

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., July 15, 1915



A TURN IN THE GARDEN.

The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

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

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

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

In addition to the mechanical construction which is all to the good in your favor, we are sure that there is no manufacturer using a higher grade of material than we use in the "Simplex" separators. Take for instance, the low spindle. It is made of a special formula, furnished by one of the best metallurgists in the country. In fact, the consulting metallurgist for the leading manufacturers of American automobiles.

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

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

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

We'd 'n you to try out the "SIMPLEX" on your own farm.

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

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

The 1915 Harvest

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

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

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

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

August 26th. Reserve Now.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

Improvements on a Quebec Dairy Farm

R. W. Gardiner, Montreal, Que.

THE fall of 1914 saw completed at Meadow Flats Farm, one of the most complete barns in the county of Huntingdon. Mr. R. J. Ferns is justly proud of his latest improvement, inasmuch as the plans and equipment are his own idea.

The main stable is 35 by 36 feet and 40 feet from the gable to the base, and divided in such manner that the horses and cattle are on the ground floor. The horse stable consists of six single stalls and three box stalls; and the cow section is arranged for his 24 head. Mr. Ferns specializes in the Ayrshires, and his fine herd is a credit to his careful and successful breeding.

A very fine henery is situated 50 feet from the main stable and his fine flock of single comb Rhode Island Reds have done credit to themselves in the past winter, as well as every fall, at the local shows.

The farm is peculiar in a way, as it is square, the residence and out-buildings being in the centre. This is an added improvement and advantage in more ways than one. The farm is only a mile and a half from



This Home Has Every Convenience.

hundred pounds, and the net profit per cow was \$30.30.

6. The average cost of feed per cow was \$51.57, or 64 per cent. of the average net cost of keep.

7. The net cost per cow was \$80.24 and the receipts were \$100.63.

8. The labor cost of caring for each cow was \$25.12.

9. The average cost of delivering 100 pounds of milk 2.14 miles was 11.7 cents.

10. The profit from cows yielding 10,000 pounds of milk a year will be per cent. greater than those yielding 6,000 pounds.



The Modern Barn Erected by R. J. Ferns at "Meadow Flats Farm."

the village of Hemmingford.

On "Meadow Flats" Mr. Ferns has found, to his pleasant surprise, that water can be pumped from an everlasting spring by a gas engine for his entire stock at a little less than one cent a day, and as the buildings are all connected the disadvantages of winter work around the barns and stable are brought to the minimum.

The residence is of solid brick and has every modern convenience; any house in the country can boast of Mrs. Ferns, three boys and two girls complete the complement.

The Cost of Milk Production

THE following conclusions as to costs incident to milk production are based on a study of the individual cow, the milk, butter-fat, feed, cash receipts, labor, investment records, and other data, per cow, for 834 dairy cows with full year's records in fifty-three dairy herds in Jefferson county, N. Y. The results obtained from the study are true and correct under the conditions in that country. Are the conclusions applicable elsewhere, in Canada, for instance?

1. Seven of the 83 herds were kept at a loss of \$1,235.71.
2. On the basis of net cost and actual receipts, 161 cows, or 19 per cent. of the total number, caused a loss to their owners of \$1,799.87, or \$11.18 per cow.

3. The average production was 6,821 pounds of milk and 241 pounds of butter-fat.

4. The milk was produced at a net cost of \$1.21 per hundred pounds and the butter-fat at 33.3 cents per pound.

5. The average selling price of the milk was \$1.52 per hundred pounds, the average profit was 31 cents per

Plastering Stave Silo

IN a recent issue of Farm and Dairy Mr. Clark Hamilton, Leeds Co., Ont., described his methods of plastering the inside of a stave silo. One of Our Folks immediately wrote in for more particulars, which Mr. Hamilton supplies as follows:

"In constructing our circular silo we placed the laths horizontally around it. If the silo is of an average diameter, say not less than 15 feet, the laths need not be cut through the centre, but simply nailed on the wall with their whole length and drawn by nails to the wall of the silo. If the silo is of a smaller diameter, the laths may be cut through the centre in shorter lengths, and it will not require so much pressure to press them out to the shape of the silo wall. In either case, however, they should be securely nailed.

"These laths should be nailed about three-eighths to one-half inch apart, but not any wider space than this should be allowed or the plaster will not adhere so well to the wall. The laths are bevelled on the upper side edge, while the under edge is left square. We use a strap iron bolt the plaster, which is made of wood, clean, sharp sand and cement.

A Poser

"HE who puts his hand to the plow," screamed the crowd, "must not look back!"

"What is he to do when he gets to the end of the furrow?" asked the auditor in the blue jeans overalls.

The more a horse sweats, the more water he must drink. It is advisable to water the working team between meals if possible.



We Welcome You

Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIV

The Farm Progressive

THE farm labor problem has been discussed among farmers as the weather; both as we because both effective failure of our farming make the claim that on our farm, but we state. I can truthfully least of our troubles, editor of Farm and a few of the principles ing my men.

To attract good labor one must be a good farmer. This is fundamental. Every improvement I make in my methods makes it easier for me to attract and hold the best labor of the local area. A good man I would find as one who takes interest in his work. Then there must be something in which to take interest. Last spring had a man come to asking for work. I was short at the time. I told him on. I soon found that one of my neighbors was very "sore" on for "robbing" him of help. I ascertained he had been paying a new man \$30. a month with board, while the man I had come with me for \$25. asked Jim on the first.

"I wouldn't work for between here and there was Jim's decided regret that man was just 31. Every implement around need of repair. Throwing his worn-out, broken and buildings were going neglected could send where I can take an interest.

The Wife's Con-

I have found that Jim all really good men. farmers could get help their wives; such credit to the stomach. I have often wondered between here and there their wives for all the hired men are not sit-

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

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1915

No. 28

The Farm Labor Problem in the Light of Experience

Progressive Methods Attract and Hold the Best Kind of Hired Help.—By J. E., Bruce Co., Ont.

THE farm labor problem comes up for discussion among farmers almost as frequently as the weather; both hold perennial interest for us because both effect so largely the success or failure of our farming operations. I would not make the claim that we have no labor problem on our farm, but we come very near that happy state. I can truthfully say that it is one of the least of our troubles. At the request of the editor of Farm and Dairy I will try and tell a few of the principles on which I work in handling my men.

To attract good men one must be a good farmer. This is fundamental. Every improvement I make in my methods makes it easier for me to attract and hold the best labor of the locality. A good man I would define as one who takes an interest in his work. First then there must be something in which to take an interest. Last spring I had a man come to me asking for work. Being short at the time I took him on. I soon found that one of my neighbors was very "sore" on me for "robbing" him of his help. I ascertained that he had been paying my new man \$30. a month with board, while he had worked with me for \$25. "Why did you do it?" I asked Jim on the first opportunity.

"I wouldn't work for that man if the difference between here and there was \$15 instead of \$5," was Jim's decided reply. "One month with that man was just 31 days too long to suit me. Every implement around the whole farm was in need of repair. There was no pleasure in driving his wornout, broken down team. The fences and buildings were going to ruin as fast as his neglect could send them there. I want to be where I can take an interest in a going concern."

The Wife's Cooking Responsible

I have found that Jim's sentiments are held by all really good men. I don't know how some farmers could get help at all if it were not that their wives are such excellent cooks. The appeal to the stomach reaches the most of us, and I have often wondered if at least a dozen men between here and town realize that they can thank their wives for all the help they have.

Hired men are not simply "hands." They are

human beings just like ourselves, and I aim to treat them as such. I am never the least bit backward in discussing methods and crops with a few of my men who are interested enough to ask questions or make suggestions. I know that many farmers believe that a hired man's duty begins and ends in doing as he is told. I prefer to have them do things my way because they have good reason to believe that that is the best way. They will then do their work well. In some cases too I have learned valuable lessons from the men, lessons that they had learned

incident is so well told that I will ask Farm and Dairy to re-publish it.

"I have made a practice for years of discussing the various crops and the best means of raising them with the men in my employ," writes Mr. Prescott, "and I have been surprised at the response from even uneducated laborers. I am always ready to answer any reasonable questions from any of the men as to why work is done in a certain way, and what the effect would be if done in a different way, and to some extent we have tried experiments with various methods. This summer one of my best men came to me and said that he thought we would get a better potato yield by hilling up our vines, instead of practicing level culture as we usually do. I told him that I considered the level culture the best for our conditions, but that he could take three rows through the centre of the field and try hilling, all other conditions to be the same as for the level culture.

A \$3 Lesson

He was much pleased, and took a lot of pride in keeping those three rows hilled nicely all summer, hoping to prove his method was the better. What was the result? At digging time, we found a difference of a bushel in the culture, and this year happened to be very favorable to the hilling too. Now, that experiment cost us about two or three dollars in loss of potatoes, but I consider it a very good investment of that amount of money.

"That man was thoroughly interested in that experiment; it kept his mind busy with the scientific methods of potato culture, and I told him my reasons for preferring my system, while at the same time saying that under certain conditions of soil and weather I should practice hilling. Now he has a higher opinion of my methods than ever, and is ready to jump right into anything that comes along, with confidence that we are at least trying to do it right. A spirit of that kind is worth money to any employer. If I had simply told that man that I did not like hilling and demanded level culture, he would have always felt that he knew better than I, and could do better himself."

I have often heard the statement made that



Neat Cottages for Married Men Are an Important Factor in the Solution of the Hired Help Problem.

The wonderful success of J. H. Dent, Oxford Co., Ont., as a dairy farmer on an extensive scale, was told in the Dairy number of Farm and Dairy. The operation of a 250-acre dairy farm calls for considerable hired help; and in securing help Mr. Dent has a minimum of trouble. Perhaps these attractive cottage homes, which face Mr. Dent's own home across the highway, explain in part the preference that good men show for Springbank.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

whn working for progressive farmers in other localities. Here is a case in point:

It had always been our practice at planting to plow in the potatoes, level down the hills with a light drag harrow and then let the potatoes stand until they were advanced sufficiently to see the rows and then run through them with the scuffer. One spring the man who was helping me suggested that we harrow those potatoes frequently to keep down the first sign of weeds and then we would have less trouble later on in the season when the hand hoes usually had to be brought into requisition to fight the weeds. I allowed the man to have his own way and his method was so successful that we have followed it ever since.

The same principle works the other way. In a recent issue of that great United States dairy paper, Hoard's Dairyman, I read an example of how one employer, Mr. Chas. E. Prescott, of New York, had interested his hired man in the proprietor's method of doing a certain task. The

the dairy farmer is the last one to get a good hired man, that hired men hate milking. I have not found it so. The average man hates milking under average conditions on the average farm. So would I or anyone else who takes any pride at all in his work. Milking on a dairy farm cannot be classified as chores and it should be finished up along with the other farm work at six o'clock. Most of the men who have been well satisfied to milk my cows and those of my neighbors who have adopted the 10-hour schedule, were ardent haters of the job in previous places. It makes too long hours when the man must milk a half dozen or more cows after supper. When, to the long hours, are added filthy stables in which the milking is done, the job is surely unbearable.

I do not believe that the same regularity of hours is possible on the farm as in the factory or store. Neither does an intelligent hired man expect the same regularity, but there must be give and take. If I call on the men in harvest to work till sundown to complete a certain task, I am equally willing to let them off a little early when they wish to go off for an evening. But in at least nine out of ten days of the year we adhere closely to the practice of concluding all work at six o'clock.

I do not wish anything I have said to give the impression that the hired men are the bosses on my farm. There is a difference between consideration for their opinions and feelings and allowing them to get the upper hand. To a certain extent, however, I want them to feel a sense of responsibility. So far as possible I give my man, or men, as the case may be, some special part of the farm work and leave with them the responsibility of conducting it properly. For instance, last season a young English immigrant I then employed, had a large experience with hogs in the Old Land. I gave him complete charge of our piggery, and the work was never better done. A young Scotchman is now in charge of the dairy herd and is just as careful of the feeding and management as I would be. It's a great point to learn each man's likes and give him a chance to specialize on his favorite bent.

Work with System

Another point I consider very important,—planning the work well and sticking with one job



J. R. Donaldson, Hospital Orderly.

As Live Stock Representative of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Donaldson was well known to many of our readers. He went home to Renfrew Co., Ont., to enlist for active service, but his special qualifications caused his transference to the medical corps. He is now an orderly in the Canadian Hospital at Olivet, England, where he spent two years. Mr. Donaldson was known as one of the clearest thinkers in the student body on all problems of political economy. He, too, enlisted, believing the present war to be a "fight for freedom."



One of "Our Boys" at the Front.

