be of cement, and as this would require the use of a great many small stones he began collecting them. Whenever he was coming up from the field with the horses and wagon or stone-boat he would bring up a load of suit-

able stone with him and place it just where it would be needed. He followed this plan for three summers and at the end of that time had the enormous pile ready with the expenditure of an unappreciable amount of time. As every one knows, the cement wall and floors for such a large building require a great deal of sand and gravel. This had to be drawn at least five miles and the trip took about a half a day in winter time. At odd times during the last three winters on afternoons when another job was pressing he would hitch the team up to the sleigh and bring a load from the sand and gravel pit. Then last winter he collected the balance of his material. He bought the lumber I have mentioned and drew it out the timbers and sleepers that would be necessary and had them drawn up and hewed ready for the building. The cement was purchased and housed in the shack I have mentioned. Everything was in readiness when the time came for the final great effort.

### A Start Made

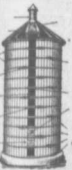
On that Monday morning we started on the new building. A local contractor who moves and repairs buildings began getting the old barns ready for moving. The end of the first week saw them propped up in the air on posts and abutments of timbers. They were side by side, with just room enough for a three-inch floor between them.

The next week the young man, assisted by his brother, and me, started in to build the new cement wall. As a plasterer I of course had some idea of how the work should be done, and thought at first that it would be best if I undertook to manage the job. However, I soon saw that the young man knew the run of the work pretty well, and as it was his own barn and not mine, I thought it his place to boss the job. I have found out in my experience that if people will display a little confidence in a man's ability he will generally vindicate that confidence.

While we were building the wall the contractor had his men busy on the superstructure. The old roofs were removed, new plates and pul-lines, running the opposite way from what the old ones did, were put in place. A new barn floor was laid, and new barn doors hung. The timber part of the gateway was put in; the young man had the stone part of it built a year ago. There was always a carpenter within call if we wanted

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The steel barn, which the Toronto adjoining the Metal Company, L. Ontario, she interest to adv. at we ers. With tion it is po material and plete with in a very fo ertected a bu which would rior in every dinary type and sides metal, which building who ning.



Farmers' Silo

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### Conservation of Manure as Practiced in Norfolk County.

A few weeks ago Farm and Dairy told of how Jno. F. Robinson had purchased, paid for and improved a model Norfolk county farm. In the illustration is an explanation, in part, of his success—superior conservation of the value of barnyard manure. Notice the cement manure pit which holds all the liquid excrement. Note also the overhead litter carrier which simplifies stable cleaning. Both are desirable features on any dairy farm.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

**An Interesting Barn**

The steel trussed Acorn Ideal barn, which has been erected on the Toronto Exhibition grounds adjoining the cattle sheds by the Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, of Preston, Ontario, should prove of great interest to the farmers of Canada, as well as the barn framers. With this new construction it is possible to supply the material and erect a barn complete with a half a dozen men in a very few days, when erected a building is provided which would prove to be superior in every respect to the ordinary type of barn, as the roof and sides are of galvanized metal, which will protect the building when struck with lightning.

a door jamb or a window frame put in place, and by the time we had the back and part of the two ends of the barn resting on the cement wall the contractor was ready to start raising the roof.

**The Race Begins**

Then the race began. I wagered the contractor the cigars for the men, and chocolates for the women that we would have our wall finished before he had the roof on and the doors and windows of the basement put in place and painted. You see when this was done the barn would be completed as far as the outside work was concerned. We always started and stopped work at the same time, but while we were at it you should have seen the way we passed the work through our hands. Sometimes it was pretty hot, but that did not deter us in the slightest. Sometimes the rain interfered but that only gave us a chance to rest up and go at it harder than ever when the weather cleared up.

By Saturday of the fourth week it became apparent that we would likely be able to finish that night. Our wall was in position, and all there was to be done was to give it the finishing coat on the outside. We had left the wall rough so that it would hold this coat as the young man was determined to have a smooth finish on the wall. The contractor and his men had the roof all finished and nothing remained for them to do but to put in the doors and windows of the basement and to paint them. The race was still as uncertain as ever.

**The Biggest Day's Work**

That was the first time this summer that I was glad I knew the plasterer's trade. In the morning I got the old trowel out of my trunk ready for the biggest day's plastering I ever did in my life. The young man and his brother mixed the cement for me and built the scaffold and took it down again when it was no more needed. The day was fairly hot, and we were all heart and soul in the race. I have worked on jobs where the foreman was cursing the men and threatening to fire them all if they didn't move faster, but he did not fire or scold out of me that I displayed on that job. I have seen the time in Los Angeles when I got a ten dollar bill for doing less than half the work for that I did that day. And you should have seen the way that contractor had his men working. Some were at the doors, one at the windows and another was spreading the mixed paint on the work as fast as the carpenters finished it. Every one of us were down to business. We were on the home stretch and each bound to win.

By six o'clock it became evident that sundown would not see the end of the work. The women called us to supper, but to stop for such a trifling thing as that was out of the question. When they saw that they could not persuade us to come in they brought our supper out to us, and we ate it as we worked. Sundown saw the job still far from finished, but it happened to be just about full moon, and as it was only a barn job we had light enough to work, all except the man who was putting on the catwalks at the doors, and they got him a lantern. The news of what was happening had spread throughout the neighborhood, and it seemed that the men and women from half the countryside were gathered there to watch the race. They wanted to pitch in and help finish the job, but we would not hear of that, so they all went to work at clearing up the yard, and soon had things looking in true ship shape, with not a loose stone or stick to be seen. When they had finished they came and watched us as we worked in the moonlight.

At half-past eleven, just as I was smoothing off the last stretch of  
(Continued on page 28.)

THE

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All British



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Highly finished throughout, efficient, and built to last. It is easy to operate, and easy to clean, and once set up requires no further adjustment.

See our exhibit at Toronto, Ottawa or London Fairs, and investigate the machine for yourself.

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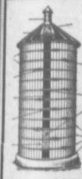
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**Christ's Second Coming**

DO you know that the central theme of the Scriptures is the second coming of Christ? That it is mentioned over 1,500 times in the Old Testament, and over 300 times in the New Testament? That one out of every 25 verses in the New Testament refers to that great event?

DO you realize that the great war in Europe may be the beginning of the great tribulation foretold by Daniel (Daniel 12:1), by Christ (Matt. 24:21 and 22), John (Rev. 6:15 and 16), and in many other parts of the Scripture? Are you aware that many of the foremost students of the Scriptures believe that the Second Coming of Christ may be very, very near?

ARE you ready for that great event? Do you desire to know more about it?

Then read—

**"The Coming of Christ Pre-millennial and Imminent"**

BY  
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN  
who for 25 years has been the pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York City. It deals in a masterly way with this great theme. Order now, 325 pages, cloth bound. Postpaid, \$1.15.

CHAS. C. COOK, c/o Farm and Dairy, PETERBORO, Ont.



fully for years, and decided that the real secret of his success was simply that he managed tremendously. In the spring he would apply a dressing five or six inches deep and cultivate it in. In the fall he would dress almost as liberally.

The main requirement of the rhubarb plant is lots of vegetable matter and lots of nitrogen in the soil. Heavy nitrogenous fertilizing always induces rank growth, a condition not desirable in most farm and garden crops, but which is the very object aimed at in the culture of rhubarb. A few inches of manure dug into the plot this fall, either now or later on, will give the rhubarb a great start next spring. Then keep it growing with further applications in the spring.—C.A.L.



**Natures Music**

By Jack Lawrence.

LIVES there a man so poor indeed, Who never has known the power That music has to illuminate The chill of a darkened hour.

The path of life would be dark and drear,

And lonely for you and me, If prose were the only voice we knew, And nature lacked melody.

There's music in murmuring evening voice, And rhythm in r'ppling rills, The sigh of the breeze is a sad sweet song,

And the tempest with grandeur thrills.

The birds sing a carol of ecstasy, The robin, the thrush and the wren, But a musical note that appeals to me

Is the "lay" of a laying hen.

She sings, and the world in an icy grip

Hears the keynote of summer ring, For the hen has a robin "beat a mile" As a harbinger of spring.

"Tempo di marcia," stirring the strain,

With a message of ham and eggs, Chicken pie, roast chicken, chick "a la mode."

For a baton she uses her legs.

"F." "F." "F." "accelerando," "Staccato," the notes gallop, Anon, from the top of the fence, her lord

Gives a loud cock-a-doodle encore.

Before she reaches the "grand finale" There's a measure of solemn "rest." Then a flood of exultant joy breaks forth

Interpreted, "Look in the nest," A practical lesson in business here, Sufficient, a word to the wise, It's not enough to "produce the goods."

You must eackle and advertise.

**What's the Use**

Mrs. R. D. C., Huron Co., Ont.

W AY back in '84 I hatched my first clutch of turkeys. I raised, not one. The useless crows that roam the country got all that escaped the difficulties and dangers of early "pouthood." I have tried several times since to raise turkeys, sometimes successfully, often not. My failures have practically always been due to the same cause,—dogs. I have as much to complain of from dogs as any sheep breeder in the country.

The sheep men have been fighting the stray dog evil for the last 50 years. Here is another phase of the problem. There must be a lot of disgruntled poultry women like myself over the country who would like to have a whack at the stray dog. Why should we not get together? We must solve the dog problem. If we can't what's the use in trying to raise turkeys in sections like this?

**A Big Field for Poultry**

F. C. Blford, Dom. Poultry Husbandman.

ONE of the earmarks of a good farmer is that he is interested in poultry. I don't know why we have the impression that poultry keeping is a job fit only for an old woman. Women are good poultry keepers as a rule, but poultry is such an industry as to call for the best brains we possess. We should give it as much attention as we do any other class of stock on the farm.

We are not producing enough poultry products to feed ourselves. It is ridiculous that in this agricultural country we should have to go outside for 11,000,000 dozen of eggs a year, and several hundred thousand dollars worth of poultry. As I see the situation we will be further behind this year than in former years. And 10 years ago Canada exported about 11,000,000 dozen of eggs.

We are eating more eggs to-day than we once did. Twenty years ago Canadians consumed eleven dozen eggs per head each year. Ten years ago the consumption had risen to thirteen dozen a head, and last year Canadians consumed 20 dozen. Even 20 dozen is not much. In Iowa a census was taken of the farmers there and it was found that the consumption of eggs on the farm amounted to 50 dozen a year for each person.

**Good Time to Start in Poultry**

If consumption is to go on increasing at this rate, surely it is up to farmers and poultrymen to increase production. There never was a time in the history of Canada that offered greater opportunities to the poultryman. Let us consider the foreign situation as well as the home. Great Britain consumes every day 1,000,000 dozen of eggs. It would take 1,000 miles of oar to carry Great Britain's daily egg supply for one year. One-third of these eggs are produced in Great Britain; 114,500,000 dozen come from Russia; 42,000,000 from Denmark; 11,000,000 from Egypt; 8,000,000 from Austria; Hungary, 7,000,000 from France, and 5,000,000 from Germany. From all other countries her imports are 4,500,000 dozen. Where will she get her supply this year? In Canada we will be 10,000,000 to 25,000,000 short of meeting our own requirements.

The best results are secured if the pullets and cockerels are separated when eight or ten weeks old. The pullets must be kept growing and developed for early laying to bring the most profit. Early hatched pullets should begin laying when five or six months old. Unless the cockerels are of exceptionally fine stock they may be forced to sell as broilers or roasters and will often bring more per head in early summer than they would if kept until autumn. The chicks should be kept growing and developing from birth to sale or maturity. Give satisfactory returns.—N. E. Chapman, Poultry Specialist, Minnesota.

For flavor and delicacy of flesh, there is nothing in the line of domestic water fowl equal to the Cayuga duck, but it has never become popular in this country on account of its black plumage.

**Silver's "Ohio" The Logical Silo Filler Ever Since Silos were Known**

**New Beater Feed Saves a Man**

So far as feeding the cutter is concerned you do not need a man to watch the 1915 model "Ohio." You can throw the largest bundles of corn on the traveling feed table, and without further attention they are carried forward and forced through the machine.

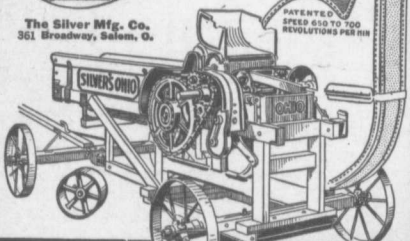
As a labor saver, here is the greatest device ever applied to silo fillers since the self-feed table was originated by the "Ohio" years ago. It is another demonstration of "Ohio" leadership. Then there is our famous direct drive which carries drive pulley, knife cylinder, and power shaft—all on one shaft—seven power—simplifies construction—avoids breakage possibilities. No one has ever approached the simplicity of our friction reverse—not a gear tooth changes mesh. And our single lever control, famous Bull-Dog-Grip feed rollers and non-explosive blower.

**Write Today for Booklet**

Silver's Ohio is made in five popular sizes to fit any need or any purse. 100 to 300 tons a day, 4 to 15 ft. h. Blows in any light silo—cuts all silage making crops—suitable for cut silos by removing blower—easily converted into a shredder.



The Silver Mfg. Co. 361 Broadway, Salem, Co.



"Modern Silage Methods"—254 pages, mailed for ten cents, coils or stamps.

**"Metallic" Building Materials**

Are Famous All Over Canada For Their Durability and Economy

If you are about to build a new barn or repair an old one, you will do well to post yourself on the superior value of "Metallic" materials. We have a reputation of over 30 years successful business with Canadian farmers. "Eastlake" Steel Shingles "Empire" Corrugated Iron; roof lights; ventilators; siding, ceiling and wall plates—all "Metallic" goods have a wonderful reputation for honest materials, careful, accurate manufacture and sterling durability.

We have all the information ready to mail you in book form, waiting your request.



**THE FAMOUS "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLE**

Is the original and most successful of all steel shingles in use. "Eastlake" Shingles laid 30 years ago are in splendid shape to-day. Their heavy zinc coating and high-grade steel, with special patent, economical, easy-laying features, have given them wonderful favor. Booklet free.

**"METALLIC" STEEL PLATES FOR THE HOME**

Don't neglect your home. Get our suggestions and prices on how to make ceilings and walls beautiful, fire-retardant and fire proof. Patterns are new, exclusive and handsome. Embossed. "Metallic" Sheets are easily laid over plaster.

The Metallic line of metal building specialties is very complete. Write us for booklet and prices.

**The METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED**  
Toronto Manufacturers Winnipeg 35

When writing to advertisers mention Farm and Dairy.

**Why Go to College?**

THE agricultural colleges will soon be opening their doors for another winter's work. As a graduate of the Guelph College, I have often been asked, Why go to college? Reading and observation early forced me to the conclusion that the farmers in our neighborhood were not making the success of their business that was being made by men in other parts of the province. Export steers or good dairy cows were not being produced in our township. Yields of field crops were becoming lower year by year and weeds were becoming more and more prevalent. Wood and timber were being marketed to supplement the revenue from the farms but as the forest disappeared and each source of income diminished and each year the farmers were meeting their obligations with increasing difficulty.

The remedy, I plainly saw, was to be found in better farming. To farm better a knowledge of improved methods was necessary. But how was this knowledge to be obtained? The reading of farm papers, bulletins and reports helped a great deal but also made it clear that the great mass of knowledge regarding agriculture could be obtained but slowly by undirected, miscellaneous reading. Skill and judgment in the handling of good live stock could not be acquired where good stock did not exist. The requisites of success in farming, as in most other lines of activity, can be learned in the school of experience but of all schools this is the one giving the slowest results, exacting the highest tuition fees and turning out the largest percentage of failures. The quickest way of obtaining knowledge is generally the cheapest and most satisfactory.