B. H. C. Blanchard, B.S.A., served Farm and Dairy as Associate Editor for several months following his graduation from the O. A. C. The outbreak of the war found him at his home in Hamis Co., N.S. He immediately answered his country's call and went with the fighting at St. Julien, but by now is probably back in the trenches. A democrat and antimilitarist, he volunteered believing that German success would be inimical to both causes, which he had so near his heart.

till it is done. Other writers in Farm and Dairy have dealt with this subject so often that I will drop it with a mere statement of the fact. The principle is the same; a good man wants to feel that he is getting something done and he never feels that way when the work is done in a careless, haphazard manner.

As I stated in the beginning of this letter, I am not without my labor problem, but I consider that I have handled the problem successfully. The big factor in the success of all employers is to remember that "hands" are human and treat them as men. The more human the relationship, the greater the satisfaction, all round. It is well to remember too that a good man is in greater demand than a good employer. Hence he who tries to take advantage of a good man is guilty of nothing but rank stupidity. Gradually the farmers who considerately treat their men will draw to themselves the best labor in the community, and those who skim the land and sit tight their men will have to be satisfied with the leftovers of the labor world. It is from these I believe that the greatest cry is going forth about the scarcity of labor, although I must recognize that it is hard enough, in all faith, to make the farm pay the wages that good men are now able to demand.

The Fence Question

J. R. Coulter, Middlesex Co., Ont.

MANy farmers contrive to switch in a little fencing between haying and harvest. Often this fencing consists in taking down a little here and adding a little there. It is my observation that on most farms no regular system of fencing is adhered to and the result is that many farms are a regular patchwork of fences. This fencing plan, I believe, was inherited from the previous generations who lived at a time when fence materials was cheap and labor charges correspondingly low. Now that fencing has become more expensive and labor is scarce and high, the fence problem has become

a more important one in the management of the farm.

The most desirable change that can be made on most farms is to reduce the amount of fencing. This means larger fields; and with larger fields we have a double advantage. Not only will the fencing bill be less, but plowing and cultivating charges will be reduced in inverse ratio as the size of the fields is increased. I believe that the majority of farmers would do well to plan all their fencing operations with the idea of one day having a farm permanently fenced into four or five large fields at the most. If temporary fences are needed for pasturing purposes, a couple of strands of wire stretched on light stakes driven in with a maul will answer the purpose.

Of late years I have been getting rid of my rail fences as quickly as possible and substituting wire. Where now fencing is erected the wire is cheaper, it takes up less room than a rail fence, and is not such a harbor for weeds. I also find that there is less temptation to dump stones and other rubbish in the corner of a wire fence than along the rail fence.

The biggest problem in connection with the wire fencing is to get suitable posts. Cement posts, when wooden ones cannot be got cheaper, are good, and I plan to give these a trial next year. When we use wooden stakes of anything other than cedar we dip the ends to the depth in which they will be driven in the ground in a coal tar preparation which ensures them against decay. In stretching wire fencing it is important that the anchor posts be deeply sunk in the ground and strongly braced. It is not so important that the other posts be strong and three-inch poles will answer the purpose satisfactorily.

The main point that I would emphasize is that in all fencing operations we should work towards a permanent system of fencing for the farm. Few farms at the present time have a systematic arrangement and continual patching from year to year does not tend to solve the fencing problem unless all this work is done with a definite end in view.

Whenever there is in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural rights. The earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live on.—Thomas Jefferson.



Allan C. Sharpe, Bugler.

"Red" was the youngest member of the Farm and Dairy office staff. He joined the third contingent as a bugler, and is now in England, en route to France. May fortune favor the good-natured, red-headed boy. May fortune favor the many anxious friends behind him who has left so many anxious friends behind him in the city of Peterboro.

Fighting

By E.

FLY time is here and fly time involves the loss that it brings. Experience with fly repellant. Before that time I have created milk flow and cause of flying tattle. I believe I lost out to pay for a lot of applying it.

Finally we bought a mercerial fly killer and a hand sprayer. The wonderful. The sprayed out in the open seeking the seclusion swamp at the back of and the milk yield there considerably in advance. They spent the next same seclusion, so I convinced that the good we noticed in our altogether due to the used. That was 13 years we have been spraying through the fly season.

In Farm and Dairy ago I noticed a statement Hugh G. Van Pelt to cows spent 50 per cent of time on pasture fighting an ready to go all the Professor in his and then some. I to pasture to graze, and I give them a their duty by fighting them. We have tried mercerial fly preparati have been good.

Pay by Check

Frederick C. Doan, Ont.

"CHECKS FOR 100 are able on demand bank messenger drop paper on the desk. business extracted a book from his inside a fountain pen from upper vest pocket, so words on the blank handed it to the me \$200 was paid.

"Pretty slick," I responded.

"The only way to be responded. In my dealings with business men nowadays, money in use. One a turnover of thousands that half the time enough around his cash. I was particular same man state that which I am one, checks in the payment myself for the past now to understand your cash.

I have found the c

Fighting the Flies

By E. L. McCuskey.

FLY time is here with all of the misery that fly time involves for unsprayed cows and the loss that it brings to their owners. My experience with fly repellents extends over 13 years. Before that time I had the usual troubles of decreased milk flow and disagreeable milking because of flying tails and occasionally feet also. I believe I lost enough milk in pails overturned to pay for a lot of fly repellent and the labor of applying it.

Finally we bought a couple of gallons of commercial fly killer and applied with a hand sprayer. The results were wonderful. The cows that day grazed out in the open, instead of seeking the seclusion of a heavy swamp at the back of the pasture and the milk yield that night was considerably in advance of anything we had had for several weeks. Next day the milk flow still further improved. Cows in the same pasture owned by one of our neighbors which were not sprayed, spent the day as usual in the swamp trying to fight flies. They spent the next day in the same seclusion, so we were convinced that the good results that we noticed in our own herd were altogether due to the fly repellent used. That was 13 years ago, and we have been spraying the cows through the fly season ever since.

In Farm and Dairy some time ago I noticed a statement by Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt to the effect that cows spent 50 per cent. of their time on pasture fighting flies. I am ready to go all the way with the Professor in his statement, and then some. I turn the cows to pasture to graze, not fight flies, and I give them a chance to do their duty by fighting the flies for them. We have tried several commercial fly preparations, and all have been good.

Pay by Cheque

Frederick C. Doan, Lincoln Co., Ont.

CCHEQUE for \$300, sir, payable on demand." The bank messenger dropped a slip of paper on the desk. The man of business extracted a small cheque book from his inside breast pocket, a fountain pen from the left hand upper vest pocket, scratched a few words on the blank form, and handed it to the messenger. The \$300 was paid.

"Pretty slick," I commented. "The only way to do business," he responded.

In my dealings with city business men nowadays, I seldom see money in use. One of my business friends, with a turnover of thousands of dollars a week, told me that half the time he did not have money enough around his establishment to pay \$100 in cash. I was particularly pleased to hear this same man state that his farmer customers, of which I am one, are more and more using cheques in the payment of bills. I have done so myself for the past 10 years, and find it hard now to understand why anyone prefers to handle cash.

I have found the cheque system to be the most

efficient method for handling money. With my cheque book in my pocket, my money can be left locked up in the bank vaults where it is safe. If the cheque book that I carry is destroyed or lost, no one is the loser. If, on the other hand, I am carrying \$100 in bills and were to lose them, I would be out just that much. A cheque can be made out so that it is payable only to a certain person and no good if stolen. Then if the cheque is made out to a certain party, and I were to decide that he should not have the money, payment could be stopped on it. Had I handed over the bills I could "whistle for my money."

I would advance a few precautions to be followed in writing a cheque. When writing the amount put the figures so close to the dollar sign that another figure cannot be slipped in between. Likewise, in writing out the amount, start at the beginning of the line and fill out the space with a wavy line, so that nothing can be written in. Such a precaution may seem so simple that all would take it, but I know of at least one case where a \$10 cheque was changed to \$1,000 and cashed for that amount because of failure to fill in that wavy line. Another point: Most cheques are made out "Pay to" (space for writing the name) "Or Order." In case you should wish to have the cheque payable only to him for whom the cheque is made out, cross out the words "Or Order."

I have heard farmers complain that they could not get money from the bank on as good terms as business men in the city. There is a reason. Dozens of my neighbors have nothing but a savings bank account. There they place their surplus cash for safe keeping. They do not cheque on it; they are seldom seen around the bank. To the manager they are strangers. It is to be expected that they can go to the bank and get money on as good terms from a man with whom they are not acquainted as the man who is around the bank frequently and who is well known to the manager? To put it another way: Is the farmer who has money to lend as willing to deal with a stranger as with his neighbors with whose honesty he is acquainted? Another advantage that I would advance for payment by cheque is that in the stubs of the cheque book you have a complete book-keeping system of all your larger accounts. Pay by cheque is the businesslike and systematic way of paying accounts of all kinds from \$2 up.

Live Stock Marketing in Saskatchewan

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

THE success which has attended the cooperative marketing of live stock in Saskatchewan is suggestive of what might be done on a still larger scale in the mixed farming districts of Ontario and the other eastern provinces.

The local associations are formed under the provisions of the Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act, which was passed in December, 1913. This Act provides that each member shall have one vote and that the profits arising from the business carried on by the Association shall be divided in proportion to the volume of business which the member has transacted through the Association. All associations are required to transact the business in cash and to deal only in bulk quantities, distributing direct from car or warehouse.

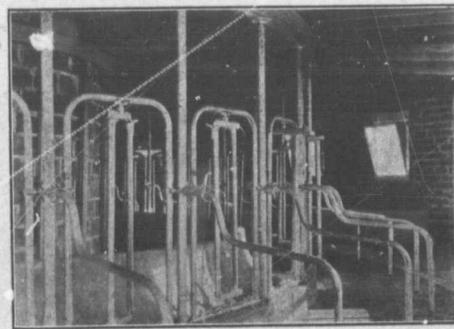
The first shipping association to be formed under the Act was registered in March, 1914. At the end of the year it was found that the paid-up capital amounted to only \$42, yet during the year the association shipped 15 car loads of stock from the sale of which \$18,879.95 was realized. The stock was marketed in Winnipeg, which is

(Concluded on page 7)

A Barn that is Different



The round barn is always attractive to those who desire something "different." Frequently Farm and Dairy receives requests from Our Folks for information as to their construction. Perhaps these illustrations of a circular barn recently completed on a dairy farm in Nebraska may contain suggestions for prospective builders. This barn is an expensive structure of hollow brick walls and steel equipment throughout. The general plan might be adopted to less costly structures. A diagram of the stable arrangement is given elsewhere in this issue.



Another great convenience of the cheque system is that in the cheque you have a receipt for all funds paid out. Just recently, for instance, I found that I was not credited for paying for my daily paper. I had not kept the receipt form. Few of us do, when we consider our creditor honest. I, however, had kept the stubs of my cheque books. I looked up the date, went over to the bank and got the cheque, which showed that the amount, \$4, had been collected by the agency through which I got my daily paper. The system saved me \$4 that time.

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN 7 DAYS!



Mixing concrete with this 180 Model Hand Mixer saves you time, labor, and money. You get a better mix with less cement. You have a few slightly used GAS ENGINES—your farm requires one of these. Write for prices and full particulars to
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Passenger Department
306 Victoria Square, Montreal

Agricultural Doings in British Columbia

From Farm and Dairy's Special B.C. Correspondent.

INDICATIVE of the increasing interest in agriculture in British Columbia, was a Farmers' Day Celebration held at Revelstoke in the heart of the great Selkirk range. The environment at Revelstoke does not strike the visitor as agricultural. The Columbia valley is very narrow here; snow-capped peaks are on all sides; in winter there is a tremendous amount of snow; the air has the mountain flavor. But farmers do well. Last year Revelstoke captured the district prize at the International Irrigation Congress at Calgary. Much land has been cleared and settled of late years.

The Farmers' Institute, the president of which is Mr. W. E. Smith, one of the most successful farmers, is just about the liveliest in the province. When this spring the government department arranged for a series of lectures the Institute decided to celebrate a little. And it really did celebrate. Besides live stock competitions, there was a log chopping contest. The merchants of Revelstoke donated prizes liberally. Five government lecturers helped the good work along. They say they will talk about the monster parade for twenty years, which is a long time as time goes in British Columbia.

The Cost of Experience

I doubt not but that some Farm and Dairy readers could tell interesting stories bearing on the cost of education by experience. Mistakes of the inexperienced farmer are often disastrous and sometimes fatal.

But who doesn't make mistakes? The other day Mr. A. Brealy, a Fraser Valley fruitgrower said he lost \$2,000 the first year in his present occupation. To-day Mr. Brealy has about the largest small fruit farm at Hatzie, and is exceptionally successful. Probably he makes more money than any other shipper in the Valley. His shipments this year will be approximately 750 crates strawberries, 1250 crates raspberries, 650 crates blackberries, 1250 boxes plums.

Brealy has forty-five acres under irrigation. He has fifteen trained Chinese boys to help in picking and packing, the work of superintendence being shared by his wife, an efficient farm woman. He has a large number of fruit trees now yet bearing.

It is significant that despite his large income from small fruits Brealy has something to keep him busy through the winter months. His poultry plant to which I refer, is a model. The Strawberry Season.

Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island strawberry growers have had a more successful season this year than last. Around Mission the growers still find their most profitable market. The express rate reached easily by express over the C.P.R. Very little goes from this section to Vancouver, where much American stuff has heretofore been dumped. Vancouver Island has disposed of its surplus in a most advantageous, although these growers, too, send much fruit to Calgary.

For vegetables and fruit Vancouver, owing to its proximity to Washington State, is still considered an unsatisfactory market. A farmers' market, regulated in a different manner from the old one, which for years was a white elephant, seems to be meeting with splendid success under Harry Edger's management.

Mr. R. C. Abbott, the provincial market commissioner for the Coast district, has prepared a "preserving calendar," which is being distributed gratis to housewives. It indicates the periods during which small fruits,

and soft fruits, can be bought for preserving to best advantage.

A New Creamery

At Kelowna in the Central Okanagan Valley, a cooperative creamery commenced to operate recently.

F. Dundas Todd, vice inspector, has gathered and placed at the Industrial Bureau, Vancouver, an exhibit of British Columbia honey.

Home Made Corn Sheller

Job W. Taylor, Quebec

I MADE and used a corn sheller on the old farm 45 years ago; that cost a one-inch board, three feet by six inches, and a common table knife, a kitchen chair and a basket, or tub, to catch the corn. It was made as follows:

When the corn on the cob is dry enough to shell, drive a common steel table knife into one end of the board about half the width of the blade far enough so that it will hold solid.



Place the board across the chair so you can sit on it and have the end containing the knife extend over the chair enough to let the shelled corn fall into the basket. Set your basket holding the cob corn right under this, close up to the front of the chair, then take a cob of corn in your hand, hold your other hand over it, in about the middle, pull and press and you will be surprised to see how easy it is to have the corn leave the cob. When you have cleaned one end reverse the cob and repeat. It is easy to shell from two to three bushels of an evening, and if you want the rood old New England Johnny-cake, such as "mother's milk," you will always want the corn fresh shelled and fresh ground.

Western Harvest Scene That Is Not Uncommon.

We used to call this our visiting work, because if any of the neighbors happened in to look after the machine, put him on the other side of the basket, and talked and shelled corn. No patent on this.

A District Veterinarian

Peter Morrow, Elgin Co., Ont.

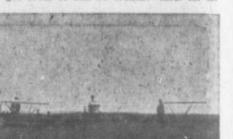
EVERY small town in the land boasts a sanitary inspector. Many rural communities have one too. The town inspector is often a doctor with an assistant to look after the more general features of the work. The country inspector is usually a local farmer who doesn't like to interfere with his neighbors' business, and very seldom does his work efficiently. In one point in particular does the rural inspector fall down. He does not know anything of unhealthy animals; and the sanitary inspector who stops short of guarding the health of farm animals in a rural district is neglecting one of the most important parts of rural health conservation.

We have come to regard the highest function of medical men as the preserving of health. Why not appoint a community veterinarian, who would combine the duties of a sanitary in-

spector with the duties of his profession? He could save his salary several times over. There would be opposition to his success at first, but gradually there would develop a public sentiment that would force attention to all his rulings. He would be employed by the township council and have authority to inspect farm herds and their surroundings. He would be in a better position to look after the general health of the community, including that of the people, than the most intelligent farmer who lacks medical training. Surely such a scheme would be practical in counties like this that are devoted largely to dairy and stock farming.

To Increase Butter

WE were two Holstein cows which freshened in March, and both are giving about 26 lbs. of milk daily. We are getting only four pounds of butter a week, and think this is a very low average. Our milk stands in creamers 24 hours in feed water. The cream is kept in a cool cellar. We churn it at about 60 degrees. Would you know why we do not get more cream from this amount of milk. Also, how much butter should I get from 15 lbs. of cream?—Mrs. M. A.



Two Holstein cows which freshened in March, and both are giving about 26 lbs. of milk daily.

Another point that has attracted my attention is the difference between the amount of cream in milk when milking time comes easy to pick out the cream. A suggestion I would like to offer farm boys and girls for care for stock is to clean. If it is cleaned dry it will not so clean if only done once.

My motto is: "Have when you turn them spring, and you will see all summer." But I think, as some of the vets will commence to think too fresh.—A. Slaters, Sudbury Dist., Ont.

Live Stock Market

(Continued from page 630)

542 miles away, the transit varying from 40 to 50 cents. The average shrinkage route was three-quarter cent and on cattle one per cent. The manager that the farmers of the upwards of \$1,650,000 alone by shipping Association. According to official laws, notices the manager of amount of stock which ship on or about a When there is a sufficient car and notifies the rate and hours at which must be delivered for manager receives a of the net weight of all

First, I would suggest that the milk be set in the creamery 30 hours instead of 24 hours, as this will give a richer cream. Usually milk from Holstein cows set in creamers for 24 hours in ice water gives rather a thin cream which is difficult to churn. Allow the cream to stand longer on milk, draw as closely to the cream line as possible, and avoid getting any more skim milk in the cream than is possible. The cream should have a nice clean, acid taste when ready to churn. The cream should be brought to the regular churning temperature by placing it in water and stirring before being placed in the churn. For this season of the year a temperature from 55 to 60 degrees should give reasonably good results. Ten lbs. of 30 per cent. fat, should yield between 3.5 and 4 lbs. of butter.—Prof. J. A. Zuelst, Eastern Dairy School.

Items of Interest

THERE could hardly be a more timely or practicable publication at this moment than Circular No. 9 from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, dealing with "The Control of Plant Diseases," by H. T. Gussow, the Dominion Botanist. This bulletin, which deals with all the well-known potato diseases and some that are not so well known, may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The International Milk and Cream Show, which was held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, June 14 to 19, attracted the attention of hundreds of the best producers and dealers of milk and cream to be found in the United States and Canada. There were nearly 2,600 bottles entered. In the certified cream class, the first award, a gold medal, went to S. Price & Sons, Toronto.



Of Interest to Live Stock Men

From a Youthful Herdsman

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy,—Having read your valuable paper for about two months, I decided to try and make a few practical suggestions which I have found a great help in working around stock. As I am a boy on the farm, I am to care for and feed the stock. My brother and I have 18 head of cattle, eight pigs and three horses, but at present I have only the cattle, pigs, and one horse to take care of.

One rule I have found quite successful when working amongst stock is: Banish the dog and whip and fatten the stock. I find, too, that when working with stock one should learn to speak kindly, as I believe it does more harm to abuse or shout at them than to miss a feed.

Another point that has come to my attention is the difference in cattle. Some are enormous feeders (if I may be allowed to use the expression), and when milking time comes it is quite easy to pick out the poor feeders.

A suggestion I would like to pass on to other farm boys who have to care for stock is to keep the stable clean. If it is cleaned three times a day it will not be such a big job as if it is only done once.

My motto is, "Have the cows fat when you turn them out in the spring, and you will reap the rewards all summer." But I must stop writing, as some of the veteran stockmen will commence to think I am getting too fresh.—"A Sixteen-Year-Old," Sudbury Dist., Ont.

Live Stock Marketing in Saskatchewan

(Concluded from page 5)

842 miles away, the time taken in transit varying from 42 to 54 hours. The average shrinkage on hogs en route was three-quarters of one per cent and on cattle one-third of one per cent. The manager estimated that the farmers of the district save upwards of \$1,080.00 on their hogs alone by shipping through the Association. According to the official by-laws each member notifies the manager of the kind and amount of stock which he wishes to ship on or about a certain date. When there is a sufficient stock to make a carload the manager orders a car and notifies the members of the date and hours at which the stock must be delivered for loading. The manager receives a commission on the net weight of all the stock mar-

keted through the Association. Expenses incurred en route and the overhead charges in connection with the running of the Association are charged against the accounts of the shippers. Farmers who are not members may ship stock on the same conditions as the members, except that larger insurance fees are charged. The railway companies provide free transportation, both to and from the market, for attendants.

When the farmers of an almost purely grain growing section can get together and save nearly \$1,800 on the small amount of stock which they have to dispose of it should easily be possible for the farmers of typically stock-growing sections to cooperate along this same line with still greater saving.

Sires in Infected Herds

WE do not encourage any one to think that there is an easy, quick, or sure method of eradicating infectious abortion from a herd of cattle. Success usually involves a very considerable amount of work and trouble although the money expense is not large," says Dr. M. H. Reynolds of the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

"It is a very good plan to keep two sires for breeding service in a valuable herd affected with this trouble. One sire should be used exclusively with infected or suspected animals and the other with those that are quite certainly uninfected. This is unquestionably more effective than disinfection before and after service."

Preparing Rennets for Market

SOME points of importance to be observed in putting up green rennets for market, flat finish, and double salted, are:

The large end of a rennet is the most valuable part; save all of it.

Rennets are not an edible by-product. The outside can be rinsed off if necessary, but the inside should never be washed.

Squeeze out the contents of the stomach and trim off the fat, slit the stomach the entire length so it will lie out flat, and cover both sides with a thick layer of salt (a small quantity of salt is a positive damage to the goods). Use an extra quantity of salt and let the pieces lie in a pile over night or longer. Such treatment shrinks the fibre, improves the quality, and makes the piece fairly dry to handle.

What Ontario Farmers Think of Sydney Basic Slag

Mr. E. Platts, R. R. No. 2, Welland, writes on 12th May, 1915:

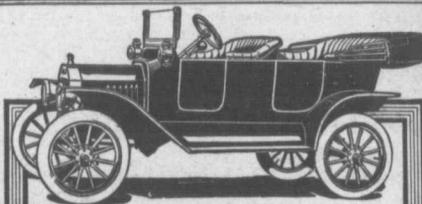
"In reply to your inquiry, I put in about 40 acres wheat last fall, and for experimental purposes, your goods being new to this district, I applied Sydney Basic Slag to one of my fields. To-day I measured the growing grain and found it stood on an average 26 inches in height. In all the years I have been farming I never had such a crop, and I am perfectly certain it cannot be beaten in Western Ontario. I am now thoroughly satisfied that Basic Slag is the ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat and I will only be too pleased to show the crop to anyone you care to send to inspect it. Some of my neighbors who also used Basic Slag on their wheat are equally well satisfied, and I believe that once our farmers in Ontario get a knowledge of your goods there will be a very large sale of them."

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts.

Apply to

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA



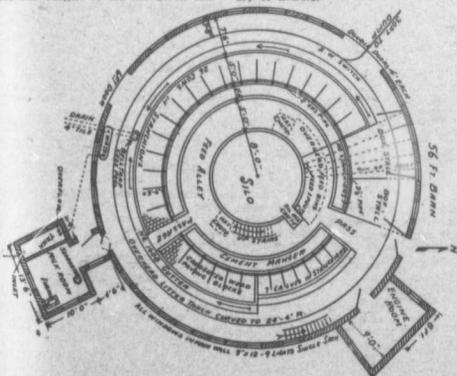
"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought, part by part, for but \$38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

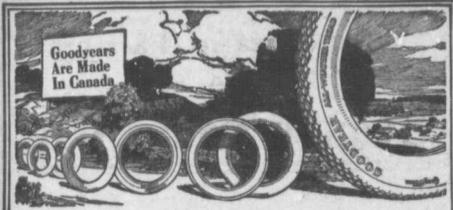
Buyers of Ford cars will share its profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 3, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

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



Interior Stable Arrangement of a Circular Dairy Barn.

Exterior and interior views of this barn are published on page 5 of Farm and Dairy this week. This arrangement is well liked by the owners of the Nebraska farm on which the barn is built. Others with round barns are not at all satisfied that this form of construction is convenient or desirable.



Giant Among Tires

With the Double-Thick All-Weather Tread

Last year men bought as many Goodyear Made-In-Canada Tires as there were cars in the Dominion. Yet Goodyear has a host of rivals. How, then, came this tire to dominate like that?

This is the reason: Four years ago we began in a modest way to make these Goodyear Tires in our factory at Bowmanville, Ont. Car owners gave them a trial. Often they ran a Goodyear with some rival tire on opposite wheels. And those early Goodyears, by their records, sold the tires of last year. Yet the Goodyear Tires of today are far superior to the first we made. For we have added betterments as fast as new ways were found.