The agricultural college furnishes the best way of acquiring the extensive knowledge required to farm successfully. Desultory, hit and miss reading, and experience gained in the average farm community, cannot be compared with directed systematic study and practical demonstration in the best methods of farm practice. The cost is not excessive. With care it can be kept well down to the estimates furnished in the college calendars.—I.D.D.C.

and can therefore be moved around as to deposit the silage wherever needed. As the silage is delivered the man in the silo carries the pipe around in



**Filling the Silo**

S. W. Tripp, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

AFTER several years' experience, we have come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory way in which to fill a silo is to have the silage conducted from the pipe at the top of the silo down through a sectional pipe which is hung in wires.

**Ten Weeks From Planting.**

A stalk of Wisconsin No. 7 corn grows in L. F. Hogart, Napawan, Ont.

circles, beginning at the outside and finishing in the centre. At the same time the trunks of the pipe, which are about three feet long, are rammed as the silo fills.

There are several disadvantages in having a silo filled in the ordinary way. If the silage drops from the top without being conducted through a pipe, there is a tendency for the silage to be blown out toward the walls of the silo and for the stalks to be dropped in the centre. This uneven distribution causes an unevenness in the heating of the silage, and the product when fed in the winter also lacks uniformity.

By using the sectional pipe, the disadvantages are overcome. The stalks and leaves are mixed evenly and the result is a uniform silage. The whole mass settles evenly and there is developed a uniform heat, which results in the better quality of silage. The heat is also carried out to the walls of the silo more evenly, the result being the prevention of freezing to any great distance from the walls, as is the case where the leaves alone are deposited and less heat raised. The force of the blast down the pipe also assists in packing the silage and lessens the work in this connection. In addition to all this, it is most pleasant for the men in the silo to have the corn coming down through a pipe than raining about their cars.

Most people know that the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses over eleven thousand miles of country in Canada, encounters ever tropical and arctic weathers; cuts its way through the rugged and difficult country along the shores of Lake St. Pierre; crosses the endless prairies of the west; and finally runs through the glories of the Canadian Rockies where the road is some places has been hewn out of the mountain sides under towering peaks; through great canyons; and in other places tunnels and spiral rails have to be negotiated, all necessitating careful operation. But in spite of all these difficulties the Canadian Pacific has not killed a single passenger in a train accident during the past two years, which is a record Canadian can boast against the recent boast of the Pennsylvania Railroad not having killed a passenger in three years. Especially so when it is considered that the latter road has not the same climatic conditions to face and the easy country through which it traverses.

**The Horse**

HAYES, who are curable. These horses enabled to least pay for its. The first step, affected with the hay. Feed good and in winter grain. It is good feed and it is freely fed and it is dampened. This dets.

In wetting food under prefers lin water. He does not moon and does not see soon after a

The bowels must be heavy horse is to bran mash with te raw linseed oil shen as necessary. snips are also good such a horse.

Fowler's solution usual remedy for ing one tablespoon ing. Once used gradually discont home remedy is water quite blue w holer the fumes fro petroleum placed

**Bots in**

G. E. Tedford, Ed THIS is the tim you horses fe of bots, which simply and out horse, if one jst k I lost a very val sprin of 1914 with tried everything him. Shortly after

**NIS SPREAD**

WIDE S LOW

The Resu years SP BUILD

Steel Distri ing 7 ft. wide per acre, which tear on the ma

The only t ing two corr to a double cylin distributor wh



**EATON'S**

When in our store do not fail to visit the Dairy Department (fifth floor), and arrange to ship us your Cream for butter-making purposes for the coming season.

T. EATON CO. LTD. TORONTO CANADA

**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**

We Guarantee Highest Toronto Prices, full weight and prompt returns. READ THIS—Waldemar, June 1, 1915 Toronto Creamery Co. We have shipped you our cream one year today. It has been the most satisfactory ever we have had since farming. Thanking you for your fair dealing, we will continue sending. Mrs. Ed. LOMAS, Waldemar, Ont.

**Milk Shippers**

See or write us before you sell your supply for winter. We are the largest buyers in the City, and have a proposition that will interest you. It is to your advantage:—To deal with a reasonable firm To sell All the milk you produce. To receive prompt and sure payment. To have a steady market. To handle your surplus cans. To have the benefit of our Dairy Instructor. Write—CITY DAIRY CO., LIMITED Spadina Cres., Toronto, Ont.

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Canada's Ship Creamery Year-Cream Here We supply cans. We pay EVERY week. EGGS We want all the New Laid eggs you can produce. Call and visit us when in the city. The Bowes Co., Ltd. 72-74-76 Front East TORONTO - ONT. Phone—Adelaide 1000

**Dairy Farmers**

DURING the two weeks of Toronto Exhibition, thousands of our dairy farmers will be in the city. If you have not made your plans to dispose of your milk, cream, butter or poultry for the coming season, do so while in Toronto.

HEREWITH is a list of the leading Dairy, and Cream and Butter buying firms of the City. Make a memo of the addresses of the ones you wish to see. Call or phone them while in the City. It may mean the saving of the cost of your trip. We recommend to you these firms.

**Ask Our Patrons**

About the Service they receive from People's Dairy Co. Corner Parliament and Gerard Sts. Reached by Parliament St. Cars Carlton St. Cars Winchester St. Cars Pay Best Prices for Pure Milk Sweet Cream Fresh EGGS Open to Buy. Phone Main 2055

**SWEET CREAM SHIPPERS**

It takes no more effort on your part to ship sweet cream than it does sour, and yet it is worth more to you. Before to dispose of your winter's supply, write us for our Sweet Cream Contract. It is sure to interest you. You want a steady market for your product and one you can depend upon. We can give you a six months contract starting November 1st. Write us. CITY DAIRY CO., Ltd. Spadina Cres. Toronto, Ont.

**Sweet Milk and Cream**

Permanent Shippers Required. BEST Prices Satisfaction For particulars write PRICE'S DAIRY Phone Main 7505 TORONTO - ONT.

**Live Poultry New Laid Eggs**

Butter—Bill your shipments to us. Advise us by mail. We will attend to the rest. Egg Cans and poultry Coops supplied on request. The Davies Co. Ltd. Phone Main 2486 TORONTO - ONT. Established 1854



### The Horse With Heaves

**H**EAVES, when confirmed, are incurable. Taken in time, the disease may be checked and the horse enabled to do enough work to at least pay for its feed.

The first step when a horse becomes affected with heaves is to withhold the hay. Feed grass alone in summer and in winter give oat straw in preference to hay. Well made clover hay is good feed so long as it is not too freely fed and at feeding time is well dampened. This applies to all dry foals.

In wetting fodders, Dr. A. S. Alexander prefers lime water to pure water. He does not give bulky food at noon and does not work a heavy horse too soon after a meal.

The bowels must be kept active if a heavy horse is to work efficiently. A bran mash with two or three ounces of raw linseed oil should be given as often as necessary. Carrots and parsnips are also good winter feed for such a horse.

Fowler's solution of arsenic is the usual remedy for heaves, the dose being one tablespoonful night and morning. Once used it should be very gradually discontinued. A popular home remedy is to give drinking water quite blue with washing indigo. Another is to allow the horse to inhale the fumes from a pail of crude petroleum placed in the manger.

### Bots in Horses

G. E. Telford, Edmonton Dist., Alta.

**T**HIS is the time of year to watch your horses for the deadly green of bots, which may be killed very simply and without any injury to the horse, if one just knows how to do it. I lost a very valuable colt in the spring of 1914 with bots, after we had tried everything possible to save him. Shortly after a man who had



At the Close of a Pleasant Drive in Chateaugay.

In the front seat is J. W. Logan, Howick, Que., well known Arrhshire breeder and exhibitor, and a winner in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition a couple of years ago. In the back seat is Wm. Hay, also of Howick. The third one of them is an editor of Farm and Dairy who spent a pleasant day with them, driving over some of the finest sections of Chateaugay Co., Que.

been handling valuable horses for over 25 years, gave me a simple cure which I have tried since and found perfect.

If you find your horse going down or losing heart and getting doggie, you may think it is indigestion, but if you study the case you will find that your horse has bots. Here is my remedy: Starve him for 24 hours, then stew half a small package of Tansy tea, pour off the liquor and put in a quart bottle, fill with water and give to horse as a drench. In 12 hours after give him a small feed and add ground flaxseed in the ration for five days. You will then find your horse in perfect condition.

I pass this remedy on to Farm and Dairy readers in the hope that it may save some valuable horses in future.

### Hot Weather Rules

Boston Workhorse Relief Association.

1. Load lightly, and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.
4. When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and the dock. Wash his feet, but not his legs.
5. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge. Use vinegar water if possible. Do not turn the hose on him.

6. Saturday night, give a bran mash, lukewarm; and add a tablespoonful of saltper.

7. Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.

8. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.

9. If the horse is overcome by heat, set him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in cloth.

10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water, and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke, and needs attention at once.

12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

These rules are prepared by the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, whose office is at 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. We also publish Stable Rules and Drivers' Rules. Copies of any of these rules will be sent free on application. Our office is open throughout the year.

Henry C. Merwin, President.  
Lewis A. Armistead, Secretary.

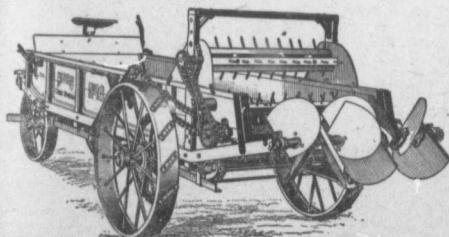
## NISCO SPREADERS

WIDE SPREAD  
LOW DOWN

The Result of 15  
years SPREADER  
BUILDING.

**Steel Distributor.**—Perfected after 10 years' experiment, spreading 7 ft. wide and absolutely even. Saves you half a mile of travel per acre, which means a saving of time, horse flesh and wear and tear on the machine.

The only machine that spreads beyond the wagon tracks, covering two corn rows at once. This is due to our special arrangement—a double cylinder which pulverizes the manure and a patented steel distributor which spreads it wide.



# NISCO

## The "New Idea"

Original Spreader, guaranteed, and always bearing the above Trade Mark. There are imitations on the market but the "real" Nisco is protected by Canadian patents.

Spreads An Acre On A Half Mile Less Travel

Build low down for easy loading. It's only 41 inches to the top of the sideboards yet there's 19 inches clearance under the conveyor boards because the double cylinder prevents choking.

It's a Forty Feature Spreader. A successful chain drive spreader. No gears to strip, break or freeze.

**Axle Feed.**—The rear axle turns with the wheels when going forward and remains stationary when backing. The sprocket wheel for driving the cylinder is fastened to one end and a set of cams for operating the feed is at the other end, giving a steady feed and distribution.

Rear end solidly braced to prevent spreading of box or cramping of bearings. Frame is well built, thoroughly braced steel. Bearings are bolted to steel sills, thus removing all strain from sides.

**Special Drag Conveyor** prevents spreader mechanism from racing when going up hill. Six changes of feed or stop it altogether if desired. **Light Draft.**—two horses can pull it easily, or at most three, spreads wider and hauls easier than any other spreader on the market.

### LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Write for our proposition. Or, if you merely are thinking of buying a spreader for your own use send us the name of your agricultural implement agent.

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AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 18,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,700 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

## OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser break dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount paid, but no such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

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

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

## Agricultural Education

It is a long time since elementary agricultural education was first talked of in Canada, but it is only in the last few years that the movement has made real progress. Once started, however, elementary instruction in agriculture came on with a rush, till now in one province at least the most elementary principles of agriculture are being taught in hundreds of public schools and many high schools have very ambitious courses on the same subject.

There is a danger that high schools may become too ambitious in their endeavors to impart agricultural education, and herein lies one of the problems with which we will have to cope in the near future,—to determine just what is the field of the high school and what the field of the agricultural college. In the United States, where high schools have been teaching agriculture for a longer period than in Canada, a regular four-years' course leading up to a degree, is already being considered for some of them. We would not be surprised if Canadian agricultural high schools, such as those in Alberta, were to be afflicted with a similar ambition.

Such a development should be avoided. One well equipped agricultural college in one province should be sufficient and should be capable of giving a much better course in agriculture than the best high school ever can. At the same time, the high school near home has decided advantages in giving a one or two-year course to boys in the neighborhood who intend to stay on the old farm. Probably in time, a definite inter-relationship of these various courses will be arranged so that the instruction received in the high school will be of some advantage to the pupil should he decide on a more advanced course at the central agricultural college. Duplication of effort, however, should not be permitted.

## For Your Consideration

PROF. B. H. Hibbard is the author of "Farm Credits in Wisconsin," a bulletin issued a few months ago by the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Hibbard is known as one of the keenest students of farm economics on the continent. He recognizes the need of an improved system of personal credit. He knows that many farmers are not doing as well as they otherwise might because of lack of credit. He does not believe, however, that the farmer's millenium will be ushered in along with a credit system that will supply the farmer with all necessary capital at a low rate of interest. We would ask Our Folks to give special consideration to one paragraph from Prof. Hibbard's bulletin. He writes:

"In considering the farmer's need for credit it must not be forgotten that a general lowering of the rate of interest would not in itself bring any permanent relief, since it would reflect itself in the price of land, raising the selling price inversely as the interest rates are reduced."

Prof. Hibbard is not merely enunciating a theory. The splendid credit systems of Denmark, Germany, Egypt and other of the older lands have already served to increase land values to such an extent that the present generation of farmers are deriving little, if any, benefit from splendid systems of personal credit and low rates on land mortgages. The real solution of the rural credit problem, as of most other economic problems, has its roots in the solution of the land question.

## Real Encouragement to Production

THE British cabinet are considering the recommendations of a commission appointed last June to enquire into the supply of food, particularly wheat, for the British people during the next twelve months. The recommendations are closely guarded, but there is a general belief in Great Britain that a minimum price for wheat will be guaranteed to British farmers on all that they can grow. This may seem a radical move, but it is merely conferring on the farmer the same privilege that has always been enjoyed by the manufacturer of other war supplies. Whoever heard of a woollen manufacturer turning out a few hundred thousand military jackets on the chance that there would be a market for them when complete? Or of an armaments concern continuing to manufacture armaments without orders in advance for their product? It is only fair, when greater production is urged from patriotic motives, that the state should show its willingness to take a part of the risk.

The supposed recommendations of the British committee stand out in strong contrast with the methods adopted during the Patriotism and Production Campaign in Canada. The British method affords real encouragement to a greater production,—a market and the price is guaranteed. The Canadian policy asked the farmer to carry all the risk without any guarantee as to markets and even without making any special effort to ensure transportation for grain once it is produced. It is for this reason that the Patriotism and Production Campaign was almost barren of results. Another campaign for increased production must be a little more practical and a little less oratorical if results worth while are to be achieved.

## Unnecessary Fences

EVERY rod of fencing not absolutely necessary detracts in some degree from the profits of the farm. This loss may be represented in cost and upkeep of the fence, loss of land on either side of the fence and the increased cost of cultivating smaller fields. When the farm is divided into numerous small fields the latter may be the most serious loss of all. Constant turning requires time and the time of a man with two or four horses soon runs into dollars. As machin-

ery becomes larger and more cumbersome, the constant turning is more troublesome and small fields become a greater nuisance than ever.