Excel in 5 Ways

Now in at least five ways these tires fortify you against trouble. Each is exclusive to Goodyear Fortified Tires.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Makers of Trucks, Motorcars, Carriage and Bicycle Tires, and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing Head Office, Toronto, Ontario
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name. (301)

These ways combat rim-cutting, blowouts, loose treads. They combat insecurity, punctures and skidding, as in no other tire that's built.

We spend a fortune on them, but they save our users endless trouble and worry. They have made these the super-tires.

3 Price Cuts

In two years we have made three price reductions, totaling 37 per cent. The last was on February 15—despite the war tax placed on all our raw material. Every saving, due to mammoth output or other reasons, is promptly passed on to our users.

Yet the tires grow better as the price comes down. For we maintain a special department to devise new ways to improve them.

You owe yourself a trial of our best such tires. Any dealer will supply them. We will send you one free if you insist.



EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advice as to postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Cops supplied free.

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd. TORONTO, ONT.

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Write for Circular
Williams Bros., 444 W. State St., Ithaca, N.Y.

GRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION

The standard of anvils and anviling for a quarter of a century. It's Grumb's Record of Grumb's Bulletin series of 10 have been very much improved with the special features of "Warrior Stanchion".

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Canadian orders will be addressed to the home office. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. All inquires inquires please address in French or English.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

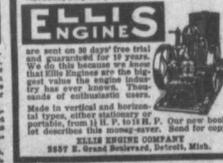
everywhere to ride and exhibit a simple and stylish Bicycle, with all latest improvements.



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Powerful—Economical

Ellis Engine develops more power on less oil than any other engine of its size. No cranking, no excessive weight, no carbonizing, low vibrations, easy to repair.



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Orchard and Garden Notes

SOW turnips or rutabagas on the newly plowed strawberry bed. Watch the sweet peas closely for aphid and green fly. Spray with soap and water or some tobacco preparation.
See that the tomatoes are staked. Some of the branches may be cut away. This will give larger fruits, but not so many.
Keep the dahlias plants pruned to not more than four canes. Much richer flowers will be the result. The pruned should also be staked for best results.

Sod Mulch vs. Cultivation

AN interesting controversy is now engaging the attention of apple growers across the line. A few months ago a bulletin was issued by the Geneva Experiment Station giving the results of sod versus cultivation on the Hitches' orchard of western New York. In this orchard the trees in sod come out ahead of those under cultivation. The bulletin explains at length the exceptional conditions that made the sod mulch method a success in that particular case. Later an article appeared in The Country Gentleman, dealing with the advantages of the sod mulch, particularly for hilly land. In the article mentioned reference was made to the work of the Ohio Experiment Station to solve the problem of successful orcharding on the hills of south-eastern Ohio. There the great difficulty is to prevent the land from washing. The sod mulch system proved to be the solution. The manner in which one particular orchard was treated is summarized in the following paragraph:

No Growth in 15 Years
"From those hills the humus had been farmed out and in summer the land dried out as hard as a board. The soil was so poor that cover crops would not grow. Some trees had not made any growth in fifteen years. In 1910 the trees were mulched with straw, and in 1911 each tree got five pounds of nitrate of soda and five pounds of acid phosphate. They made one and a half feet of growth. In 1912 and 1913 one thousand pounds per acre of a mixture of two parts nitrate of soda, two parts acid phosphate, and one part of muriate of potash was applied. Another orchard was mulched with straw, but received no fertilizer; it yielded only one-fifth the crop of the fertilized orchard. By straw was expensive, so the land was allowed to go to grass, which was then cut and allowed to lie on the ground. This was effective at the same cost as straw at six dollars a ton."

Continuing, the writer of the article states: "The experimenter in the case of the Hitches' orchard says in his bulletin that the grass mulch system gave the best results. On the other hand he gave the cultivated trees nitrogen in the form of clover which he plowed under. He didn't even up the race by giving the mulch trees some of the nitrogen they needed. Nor did he try any leuceme as a form of grass mulch; he let it go at orchard grass."

First Principles
"Available at the top is the vital thing: cultivation is a detail, not a

fundamental. Available plant food may come at times without cultivation and by easier and cheaper methods. Cultivation is merely one way of feeding the tree, giving it the plants to eat and it will do lots of things—carry apples through moderate freezing, for instance, and also weather surprising drought.
"On sandy soils the mulch system might be a failure and in dry farming areas cultivation is a necessity. But the sod mulch has many advantages. Mr. Hitches manages the tillage end of one hundred acres of apples easier than he could plow five. Along in June and July there came wet days when the teams could do nothing else. He sends a man with a mowing machine into the orchard and another with a scythe to trim around the trees. This fits into a system of farm management that will appeal to many."

The Other Side

The other side of the question is given in the Geneva bulletin. The Hitches method is simplicity itself. The land remains in sod indefinitely, the grass is cut for a mulch once or twice a season, and is left on the ground. Three plots were included: A lies on the floor of a valley and is comparatively level; B lies on the lower part of a rolling hill; C is higher up on the hillside.

In each plot half the land is in tillage and half in sod. All appear to be well supplied with phosphorus, potash, and nitrogen; B and C receive the hillside seepage. All parts were given the same treatment except for tillage. All the factors for the sod system were the same. The tilled plots were plowed early in the spring and cultivated from seven to eleven times, a cover crop, usually clover, was sown. In the sod plots was a mixture of orchard grass and blue grass.

Mishaps and slow maturity prevented crop yields in plot A. The sod trees yielded a third as much as the tilled trees, although the tilled bore a little more than three. The difference in favor of the former was due to a greater number of apples and not increased size.

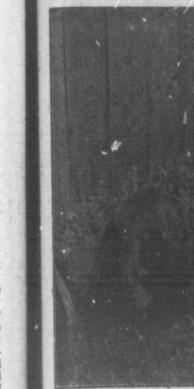
The cultivated trees in the valley did better comparatively because there was more moisture on the hillside. The tilled trees always had darker green foliage. The amount of growth was about the same. The cost for the tilled plots was \$16.29 an acre and for the sod plots seventy-two cents an acre.

In conclusion, while tillage is the best method of caring for the great majority of orchards, yet there are peculiar conditions under which the Hitches' method may be used advantageously.

First—On steep hillsides, where the land washes badly.
Second—On land covered with rocks. Trees will meet in sod.

Third—The Hitches method is suitable only for soils of sufficient depth: on shallow soils it will usually prove a failure.

Fourth—Sod must be retentive of moisture. Tillage is to be preferred for land that suffers from drought.
Fifth—Since the cost of caring for a mulch orchard is less, a greater acreage may be handled at the same cost and the net returns be as large as in a smaller tilled orchard.



"Out in a remarkable case of chumming there a dog digs worms for wh



Breed Away from Brood

Residual McManis, Perth
THE light breeds of poultry, turkeys, Minorcas and so on, are a general rule the way. Why? Because they lose their average hen of the breeds in broodiness waste at least one of the best laying season trying have noticed that laying strain of broody breeds, do not breed the broodiness out of so matter what the fowl, we better layers.

Here is a new and interesting to the poultry breeder, do hens that are the least to broodiness will have of the same nature. If we set for a foundation stock, we the way to a flock of better

Standards for Canadian

THE following standard Canadian eggs were adopted by the Canadian Produce Association at their Third Annual Con- Guelph, January 11-12, 1911. Classes—Fresh gathered, Cracked and Dirty.

Grades—Specials, Extras No. 2's, Extras, No. 1's, No. 2's, No. 2's, No. 2's. Ten per cent is allowed variation in transit; that should grade at point of per cent, of grade named shipment.

Specials are defined as extra form size, weighing over to the dozen or over 46 pounds to the 90-day. No. 2's, absorption strong and round in shell, small, not over 3-16ths of depth; white of egg to be firm and yolk dimly visible from blood clots.

Extras are eggs of weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 46 pounds net; case clean; sound in shell; more than three-eighths of depth; white of egg to be soft and slightly visible. No. 1's are eggs weighing 16 ounces to the dozen or 46 to the 30-day; case clean; shell; air cell less than

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"The House of Comfort" This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Farmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada
American Plan - \$1.00 per day
European Plan - \$1.50 per day

very much like a Simon pure cross between White Wyandotte and Light Brahma. They are excellent layers. We call the Brahmas and the Leghorns American, but strictly speaking they belong to England and Italy respectively. Yet if one makes a comparison of both these breeds as bred in this country with those of their native country, they are altogether different in type. The Brahma of England, for instance, is more of the Cochin style, and is not so prolific as the Brahma of America.

It must be said to the credit of the American fancier that all the varieties he handles he improves in their utility qualities. There was a time when he considered the snow room of more importance than the production of meat and eggs, but to-day it is different. The day is not far distant when hens will be sold on their egg record instead of their outward adornment.

Ontario Crop Prospects

REPORTS received by the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture from the different fruit growing districts of the province, are summarised as follows:

East of Toronto, apples promise a fair to good crop, probably 60 to 70 per cent. of last year. Pears and sour cherries are very good. In Halton and Wentworth counties, apples are a fair to light crop; early and late pears a fair to a good crop; and plums and cherries a full crop. The Niagara district reports Alberta peaches fair to good, with other varieties very good; pears light, with the exception of Keiffers, which are good; plums medium and cherries not so good as last year. Welland county apples will be a light crop; pears and plums good; peaches fair to heavy.

Norfolk county promises a light to fair crop of apples. Middlesex correspondents state heavy damage from frost, with the fruit crop practically ruined. Lambton county also suffered from frost, and from further north Huron, Grey, Bruce and Simcoe report a fair to a light crop of apples.

Coming Events

- REGINA Exhibition, Regina, Sask., July 25-31.
- Interprovincial Fair, Brandon, Man., July 19-23.
- Saskatoon Exhibition, Saskatoon, Sask., August 4-7.
- Edmonton Exhibition, Edmonton, Alta., August 9-14.
- Vancouver Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Vancouver, B.C., August 12-21.
- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 28 to September 11.
- Western Fair, London, September 10-18.
- Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, September 10-18.
- Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa, January 18-21, 1916.

White helobore dissolved in water and sprinkled on the roosts is sure death to lice.

HOG PROFITS

The big man in the hog business make sure that their stock gets enough. Sanitary Hog Troughs can be flushed out every day; never gets mouldy and unhealthy. Made in six sizes from best galvanized iron.

SANITARY HOG TROUGHS

Interesting prices and full information. Write to-day.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited - - Preston

"Out in the Garden to Eat Worms."

A remarkable case of chumminess in a back yard in Goshingham street, Toronto, where a dog digs worms for the benefit of a hen, who follows up and eats them, while the dog stands aside.



Breed Away from Broodiness

Wesford McMaine, Perth Co., Ont. THE light breeds of poultry, Leghorns, Minorcas and so forth, as a general rule lay the most eggs. Why? Because they lay less. The average hen of the breeds inclined to broodiness waste at least one-third of the best laying season trying to set. I have noticed that laying strains, even of broody breeds, do not lay. If we breed the broodiness out of our fowl, so matter what the fowl, we will have better layers.

Here is a new and interesting field for the poultry breeder. I believe that hens that are the least inclined to broodiness will have offspring of the same nature. If we select these for a foundation stock, we are on the way to a flock of better layers.

Standards for Canadian Eggs

THE following standards for Canadian eggs were adopted by the Canadian Produce Association at their Third Annual Convention at Guelph, January 11-12, 1915.

Classes—Fresh gathered, Storage, Cracked and Dirties. Grades—Specials, Extras, No. 1's, No. 2's; Extras, No. 1's, No. 2's; No. 1's, No. 2's.

Ten per cent. is allowed for deterioration in transit; that is, eggs should grade at point of delivery 90 per cent. of grade named at point of shipment.

Specials are defined as eggs of uniform size, weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30-doz. case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3-16ths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots.

Extras are eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30-doz. case; clean; sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3-16ths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and yolk slightly visible.

No. 1's are eggs weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30-doz. case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than one-half

inch in depth; white of egg to be reasonably firm; yolk may be quite soft, but mobile, not stuck to the shell, seriously out of place; air cell not necessarily stationary.

No. 2's are clean eggs; sound in shell; may contain weak, watery eggs and eggs with heavy yolks, and all such eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

In the class of Cracked and Dirties the grades are the same as in Fresh Gathered class, except that the terms referring to soundness and cleanness are not to apply.

Our American Breeds

M. K. Boyer

No breeds ever received more popularity than the American Barred Plymouth Rocks or the White Wyandottes, and they fully represent our ideas on what a market poultry fowl should be—medium weight, plump body, quick growth, yellow skin, yellow legs, and layers of good-sized brown eggs. No foreign breed has ever been able to cope with these two American standbys.