The loss of land due to unnecessary fencing is not an inconsiderable factor. On an eighty-acre farm laid off in four twenty-acre fields and estimating three feet of land lost on either side of the intersecting fences and three feet adjoining the boundary fence, we find that the land not in use is worth exactly \$108.30 with land at \$100 an acre. Twenty-acre fields, however, are large. What must be the value of the land under cultivation when a farm is fenced off in five to ten-acre fields which are so common in Eastern Canada? To these losses may be added the first cost of the fence and the cost of its upkeep. Farm efficiency principles would seem to dictate the removal of as many fences as possible.

## Direct Legislation

ALBERTA is dry. Prohibition in that province was not preceded by the bickering and turmoil of a provincial election. The people were not asked to cast their vote for Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, candidates for their respective parties, both of whom might have been in favor of a half a dozen measures favored by Mr. Votes and another half dozen to which he was strongly opposed. Instead, Mr. Voter walked up to the ballot box with just one clear cut issue before him,—shall Alberta be wet or dry? The vote cast gave a clear indication of the desires of the electorate. This, the first real trial of direct legislation on a provincial basis in Canada, has been eminently satisfactory.

The principles of direct legislation are capable of wide extension. The citizens of our towns and cities have long had the privilege of a referendum on measures of civic importance. Alberta is the first province, however, to adopt direct legislation on a province-wide basis. Measures of a similar nature have been promised in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and we confidently expect that within the next few years, every province in Canada will have direct legislation on its statute books. And why not the Dominion itself? Many questions could be settled more satisfactorily by direct legislation than in any other manner; for instance, reciprocity, federal appropriations for good roads and military conscription. Direct legislation has the advantage over all other systems extant in that it is truly democratic. It should appeal particularly to Our Folks as it has been endorsed by every important farmers' organization in Canada.

## Titles are Undemocratic

(Grain Growers' Guide.)

IT seems about time that something was done to stop the promiscuous distribution of titles in Canada. No one has yet ever been able to discover any system by which these titles are bestowed upon Canadian people, and certainly the larger proportion of them are not bestowed according to merit. So long as these so-called honors are distributed to the Robbins, Siffons, McBrides, Mackenzies and Mantys they are going to have a degrading effect upon public life in Canada. Certainly none of these men have merited any special distinction over their fellowmen in Canada in the way of honors and the same could be said of many other recipients of titles. At the present time these titles are awarded chiefly to men who have succeeded in gouging a lot of money out of the public by fair means or foul, or to politicians who have won their positions by very questionable methods. The men and women of this country who are really doing good service for humanity and for the cause of civilization are never recognized by these honors. If Canada is to develop into a Democratic country it is time to cut out all these titling titles and give real merit the reward it deserves.

## The Development of the Soil

(Continued from page 748.)

were in the townships with less completely cultivated than the rest of the township. The soil was dealt with in an article.

An investigation shows that the most substantial states in which the five units previously States, New Jersey and North Dakota township basis isolated school systems in Virginia, Louisiana, and also much with two cases only with any degree of district system and Washington progress that has led to the fact that a sufficient number overcome the 100 officials.

In the latter

Children's School well over 100 additional number could be some of the exhibi-

State education annum for each Minnesota, practice been done till passed what is the ber Act in 1910 the conditions tion may be ma- oned, regulates buildings and terms and courts the amount of schools with two is \$750, \$1 respectively, and 2 of building. The that within a year had been made.

A case that d passing mention at Mays Lick, Ky. In 1908 steps were establishment of here. The people covered the idea a school in proposed high seven districts purpose, a vote costing \$30,000 school had been tion and the first pay for transportation to pay their levy to pay their levy tion into court, that under the transportation of school function, a levy could not further decided had the power to

## The Development of the Consolidated School Idea

(Continued from page 5)

were in the state at last report, 109 townships with their schools more or less completely consolidated. In at least 50 of these, no district school remained. The case of Indiana will be dealt with more fully in a future article.

### The Present Situation

An investigation of the whole map shows that consolidation has made most substantial progress in those states in which the large administrative units prevail. The New England States, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and North Dakota, organized on the township basis, all have many consolidated schools. The county basis exists in Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Tennessee, and there also much has been accomplished. In two cases only has the movement met with any decided success under the district system. These are Minnesota and Washington, and in both the progress that has been made is largely due to the fact that the state offers a sufficient financial inducement to overcome the inertia of the district officials.

In the latter, the grant from the

State at the time the decision was handed down, the State Legislature was in session and an Act was speedily introduced and passed providing for consolidation and transportation at public expense. A recent report on this school by Professor Rhodes of the University of Kentucky contains the following:

"The patrons are impressed with the value of the plan and its superiority over the one district. In fact, the idea is taking strong hold on the public mind. In Mason, county and other communities are getting ready to consolidate."

"The course of study, while it comprises the essentials of culture, is also arranged with a view to ministering to rural conditions and community needs. Courses in agriculture and household arts are maintained. The boys have a corn club and the girls a club in domestic arts. A school fair is annually conducted. Last Thanksgiving the ladies of the community gave a dinner in the school building and the pupils gave a play in the evening, charging a small admission fee. The net proceeds from the day's entertainments were \$319. This was expended in installing sanitary drinking fountains and providing a rest room for the girl students. Dur-



### Children's School Fairs Are Now An Established Institution in Ontario.

Well over 100 school fairs will be held in Ontario this fall. A few years ago their number could be taken on the fingers of one hand. The illustration herewith shows some of the exhibits of the school children.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

State educational fund is \$170 per annum for each school abandoned. In Minnesota, practically nothing had been done till the State Legislature passed what is known as the Holmberg Act in 1911. This law defines the conditions under which consolidation may be made and schools abandoned, regulates the character of the buildings and equipment, defines the terms and courses of study, and fixes the amount of state aid. This for schools with two, three or four teachers is \$700, \$1,000, and \$1,500 respectively, and 25 per cent. of the cost of building. The result of this is that within a year 60 consolidations had been made.

A case that deserves more than a passing mention is that of the school at Mays Lick, Mason Co., Kentucky. In 1908 steps were taken for the establishment of a county high school here. The people in the vicinity conceived the idea of consolidating their rural school in connection with the proposed high school. A union of seven districts was formed for the purpose, a vote taken, and a building costing \$32,000 erected. When the school had been in operation for some time and the first levy was made to pay for transportation, some of the ratepayers who were opposed, refused to pay their levy, and took the question into court. The courts decided that under the laws of the state, transportation of pupils was not a school function, and that therefore the levy could not be collected. They further decided that the legislature had the power to legalize transporta-

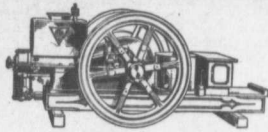
ing the three years the school has been in existence a total of \$219 has been raised from school entertainments and lectures. The pupils are happy, the people are delighted, and the social centre spirit in abundant evidence. The auditorium is crowded at every meeting. These social and industrial activities that are now a regular part of the school life, were practically impossible before consolidation.

Encouraged by the success of this school, which was not opened till 1911, a number of other communities have established similar schools throughout the state, and in fact there exists a state board of 70 supervisors who assist county superintendents and other school authorities in bringing before the people the advantages of consolidation. Kentucky appears to be just at the beginning of a great movement.

In almost every state of the Union, something has been done. In some, the movement has taken firm hold, while in others it is just in its inception, but everywhere it is meeting the needs of the communities and rising, as details are mastered, a larger and larger measure of satisfaction.

### Not Much Wonder

At a recent wedding the bride was Miss Jane Helper and the bridegroom was Mr. Newton Lord. The bridegroom, however, was very angry when he saw in the newspaper an account of their wedding, headed in the usual way: "Lord-Helper."



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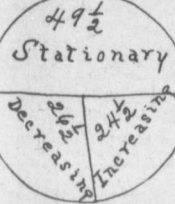
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**The Upward Look**

**The Rural Church Situation**

THE rural church is the nursery of the nation's leaders. In years gone by leaders in politics and business have largely come from the country districts. What ideals they



**The Rural Church Situation.**

This diagram represents the results of an inquiry into church membership in Huron Co., Ont. Is this the condition characteristic of rural sections elsewhere?

have had, were largely developed from their godly parents and in the rural church and Sabbath school. It is still the work of the country to supply the nation with its leaders. It is the work of the rural church to dedicate these leaders to lives of service and inspire them with high ideals. The status of the rural church is, therefore, one of vital importance to all classes of society. Just what that status is has been made very clear by investigations conducted in Huron Co., Ont., by the joint boards of Social Service and Evangelism of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in Canada last year, the results of which were recently published in pamphlet form. These results in rural Huron, which we will review briefly, may be taken as typical of the situation elsewhere in rural Canada, particularly in Eastern Canada.

The situation is not an encouraging one. Of all the rural churches in Huron county, 49 1/2 per cent are stationary. They have neither added to nor lost 10 of their membership in the last 10 years; 26 1/2 per cent are decreasing; only 24 1/2 per cent have increased their membership in 10 years. The mid-week prayer meeting, once almost as fully attended as the Sunday services, has suffered more severely than has the church attendance, the ratio in attendance being one to 10.

**Lack of Interest in Church Work**

The investigators in this rural survey, well acquainted as they were with rural conditions, were started to find the lack of interest taken by men and boys in the work of the churches through their various societies. For every society for men and boys there were 22 1/2 per cent societies for women and girls. The spread in the membership is even more startling, there being 4 1/2 women and girls affiliated with church societies to every one man or boy. Surely something is wrong when men and boys find so little to interest them in church work that they have left that work almost exclusively to the women.

The Sunday school is the feeding ground of the church. If Sunday school children are not made

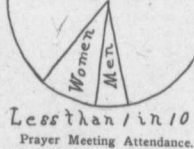
**FRUIT NEWS**

Burbanks, Gages and Broadhaw Plums, also Triumph Peaches, are now at their best for canning. The thrifty Housewife will not miss more fruit this year than ever before—Plums with their numerous varieties present a change with any other variety of fruit. Peaches are especially favorable as a home canning and preserving fruit—easily preserved, and delicious when served on the table. Grocers are quite willing to book orders ahead and housewives should see their dealers in good time as this year is a home-canning year if ever there was one.

church members then the church must inevitably decline. The investigators made it their aim to determine at just what age children started to leave the Sunday school. They found that of children five to 13 years old, 80 per cent were enrolled in the Sunday school and 81 per cent in church attendance. From 13 to 20 years, Sunday school attendance began to drop off, only 66 per cent being enrolled and 66 per cent in attendance. After 20 years not half of the church adherents attend Sunday school, only 47 per cent being enrolled and 26 per cent in attendance.

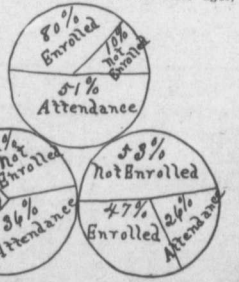
When Christian decisions Are Made "Eighty-one per cent of Christian decisions are made by boys and

**Average Attendance at church in Huron**



This circle represents the average attendance at church in Huron Co., Ont.; the small sections the proportion of those who attend the weekly prayer meeting. Why does the prayer meeting attract so few the members?

"Eighty-one per cent of Christian decisions are made by boys and girls," said Mr. Taylor Statton, National Boys' Work Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., in commenting on these figures. "The majority of these decisions are made between the ages of 14 and 18. This is the decision time of life and the habit forming time. If boys are not induced to join the Sunday school between these ages,



**Attendance At Rural Sabbath Schools.**

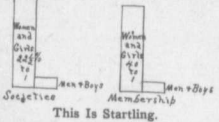
This upper circle represents the attendance of rural children at Sabbath School between the ages of five and 12 years, the circle to the left between 13 and 20 years, and to the right over 20 years. According to this, if children are not affiliated with the church before they reach the 20-year period, are they not apt to drift away altogether?

after that they begin to drift out of the Sunday school and out of the church."

How is the interest of the young people to be attracted and held? This is a question that cannot well be regarded as completely solved. All of the ministers of Huron county were asked to give their methods of holding the young people in the church. Forty-five replied that they rely on "preaching, warning, counselling and socials"; 31 per cent give special socials; 16 per cent sport, leaders and recreation, while eight per cent reported that they get the young people interested in church work, but did not explain how.

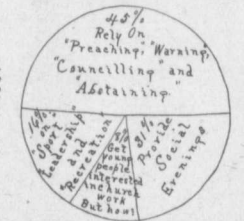
**The Rural Minister**

We all wish to see the church a



This diagram represents the relative interest taken by women and girls and men and boys in the work of the church. Surely a startling situation.

live organization continuing to inspire people with Christian ideals. The problem of the rural church is one deserving of more attention from laymen, yes and from the heads of churches themselves. We believe that one of the initial requirements is a rural minister in sympathy with the country life and appreciating the country ideal. There is something wrong with the rural minister when the boys slip off to the barn as soon as they see him coming up the lane, or whom the family regard as the one man in the community to be entertained in the parlor as one altogether set apart. The live country church is the one whose minister can mix with all his congregation on terms



**How Huron County Rural Churches Hold the Interest of Their Young People.**

of mutual understanding and good fellowship.

But the problem still remains, what are we going to do for the country church?—F. E. E.

One who is contented with what he has done will never become famous for what he will do.

**Many Thousand Men**

Thousands of Men will be required from Ontario to help in the great work of harvesting the Western crop, and practically the entire task of transporting this great army of Harvesters to the West will fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours and avoiding any change of cars or transfers.

"Going Trip West," \$12.00 to "Return Trip East," \$18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C.P.R. Agents regarding particulars in connection with transportation west of Winnipeg.

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**August 21st and 22nd**—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, or Renfrew.

**August 24th and 25th**—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including Stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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**AMUSEMENTS**

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

**Informal Summer Gatherings**

**D**URING the hot days of August there is little cessation in the way of entertainments. There are Porch Teas, Children's Parties, impromptu "Parewells" for parting guests of friends, marshmallow or corn roasts, but at all these, there is a delightful informality, which distinguishes the summer gatherings.

The war this year has made seasonable all sorts of garden parties and sales in the interest of the Red Cross funds, for all our Canadian women are pursued by the thought that they must even on their holidays find some avenue for the expression of their patriotism.

**A Dandana Red Cross Sale**

This quaint sale was announced by a group of young girls who spent their vacation in Muskoka. It was held on the porch of one of the summer homes. The articles were all made from gay handkerchiefs, and consisted of aprons, pillowcases (filled with pines), caps, sleeve protectors,

told him she would break the—. He began to—and haw, and asked her to go to the—concert. She felt she could—so she accepted his invitation. After much talk they came to the conclusion that their promises were still—and that they both had been at times on the wrong—. They are married as yet,—life with its joys and sorrows—while the—plays on.

**Key**

Knot, Sleeve, Bosom, Belt, Waist, Links, Seam (seam), Back, Cuff, Ruffle, Front, Tie, Hem, Band, Buttonhole, Birdzine, Side, Facing, Gießer (gather), Band

**A Sand Party**

Quite a novel way of entertaining the wee folks is a "Sand Party". The idea is applicable at the seaside or for anyone who has room in their back yard for a pile of sand. Previous to the arrival of the little ones, make a huge mound on the sand. Hide in it some little treasure for each child. (Home-made puzzles tied in boxes are indeed a treasure). When all the children arrive provide a tiny shovel for each one. Stick up as many flags as there are children, and tell them to choose one and dig. As the treasures are unearthed, there is great excitement. After they have dug all the objects, give them a pail and they will have a delightful time building in the sand.

**What We Do Not Know**

A clever way to fill in the time around the marshmallow or corn roast is to pass papers bearing at the top these words, "What we do not know." The hostess will try and fit questions to the individuality of the guests. Here are a few simple questions:

- "How would you make out a dinner menu for six persons on \$3.50?"
- "What would you win for a thousand dollars if it fell at your feet?"
- "What would you do if a rich man and a poor man proposed the same night?"

For an informal crowd this affords much amusement.

**A Travel Party**

The idea of a "Travel Party" fits in nicely with any gatherings in the latter part of August. Many of our readers see either on their holidays or planning to take some trip. Send out cards inviting your friends to a personally conducted tour, at a stated place and hour.

On the night of the "Trip" give the guests "time tables" with a number for every place to be visited. Throughout the rooms scatter prominently the objects which represent the places in the "trip." Each article will be numbered. When a bell rings, all start on their voyage and when the bell rings again the trip is over. The partial list given will assist the hostess in making her itinerary:

1. Picture of a little girl and a large letter K?—Alaska
2. Bunch of cigars?—Havana.
3. Bowl of drappings?—Greece.
4. Bottle of perfume?—Cologne.
5. Wooden shoes?—Holland.
6. A lemon need?—The Rhine.
7. A bag of coffee?—Java.
8. Macaroni?—Italy.
9. A cup and saucer?—China.
10. A maple leaf?—Canada.
11. A red letter C?—Red Sea.
12. A copy of "The Eternal City"?—Rome.

There is almost no limit to the places which may be portrayed in this way.

**Trip Through Canada**

Use picture post cards or snap shots. Have these arranged all over the room. Have them all numbered, and let every one take the whole "trip" through Canada.

Note.—Are any of the Women's Institutes thinking of having a "good roads picnic" this summer? If they are, and will write to Marion Dallas, care of Farm and Dairy, she will tell them about a most successful one which was held recently.

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August 21st and 26th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario, including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tebborne Jet, Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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"Let Redpath Sweeten it" 143

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

**A Fine Setting.**

Willow and maple trees on either side of the wide approach to the home of John S. Somers, Durham Co., Ont., make what otherwise be a common place house into an attractive home.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

in fact any simple article which could be easily made, for everything was made during their holidays. The handkerchiefs were purchased by the dozen. One of the girls had a camera with which she had taken several good snap shots of the pretty spots in the vicinity and developed as post cards, they sold very quickly.

Their refreshments were unique. A real colored (?) Aunt Jenima made waffles on the end of the porch near the kitchen. These were served by girls, who wore simple white dresses and red caps and aprons. Maple syrup, corn muffins, tea or coffee completed the menu. The girls realized a neat little sum, besides all the fun they had.

**A Shirt Waist Romance**

The missing words are to be supplied with parts of a shirt waist or words connected with making one. Cora and Robert had been lovers for a long while. At last he had persuaded her to soon have the—tied. One day he reproached her for her coldness, and she replied, "I cannot see my heart on my—always." With her golden hair resting on his manly—, he forgave her and presented her with a lovely—for her delight. Shortly after this he joined the soft club and spent nearly all his time on the—and for a while it would—as if he had forgotten her. She thought of ways to revive him a—but decided to—him instead. She put on—, and

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E. N. BAKER, D.D., Principal

## Comfort and Attractiveness---A Good Motto

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be varied upon to fit the 12, 13 and 14 sizes and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be very particular to state the waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, for each address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



Colonial—Style 70



THE blouse and separate skirt are, as usual, quite popular this season. There are always occasions during the summer when one requires a dainty blouse and dark skirt. Then, too, if one has two or three fine blouses to wear with white skirts in the hot weather. Many of the blouses shown have the high collar and long sleeves. This style is all right for cool weather, but we would suggest that the motto of "Comfort and Attractiveness" be followed in hot weather. Girdles and sashes are quite an important dress accessory just now. There seems to be almost every possible material and color shown in the largest place, as they harmonize better than many colored and gaudy ribbons.

1337-Girl's Dress.—This charming frock for the little miss is rather different from what you have seen. The front is in the form of a panel, while the back blouse portion is quite plain. The front is held in a waisted effect. If desired, one might have a bow of ribbon at the neck where the collar meets, which would tend to take away any plainness from the front of the dress. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1346-Suspenders, Girdles and Vestee for Ladies.—Either of the designs, No. 1 or No. 2, showing the girle and suspender combination, are finding considerable favor with many. The wide girle as shown in No. 2 is quite becoming when the dress is worn over a white blouse. The vestee, too, suited to a dress when worn with a coat. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

teach the girls to take care of their dresses. This model has a yoke and collar, the head slipping through the opening at the neck. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1354-Lady's House Dress.—The design shown herewith is one that should give very practical. The skirt and waist are joined, with the waistline slightly raised, and is thus easily slipped on and off. The skirt is perfectly plain, with the exception of a pocket. In the illustration the dress though this could be omitted. The blouse may be made with or without the collar and either short or long sleeves. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

1348-1351-Lady's Costume.—Very neat and attractive is the gown illustrated. The skirt is quite wide, measuring about 5% yards at the lower edge. The lines on each side present a chic appearance. Notice also the slight raise at the waistline in front and back. The blouse hangs to the shoulder seams where it is held in place by a black velvet band. Buttons form the only trimming on this costume. The style calls for two patterns, 50¢ for each. The waist is cut in sizes from 28 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 23 to 33 inches waist measure.

1359-Girl's Dress.—One of the daintiest dresses for the young girl that we have here illustrated. It can be made in either of two styles, one being suitable to wear over a blouse and the other for more dress occasions. The shirring effect at the waist line is much worn this season. Three sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.

135-Lady's Costume.—Another costume that should prove a favorite with our folks is No. 1355. One feature of this gown is the convertible collar which can be worn either high and rolling or fitting low around the neck. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.



## In the Dairy

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## THE COO

Conducted by

## Just About

HOW seldom take of the food-with spread of the different vegetable for instance, that served daily on and varied forms carries us far beyond the potato is grown in the where it was first and later with a salad. But in the potato, had served as Majesty, was distributed Parmentier were edible and human food. Since the reign of Queen Victoria the potato in England; but it used as a food was thought by a food

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**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

**Just About Potatoes**

HOW seldom we think as we partake of the different kinds of food—with which our tables are spread of the origin of many of the different vegetables, fruits, etc., as, for instance, the potato, which is served daily on our tables in many and varied forms, and whose history carries us far back.

The potato is said to have first been grown in the United States; and from there it was taken to France, where it was first used as a flower and later with some idea of making a salad. But in the reign of Louis XV. the potato, the flowers of which had served as a nosegay for His Majesty, was discovered by the chemist Parmentier to have tubers that were edible and very nourishing as human food. Sir Walter Raleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, presented the Queen with the first potato in England; but not for 300 years was it used as a food, and even then it was thought by labor leaders to be a

conspiracy of the capitalists to demean the British working classes and reduce them to the level of beasts.

But at last the world has consented to use the plant that produced the Parmentier bouquet as a food. We use it baked, boiled, fried, in salads, cakes, soup, bread, in so many different ways can we serve most palatable and nourishing dishes. It is one of our staple food products. I have from time to time given potato recipes: below are a few additional ones:

**Potato Cakes**

To one and a half cups cold mashed potatoes, add a well-beaten egg. Mix thoroughly and shape into round flat cakes about one-half inch thick. Fry in butter or drippin' until brown on both sides.

**Potato Cakes, No. 2**

Two cups flour, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup finely mashed potatoes, milk or water. Mix flour, salt and baking powder. Then add potatoes and water or milk enough to make a soft dough. Turn the dough into a well-greased frying pan and cook slowly, turning occasionally, adding a little more lard each time, until cake is well cooked through and a nice brown



**With the King of Crops.**

This 1914 corn crop attained a uniform height of 11 to 12 feet early in September. Photo on farm of J. A. Williams, Peterboro Co., Ont.

on either side. (This is a nice tea dish).

**Potato Croquettes**

One quart cooked mashed potatoes, butter size of an egg, salt, pepper, one egg and a cup of milk or cream.

Mould into small balls and fry in lard or butter.

**Potato Puffs**

Take two cups mashed potatoes, season and stir in two tablespoons melted butter. Beat to a cream and add two eggs beaten light and one teacup milk or cream. Bake in a deep dish in quick oven until nicely browned.

**Meat and Potato Cakes**

Mix with two cups seasoned mashed potatoes a well-beaten egg and add a cup of cold chopped beef or ham. When thoroughly mixed, shape into flat balls, roll in bread crumbs, fry a golden brown.

**Vegetable Salad**

Slice cooked potatoes and turnips in a salad dish with a little onion. Slice or break through cold cauliflower. Pour over this mayonnaise dressing.

**Dandelion Potato Salad**

Wash young dandelion leaves in several waters, cut fine and add to potato salad made with potato, bacon (cut fine), salt and pepper and French dressing.

A wire vegetable basket should be found in every kitchen. Its uses are very numerous and the cost is small.

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**Largest EATON Catalogue EVER PUBLISHED**

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Rest assured of this fact—this new Fall and Winter **EATON** Catalogue offers you **genuine, substantial, money-in-your-pocket savings**. There are nearly 400 pages crowded full of marvelous values and every item on every page at a saving price.

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Just think of buying a 94-piece set of dishes for \$6.95; a good set of furs for \$2.50; a woman's 48-inch heavy cheviot coat for \$5.00; a man's fine wool mixture sweater coat for 70c; a big warm ulster for \$7.95; canned tomatoes at a dozen cans for \$1.00; a fine plow at \$10.50. We could mention literally thousands of like values. Several of them are so strikingly remarkable that we have designated them as special links in a chain of bargains extending throughout the book. You should surely see these. Such a book as this should be in every home in Canada where sensible economy is of the least importance—it **should be in your home**.

Write for your copy **to-day**. It will be sent free on request. In addition, we **prepay free the shipping charges on any order amounting to \$10.00 or more**.

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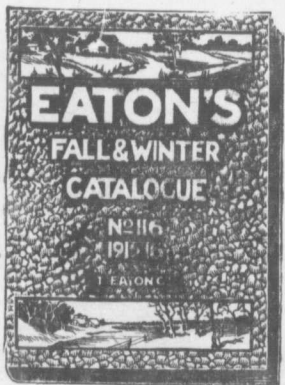
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We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our exhibit of mail order goods on the 3rd floor of our Mail Order Building, Albert St., near Yonge (opposite our store), on September 6th to 11th. You will find a most interesting display comprising many of the lines advertised in our big Fall and Winter Catalogue. Garments will be shown on living models. Competent guides will show and explain things to you. Tea will be served. Orchestra in attendance. Of course no admission fee—just an opportunity we are glad to have to meet you and welcome you.

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
TORONTO CANADA



**BARGAIN LINK**

**A MARVEL VALUE ALL-WOOL SERGE DRESS**

**58-55c. Woman's All-Wool Serge Dress**, in a very youthful and becoming style, and especially low-priced. Bodice has button-trimmed yoke of self material, and smart Black Paillette Silk the Collar is of fine White Organdy, finished with Black Serpentine Cording; while the full-length sleeves have deep self cuffs. The skirt is very attractive, having deep yoke and a double box pleat extending to foot of dress both front and back. The closing is arranged in front; and a pleated Black Paillette Silk circle finishes at the waist. Bust sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. A shirt length is 38 or 40 inches with deep hem. Colors, Black, Navy, Copenhagen Blue or Brown..... **4.95**



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"The New Hinman Milker"

Will be on exhibition in the Model Barn at Toronto Exhibition.

### Awarded the GOLD MEDAL

Over all other makes at the Panama Exposition this summer for

**EFFICIENCY  
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This is your guarantee backed by the experience of hundreds of Ontario farmers that the Hinman will give you service no other machine can supply. That is

### Why YOU Should Buy a HINMAN

18 to 25 cows milked in an hour by one man. Entire machine weighs about 19 lbs. 1 H.P. only required to operate 3 machines. Engine can be set wherever convenient. Each cow's milk can be kept separate. CHANGE PAILS while machine is milking. We have NO universal Teat Cup.

The UNIVERSAL Teat Cup is about as practical as the universal shoe or hat. We have a cup to fit every cow. Thus you get all the efficiency due you.

There are NO rubber linings in the teat cups, NO Gauges, NO Safety Valves, NO Pulsators, NO Metal Piping.

Only  
**\$50.00**  
per Unit

It is costing you more than the price of the Hinman to be without it. ASK for our new F.D. Booklet.



"The Hinman has the Rapid Pail-changing Ideal"

**H. F. BAILEY & SON, GALT, Ont.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR CANADA.

### WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS

Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes.

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THE 1915 CENTRAL CANADA

# EXHIBITION

## OTTAWA

\$25,000  
IN PRIZES  
10,000  
DISPLAYS

September 10 - 18

EXHIBITS  
FROM HOME  
FARM AND  
FACTORY

FREIGHT PAID

on Exhibits of Live Stock from Ontario and Quebec. Returned free by Railway Company.

New \$5,000 Dominion Government Grant

All added to Premiums for utility classes of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry. Unprecedented upward revision of Prize List.

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 3rd

This Exhibition is unsurpassed for shows of Animals and Poultry. New \$50,000 Hall for displays of Grains, Fruits and Vegetables. Farm Implements and Machinery exhibited in new \$100,000 Pavilion.

Write for PRIZE List, Entry Forms, Programme of Attractions, etc. to  
E. McNAHON, Manager - 26 Sparks St., OTTAWA

### The Makers' Corner

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

### Notes from Western Ontario

F. Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor for W. Ontario.

As anticipated early in the season the output of cheese in Western Ontario has so far materially increased over last year. Several new factories were erected and several factories which had been closed for a year were re-opened. Up to the present the output of butter has been somewhat less than in 1914.

The cool weather up to the middle of July was ideal for the production of fine grade dairy products.

The prices paid so far this season leaves cheese factory patrons no excuse for delivering any milk which is not in a condition to make fine cheese. It has been said in the past that if cheese prices were equal to those paid for milk for some other purposes, a superior quality would be furnished by all patrons. The opportunity to prove this statement came this year,

and although the majority of the milk is delivered in first-class condition there is still milk which, from a sanitary standpoint, is no better than under lower prices. We still believe that the quality of the milk depends as much upon individuals as upon prices.

Pastures are good and conditions at present indicate that the after grass will be abundant. Too much rain has been experienced in some sections during the latter part of July and first part of August, which has seriously interfered with harvesting operations.

### The 1914 Production

The writer has just completed statistics for Western Ontario output of butter and cheese for 1914. Over 20 million pounds of creamery butter and about 22 million pounds of cheese were manufactured.

The increased output and higher prices have encouraged factory owners to make further improvements in their buildings and equipment.

The milk sediment test has, after nearly two seasons' use, proved a strong factor in improving the sanitary condition of the milk supply.

Few cases of adulteration of milk have been reported. Two outstanding cases, however, were heavily fined, as the milk contained over 50 per cent. of extraneous water.

Several creameries have opened up buying stations, a few of which are located in territory already covered by other creameries. We doubt the "quality" success of these operations. We wish to again point out the ne-

cessity for constant care in handling milking machines. The parts must be kept in a sanitary condition, otherwise trouble with the milk is sure to arise.

A cooperative selling plan has several times been suggested for the creameries. We believe to make such a plan a success some system of grading the products is necessary. There is yet room for cooperation among creameries in improving the cream supply, and therefore the quality of the butter, and any saving which might be made under a cooperative selling system could be enhanced manifold by being in a better position to supply car lots of uniform first-grade butter, expertly graded and branded. With this latter improvement brought about we believe the selling would about take care of itself.