France boasts of her Houdan, and well she may, for it is a noble bird, of medium weight, plump, quick growth—but it has a white skin, dark shaded or white legs, and lays a white egg. There never was produced a better table fowl than the Black Langshan, and it lays a beautifully colored egg, but the skin of the fowl is white. So we could name other breeds, like, for instance, the Dorkings, Indian Games, etc., but in all of them there is something lacking that we in America want.

Some Varieties Not Popular Even in the American class there are varieties which will never become popular, and some of which have already practically passed out of existence. The Sherwoods in appearance were White Plymouth Rocks, and the White Wonders look so exactly like White Wyandottes, the only difference in these two breeds is that the Wonders have feathered legs, while the variety they pattern after in appearance have clean legs. It was this leg feathering that crippled both the White Wonders and Sherwoods.

The Rhode Island Reds have become quite popular, and it is an excellent utility breed, but it will never crowd out the Plymouth Rocks nor the Wyandottes.

The Columbian Wyandotte is a comparatively new arrival, and looks

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AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

An Example of Big Business

IN 1906 citrus growers of California were notified that prices on their supplies were going up. Some of the threatened advances were as high as fifty per cent. on the price they had been paying. The citrus growers got their heads together (if we can speak of 6,000 heads getting very close together), and decided to fight the increase, particularly the increase on boxes. Before the war was over the growers owned 25,000 acres of timber on a big saw-mill, and all of the town was surrounded by it. They had kept the price at one and one-half cents a box instead of the twenty-two cents the lumber combine was determined to charge them. Since then these growers have been saving \$750,000 a year on the price of the boxes alone. Their supplies for one year total 40 carloads of boxes, 214 carloads of tissue paper, 40 carloads of nails, 445 tons of cover-crop seed, 600 tons of sodium cyanide, and 26,000 tons of fertilizer. And all this material is used by one farmers' organization.

The organized citrus growers of California are the biggest consumers in the United States of some of these lines. The advantages of buying cooperatively over each man buying a few hundred boxes, a few kegs of nails, a few bales of tissue paper, and so on throughout the list, are evident. This is big business, good business, and possible only through cooperation. The citrus growers, too, have showed their wisdom in confining their cooperative buying to the main supplies of their business. They have not attempted to handle small household necessities, clothing and so forth. These small supplies, middlemen can still handle to the best advantage. The cooperative associations of Canada may well take a lesson from the citrus growers of California in what to buy and what not to buy as an association.

Pay by Cheque

FROM the standpoint of business convenience alone, the cheque is preferable to cash payment. From the standpoint of safety there is no comparison in the relative value of the two methods. Carrying money on one's person is always risky. For these reasons the article by F. C. Doan in this issue of Farm and Dairy is worthy of the careful consideration of every farmer who has not made a practice of paying by cheque.

But there is a greater reason than any mentioned by Mr. Doan why pay by cheque should be universally adopted—money stringency due to too great demand on the currency of a nation would be altogether avoided were pay by cheque universal. The greatest demands on the banks are at the time when crops are moving. The one explanation is that farmers demand that they be paid for their produce in cash. Hence in the fall of the year more currency is needed for the proper conduct of business than at any other season. The United States government has made endeavors to get around the difficulty by supplying the banks with extra currency at the crop season, which is again collected in at Washington when the crops have been moved. We have no such provisions in Canada, and our fall business is more or less tied up by the expanding demand for the coin of the realm. If we all pay by cheque, little currency will be needed and business will never suffer inconvenience because of its scarcity.

In the Kitchen

THE days are getting hotter and hotter. Frequently the temperature is almost unendurable to the hard-working man. But if the goodman of the house thinks he has a hot time of it, just let him spend a day or two working in the average farmhouse kitchen, unhandy as it is with its lack of modern conveniences for getting work done, and hotter than the fields by many degrees. The man who tries this experiment will understand why his wife is so often fretful or short-tempered according to her disposition during the summer months. Perhaps he will understand better the advantages of an oil stove, a power washing machine, water on tap, and so forth.

The last-mentioned convenience is probably the one most necessary in most kitchens, and also the one most often lacking. The "old oaken bucket" may be very romantic; the poem itself is the very picture of pastoral peace; but the woman who has to draw water from the well several times a day is apt to regard it as the annihilator of peace. We do not blame the men altogether for the lack of these conveniences. They have not appreciated the fact that implements are needed quite as much in the kitchen as on the farm. The women themselves, trying hard to save and get along, have not been insistent in voicing their requirements. What is needed is more cooperation. If the husband were to try the experiment suggested, he would very soon see the needs for which his wife does not like to ask.

Many of Our Folks have model kitchens. We look forward to the day when all will have them.

Maintaining Fertility Without Stock

IN spite of over two thousand years of investigation, soil experts are still divided into two distinct classes. In the first class are those who believe that for all fertility taken from the soil, commensurate returns must be made; these experts are always advocates of live stock farming, or the more extensive use of commercial fertilizers. In the second class are those who believe that the mineral ingredients of the soil

are practically inexhaustible, and that all that is necessary to good farming is to keep soil conditions right for the action of soil bacteria and for chemical reactions. This class of experts would attain their end by following crop rotation systems that maintain a supply of vegetable matter in the soil with the addition of lime to correct acidity where necessary.

It is significant that the warmest advocates of the no-stock system live in sections of great natural fertility, and it is quite possible that on some soils a system of short rotations with the frequent use of legumes may be permanently profitable. In sections where soil is of only average fertility, however, and on all shallow soils, we believe that live stock is indispensable to the maintenance of crop producing power. For the most profitable returns in any section we believe a combination of the two methods is to be preferred. Where live stock farming is combined with carefully planned rotations, the possibilities of increased feed production are at their maximum, and if the stock kept is of high quality, the crops grown can be marketed through them more profitably than directly in the raw state. A well planned system of live stock farming, too, provides for a better distribution of labor over the year; an important consideration in these days of labor scarcity.

Army Horse Buying Again

AN Eastern Ontario subscriber writes Farm and Dairy as follows:

"I am glad to see that you are taking up 'the matter of army horse buying in Canada, and I am a good deal surprised that the 'agricultural journals have not made greater protests than we have been able to see on 'this matter. A few short runs through this 'part of the country two or three weeks ago 'have shown me that there is scarcely a farmer who has not his fields filled with idle 'horses. I hope you will keep up the good 'work."

The sentiment expressed in this letter is held by the great majority of Canadian farmers. During recent weeks, thousands of horses have been shipped from Canadian ports to the British Army authorities. These shipments have all come from United States points. Is it any wonder that Canadian farmers are becoming impatient with the "dog in the manger" spirit exhibited by our military authorities, who have prohibited us from taking advantage of the great market in order that their own supplies may be purchased at a little cheaper. The slight advantage to the public finances of this policy is as nothing compared with the injury that is being done to the farming community, which, because of the industrial depression, finds itself loaded up with surplus horses. If manufacturers were similarly prohibited from selling goods to the Allies, it would arouse such a storm of opposition as no government could resist. Let farmers be equally insistent on their rights. It is within the rights of all of us to demand an explanation of the member from our constituency. The Department of Militia and Defence must be made to understand that farmers are not to be imposed upon without a much more satisfactory explanation being offered than was given during the closing hours of the last session of Parliament.

ROADSIDES and fence corners free of weeds, rank grass, and rubbish are not only pleasing in appearance, but injurious crop pests cannot start housekeeping in such places. Neither is there a chance for noxious weeds to mature or dangerous plant diseases to start on clear roadsides. Let's stop breeding trouble on our farms.

The Work

(Notes from the Farmers' Cooperative)

THE Irish have arrived and have been received and have been inquired for more. Quinies are enough to on 500 and 600 tons of firm, and we also have Wm. Laidlaw, of states: "We received binder twine, draft for same which appears Prices here for 12 1/2c."

F. J. Miller, writes: "The twine class condition, a orders filled at customers are well year I hope we for at least five can have bought about

"We want the is our action that price of twine this J. J. Morrison in "They ought, them ally by the cause so and are carrying our prices are simply means they not shrewd enough this game of the bought and sold attempted to sell tion this year, an year in increased Feed, especially seem to be a very is almost impossible carlots without a flour, and it looks try dealers were fine up war supplying the 28th, has averaged over one or two large canals by the 1914 could not fill at or Coal orders are in. One club has Altogether about ordered this week. Wire cable for h quite in demand orders have been fencing is being Sugar is in gr. This week so far, \$25. Now is the get sugar at reason Last spring a 1914 in one of the tricts of the provin they met with a y from the local de tons. However, w company they have vive the strain and profit on the year' facing the coming creased membership organization. This to put in a chine, and they make "Quality" success.

Speakers

Picnics seem to now, and the dem almost more than Mr. Groh and Mr. Oxford and Grey and this week Mr. C. and Mr. Morris. On the 1st of July, successful picnic held in Mr. W. L. garden. The speakers, Mr. A. A.

In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

The Work of the Week

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

THE Irish binder twine has all arrived and has been distributed. Export seems to be well pleased, and we have had a number of inquiries for more. "We have been fortunate enough to secure special prices on 500 and 600 feet twine from a local firm, and we also managed to place a few more tons of 600-foot twine. Wm. Laidlaw, of Lion's Head, Ont., states: "We received shipping bill for binder twine, also intimation of draft for same at price of 10 1/2¢, which appears very satisfactory. Prices here for 600-foot twine are 12 1/2¢."

F. J. Miller, of Sarnia, Ont., writes: "The twine arrived in first-class condition, and we have all our orders filled at Petrolia. Our customers are well satisfied, and next year I hope we will have an order for at least five cars." (These people have bought about 54,000 pounds.)

"We want the clubs to feel that it is our action that has put down the price of twine this year," wrote Mr. J. J. Morrison in reference to prices. "They ought, therefore, to stand loyally by the cause. If they don't do so and are carried away every time our prices are met by the dealer, it simply means that the farmers are not shrewd enough to see through this game of the dealers, but can be deceived and sold by the trade at will, tempted to sell their own organization this year, and pay dearly next year in increased prices."

Feed, especially bran and shorts, seem to be a very scarce article. It is almost impossible to get mixed carlots without taking a quantity of flour, and it looks as if the Old Country mills were the market buyers of war supplies. This week, beginning the 28th, our feed business has averaged over \$450 a day, and one or two large orders had to be cancelled by the supplier because they could not fill at once.

Coal orders are beginning to come in. One club has ordered three cars. Altogether about five cars have been ordered this week.

Wine cable for hay forks seem to be quite in demand just now. Several orders have been placed lately. Also fencing is being sold quite briskly.

Sugar is in great demand just now. This week so far, we have averaged \$225. Now is the time for people to get sugar at reasonable prices. In spring a potato club was formed in one of the leading potato districts of the province. At the outset, they met with a very stiff opposition from the local growers in that section.

However, with the aid of this company they have managed to survive the strain and are showing a nice profit on the year's business, and are facing the coming year with an increased membership and a solid organization. This same club is now about to put in a potato sorting machine, and they are determined to make "Quality" the basis of their success.

Speakers at Picnics

Picnics seem to be the rage just now, and the demand for speakers is almost more than we can cope with. Mr. Groh and Mr. Morrison were in Oxford and Grey counties last week, and this week Mr. Groh is in Huron Co., and Mr. Morrison was at Oroonoo on the 1st of July. He reports a very successful picnic there. It was held in Mr. W. L. Smith's beautiful garden. The speakers were Mr. Smith, Mr. A. A. Powers, vice-presi-

dent of the company, and Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary. Mr. Houston occupied the chair. Mr. Powers spoke on the necessity of the farmers standing together. Mr. Smith spoke on the conditions which led up to the formation of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., and Mr. Morrison gave an address on the growth of the company and the amount of the business that is being done.

Our first Trade Bulletin is now being distributed among the various clubs. We are hoping to publish one each month.

A Chatty Saskatchewan Letter*

C. Wallace Stewart, Lake Fort, Sask.

PROSPECTS throughout this part of the West are quite encouraging. The spring was extremely dry, seed was scarce and of poor quality in many cases; the army cutworm did considerable damage; frost set the grain back twice; but in spite of all these drawbacks, the ideal growing weather of this month has so advanced the crops that the farmer can now wear a smile. If the present war prices continue, the farmers should be able to pull out in good shape and have a little over to help "do their bit."

It means a great deal to the majority of farmers through all this new district whether this crop proves profitable or not. Various ways I am brought in close touch with hundreds of typical cases—through the Municipal Council, as a Government crop reporter, and as president of a Grain Growers' Association—I can feel the pulse pretty accurately. It would be a really serious matter, in whole districts positively disastrous, were this crop lost. So you can possibly understand something of the feelings with which we watch the progress these days.