### Sell Butter on Merit

L. A. Zuffelt, Supt. Kingston Dairy School

I BELIEVE that the cooperative system of selling cheese and butter as practised in Quebec under the supervision of the Quebec Government, is doing more to improve the dairy output of that province than any other factor at work. Why should not the creameries in Ontario get together and ship their butter to Toronto, have it graded and sold according to grade?

Manitoba is doing this, the Government supplying an expert grader at



The Fine Plant of "The Guelph Creamery Company," Guelph, Ont.

Winnipeg. When judging butter at the Winnipeg last year, I was surprised and delighted with the quality. The Government believes the improvement largely due to the improved system of selling butter.

### Butter Fresh Thirty Years

The following shows the importance of a cold, even temperature for preservation of butter: At the old Red Tavern at Towanda, Pa., three kept b- William Means, a firkin of butter containing 100 pounds, tightly headed, was lowered in a deep well, to be kept cool until wanted for use. In lowering it the rope broke and the butter went to the bottom of the well, which was half full of water.

After spending considerable time grappling for it, and knowing that to pump all the water out and go down for its recovery would be a hard, disagreeable job, the proprietor concluded to leave it where it was until a more convenient season. Butter was cheap (only 13½ cents a pound) and in case it was never recovered the loss would not be great.

Thirty years afterward the well had to be cleaned for sanitary reasons. It was pumped dry, and the firkin of butter was found embedded in the mud at the bottom of the well. On opening the firkin of butter it was found to be as sweet and well flavored in every respect as when it was lost. In every respect but one it increased in price to 25 cents a pound.—Breeder's Gazette.

### A Gold Mine

You can do better storing up gold

**BISS**



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Highest price

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Fall Wheat at

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LIGHT BRANMANS, SALT

Over 25 years

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Fall is the Time

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WATER

The only implement

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Wash. Ask your dealer

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THE CUTAWAY H

Maker of the original C.L.A.

80 MAIN STREET

Weight 600 pounds

24-inch disks

Inject sharp

**A Gold Mine on Your Farm**  
 You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a

**BISSELL SILO**

"Superior Feed All Winter Long"  
 Scientifically built to store silage fresh, as sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservative to prevent decay. The BISSSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hinged off heavy steel. Sold by dealers, or direct as directed. Get free folder. Write Dept. E. BISSSELL CO., Ltd. ELORA, Ont.



**We Want Your Samples**  
 of FALL WHEAT and FALL RYE  
 also FLAX and new crop ALSIKE CLOVER

Highest prices paid. State quantity, origin of Fall Wheat and price f.o.b. your station.

Sample Bags mailed on application

**Rennie's Seeds**  
 TORONTO

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTT, LIGHT BRAMAS, S.C. WHITE LOBBERS OATS 30 YR. A BREEDER. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Michael K. Boyer, Box 22, Hammonds, N.J.

**ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS**  
 from a Bone Spavin, King Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

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 ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankies. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Colic, Worms, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocides, Inevitable Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W.F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 125, Kansas City, Missouri, Kan. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**Fall is the Time to Redeem Your Waste Land Cheaply by Using a Cutaway BUSH and BOG PLOW**

The only implement of its kind. Cuts up brush and bog, breaks or either waste land. Does not work a plow cannot do. Prepares ground for cultivation or for orchard planting. Used also for deep tillage. Write for circular telling how a forest was turned into a cornfield in one day. Ask your dealer about Cutaway Bush and Bog Plows, and the Bush and Bog Plow Jr., for two horses.

**THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY**  
 Makers of the original CLARA disk harrows and plows  
 30 MAIN STREET HIGGANSVILLE, CONN.

Weight 600 pounds Four-horse hitch  
 24-in. disks Four-foot barbed  
 forged sharp wood bearings



**The Argument for Stock Scales on the Farm**

Edward Budd, Northumberland Co., Ont.

ONE of the most valued pieces of equipment on our farm is a set of stock scales. We do not consider them to be a luxury, but a perfectly profitable investment, and one of the most profitable on any farm. Ours, at the east end of the farm, covered conveniently to the entrance to the stable, so that a bunch of 15 to 20 steers can be weighed in 10 minutes. The cattle are weighed every two weeks along with some of the horses, so that a close watch can be kept on the condition of the animals. Farmers' scales before taking to our weight town. Cattle buyers have already got on to this scheme, and emphatically state that stock scales should not be allowed on any farm.

Suppose a man has a load of 10 or 15 hogs ready for market. He has no scales on his farm. He takes them to town and the weighman gives him just what weight he chooses. He cannot dispute the scales, for at the same time he cannot be sure that he is getting his own. If he had scales of his own, he could always insist on getting the right weights, and where the buyer knows the man has scales, he will be on the watch to give him the right weight.

Many farmers feed a bunch of 15 or 20 steers. Without scales we would not know what they weigh when we put them in the stable in the fall. In the end we would not know whether they have paid for their winter's feed and our work or not. Where scales are available, the steers can be weighed in a few minutes and if a change in feed is made during the winter, we could weigh them before and after we had made the change, and know upon what feed and under what conditions the most economical gains are made.

In spring time there is generally some hay for sale. "A man comes, and the boys four or five tons and wants the hay brought to him. If there are no scales around, the farmer is apt to guess a little over a ton, as no weighing is done, and he would not like to give less. If the load weighs 2,200 pounds, with hay at \$20 a ton, that farmer has parted with \$2. If 10 loads are sold every year, he loses about \$20, which would be on his hogs and cattle would pay for a set of scales in less than two years.

Another good use of the stock scale is when the bunch of steers are ready for the market. We have been weighing the steers right along, and when the buyer comes along and wants to buy by the lump, we know just whether or not the sum offered approximates the value of the cattle.

In the case of a farmer fattening hogs, especially a dairy man who is usually feeding about 50, if he has 20 cows, he buys at least a load every month, and if he buys them around 100 pounds, they will not sell by lump, so he has to trot off to town or some other weigh scale, perhaps three or four miles away, just for the sake of a few dollars. If three or four farmers would club together and build a set of scales, they would not be far from any of them, and the scales would save them, perhaps, in one year, all it cost to build them.

**The Story of Robert John**

(Continued from page 7)

the end of the thirty-four years in which he had been engaged on farming, which had amounted in round numbers to \$20,000, he had a net interest on capital was \$16,000. Deduct from this the \$4,000 credited to improvements, and you have left \$12,000. This represents his net loss; it represents the amount he had paid for the privilege of being his own boss for thirty-four years; for the privilege for that length of time of being awakened at five o'clock in the morning by an alarm clock instead of the voice of an employer.

But Robert John farmed through times of acute agricultural depression. He knew what it was to market oats at 17 cents a bushel and hogs at \$3.50 a hundred live weight. His wife had sold eggs at the village store for seven cents a dozen, and no cash given. She had milked cows, set the milk away, it shallop and creamed it by hand, churned the cream in an old-fashioned churn, made the butter up into neat rolls with two rows of creases along the top, and taken it out in trade at ten cents a pound at the same ruralemporium.

Farm Produce Not Too High

Times have improved for the farmer, not because governments have changed, but because people have crowded to the cities and increased the number of mouths to be fed from the surplus product of the farms and decreased the number of hands to supply it. But prices have never gone so high as to make farming too profitable. The hopeful back-to-the-lander will still find difficulty in making it pay as a business undertaking. He may be able to do it; it may not be doing it, but that important point should not be lost sight of: That the prosperous condition of the average Ontario farmer is due to the fact that he inherited his farm and is placed in the very convenient position of not having to meet the charge of interest on the capital represented by the land. His father or grandfather got the land from the Government as a free grant or for a song. It has been handed down from one generation to another as a free gift, and no more represents capital to the man who works it than it did to the Government when it was a primeval wilderness. He can live very comfortably while losing three or four hundred dollars a year for the simple reason that he does not have to pay himself rent. He owes himself the money, but he generously cancels the debt.

If he rented the land from another man, or borrowed the money from a mortgage company to buy it, there would be another story to tell. If Robert Johns had not had the use of the land for the taxes, they would have had to go out of business or change their methods of farming. The price of farm products low more

TRADE MARK  
**Wilkinson Climax B**  
 REGISTERED  
**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 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pressure delivery. Knife wheel carries fans, no clogging, stretching cut, wheel always in balance. Best in class.

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

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**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.**

**CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED**  
 No. 1 Gov't Standard \$5.00 per bushel  
 No. 2 Gov't Standard (with purifier) \$5.00 per bushel  
 Good clean Fall Rye at \$5.00 per bushel  
 \$1.50 per bushel. Freight paid if two or more bushels ordered.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS - TORONTO**  
 Seed Merchants since 1850

**F.S. BURCH**  
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**EAM BUTTONS and Labels for Cattle**  
 Ask for Catalogue and price list. We will stamp your name or number, or both, on markers as required.

Light Adjustable Aluminum Bands, 12, 16c; 25, 25c; 50, 50c; 100, 1.00; 250, 2.50; 500, 5.00; 1,000, 10.00; 2,000, 20.00.  
 Spiral Celluloid Colored Bands, 1/2 in. 25c; 3/4 in. 30c; 1 in. 40c; 1 1/4 in. 50c; 1 1/2 in. 60c; 2 in. 75c; 2 1/2 in. 1.00; 3 in. 1.25.

**POULTRY LEG BANDS**  
 THE BIRDS SPECIALTY CO. Dept. B, Smith's Falls, Ont.

**FREE** containing giving descriptive lists of rural books for farmers, stock raisers, poultrymen, etc. Write for list. Book Dept., Farm and Dairy

nearly approximates the cost of producing them and the outlook for the farmer has brightened accordingly, but the city consumer may rest assured that if it costs too much to supply his table the cause is to be found somewhere between his back door and the farmer's front gate.

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**

The Best That the Best Can Do

The Fence That All Poultry Keepers Put

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where you please, and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold neighborly friendships is to keep your trespassing "birds" from the farm, that "mean put" in the fence.

**Peerless Farm Fence**

Made of open heart steel wire—heavily galvanized in such a thorough manner that it will not fade, chip or peel off. It is made of the finest steel and will not rust. It is made of the best steel and is made in such a way that it will not rust. It is made of the best steel and is made in such a way that it will not rust. It is made of the best steel and is made in such a way that it will not rust.

Write for our Book Catalogue.

**THE BIRDS SPECIALTY CO., Ltd.**  
 Smith's Falls, Ont.

# A Barn Complete in Just Four Weeks

(Continued from page 13)

ement plaster I heard the old contractor give a cheer. I glanced around and saw him and his men rush out of the building. They had won the race, but it was only by a "neck," for in less time than it takes to tell it I was through, and the young man and I straightened up and walked away from the completed job. There was a strange silence; everybody was looking at the new structure. They had been so intent in watching us that they had not given any attention to it. We all walked slowly backward and looked at it as it stood there in the moonlight.

I have helped out the finishing touches on more than one imposing public building, including a cathedral, but I never gazed on a completed structure that impressed me so much as that barn. Only four weeks before there had been nothing there but a few piles of miscellaneous building materials, while a few places away there had been two ramshackle old barns. Now there was a fine new building 50 x 76 feet. How magnificent it looked! The newly plastered wall slanted in the moonlight. The freshly painted doors and the windows seemed to give it just the finished appearance necessary to complete it. The walls, neatly patched here and there with new lumber, supported a new roof that showed white in the dim light, and gave the whole structure such a look of bigness and composure that it looked positively magnificent and around it the clean yard added completeness to the whole. I saw the young man and his wife standing where they had drawn off by themselves. That big new barn was theirs. They said nothing; they were too proud and happy for that. I felt that the occasion demanded a speech so I took off my hat and faced the crowd.

### The Hired Man's Speech

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I said, 'You have been mightily interested in this race. You have been here for hours watching us as we have been straining every nerve to finish this job. But don't forget that it has not

been the work of the last few days that has counted for the most in getting this fine new barn where you now see it. This young man and his wife have been planning and working at it for the last three years. The way they have planned and worked would do credit to the most far-seeing business man in the country. They have been quietly preparing for the job for three long years, and you see the result. Four weeks ago there was nothing here but a couple of tumble-down old barns and a pile of building material. But everything was ready and now you see this noble structure. They have shown us all how by the use of foresight what generally takes a couple of years of putting around the job can be accomplished in one short month. Three cheers for them."

The crowd responded with the three heartiest cheers it has ever been my privilege to hear. Then those of us who had been in the race found out

how hungry and tired we were. The women got ready a lunch for us, including the neighbors. When it was finished I told the contractor that those cigars and chocolates would be forthcoming the first time I went to town, but just then we heard the buzz of an automobile at the door, and some young fellows from the village appeared with a box of Havanas and half a dozen boxes of chocolates. They had heard of the wager and had been told over the telephone of the outcome of the race, and had come out to help us celebrate. And celebrate we did until, I am afraid, we encroached somewhat on the "week's hours" of the Sabbath.

As to finishing the stable inside, that is the job my young boss has mapped out for wet days and odd spare times between now and winter. We have already made a start at it, and I am ready to wager that before the snow flies we shall have everything as spick and span as in those fine stables of which you sometimes publish the pictures in Farm and Dairy.



How a River Bottom Road Problem Was Finally Solved.

Floods had ruined all previous roads in this Illinois river bottom. Concrete has proven effective. Near Huntington, Que., another road that was recently washed out, was finally rebuilt of concrete, and has withstood all floods since.

## Why Build a Silo?

**E. J. FROTH, B.S.A.,** in the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, July 11, 1914, speaking of a conversation with Mr. Weaver, Deloraine, Man., reports the latter as saying, "How do I like silage for feed? Why, it's the only feed worth while. All the stock most valuable crops that a farmer can grow, and the strange part about it is that not very long ago there wasn't a stalk of corn grown in this country."

One telling how some four years ago he had a fine field of corn, when the neighbors' pastures were all burned, he says: "Oh, yes, the neighbors grow some corn the next year. The acreage put into corn has increased every year until now. I was just figuring up the other night, and there will be

about 700 acres planted in corn in this district alone. Some change for not more than more years ago, isn't it?"

For Sheep and Other Live Stock According to Farmers' Bulletin No. 556, United States Department of Agriculture, silage is an excellent feed for horses if used with care. Brood mares thrive on it and the foals will be fully as vigorous with just as much size and boning as the mares were fed on the conventional grain and hay ration.

In the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 12, entitled, "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., that author, says: "Silage is fed to sheep on many farms. When well preserved it is relished by the animals and affords a valuable, succulent food. From three to four pounds per head daily is about as much as experienced sheepmen care to feed. Fed in larger quantities, or if too acid, it is liable to cause serious indigestion. At this rate, silage fed with clover hay, comprises an excellent ration for wintering ewes, and when to this a grain ration is added, a profitable fattening ration is secured."

It has also been successfully demonstrated that silage in limited quantities is well adapted for fattening hogs, brood sows and poultry.

"Made in Canada," is a slogan adopted by the manufacturers of Can-

ada. Why not have our farmers adopt a similar slogan? For in the many advantages and benefits derived from the use of silage, no better motto could be adopted than "A Silo on Every Farm."

From the standpoint of the large farmer who raises and fattens stock, from the standpoint of the dairy farmer, or from the standpoint of the small mixed farmer on the 50, 75 or 100-acre farm, the benefits derived from the use of silage are proportionately the same.

From the experience of those who have silos and appreciate their worth, it can be said that the silo is making the safe corn that the time is at hand when the silo is as necessary on every farm as the barn, stable or farm house. All that is needed to bring this about is to convince our farmers of the uses of silage and a great movement in this direction is sure to follow.