I wonder how many eastern people are acquainted with the activities of the body I mentioned above—the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It is a great movement. We all know the strength of all the various branches of commercial and mercantile pursuits. Also we know the great source of strength they find in Unity. We are endeavoring to bring something of this organized endeavor—unity, cooperation—into the business life of the farmers. Already the movement is strong—approximately 30,000 farmers in the association. These men through cooperative buying and selling will this year save hundreds of thousands of dollars. In this and many other districts the association has been so successful in its buying that they already practically control the stock shipping and are alone in the binder twine business.

But it is not on the financial side that I see the greatest boon. Our endeavors are for better education and better social advantages, and these, too, are coming. All I suppose, are aware of the advanced legislation which takes effect in Saskatchewan on July 1st to the effect that every bar in the province closes. Perhaps all are not aware that our Premier, in answer to the question, where he got his mandate reprinted, "largely from the grain growers of this province." But I must not start any epistle on this particular hobby of mine. I'm an enthusiastic back full—and I'm proud of my local organization, of which I have the honor to be president, and proud of the whole affiliation throughout our province.

*Extract from a letter written by Mr. Stewart to an old friend in the Farm and Dairy office.

HOT WEATHER

the reason a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over any other separator or skimming system



IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a De Laval Separator in the summer months.

GREAT AS ARE THE ADVANTAGES of the De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the midsummer season than at any other time.

THIS IS BECAUSE HOT weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

THEN THERE IS THE great saving in time and labor with the simple, easy

running, easily cleaned, large capacity De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for most at this time of the year.

HENCE THE GREAT MISTAKE of putting off the purchase of a De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself by next spring but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

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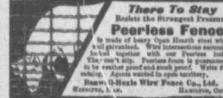
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HEALTH is the greatest gift, contentedness the best riches.—Dhammapaha.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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(Continued from last week)

CLEM reluctantly agreed and as soon as the gasoline torches were going had his table spread. Clem, better coached, drifted among the men and boys, dropping a good word whenever he could and coming up every few minutes with a five-dollar bill that always brought back a mate. As Brassy handed him over the companion bill he gave a prodigious wink, all the time crying out:

"See what's on the tree for this gentleman. He didn't move a muscle and the five's his. What he can do everybody can do. Two can play as well as one."

Clem noticed a dry-faced man with his hand in his coat pocket studying him between two narrow slits. He was just about to warn up to the table when the dry-faced man stepped over to him, and cocked an eye to one side.

"He don't seem to be losing any," he said in a high watering voice, nodding his head toward Brassy. "Sometimes he does," returned Clem professionally, showing the tips of a handful of bills. "Depends on your luck."

The dry-faced man cocked the eye still farther to one side until it shot up over Clem, but was at the same time able to get his expression.

"Pears to me that you be winnin' right well."

"No reason to kick. Now's a good time to get in while there ain't such a jam."

The man with his hand in his pocket studied the weather gravely a moment, then swung his eye, like a great search-light around to Clem.

"Yes, you seem to be winnin' remarkable well. Fact is some of the boys allowed they see you off the circus train this mornin'."

A hot blast burst over Clem, and red rushed to his face. He must warn Brassy. Warming up behind him Clem touched Brassy's elbow and jerked his head toward the dark circle that kept trying to smother out the gasoline torches.

Brassy drew down his brows in anger but Clem gave a more vigorous nod toward the night circle. Bitterly Brassy dropped the shells into his pocket and folded up his table. A thin dry hand dropped on his shoulder and a thin dry face appeared out of the darkness.

"Might I trouble you for jest a moment? Have you any objection to showin' the law your license for conductin', runnin' or overseerin' games of chance, hazards or lotteries in Henry County, State of Missouri?"

Brassy faced the thin man and carefully tucked away the bills. By the time the last bill was out of sight he was his voluble self. "Certainly not,

as good friend. Always glad to accommodate. Can't we retire for a few moments and talk this over in private?"

"If you hain't got it the discussion won't last very long."

"Certainly not, certainly not. I wouldn't take up your time for anything. It's such a hot evening,



Mr. Constable, the Prisoners Are Yours.

couldn't we go into the drug store and get a little something to liven the innar man before we go into details?"

"Business before pleasure," cut in the high voice. Turnin' suddenly he laid a hand on Clem and drew the two into the office of the livery stable and closed the door. Throwing back his coat he showed his star. It was a big sterling silver one with engraving on it. The officer tapped it proudly. "I guess you know what that means."

Brassy began running through his pockets for the pretended license across his breast, looked coldly on. "By jooks!" said Brassy at last. "I guess I was thinking about the last place we played. I told the twenty-four-hour man to be sure to get a license here as I didn't want the good citizens of Henry County to feel like I wasn't giving them a square deal. He's clear forgot that, he has, and I'm going to give him a piece of my mind. I am, for I know how it makes you people of Harrison feel." Brassy was master of himself again.

"Do you know, I always like Harrison. Fine city. I've often thought I'd like to bring my wife and family here and settle down in a little vine-clad cottage with a silky-haired cat curled up asleep on the front porch. It's surprising how well-known Harrison is—from one end of the state to the other. It's the first city they ask about—Harrison is. It don't seem more than yesterday when I used to go along here and the engine wouldn't think to whistle till it got almost past. I remember one day the manager of the circus and I was sittin' in our private car and was passing here when he said something that I nearly split myself laughing over. Jim could always see the slickest things! Poor man, he's gone to his reward now. Well, Jim says, 'When there's a freight train backed up on the siding here you can't see Harrison at all!' Wasn't that good? Don't seem more 'an last week, and now look at Harrison—a reg'lar metropolis and known from one end of the state to the other!"

The officer's arms slipped down and the stiffness dropped out of his back. "Yes, I guess that's right."

"Sure it is. And lots of people out of the state asking about it. Do you happen to have any property you'd like to sell—a house with vines on it and a cat on the front porch?"

The constable walked over and sat down on a soap-box. "No, I hain't, but my brother-in-law has a fine place

out blue eyes winked and in came a long black alpaca coat. "I see you got 'em, Gib. Bring 'em right over to my office and we'll get it over with." It was the judge.

The constable arose and wound his hands together as though he was screwing up his courage. "I been talkin' to 'em, Judge, and I ain't so sure they air guilty."

"I saw them with my own eyes, Gib—guilty as sheep-killin' dogs. Bring them up to my office, and we'll make an deal out of 'em."

Slowly and with marked hesitation the constable followed the judge with his two prisoners up a narrow flight of tobacco-spattered stairs. Judge Goodpasture lowered himself into his swivel chair and motioned the two accused to a wooden bench against the wall.

Judge Goodpasture dipped his pen, glanced at the calendar and scratched a word. Then he scoured the rusty point on his thumb and dipped again.

"The court of Justice Goodpasture, Division 7, Henry County, State of Missouri, is now in session. What are they guilty of, Gib?"

"I ain't so sure they air guilty, Judge. They seem to have lost their license, and I believe I'd so kinda like to see 'em, Judge."

"No license was taken out, and besides I've heard that before. What's your name?"

"Mr. John Simpson Hagan. As I can get along without the Mister," replied the judge. "Any occupation?"

"Travelling salesman."

"What's your name and business?" turning to Clem.

"Clement Pointer and I used to be in the grocery business."

"Better stuck to it. Was you two men playing, takin' part in or participatin' in a game or games of chance in Henry County, State of Missouri?"

"It's this way, Your Honor," explained Brassy in his most confidential and persuasive manner. "At the solicitation of several of the boys I was prevailed upon, very much against my wish, to demonstrate the spirit object, part or parcel, under three walnut shells, shifting them quickly to see who in the crowd could guess which particular shell sheltered the object of their search."

"It's a most interesting experiment, showing that the hand is quicker than the eye. The light rays falling upon the optic axis, or as it is commonly called, the pupil of the eye, filter gradually through, losing some of their intensity thereby, until they come to the cornea, or as we say, the iris, where some more of them are lost by the time they pass through the anterior scleroid and fall upon the brain they are so weak and diminished that blind spots show through."

Judge Goodpasture rapped on the table with his corncob pipe. "Hold up there," he warned, putting up a slow and deliberate hand. "Did you or did you not conduct, carry on or participate in a game or game of chance?"

"You see, it was this way, Judge."

"Gib, did you see 'em?"

"Yes," he admitted reluctantly.

"The court saw 'em with their two eyes, too. You two men, one with an hereby fined over hundred dollars and sentenced to six days in jail. Let the record be spread on the books. How much money have they got, Gib?"

Judge Goodpasture's cheeks puffed up and a coating of red settled over his face. His knuckles restin' on the table trembled. "This is outrageous," he roared.

The judicial hand went up like a semaphore. "One more like that and it'll be ten dollars for contempt of court. How much coin or cut-

(Continued on page 15)

The Upward L

Our Refuge and Str

OD is our refuge and therefore we will not feel the mountains be our refuge and the sea—Ps. 46: 1.

In the early days of the West, a traveller on foot the first time in his life of the mighty Mississippi a bridge. He missed the early winter and the surf of the great river was shoofed with ice. He knew nothing of snow, however, and feared him on it. He hesitated night was coming on and each the other shore. At last many fears, and infinite cry went out on hands and knees to distribute his much as possible.

When the traveller had gone away painfully about half way heard a sound of singing below the dual was a crowd of four-horse load of upon the ice and singing as if with many of us to—accept God's promises with patience, while others with falling stones out fearfully.

Traveler von Humboldt travelling in South America there came a sudden still air which seemed like a lightning flash. This was quickly a fearful convulsion of the Humboldt tent as the tent in his own soul was as great in the world around him.

views of the safety of the tent destroyed in a moment, of embarking around him.

being overthrown. Should he his for refuge? The moun-

ding like drunken men-ty to the sea? He hesitated, let it had fled. So a few moments before had

ing severely on its surface, reeking on the sands.

At this moment he happened to be observed. He was calm and unshaken.

fashed through his mind the Psalmist: "God is our strength, therefore will we though the earth be moved, though the mountains be carried of the sea?"

Do these illustrations of lessons which may be applicable—M. M. H.

Removing Stains from Fabrics

THE summer season is a year when so many days come in contact with various descriptions. If

cleaning with methods of such stains, a dress will annual after an outing, su-

vised picnic. During the rain, midew is apt to er-

cludes if they are allowed to damp too long. Then every-

has experienced the effect stains as coffee, tea, fruit,

and renovers," and would these be clipped and plain

scrub book or some conven- to which they may be re-

ness is necessary. Grass Stains—Cotton g-

the stain in kerosene and one or wash the stain in

monia and water. Still rods, cork stain, yellow

and wash at once, pre-

Mildew—Cotton or lin- the stain in one-ha-

max to which has been absorbed, and will not be responsible of oxalic acid

The Upward Look

Our Refuge and Strength

GOD is our refuge and strength, therefore we will not fear; though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea.—Ps. 46: 1-2.

In the early days of emigration to the West, a traveller once came for the first time in his life to the banks of the mighty Mississippi. There was a bridge. He must cross. It was early winter and the surface of the great river was sheeted with gleaming ice. He knew nothing of its thickness, however, and feared to trust himself on it. He hesitated long, but sight was coming on and he must reach the other shore. At length with many fears and infinite caution, he went out on hands and knees, thinking to distribute his weight as much as possible.

When the traveller had gone in this way painfully about half way over, he heard a sound of singing behind him. There in the distance was a colored man driving a four-horse load of coal across upon the ice and singing as he went.

So with many of us to-day. Some accept God's promises with great hesitation, while others with stronger faith, step out fearlessly.

Alexander von Humboldt was once travelling in South America when there came a sudden stillness of the air which seemed like a hush over all nature. This was quickly followed by a fearful convulsion of the earth, and Humboldt tells us that the convulsion in his own soul was as great as that in the world around him. All his old views of the safety of the earth were destroyed in a moment. Houses were crumbling around him. Trees were being overthrown. Should he fly to the hills for refuge? The mountains were reeling like drunken men. Would he fly to the sea? He turned and looked back, and lo! it had fled. Ships which a few moments before had been floating serenely on its surface, were now rocking on the sands.

At this moment he happened to look up and he observed that the leaves were calm and unshaken. Then there flashed through his mind the words of the Psalmist: "God is our refuge and strength, therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea."

Do these illustrations contain any lessons which may be applicable to our lives?—M.M.R.

Removing Stains from Summer Fabrics

THE summer season is the time of year when so many dainty frocks come in contact with stains of various descriptions. If one is not familiar with methods of removing such stains, a dress will often be ruined after an outing, such as the annual picnic. During the hot weather, mildew is apt to destroy the dress if they are allowed to remain damp too long. Then every household has experienced the effects of such stains as coffee, tea, fruit, paint, iron rust, etc. Below we give some "spot removers," and would suggest that these be clipped and placed in a scrap book or some convenient place to which they may be referred in case of necessity.