### One Township Loses \$80,000

Mr. A. MacLean, Bruce Co., Ont., writing in the Farmers' Advocate says: "I am tempted to say the smaller the farm, the larger the silo, but not necessarily so. A 50 or a 100 acre farm should grow from five to 10 acres of corn every year. If a small farmer cannot feed all the silage in the winter, he can make equally good use of it in the summer, as he is the one who has usually the poorest pastures. Short grain crops and short hay crops come occasionally; they came other years besides 1912 and 1913, and these are the years that corn is likely to be good and of much value. Some, I know, would not have sold good feeders for five cents a pound last September if they had a silo. Dozens of other well bred cows and yearlings on account of shortage of feed. The American farmer must pay more for our feeders than we get for them. Then, why can't we keep them? We have his market, we can get him to sell in, and he has not ours. The average farm should be at least \$200 ahead of the game every year if he had a silo and handled it properly. With about 400 farming in this township, we are according to the above estimate, losing \$80,000 every year—a large sum. Build a silo."

### Keep the Soil Working

By E. L. McCaskey.

**I BELIEVE** in keeping the soil working. I have little use either for idle men or idle land. One of the fields from which I cut hay this year is already seeded to rye. Another was well sown and seeded to buckwheat. The first will give much good pasture for hogs and fat cattle, of which I have a few on hand. The latter will yield me a crop of grain that will give me good long enough, and in any case both the rye and buckwheat will give me a nice lot of humus to plow down in the spring. The cultivation necessary to get the land into shape for these crops kills weeds and improves the soil.

My corn land is also made to do more than its usual share. As soon as the corn is off, I seed rye at the rate of a bushel to the acre; with it I mix a few pounds of vetch. This will give me some excellent pasture for all the cattle on the farm early next spring and I will have it plowed down in time to get the land into crop for the season. A crop that is prior to rye, however, is clover seeded between the rows at last cutting of the corn. Occasionally the clover is plowed down for humus, and the field put into grain seeded over the next year. Frequently, however, I take a crop of clover the following year and I regard it as an excellent way of seeding down. The point is keep the soil working.

### Milking

U. G. Pugh believes that the use of a g. of defecis in making the safe record one, he w

### Our Legal

#### LIABILITY FOR SEED

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The farmer will be held merchant his acco the cornwood me

These claims will b within six years.

#### PAYMENT OF SCHO

LIABILITY FOR SEED U. G. Pugh believes that the use of a g. of defecis in making the safe record one, he w

(b) A union school composed of portions adjoining townships c under the provisions of the Public Schools Act. The found in the Ontario and to which referenc made if proceedings contemplated. The s that a petition signed representatives of such of the asking for such un tion be deposited with the municipalities affo councils will then see

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
THE IDEAL ROUTE  
TO AND FROM  
**TORONTO**  
DURING  
**CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION**  
Aug. 28 to Sept. 15, 1915

**REDUCED FARES**  
To Toronto from all stations in Ontario, also from Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y., and Detroit, Mich.

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**EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE**  
To and from Toronto, Parkdale Station and Exhibition Grounds, also

**SPECIAL LOW FARES**  
From Principal Points on Certain Dates.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write to G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**Drawn by Two Horses**  
WILL DIG 5 FT. DEEP

The Dawson Ditcher is the most economical and simple machine ever constructed for the ditching. It will work in any kind of soil—sticky or stoney—and at only a cost of 75c to \$1.50 per foot. If you have tile to lay, investigate this machine. See the Feb. 11th issue of "Farm and Dairy" for complete description.

Patented 1914  
**GEORGE DAWSON, Inventor & Manufacturer, NAPANEE, Ont.**

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**GEORGE DAWSON, Inventor & Manufacturer, NAPANEE, Ont.**



Milking Outdoors in the Good Old Summer Time.

G. O. Publow believes that the change from outdoor to indoor milking accounts for many of the defects in Ontario cheese. W. G. Oldfield, Parry Sound Dist. Ont. is making the safe course, as the illustration abundantly testifies. "My cow isn't a record one," he writes, "but still it takes two pairs in which to milk her."

Our Legal Adviser

LIABILITY FOR SEED BILL.—A farmer sold a car of cordwood to a merchant. The price being agreed upon verbally. A seed merchant in the same town agreed to sell to the farmer a grain to the amount of the price of the wood. The money to be paid him by the cordwood merchant. The grain was shipped to the farmer, but on receipt of the wood the cordwood merchant wrote complaining about the quality of the wood, that he would only pay a certain amount for it, which he paid over to the seed merchant. This was four years ago. Now the seed merchant has sent in the balance of his claim on the cordwood. Will the seed merchant have to look to the cordwood merchant for settlement, or will the farmer have to pay this and then see the cordwood merchant for the balance?—J. E. B. Rainy, St. Catharines.

The farmer will have to pay the seed merchant his account and then see the cordwood merchant for the balance he claims on the cordwood. These claims will have to be met within six years.

PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TAXES.—One municipality in Ontario compel a settler who is more than three miles by nearest road from a schoolhouse, to pay school tax? Within two miles of a certain point, which is more than three miles from any schoolhouse, there are upwards of 20 children nearly school age, some of whom are now going more than three miles to school. To form a new school section, it would be necessary to have a union section on their township lines and draw from three other sections, which seem small enough as they are, for a share of their supporters. Can those who are within reach of the schools compel who are not to remain in ignorance and help support their schools? What steps should we take to form a new school section? How far can we draw from the other sections to support such a school?—F. A. N., Algoma Dist. Ont.

(a) A township school section is required to pay his proportion of the school taxes in connection therewith, although his residence may be more than three miles from a school house. It is desirable that school sections should not be formed of such an extent that children should have more than that distance to travel to attend school, but in sparsely settled districts provision of that kind cannot always be made. (b) A union school section to be composed of portions of two or more adjoining townships can be formed under the provisions of Section 21 of the Public Schools Act which will be found in the Ontario Statutes, 1909, and to which reference should be made if proceedings of that kind are contemplated. The section provides that a petition signed by at least five ratepayers of each of the municipalities asking for such union school section be deposited with the clerks of the municipalities affected, and such councils will then each appoint an

TAXES AND ROAD WORK.—I own 60 acres, for which I paid \$1,300 in being assessed for \$1,500 previous to coming into my possession. I understand that land can only be assessed for two-thirds of its value. Should the actual value be what I paid for it? The 60 acres were transferred to me, called for \$1,300 as its former value. There was just a log barn, worth about \$100, when purchased. I have erected a new house, 30 by 30, worth \$700. Times let me know just what my assessment and taxes should have been put down for five days ago. I have not had time to get road work this year. How much road work computed and how many days should I have to do on such a place?—T. Your remedy is to apply to the Court of Revision, who may reduce your assessment if they think it is too large. Land under the Assessment Act is assessed for its actual value.

The Statute Labor Act provides that every person assessed upon the assessment roll of the township, if his property is assessed at not more than \$300, be liable to 10 days' statute labor; at more than \$300 but not more than \$500, three days; at more than \$500 but not more than \$700, four days; at more than \$700 but not more than \$900, five days, and for every \$300 over \$900 or any fractional part thereof over \$150, one additional day. The council of any township has power by-law to increase or lessen this ratio.

We are safe in saying that by following systematic, businesslike methods in caring for the stock along the lines suggested by the best dairy men, that the average production per cow could be easily doubled in side of five years, and with that would come enthusiasm and confidence in a business that is remunerative if conducted along these lines.

This has been done inside the last five years by scores of men who have no distinct advantages over the average farmer in the province. And what has been done by them can be done by all. The question is, "Will we do it?" Time alone will tell.—W. A. MacKay, Supt. of Dairying for Nova Scotia.

Our Veterinary Adviser

COW EATS WOOD.—We have a Jersey cow that is going down in her milk. She does not eat very well and is continually gnawing at sticks and eats the manger. What would you recommend?—J. A. Haldimand Co. Ont.

The eating of wood indicates the lack of phosphates in the system. For this allow free access to salt and give her two drams calcium phosphate three times daily until the habit ceases. In the meantime you might cover the manger with tin or zinc to prevent her eating it.

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.—I have a three-year-old heifer that dropped her first calf about three weeks ago. It was a large calf, weighing about 50 lbs. She got along nicely, but about three days after calving she proceeded to put out her calf-bud. We put ropes on her and let them on for about a week. Two or three days after removing them, she repeated the act and we replaced the ropes. What is the cause and remedy?—H. F. B. Greville Co. Ont.

Select a narrow stall and make a false floor for it eight feet higher behind than in front. Leave the truss on the heifer and stand her in this stall until she attempts to invert the uterus cease.

Advertisement for Three-Ply 1.85 Roofing. Features a diagram of a roof and the text: 'I saved \$34.00 on this Roof'. Below the diagram, it says 'Three-Ply 1.85 Freight Paid'.

THESE MEN DID AS I DID, READ WHAT THEY SAY. Mr. R. R. Black, Nova Scotia: "Roofing arrived O. K. and was decidedly better than I expected. Send me ten rolls more of the same." Mr. J. Herbert Cohen, Ont.: "The six rolls of 3 ply Roofing received and am well pleased with it. Want you to send me more rolls of the same."

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY---RISK FREE

Where so many have dealt with satisfaction and profit you cannot fail.

You have read the statements of men who accepted or remarkable offer on Roofing. We told them, as we now tell you, that we will ship this Roofing on approval to any R. R. Station where there is an agent. If the Roofing is found to be as representative as you say for it. If not refuse it and tell the agent to write us for instructions.

Hundreds of men all over Canada have accepted our Risk Free Offer. Not one shipment of Roofing has failed to measure up to our standards. On the contrary many customers have written to say how much better the Roofing is than they expected it to be. It is all pure asphalt felt roofing, government standard saturation. Contains no tar or paper and has no sand or gravel added to make weight.



FREE SAMPLE BY MAIL IF YOU WISH—ADDRESS DEPT. 17 RISK FREE COUPON

17 Ship to me in your name and at your risk... rolls 3 ply pure asphalt roofing, each roll 100 square feet complete with counter, nails and discs. If I find this roofing equal to similar you find it back and I pay nothing.

If no agent at station send cash with order, money back if you are not satisfied. FREIGHT PAID ON SIX ROLLS OR MORE ONTARIO AND EAST. To Western Canada we pay freight as far as Wintipeg.

My Name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ Station \_\_\_\_\_ Nearest Bank \_\_\_\_\_

The HALLIDAY COMPANY Limited HAMILTON Factory Distributors Established 1888 CANADA

Everything needed in corn raising, from the plowing of the land to the delivery of the ensilage into the silo.

# The Massey-Harris Corn Bulletin

Our line includes many implements of interest to the dairy farmer—see the Massey-Harris Agent.

Head Offices

TORONTO

August, 1915

**C**ORN will produce more feed per acre than any other crop grown on the Farm.

**C**ORN is a difficult crop to harvest, and it is important that machines selected for the purpose be capable of handling the crop in a satisfactory manner. Speed, convenience of operation, and durability are the main items. All are incorporated in Massey-Harris Corn Binders.

The Main Frame is of steel in one piece and wide enough to permit work on side-hills. The only machine of its class having the pole attached to the Frame on the inside of Main Wheel—this divides the weight, ensures perfect balance, and eliminates side draft.

**T**HE Cutting Apparatus is very simple and effective. It consists of two long stationary Side-Knives and a regular Section or Smooth Knife. The Knife Bar is held in line by a Steel Wear Plate. By this superior apparatus the corn is cut, not **torn up** by the roots. There is no clogging—grass and weeds are cut. The Gearing is very strong and meshes perfectly. Can be thrown in and out of gear by the driver from his seat.

There are no Packers, and as a result, few ears are knocked off.

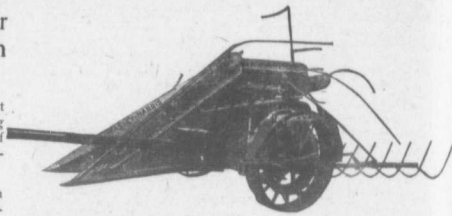
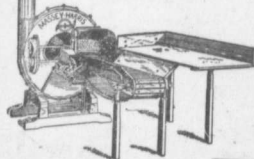
The machine is only 5 feet 11 inches wide and will easily pass through the ordinary farm gateway.

Cuts tall or short corn, standing or down, and binds it into neat, easily-handled sheaves.

Sufficient and positive power is essential in cutting corn, and there is a great sufficiency of both in our Binder.

**F**OR filling the Silo, nothing can be found quite equal to the Massey-Harris Blizzard Ensilage Cutter.

It will cut from 6 to 12 tons per hour, depending on the size and condition of the corn, length of cut, etc.



The Knives may be adjusted independently, and are easily removed for sharpening. If it is desired to shred dry fodder, Shredding Knives can be furnished; and, if desired, both Cutting and Shredding Knives may be used, making a combination Cutting and Shredding Head.

**W**E have a smaller machine known as our No. 2 Straw and Ensilage Cutter. It is fitted with or without Elevating Carrier and can be operated by a crank when only a small quantity of straw is to be cut. This is just the outfit for use where there is little ensilage to be cut.

## Corn Harvest Labor Savers



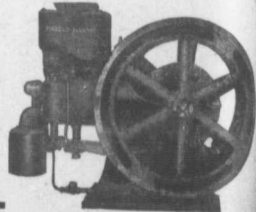
For driving the Cutter, you cannot do better than use a Massey-Harris Gasoline Engine. Made in a large range of sizes—stationary, portable, or semi-portable. They are famous for efficiency and economy, always ready in any kind of weather, and can be depended on to deliver their full rated horse-power or better with the least possible fuel consumption. Our new Engine Catalogue tells all about our complete engine line and implements to be used in connection with same.

"Anything well begun is half done." Get your start now by sending for your copy of our Catalogue.

## Massey-Harris Company, Ltd.

Head Offices: - TORONTO, ONT.

Branches at: Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.



Utilization of

By Carl V.

**A**LL sorts of waste and grand total of chucked up farming—waste of labor, waste of built seeds.

Take that item of like the poor, are to some extent at least who makes the most advantage of the fr spends energy fighting to do is to take camp. A score or more make a good living on the farm. With the feed they will convert into. Thus your most clear velvet, since the harvesting and tention.

Weed seeds, which brought from elevators as compared to can in these cases wastage in connection has been shown (M these seeds, c upon as a source of crackled corn sheep or lambs.

The Breeding

E. F. Park, Iowa

**T**HE breeding section of a flock gives attention should be given to the improvement of the flock. To have the year without any attention to the value of the flock, thought, number rather being the sole consideration. This is, however, a mistake. Nature left to evolve, maintain the condition by no means the rule. Left to its own devices, the quality of a flock will rapidly.

The Ram of Most Rams should be chosen. One must determine what his own is in the line of improvement should not be quantity and quality considered.

Feeding is wholly a consideration, for it only of supplying the material a good foundation at be built upon. Thus the ram is of the first in a good ram a common trouble in value three reared in the course of

After the ewes have should go in to winter in good shape and should have lots of clover hay, and a few about four weeks. They should have bran a day. I do not feed before lambing, but you can feed liberally.

Grub in the

"We have had to kill on account of some trouble. We opened the head and grub, probably three-quarters, in and around the We put pine tar in her

Notes for the Shepherd

Utilization of Farm Waste

By Carl Vrooman.

ALL sorts of waste go to swell the grand total of waste that must be shirked up against American farming—waste of material, waste of labor, waste of buildings—even waste seeds.