Grass Stains—Cotton goods, soak the stain in kerosene and launder at once or wash the stain in alcohol or ammonia and water; silk or wool goods, cover stain with chloride of tin and wash at once, press dry.

Mildew—Cotton or linen goods, soak the stain in one-half pint of water to which has been added one tablespoonful of lemon juice and one teaspoonful of oxalic acid, or use

Javelle water, aided with bleaching, or use buttermilk; woolen goods, use diluted ammonia water.

Iron Rust—Rub the spot with lemon juice, salt and sun bleach it. Repeat the process if necessary. Oxalic acid may be used if neutralized afterward with ammonia water; wash the goods well. When using strong acids stretch the fabrics over a bowl of water, thus controlling the spread of the acid.

Blood Stains—Wash the fabric in cool water until the water remains colorless, then wash it in lukewarm soapy water. Hydrogen peroxide with ammonia will remove old blood stains.

Paint or Varnish—Dissolve the spot with turpentine, benzine or gasoline. Alcohol will wash away linseed oil.

Fruit Stains—These should be removed as soon as possible. Stretch the fabric over a bowl and pour boiling milk or hot alcohol on the spot. Heat the alcohol over hot water.

Coffee or Tea Stains—Pour on the spots boiling water from a height. Glycerine is a solvent for the coloring matter.

Scorch—Unless a very deep burn, wash and hang fabric in sunshine. Repeat until stain disappears.

Axle or Auto Grease—Rub butter or lard into the stain, let stand 15 minutes, wash in the usual manner.



Supports for Sweet Peas

A. V. Main, Carleton Co., Ont.

THE question of what is the best support for sweet peas deserves some thought. Supports that are good, cheap and effective, and that will ensure economy in labor, will appeal to most of us. The oldest method of all, the use of branches, is almost obsolete. The best substitute is wire netting five to six feet high. It is cheap, durable, and can be stored away easily.

Where wire netting is used no permanent fixture is essential. The netting, when necessary, can be cleared away easily and free access to the ground be secured for fall preparation. As the peas climb strands of binder twine can be run up and down the row to keep them to the netting.



60 years ago Grandfather got an individual sugar package—
"Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" made by John Redpath, in what was then Canada's only Sugar Refinery.

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Now, at less than half the price, his granddaughter gets a much improved article, also "individual!"

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2-lb. and 5-lb. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb.

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A Five Times Enlarged Plant Tells Its Own Story!

The history of this business is one of steady growth. The plant as shown below is modern, specially equipped, complete. It has been enlarged five times to cope with the demand—the latest addition being made during war-time when other industries were cutting down expenditures.

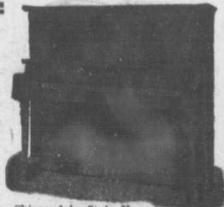
This growth is the direct result of honest business methods applied to an unwavering determination to make the

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"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

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Sherlock-Manning Piano Company, (No Street Address Necessary) London, Canada 79



Chippendale—Style 75

Write for the Proof Send a postcard to Dept. 21 for our beautiful Art Catalogue P, containing facts, figures and photos, in proof of our claim to give buyers "Canada's Biggest Piano Value."

When



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



PANSHINE

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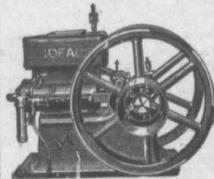
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Our prices have shown a steady advance for Good Quality CREAM. We are prepared to meet ANY competition. You should write us.

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Our Curriculum includes well-balanced courses in Literary, Scientific, Commercial and Theological subjects, as well as in Music, Art, Expression, Physical Culture and Household Science.

Terms for year, including board, lodging, fees in lit. course and athletics \$211.00.

Fall Term commences on September 6th.

Write to-day for illustrated, descriptive calendar.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville Ont.

E. N. BAKER, D.D., PRINCIPAL



At Grandpa's Farm

M. Gibson.
My school books full have been packed away. And I've nothing to do but play and play. Just now and frolic the live-long day. In vacation time at grandpa's.

I've no more lessons to think about. No more sums to be all worked out. I'll soon forget them, without doubt. When I get up to grandpa's.

We ride in the cars one whole day through. "Don't we get tired?" Well, yes, we do. Tired and hot, but we like it, too. That long, long trip to grandpa's.

There at the station is Uncle Fred. With the carriage and horse, and the old dog, Ned. How he scampers and barks and runs ahead. When we say: "Go up to grandpa's!"

We drive and drive till the sun's most down. Past the big white meeting house and through the town. Out by the schoolhouse, old and brown. That is only a mile from grandpa's.

I'd like to tell how we spend the day. How we ride the horses and rake the hay. There's really no end to what I can say. Of vacation time at grandpa's.

Who Did It?

By Florence Jones Hedley.
It was such a dreary day, with its chilly wind and driving rain, that, I am ashamed to say, I felt rather cross and discouraged. Everything seemed to be going wrong, and nobody seemed to care. As I walked slowly down the long, dull street, I was sure that all the days to come would be like this, cold and dreary, making one feel cross and out of sorts with himself and everyone else.

But just as I was grumbling to myself about the weather, feeling that everything was all wrong, and always would be, I saw something that made

me feel sure the sun had suddenly danced out from behind the clouds, and I was certain I caught the odor of roses, although it was only early April.

And what do you think I saw? A bird's nest, in the trunk of a tall tree, so tall I had to look way up to see the top-most branches, and even the lowest branches were so high above the nest that they did not protect it from the storms.

Now, it is not strange to see a nest in a hole in a tree-trunk, for birds are often glad to find a place for a little home all ready. But listen, while I tell you what it was that made me so happy as I stopped to look.

The little nest was built not far from the edge of the opening, and some one had nailed a piece of tin above it, so as to make a nice, slanting roof that would keep out the rain and the driving winds that would chill the baby birds, when mamma bird was away looking for food to fill the big, wide-open hills.

And as I looked, I could not help wondering who had done this kind deed—whether some big man, with a great, tender heart, or some little boy who had been taught to be kind to all of God's helpless little ones, or brothers of the air.

Do you wonder I was glad when I went on my way, and that I thanked somebody for the kind deed done by a helpless little family—somebody

who, perhaps, never told any one else he did it, getting his reward for the kind action in a happy heart and a conscience?—Our Dumb Animals.

Enjoying Dinner at Camp.

When mother lets us scrape the bowl, after the cake is done, we take it out into the yard, and sit down in the sun.

Where we can see to get it all—because it goes so soon! She doesn't have to wash it when we clean it with a spoon.

Sister's a little thing, but my brother spoon goes awful fast! I got the first scrape; but I'm scared she's going to get the last. Well, anyway, when we're grown a

round face fitted its iron checker-board of Clasp and made merry—the seen on the wing this hour.

Clem propped himself low and scowled. "Where'd you go to Gooopastur county, State of Missouri, playing taking part in game or games of Clem put his hand to his

to brush it all away. "Can you sleep here—over?"

"Like a log. You can Looie de Quincy beds in rows. This is like the bed at the Waldorf Astoria, to place they got me. There's a my bed that wasn't paying and they just gloated over stranger. They took to me and the next morning I like the bottom pole of my grandfather laid. In business you can't always cover of roses and a slave sleep with peacock feathers. From a tin pan in the corner, I dashed some water over my studied the towel and finished his sleeve. "Ain't there can do it."

"Sure there is," answered roughly. "Make the best of it. Tell you about the best of it in Lebanon and the to be hunched a rigger one a nigger got out and I thought I helped him duck me with a dirty rope? You're his drawbacks."

The breakfast was waiting back-hole. "I hope they got a checker-board Brass, bending over a man. "Get's longsome to me of the week if you ain't do except build air cast. I can't take long for a fellow the pictures on the walls of the constable stood before that rattled, a hinge of good mornin', Mr. Hagan, to Clem finished the same bone you slept well; I'm another quilt for you as use are gettin' kind of 'th in the mornin'." Clem thought any more about the was discussin' last ever man?"

A Strong Resemblance

The new clergyman was sent by an elderly lady. "Oh, sir," she said, "I hope you will excuse my asking you to do but when I heard you preach and go last Sunday you did so remind me of my poor brother, who was so like me, that I felt I must speak to you."

"And how long ago did your brother die?" asked the clergyman sympathetically. "Oh, sir, he isn't dead," was the reply; "he was took to the asylum."



Four Youthful Campers at Black Rapids, Near Ottawa, Ont.

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Now, it is not strange to see a nest in a hole in a tree-trunk, for birds are often glad to find a place for a little home all ready. But listen, while I tell you what it was that made me so happy as I stopped to look. The little nest was built not far

rency do a find upon or person. Mr. Constable was bent double of hills, peeling them back in thumb, bending low as the count grew higher don't count, do they?" He had looked up.

"Are they stuck to?"

"Yes."

"No."

"I find, Your Honor one hundred four dollar cents."

The pen kicked across the page. Then into a scared and ink-late. "Mr. Constable, these prisoners of the last custody and order the same for six days. I find the four dollars and thirty Constable, the prisoners. The court stands adjourned."

THE WOLF BECAME

Clem was strolling through the lines, piled with flowers, scudding across the sky, bearded larks climbing down the scolding music of the mornin' whistlers, when a heavy clank and an iron door clanked.

"Here's your work ark came a voice from neither below.

A round face fitted its iron checker-board of Clasp and made merry—the seen on the wing this hour.

Clem propped himself low and scowled. "Where'd you go to Gooopastur county, State of Missouri, playing taking part in game or games of Clem put his hand to his

to brush it all away. "Can you sleep here—over?"

"Like a log. You can Looie de Quincy beds in rows. This is like the bed at the Waldorf Astoria, to place they got me. There's a my bed that wasn't paying and they just gloated over stranger. They took to me and the next morning I like the bottom pole of my grandfather laid. In business you can't always cover of roses and a slave sleep with peacock feathers. From a tin pan in the corner, I dashed some water over my studied the towel and finished his sleeve. "Ain't there can do it."

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The breakfast was waiting back-hole. "I hope they got a checker-board Brass, bending over a man. "Get's longsome to me of the week if you ain't do except build air cast. I can't take long for a fellow the pictures on the walls of the constable stood before that rattled, a hinge of good mornin', Mr. Hagan, to Clem finished the same bone you slept well; I'm another quilt for you as use are gettin' kind of 'th in the mornin'." Clem thought any more about the was discussin' last ever man?"

When to Lock the Stable

(Continued from page 12)

rency de... find upon their person or person... Constable? "Gib was bent double over a pile of bills, peeling them back with elstening thumb, bending lower and lower as the count grew higher. "Stamps don't count, do they?" he asked without looking up.

"Are they stuck together?" "Yes." "No."

"I find, Your Honor, they have one hundred four dollars and thirty cents." The pen kicked and sputtered across the page. Then it was stuck into a scarrid and ink-spattered potato. "Mr. Constable, I command these prisoners of the law into your custody and order the same to jail for six days. I find the expenses are four dollars and thirty cents. Mr. Constable, the prisoners are yours. The court stands adjourned."

THE WORLD BECKONS.

Clem was strolling through hedge lines, piled with flowers, blue boats scudding across the sky, and yellow-breasted larks climbing up the slope and scooting down to the music of the morning wind in the chestnuts, when a heavy chain rattled and an iron door clanked.

"Here's your work and beans," came a voice from neither above nor below.

A round face fitted itself into the iron, checker-board of Clem's door. Up and make merry—the larks have been on the wing this hour."

Clem propped himself on one elbow and scowled. "Where are we?"

"Cafe de Goodpasture, Henry County, State of Missouri, suilly of habits, taking part and participating in game or games of chance. Clem put his hand to his head as if to brush it all away.

"Go you sleep here—on that junk soap."

"Like a log. You can't expect Louise de Quincy beds in these tank towns. This is like the bridal suite at the Waldorf Astoria down to the place they got me. There was things in my bed that wasn't paying guests, and they just gloated over a nice fat stranger. They took me to my right at the end of the next morning I looked like the bottom pole of a rail fence your grandfather laid. In the circus business you can't always expect a row of roses and a slave to far, you have to be peacocks and feathers."

From a tin pan in the corner, Clem splashed some water over his face, studied the towel and finally chose an sleeve. "Ain't there anything to do?"

"Sure there is," answered Brassy roughly. "Make the best of it. Did ever tell you about the time I got stuck in Lebanon and they started to brach a rigger one night and I never got out and how they thought I helped him duck and came me with a dirty rope? Yes, every one has its drawbacks."