Take that item of weeds. Weeds, like the poor, are with us always, to some extent at least, and the farmer who makes the most of them has the advantage of the farmer who merely expends energy fighting them. The thing to do is to take the weeds into camp. A score or more sheep will make a good living on the weeds about the farm. With little or no other feed they will convert your weeds into gain. Thus your weeds become almost clear retreat, since the sheep do the harvesting and require little attention.

Weed seeds, which often can be bought from elevators at a very low price when compared with other feeds, can in these cases be fed with advantage in connection with hay. It has been shown (Minnesota Station) that these seeds, commonly looked upon as sheer waste, will take the place of cracked corn in a ration for sheep or lambs.

The Breeding of Sheep

E. F. Park, Brant Co., Ont.

THE breeding season is near; attention should be given to this matter without delay. Very few owners of a flock give adequate attention to the improvement of it by breeding. To have the usual lambs every year without any attempt to improve the value of the flock is the chief thought, number rather than quality being the sole consideration.

This is, however, a very great mistake. Failure left to itself never improves. The best it may do is to maintain the condition, and this is by no means the rule, but quite otherwise. Left to itself and without any introduction of some improved quality, a flock will go back very rapidly.

The Ram of Most Importance

Rams should be chosen with good judgment. One must, first of all, determine what his own needs the most in the line of improvement. The fleece should not be forgotten. Both quantity and quality must be considered.

Feeding is wholly a secondary consideration, for it only works in the line of supplying the material by which a good foundation already laid may be built upon. Thus the choice of a ram is of the first importance. With a good ram a common flock may be trebled in value through the lambs raised in the course of three years.

After the ewes have been bred they should be put in winter quarters in good shape and should have plenty of exercise through the winter. They should have lots of alfalfa, or good clover hay, and a few roots, and about four weeks before lambing they should have bran and oats twice a day. I do not feed any more roots before lambing, but after lambing you can feed liberally.

Grub in the Head

We have had to kill one of our sheep on account of some trouble in the head. We checked the head and found little white grub, probably three-quarters of an inch long, and around the top of her head. We put tar on her mouth and around

her nose. We have put tar on the other sheep as well, but do not know whether this is the proper treatment, and would like to know how to prevent the spreading of the disease.—W. E. D., Grey Co., Ont.

This is "grub in the head," the result of the larvae of the gad fly deposited last summer. Treatment is seldom successful. It consists of shutting the sheep in a close compartment, and burning sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes, then opening a door or window to admit air. Prevention consists in keeping sheep inside during the day time during July, August and part of September, or keeping their nostrils daubed with tar during this time.



Grain on Pasture

CORN for fat and pasture for pork," said a farmer. He meant, says R. G. Ashby, assistant animal husbandman in charge of swine, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, that the pasture furnishes exercise in gathering the green succulent feed and by keeping the hogs healthy and vigorous, it puts them in the best condition to make good gains from their grain feed.

It pays to feed grain on pasture, for pasture alone will do little more than keep up a pig's weight. A light to medium grain ration is usually most profitable. About two or three pounds of grain a day is a good ration for sows weighing 80 to 100 pounds. If you have scales, weigh your pigs occasionally and feed about three pounds of grain daily for each cwt.

Good rations for summer feeding are easily obtained. On clover, alfalfa or rape pasture, feed corn and a little skim milk. On blue grass or timothy pasture feed three pounds of skim milk to each two pounds of corn. More milk would do no harm. If skim milk is not at hand, it will pay to feed oil meal or tankage with the corn, where blue grass or timothy pastures is used about one part tankage to 11 parts corn or one part oil meal to seven parts corn. Mr. Ashby adds:

Give your hogs good pasture all summer.

Give them a change of pasture frequently.

Feed a liberal grain ration.

Saying Farewell

PRIVATE Doherty was six feet four in his socks; the sergeant was much shorter. The sergeant looked along the line. "Head up, there, Doherty!" he cried. Doherty raised his head. "Up higher," said the little sergeant. "There, that's better. Don't let me see your head down again."

"Am I to be always like this?" asked Doherty, staring away above the little sergeant's head.

"Your are."

"Then I'll say good-bye to ye, sergeant, for I'll never see ye again."

DISPERSION SALE  
OF 33 HEAD OF  
Sunnybrook Holsteins

AUGUST 31, 1915  
At ONE p.m.



Entire Herd of Pure-Breds will go to the other fellows at their prices. They will get value whether we do or not.

Four head are choice young Bulls nearly ready for service, sired by Segis Prilly Veeman, and from R. O. M. dams. The rest are first-class females, only one over 7 yrs. and 5 over 4 years, in excellent health and pink of condition; in calf to such renowned sires as Segis Prilly Veeman, Idylne Paul Veeman, and Grace May Payne. Most of the milkers are tested, making R.O.M. records from 11 lbs. as 7y. 2-yr.-old to 21 lbs. as mature cows.

Six extra good young Horses and a quantity of Hay and Oats will also be sold.

Prospective buyers can do no better than attend our sale and invest in as good stuff as the district contains.

Farm 30 rods from C.P.R. station at Straffordville. Train arrives at noon from Woodstock, Ingersoll and Tillsonburg, connecting with all East and West bound trains.

Free Lunch on Lawn.

Catalogue Now ready.

James and Cecil Nevill

Proprietors  
STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.  
CAPT. M. MOORE, Auctioneer



AVONDALE FARM BULLS

We have YOUNG BULLS all aged, sired by our two herd bulls, KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, WOODCREST SIR CLYDE, offering at special prices to clear out.  
SPECIAL BARGAIN—A splendid 3-yr.-old son of KING WALKER, whose dam and grand-dam both have 30 lbs. Dam of this young bull is sired by 35 lb. bull, and has herself 26.5 lb. record, 4 years. This fellow will be sold at half his value.  
Address all correspondence to:  
H. LYNN, Avondale Farm, B. R. No. 3, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

HALEY BROS. of Springford, Ont.

Announce that they expect to be at Toronto Fair with a few samples of their herd. They will be pleased to meet and have a handshake with old friends, and as many new ones as possible. They will offer for sale young bulls, also choice females, both young and mature.

Breeding Equal to Best. Prices Right

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Under the Control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario  
ESTABLISHED 1863  
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
110 University Ave., TORONTO, Ont., Can.  
College Re-opens Friday, Oct. 1st, 1915. Calendar P on Application.  
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S. Principal

Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.

THE BISSELL DISK



has made a great record throughout all Canada. There are good reasons why this is so. Balanced Right—Does not lump up. Improved Plate—Cuts and turns soil over. Hitches well Back—Easy draught. This Disk has several imitations, but no equal. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Test trials given on hard land with anything that cultivates. Write Dept. "E" for free catalogue. 92

T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT.

Don't fail to call and see us at the Toronto, London & Ottawa Exhibitions





Campbellford, Aug. 17—459 boxes white sold at 15c.  
 Spring, Aug. 17—465 boxes offered; 365 sold at 12 1/2c; 90 at 15 1/2c; balance refused.  
 Brookville, Aug. 19—357 boxes offered, 150 white, 125c for colored; 12 1/2c for white, 125c for colored. No sales.  
 Hamilton, Aug. 19—435 white sold at 15c.  
 Vanhook Hill, Aug. 19—466 white and 100 colored sold at 12 1/2c.  
 Brookville, Aug. 19—2747 colored and 1810 white offered; most offered 12 1/2c, at which 1500 cool cured sold.  
 Cornwall, Aug. 20—1868 cheese sold at 15c.  
 Mont Joli, Que., Aug. 20—320 boxes colored sold at 11 1/2c; 240 packages butter sold at 12 1/2c; 140 at 12 1/2c.  
 Pictou, Aug. 20—1346 colored; 1065 sold at 12 1/2c; 140 at 12 1/2c.  
 Sarnia, Aug. 20—465 white, 965 colored offered; 110 sold at 12 1/2c; 47 colored at 12 1/2c; balance of white refused at 12 1/2c.  
 Toronto, Aug. 20—620 colored and 40 white boarded; 445 sold at 12 1/2c; balance at 12 1/2c same prices.  
 Kemptonville, Aug. 20—438 boxes colored cheese sold at 12 1/2c.  
 Perth, Aug. 20—540 boxes colored and 300 white sold at 12c.  
 Cornwall, Aug. 20—1868 boxes sold at 12 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK.

Top prices were lower during the past week on account of the weak previous week due also to a weaker market, but in the absence of strictly high class well bred stock the trading of the week as a whole was the receipts of cattle were fewer during the first days of the week and the quality all through not so good. The strong feature of the market was the demand for sheep. Buyers were on hand from the United States and took a good many. Altogether, 500 car lots of stock were handled. Quotations follow:

Heavy cheese steers, \$2.30 to \$2.50; handy stock steers, \$2.30 to \$2.50; butcher steers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; common to med., \$5 to \$5.50; heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.25 to \$1.15; med. to good, \$5.50 to \$5.50; heifer bulls, \$5 to \$7.10; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6.00; stockers, \$5.25 to \$7; castrars and others, \$4 to \$5.50.

United States buyers created a steady demand for milch cows, choice ones going at \$70 to \$90 and down to that and as low as \$70 to \$90. Very thin calves closed at \$100 a week rather consistently at \$4.50 to \$5.00; bob calves, each, \$5 to \$5.50. Prices on small hogs were easier: Yearling hams, light, \$5.50 to \$6; spring lambs, cwt., \$9 to \$9.25; light hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep and hicks, \$4 to \$5.25; cubs, \$2 to \$2.50.

Tackers quote hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.75, f.o.b. country points, and \$5.15 to \$5.45 off cars.

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
 Correspondence invited  
**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**PRINCE CO., P.E.I.**  
 BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 15—Haying is finished throughout the province. The weather was ideal. The quality good, but below the average especially on low land. The same may be said of wheat and oats. Potatoes and potatoes are doing well. Bugs are not so bad as kept under control. Pastures are good. Cheese factories are doing well. Cattle are plentiful and command high prices. The season is overworked with horses with no demand. A few have been bought for the army but I think the farmers should insist to allow more British buyers to come here to buy.—J.D.M.

**QUEBEC**  
**COMPTON CO., QUE.**  
 COMPTON, Aug. 18—We have had rainy and cloudy weather here and there was a good deal of hay cut late. The grain and other crops are looking fine, but there will hardly be any apples or fruit of any kind. Hay has been an exceptionally good crop and the cattle will likely be high this fall.—A.G.O.

ONTARIO

**CARLETON CO., ONT.**  
 BRITANNIA BAY, Aug. 15—Grain is a good crop; better than it has been for some years. Corn has improved, also potatoes. Cows during the recent heavy showers. Clover is promising. Sheep are 25 cts., butter, 20 to 25 cts., oats, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Veal is selling at 14 to 15 cts. per carcass. Pork is a wet for light.—J.A.D.

**TRENTON, Aug. 20—The heavy rains of the last few weeks have done a good deal of damage. Low lands were flooded. Wheat and barley is pretty well in. Some farmers were through cutting but quite a few are in grain on account of wet. Oats a few farmers had hay to cut and some hay that was cut has been lying under water for a week.—J.K.**

**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**  
 ARTHUR, Aug. 15—The other has been backward for haying. Most of the hay to be cut yet. One of the heaviest rains in 15 years fell on August 15th, and damaged the grain crops 25 per cent. The farmers are not buying any stock to feed this coming winter for feed and markets seem unsettled. Markets at present are fair.—D.

**ALGOMA DIST., ONT.**  
 RICHARD'S LANDING, Aug. 15—We are having fine crops. The corn and clover crops are doing splendidly. Hay has been cut and it is the best crop for some years. Quite a number of new barns have been built this summer.—R.J.K.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
 NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.  
 CHILLIWACK, Aug. 15—Harvesting is proceeding rapidly. The weather is cloudy and cool, thus enabling the harvesters to work to good advantage. The early apples are all gone now and the plums are taking their place. Hay to buy seems scarce but the majority of the farmers have enough for themselves.—N.C.

**THE ESCOTT SALE.**  
 ON Wednesday, Sept. 15th, Mr. T. B. Escott, London, Ont., will sell his head of pure bred Holsteins, including two herd sires and some splendid young bulls and heifers. The best of the offering is Lady Riverdale Ormsby, great-granddaughter of Utica Alice, second in the three year-old heifers contest, 23.75 pounds, milk 636 pounds. Several of the females are bred to Louis Prilly Merona, champion double Jersey.

Having owing to health necessaries of his family, is compelled to live during eight months of the year in another climate, and in consequence of the sale of his horses, implements, mares excess of corn, and two acres of roots. The sale will be held near or about six Glenescott Farm, near London, Lots 14-15, Third Concession, London Township, a Richmond Street car north to Harris Street and across the river on a foot bridge will bring you right to the farm. For a further announcement see Mr. Escott's ad. in this issue.

GOOD WORK AT HIGHWALK.

**DIPLOM.** Farm and Dairy—I am glad to report that my cow, the best of the cows, Chalmity Johanna Nig (1906) has finished her fifth month on test with 23.75 pounds milk and an average test of 3.6 per cent. fat. She is still milking around 30 pounds a day, and we expect big things from her at the end of the year. Her sire, Sir Johanna Nig, is a brother to the best record long distance cow, grand, Flanders Pride Johanna Nig, 24,463.75 pounds milk and 1,470.50 pounds butter in a year. Her son has the blood of champions flowing through her veins, and if she makes a good record she will only be keeping up with her near relation's best day's milk, 198 pounds. Tortilla of Riverdale (1254), another mature animal, has given us 194.3 pounds of milk in a day, and has just finished her ninth month with two over 20,000 pounds milk and average test of 3.5 per cent. fat. She is at present milking over 60 pounds a day, and at the end of the year I expect to have four members of the herd with records over the 20,000 pounds mark and two over 200 pounds in a day.—Joseph O'Reilly, Ennismore, Ont.

THE NEVILL DISPERSION SALE.

**MESSERS.** James and Cecil Nevill are dispersing their herd of Holsteins, 33 head going to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, August 31st. Their offering consists of 17 choice cows, only one above seven years of age, having B.O.M. records up to 21 lb. the butter, six yearling heifers, daughters of Sigs Priory Veeman, better calves from two to eight months old, and four bull calves nearly ready for service. They will also dispose of two, four-year-old geldings, two hay mares, four and eight years old, one bay mare, Shire, two years old, and one bay mare, three years old, and also a quantity of good clover and timothy hay and oats. The sale will be held by the Sunnyside Stock Farm, Lot 23, concession 6, Bayham. The farm is within easy reach of Stratfordville, O.P. and G.R. We have M.C.E. The sale will be conducted between the arrival of the noon train, and the departure of the train at 4 p.m. For those who are desirous of starting in or needing any more added currency, that they write Messrs. Nevill for their sale catalogue. For a further announcement, see ad. in this issue.

**FULL OF IT.**  
 AT the close of the forenoon session of the annual conference in Philadelphia, in announcing the opening subject for the afternoon, the presiding officer said: "Elder Jones will present a paper on 'The Devil's added currency.' Please be prompt in attendance, for Brother Jones has a carefully prepared paper, and is full of his subject."

AYRSHIRES

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.  
 Long Distance Phone in house.  
 R. B. NESS, FORTWICK, OUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home Bred. Any of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls, dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time"—2644—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.  
 J. W. LOGAN, Hewitt Station, P.Q.  
 ("Phone in house.") 1-4-1

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd  
 Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Records, High Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Heifers, Calves and a few cows for sale.  
 WOODSIDE BROS., R. R. NO. 1, MIDDLEFIELD, ONT.

WHY

not sell your Surplus (Stock now?) Write out your Ad. for Farm and Dairy tonight. Tell our 10,000 readers what you have for sale

HOLSTEINS

Holstein Bull at Your Own Price

To the party who sends us the highest bid by wire or mail on or before August 24th, we will ship them a cow of a cow that made 2711 butter during 115.20 in 30 days, and gave 2653.7 milk in 30 days. Her sire a brother to first 30 lb. cow in Canada.  
 Calf was sired by Pontiac Korydike Her Lot, one of the best individual cows of the world renowned Pontiac Korydike, sire of 105 A. B. O. daughters, 11 over 30 lbs.  
 Dam a show cow that made 25 lb. 3 year old record.  
 This bull is a very handsome fellow, large, deep bodied, and nicely marked with black saddle. If you wish something choice at your own price send your bids to

**DR. L. de L. HADWOOD, or the manager, GORDON H. MANWARD**  
 HET LOO FARMS - VAUDREUIL, P.Q.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE, ONT.

Breeders of high-class Holsteins—Famous Cattle, offers for sale, a Choice Young Bull, born May 27th, 1915—out of a 20th, 3-year-old Dam and sired by Dutchland Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the World's champion 3-year-old milk cow. Priced to suit the application.  
 E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

ADVERTISE in these popular columns

find no other so available—costs you only \$1.50 an inch.

HOLSTEINS 18 Bulls, 50 Females.

One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Sigs 60 day milk records for Canada, for a senior 3-year-old. His dam is a Grand-daughter of King Sigs. Another of a son of Pontiac Korydike from a 25 lb. dam.  
 R. M. HOLBY - - - R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Dispersion Sale



PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

GLENESCOTT FARM

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915

Sale commences at 1:30 p.m. Rain or Shine.

Cows with fine Official Butter and Milk Records. Heifers and young Bulls of the highest Official backing. A rare opportunity for anyone wishing to improve their herd to secure an animal cheap. (The buyer names the price.)

Write for Catalogue

**T. B. ESCOTT - LONDON, ONT.**

## OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JULY 1, TO JULY 31, 1915.

(Continued from last week)

15 Polly Jane Pooch, 15538, 3 y. 11m. 25d.; 470.7 lbs. milk, 15.00 lbs. fat, 11.76 lbs. butter.—**Joea Loocher, Mitchell, Ont.**

16 Beauty of O.A.C., 2nd, 15915, 5y. 4m. 28d.; 409.7 lbs. milk, 14.66 lbs. fat, 10.55 lbs. butter.—**Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.**

## Junior Four Year Class.

1 Colony Wadmantje Princess, 22956, 4y. 2m. 14d.; 457.6 lbs. milk, 15.72 lbs. fat, 13.47 lbs. butter.—**Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.**

2 Elmbank Faforit, 20235, 4 y. 2m. 11d.; 401.7 lbs. milk, 14.78 lbs. fat, 12.46 lbs. butter.—**C. Slavin, Malton, Ont.**

3 Johanna Faforit, 20234, 4y. 2m. 17d.; 441.4 lbs. milk, 13.72 lbs. fat, 15.90 lbs. butter.—**C. Slavin, Malton, Ont.**

## Senior Three Year Class.

1 Orma of Crystal Spring, 22760, 3y. 10m. 2d.; 405.9 lbs. milk, 14.55 lbs. fat, 15.19 lbs. butter.—**Donald A. McPhee, Vankeek Hill, Ont.**

2 Cloverleaf Kordyke Susie, 15836, 3y. 10m. 2d.; 383.3 lbs. milk, 13.72 lbs. fat, 15.91 lbs. butter.—**A. E. Smith & Son, Millgrove, Ont.**

3 Lady Oranella, 22895, 3y. 11 m. 29d.;

339.1 lbs. milk, 13.10 lbs. fat, 15.13 lbs. butter.—**W. F. Holbyr, Port Perry, Ont.**

## Junior Three Year Class.

1 Mercedes Pietje Netherland, 23227, 3y. 4m. 16d.; 475.7 lbs. milk, 10.19 lbs. fat, 25.54 lbs. butter.—**William G. Stevens, Philipville, Ont.**

2 Cora Hengerveld Kordyke, 20755, 3y. 2m. 29d.; 478.6 lbs. milk, 17.24 lbs. fat, 22.55 lbs. butter.—**Donald A. McPhee, Vankeek Hill, Ont.**

3 Leakevye Dutchland Queen, 21115, 3y. 2m. 5d.; 519.0 lbs. milk, 14.41 lbs. fat, 18.02 lbs. butter.—**Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.**

1 Sadie Mae, 23286, 2y. 11m. 14d.; 428.3 lbs. milk, 15.47 lbs. fat, 25.69 lbs. butter.—**Donald A. McPhee, Vankeek Hill, Ont.**

2 Francy Queen Ormsby, 22599, 2y. 6m. 22d.; 442.3 lbs. milk, 14.29 lbs. fat, 18.24 lbs. butter.—**Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.**

3 Pontiac Maids, 25628, 2y. 6m. 3d.; 294.6 lbs. milk, 13.15 lbs. fat, 16.44 lbs. butter.—**A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.**

4 Iris Josephine DeKol 2nd A., 26139, 2y. 11m. 23d.; 330.0 lbs. milk, 10.70 lbs. fat, 13.36 lbs. butter.—**C. Slavin, Malton, Ont.**

1 Colony Vronka Butter Girl, 26319, 1y.

11m. 2d.; 457.6 lbs. milk, 15.40 lbs. fat, 19.25 lbs. butter.

## 30-day record.

1 30-day record, 3y. 11m. 2d.; 394.3 lbs. milk, 15.90 lbs. fat, 19.79 lbs. butter.—**Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.**

2 Lady Pietje Artis, 25594, 2y. 3m. 18d.; 384.6 lbs. milk, 13.01 lbs. fat, 16.27 lbs. butter.—**A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.**

3 Cloverleaf Fossen DeKol, 26972, 2y. 4m. 11d.; 396.0 lbs. milk, 12.63 lbs. fat, 15.79 lbs. butter.

14-day record, 3y. 4m. 11d.; 755.6 lbs. milk, 24.33 lbs. fat, 30.45 lbs. butter.—**A. E. Smith & Son, Millgrove, Ont.**

4 Colony Pauline Kordyke, 26310, 3y. 2m. 22d.; 307.8 lbs. milk, 11.50 lbs. fat, 14.37 lbs. butter.

30-day record, 2y. 6m. 22d.; 1230.9 lbs. milk, 47.45 lbs. fat, 59.31 lbs. butter.—**Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.**

5 Lady Pietje Rhoda, 25094, 2y. 2m. 10d.; 324.4 lbs. milk, 10.79 lbs. fat, 12.49 lbs. butter.—**Archibald Stevens, Philipville, Ont.**

6 Colony Alma Kordyke, 26311, 2y. 6m. 17d.; 318.0 lbs. milk, 10.54 lbs. fat, 11.38 lbs. butter.—**Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.**

7 Beulah Wayne of Burlington, 26118, 2y. 1m. 26d.; 206.1 lbs. milk, 10.29 lbs. fat, 12.67 lbs. butter.—**A. E. Smith & Son, Millgrove, Ont.**

8 Agassiz Mechtildie Canary, 25565, 2y.

3m. 3d.; 282.7 lbs. milk, 10.26 lbs. fat, 12.63 lbs. butter.

## 30-day record, 2y. 3m. 5d.;

1 30-day record, 2y. 3m. 5d.; 1301.6 lbs. milk, 42.24 lbs. fat, 52.32 lbs. butter.—**De-rector Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.**

2 Colony Beets Kordyke, 26282, 2y. 3m. 18d.; 291.5 lbs. milk, 9.48 lbs. fat, 11.80 lbs. butter.

30-day record, 2y. 1m. 10d.; 1233.4 lbs. milk, 37.83 lbs. fat, 47.29 lbs. butter.—**Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.**

10 Colony Beulah De Kol Kordyke, 26214, 2y. 6m. 11d.; 1181 lbs. milk, 9.30 lbs. fat, 11.62 lbs. butter.—**Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.**

11 Princess Netherland of Burlington, 26219, 2y. 2m. 2d.; 318.6 lbs. milk, 2.71 lbs. fat, 11.14 lbs. butter.—**A. E. Smith & Son, Record made at least Eight Month after Calving.**

12 Cloverleaf Kordyke Susie, 15936, 3y. 10m. 2d.; 409.6 lbs. milk, 12.94 lbs. fat, 15.12 lbs. butter.—**A. E. Smith & Son.**

The outstanding feature of this month's report is the great record of May Beulah Sylvia in mature cows, standing fourth in the world for one day, third for seven days, second for thirty days, and first for sixty days. For milk and butter combined she has no equal for seven, thirty or sixty days.—**W. A. Clemons, Secretary.**



WAITING TO BE WON BY READERS OF FARM AND DAIRY

# Become a Breeder of Pure Bred Live Stock

The Live Stock breeder has the most interesting work in the world. His work takes all the drudgery out of farming and makes it a pleasure. It combines the profits of a successful business with the pleasure which every red-blooded man finds in keen competition. Every breeder is an enthusiast. He loves his work. In the competition and triumphs of the show ring he finds his highest satisfaction.

Do you want to become a breeder of pure bred live stock? It will add zest to all your farming operations. The best farmers always keep pure bred live stock. If you want to become one of the leading farmers in your district you must get into pure bred live stock breeding. You will find it intensely interesting and profitable as well. To become familiar with the good points of your breed in general and of your own animals in particular, to watch and care for them as they develop, to fit them for exhibition and finally lead them to victory in the show ring, work like this is what makes farming the greatest and most enjoyable of all occupations.

We will help you get a start with the right kind of stock.

At the present time we have several Holstein bull calves that are just the kind to start out with. They are big, strong, type fellows of good breeding and from high producing cows. We are securing them from well known breeders, who guarantee their breeding and furnish pedigree papers with each one. Scores of readers of Farm and Dairy have secured pure bred Holstein calves from us. In a year or so they become a source of constant revenue. By following our plan they can be secured for very little cash outlay. Read the particulars of the offer which we make you.

## GET INTO THE COMPETITION OF THE SHOW RING

Secure a Holstein bull calf from us by getting twenty-five new subscribers to Farm and Dairy at one dollar each. Write to-day for full information, literature and supplies. While at Toronto Exhibition call around and see us. We shall be glad to talk the matter over with you.

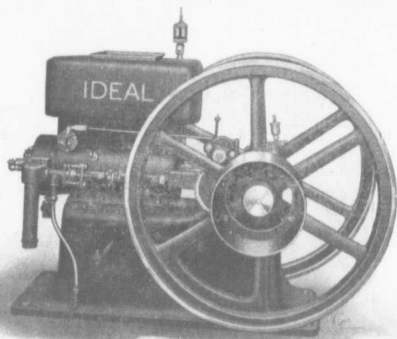
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# LET MEN OF IRON DO YOUR WORK



WE won't be at Toronto this year, but our products can be found on thousands of farms throughout every province in the Dominion. We know it would only be a pleasure for any of the users of Brantford machines, to give you a practical demonstration. Write us and we'll arrange it for you with your nearest neighbor, provided, of course, distance does not prove too great a factor.

Would you believe it,—we have been making engines and grinders for the past 20 years, and in the face of the strongest kind of competition too. We have seen firms in the same lines come and go, but we are still in the good work, and what's more, our first machines are yet giving excellent service.

What is the reason? Here it is,—Our

## "Ideal" Engines and "Maple Leaf" Grinders

are built with a conscience. Built with a view to giving satisfaction, and being a lasting advertisement for our honesty and square dealing. We realize that a satisfied customer is one of the best assets any firm can have, and with that object in view, we combine good workmanship, good materials, and the finest of products with a "money back" selling feature. Here it is:

"We use nothing but the best materials in the manufacture of our line of Engines and Grain Grinders, and have the utmost confidence in the lasting qualities of them. We will replace, free of charge, any part or parts found to be defective in material or workmanship within one year from date of purchase. If properly handled, we warrant our respective Grinders and Engines to do as much or more work, and do it as well or better, as any other line of their class for the purpose intended, now on the market."

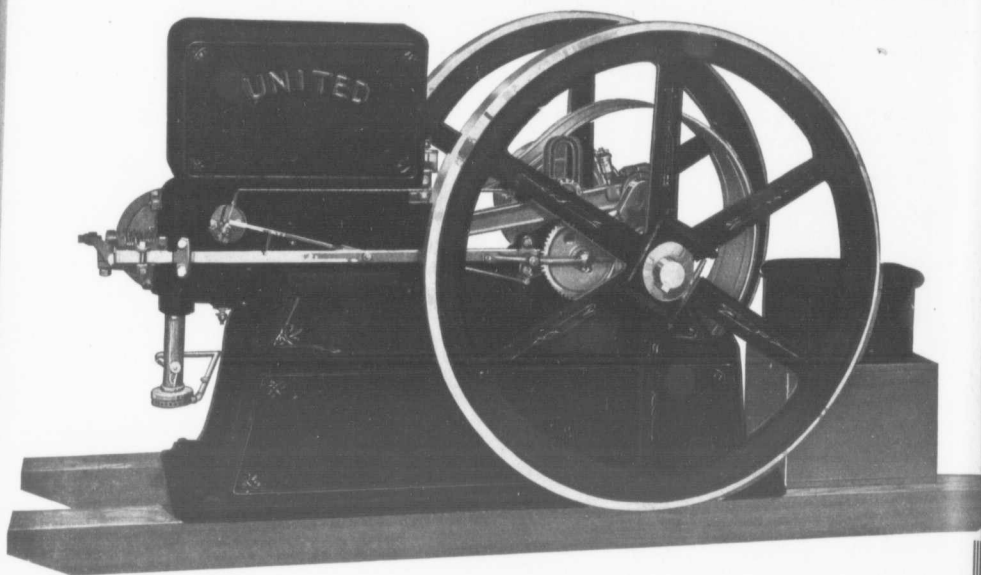
### Our Other Lines

Galvanized Steel Pumping Windmills, Steel Flag Staffs, Galvanized "New Ideal" Power Windmills, Power Spraying Outfits, Batch Concrete Mixers, Galvanized Steel Wood and Pole Saws, Iron Pumps, Wood Tanks, Water Boxes, Brass Cylinders, etc., etc.



Can anything be fairer? It will pay you to deal with a firm backed by years of experience and honest dealing. Whether you are in the market for or are only interested in any of our lines, we will be pleased to send you our new catalogue which has just been issued.

**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR, Ltd.**  
**BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, ONT.**



## DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR LINES

Diabolo Cream Separators and United Engines at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions.

### Diabolo Separators

The DIABOLO Separator has positively all competition backed off the map. The quality is there; we have the price never before in all Separator history was a high-grade Separ-

ator offered you at such wonderfully low prices. We have such absolute confidence in the DIABOLO Separator that we make you our

### THIRTY-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

Yes, we mean exactly what we say. Every DIABOLO dealer is instructed to sell you a machine on this basis, that is, after you have had a machine 30 days, if you are not thorough-

ly satisfied with your purchase in every particular, you may return the machine to him and we will gladly refund your money.

### United Gasoline Engines

In the building of all UNITED machines we use none but the highest grade materials and the best skilled mechanics that money can procure.

We are in a position at all times to give your orders prompt and courteous treatment, whether you order a car-load of machines, or a small repair that is furnished you free.

We make you a price on all our goods that we honestly believe gives you the biggest value for your money that it is possible to obtain.

United Engines are the World's Standard, you can pay more, but you can't buy a better Engine.

Get our Big Catalogue of DIABOLO Separators, United Gasoline Engines, Pump Jacks, Water Pressure Systems, Governor Pulleys and the Calf-Way Milker Systems.

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