The breakfast was waiting in the back-hole.

"I hope they got a checker-board," all Brassy, bending over a plate of food.

"Grt's lonesome toward the end of the week if you ain't anything to do except build air castles. It don't take long for a fellow to look at the pictures on the walls."

"A fair rattled, a hinge squeaked, and the constable stood before them, good mornin', Mr. Hagan," and a nod to Clem finished the salutation. "I hope you slept well; I'll try to get you out for you as I guess you are a kind of 'thin mebbe' you want any more about the matter was discussin' last evenin', Mr. Hagan?"

"What was that?" asked Brassy, puzzled.

"About the vines crawlin' up the porch and the cats asleep in the sun. I used my influence with Judge Goodpasture or it might 'a' been—"

"Yes," snapped Brassy, "but since my stay here I have observed drawbacks to this city that I had never noticed before. The climatic conditions are not all what I had hoped for and my eagerness for cats has somewhat abated since yours kept me awake so last night, springing on perfectly harmless mice that couldn't possibly scale an iron wall and gulp them down whole. Last night while I was listening to the city feline crushing the bones of one of those innocent creatures I couldn't help thinking about how much work it is to keep up a full-grown honey-suckle bush. And what if one of those humming-birds should dart at me and stick me in the eye with its needle bill? Just one peck and my eye-sight'd be gone—ruined for ever—and I'd be poor blind man being led around on the street by a dog. No, Mr. Constable, my enthusiasm

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"SALADA"

Selected leaves from the finest plantations, famous for teas of subtle deliciousness. SALADA is fresh and free from dust. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN B 77

Home Conveniences

By Luella M. Sewell. HOME conveniences should save steps, save strength, or save time.

There are numerous small devices which make the household cleaning easier. A mop wringer which fastens to the mop saves time and strain; the dust pan with a handle saves

—An expenditure to secure any device which conserves the time, energy and thought of the house worker is not only economic, but is a just recognition of the value to the home of the happy, rested woman who then can live with the family as well as for it.

Planning Ahead of Time

Dorothy Beach, Instructor in Home Economics, Univ. of Maine

"PROCRASTINATING is the thief of time." This is as true in the planning of the meals as elsewhere. By planning meals in advance, several things are accomplished. There is a greater variety to the menu; the meals are better balanced; left-overs are served more attractively; there is less repetition in food and flavor; much time is saved not only in deciding about meals, but in cooking and marketing.

For all people it is not practical to plan the meals for a whole week at a time, but great help will come if meals are planned two or three days ahead. Of course, the plan must be written down, and tacked up in some convenient place in the kitchen. Oh, housekeeper, please do not shake your head and say, "No, I never can do that. It is one of those unpractical plans which that Home Economics instructor has never tried, and it does not amount to a row of pins."

This Home Economics instructor has tried all ways of planning meals for a large and hungry family. She has tried the planner-as-you-start-to-zeit meal and has planned the meals a day at a time, but she finds that careful planning for several days is the least work, for it is a great relief to know what the meals are planned and written down and ordered. She thinks that the most wearing thing about housekeeping is the hurried thought, "What are we going to have to eat at the next meal?" Oh, the peace and comfort which come to one's mind when one realizes that the plans for the next meal are written down on a slate in the kitchen and that the requisites are residing safely on the pantry shelf!

The World's Greatest Multipliers

A LITTLE boy was once overheard saying to his pet rabbit: "How much is seven times seven?"

"There being no response from the rabbit, the boy said:

"How much is four times four?"

"Still there was no response.

"Now I will give you an easy one. How much is two times two?"

Still the rabbit refused to respond. "Well," said the boy, "I know 'fars' was fibbing when he said rabbits are the greatest multipliers in the world."

A paint brush is an excellent thing to remove dust from cracks and carved furniture. It reaches crevices where a dust rag could never find the dust.



Evergreens are beautiful at all seasons of the year.

Mr. Fred Forward, Dundas Co., Ont., has used evergreens both for highly planting and for hedges bordering the lawn. In both places they are ornamental 12 months.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

has abated since our talk last evening and I would have to consider long and seriously before investing in property in this hamlet. Have you any light summer reading that would serve to get a person's mind off last night's fatalities?"

The constable backed out like a crab. "Here's the Harrison Head-line. It's just off the press—kind of smelly yet."

Brassy shook the paper open and ran his eye down a column. "Just listen to this," he exclaimed. "'New Townshin' brought in a fine load of hogs one day last week. Can't you just see him settin' in the wagon seat, rechining over now and then to put on the brake, with a leather vest on, reasy as a smoke-house floor, ridin' to town as proud as a Lord Chamberlain while his poor wife's at home slaving away? He routs her out low before daylight and makes her fry him some mush and heat up the hominy and he goes early to town, gets the money on the hoes the boys raised, buys the best four-cent cigar in the Square Deal Grocery Store, gets his name in the paper, and goes home without getting his wife even a calendar, and then jumps on her for making him eat side-meat all summer. Can't you just see the kind of a man this Mr. Duffy is?"

(Continued next week)

stopping; the dustless duster prevents scattering of dust from one piece of furniture to another; the dustless mop lightens the daily care of a floor; a soap dish hung on the side of a pail when cleaning saves the soap by not having it soften in the water and prevents the soap being laid where it might cause a white spot on rustriture or floor. A Canton flannel bag, which ties with a string over the broom, is convenient for wiping off walls and ceilings.

The greatest aid in keeping the house clean is the vacuum cleaner. It may be used on the rugs, mattresses, and upholstered furniture, or it will take up dust from the bare floor.

While good arrangements and the many small devices are necessary to make for convenience in the laundry, the greatest saving of strength comes from the use of power machinery. If power, such as water, gasoline engine, or electricity, can be used, the hardest task in the household is made easy. An open food drain connecting with a sewer pipe will carry off waste water from tubs and washer.

A paper pad and a pencil should hang in the kitchen on which to write when any supplies need ordering. The fireless cooker will save fuel and hours of watching food. It is especially useful when the housewife is obliged to be away from home a part of the day.

Wherever You See a Silo You Find a Prosperous Farmer

Talk to any man who is feeding silage and you will find that he is convinced that the silo is one of the best investments he ever made. He has absolute proof of its value in increased profits.

If you feed dairy cows, or beef cattle or sheep you cannot afford to do without a silo. The loss you incur by not having silage to feed amounts each year to more than the cost of a silo.

An Ideal Green Feed Silo would be worth its cost if you could use it only one year; yet, this silo will last you from twenty to thirty years, saving you thousands of dollars, and making the work of feeding much easier than it is when dry fodder must be hauled and fed.

The fact that hundreds of thousands of farmers are feeding silage and making bigger profits than they ever made before, makes it imperative that you get started with an Ideal Green Feed Silo if you expect to farm profitably.

Order Your Ideal Green Feed Silo Now

Nothing is to be gained by delaying to order your silo, and your order now will insure early delivery and enable you to get your silo properly erected without expense for extra help. Delaying to the last minute may mean the misfortune of not getting the silo up in time to fill for next winter's feeding.

Don't let the small cost of an Ideal Green Feed Silo stand in your way; you can better afford to buy one than to stand the loss that results from not having one.

Write to us stating what size silo you want, or how many head of cattle you wish to feed, and we will send you prices and terms and our large illustrated catalogue that tells all about the Ideal Green Feed Silo—the silo that gives you the greatest value for your money.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole Distributors in Canada of the Famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Cans, Engines. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department to ask questions of matters relating to the making of butter, to suggest subjects for discussion.

The Need of Grading

G. G. Puhlon, Chief Dairy Instructor, Eastern Ontario.

MOST of the butter made in Eastern Ontario is sold very soon after being made to the stores of the towns and cities, and consequently the instructors have very little opportunity of inspecting it. Even although the butter goes into consumption rapid the quality is not what it should be, and this has been clearly demonstrated when Ontario's butter has gone into competition with butter from Quebec and those of the Western Provinces. The greatest source of defects in butters lies in the generally poor quality of the cream supply. So long as the present methods of purchasing cream are continued, very little improvement can be hoped for, even although our butter-makers are as capable as those of the other Provinces.

If we are to make any marked improvement in the quality of our butter it has to come largely through the supplying of a sweeter and better flavored cream so that full advantage can be taken of the merits of pasteurization and commercial cultures. And what means would be more effective and faster than to pay a premium for the cream: that is in a better condition to enable the butter-maker to make better butter than from cream of poorer quality. If a system of grading cream and butter were adopted it would seem to be the proper method of overcoming the difficulty, and while such a plan may have its difficulties, its advantages are already reaping its advantages. And what others can do, we also can.

It's Up to "The Farmer"

Prof. C. F. Hunaker.

THE farmer holds the key to the quality of the butter manufactured and the price received for same. The market price of butter is governed primarily by its quality. Good butter which brings top market prices can be made only from good cream, and the quality of the cream in turn is controlled by the care it receives on the farm.

Good butter is an essential asset to the dairy business under any condition. Each pound of good butter sold increases the consumptive demand of butter. Quality is the most effective advertising medium of the fact, it is an absolute necessity for the permanency of the business. The better the quality of butter, the greater its consumption; the more the brisk and the more favorable the butter market, the larger the returns. Quality is also the only really effective means to successfully compete against butter substitutes.

The dairy farmer, the producer of milk and cream, controls the quality and price of butter. If he furnishes cream of good quality he makes possible the manufacture of good butter, which will command the highest price on the market. If he supplies cream of inferior quality, a low grade butter is bound to be made from it, which means small returns for the product.

The dairy farmer is the controlling power which determines the destiny of the dairy industry. The care he gives the cream on the farm, determines the financial return from the butter; and in turn determines the returns from the butter determine the prosperity of the dairy

farmer, because the price the creamery pays for butterfat is necessarily largely regulated by the price the butter brings on the market. Lack of proper care in milk and cream on the farm and the resulting poor quality of cream, therefore, will augment the depression of the butter market, and stimulate the sale of foreign butter and butter substitutes, causing low prices to the creamery and small returns to the farmer. These unsatisfactory conditions can be overcome by proper attention to the quality of the cream on the farm.

Dairy Jottings

TO free your worker of greasiness keep the churn sweet inside with a handful of fresh lime in scalding water at least once a week.—C. A. Maclellan, Tantalus, Sask.

I believe it is better to test cream samples accurately once a month than to do it in a rush each day. I take a sample from the hauler's tank and compare with results of individual farms as a precaution.—Jas. McFetters, Victoria, B. C.

We wish in conclusion to emphasize this point—the Canadian farmer having tasted the sweets of high prices for cheese during the past few months of the season of 1914, cannot be induced to accept low prices with good grace in the future, hence strenuous efforts should be made to maintain the present high level of cheese prices. One of the means to accomplish this is to develop the home market by advertising the great value of cheese to Canadian consumers, and by supplying none but first class cheese in all varieties and styles as the consuming public demands, although the staple cheese will always be the Canadian cheddar, than which no better cheese is made. For the price paid for the ungraded food is so cheap and nutritious. Let everybody eat more cheese during 1915, and thus reduce the high cost of living.—Prof. H. H. Dean, is an address.

Supply and demand are two factors which will always have considerable influence on the butter market. When there is an active demand for fancy butter, this grade will bring a higher price in proportion to the grades than it will if the demand is absent, and the spread between the prices of good and poor butter will always be influenced by these conditions. There is but little hope for poor butter from now on, and the countries that expect to stay in business should get away from the old, low priced butter. The quality of the patrons are of a kind that would rather take a low price for poor cream than to improve, we guess the creamery will have to take a poor standard and to the X they can't with it until such a time when there will be a national law enforced, prohibiting the sale of such cream.—Jas. Sorensen, in the Record.

A few strands of loose wire here and there around has proved the undoubted many a valuable horse.

FIVE SAILINGS WEEKLY

Port McNicholl to Sault Ste. Marie and Port William

Canadian Pacific Platteau Lakes Steamships leave Port McNicholl Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Port William. Steamship Express making direct connection here to Toronto 12:45 P.M.

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

Improving the Dairy

Hamer Dairy Hastings

THE importance of preserving the best talking stock of a dairy for the improvement of the herd is generally recognized, but so frequently happens that which are purchased for a milkline, the qualities are such that the butcher as soon as the lactation is over. This is true of those cows which are dairy sires, and the quality of the milk is such that the dairy is conducted.

In many districts dairy men wish their herds by the early freshened cows. The several reasons, which are here enumerated, the introduction into the herd of a sire with no record behind a pasture as regards the sheep in relation to the milk.

In most of these dairies the amount of milk has to be sold daily to supply the city. Consequently many of the cows are fed beyond their needs, which means a decided loss to the owner.

It is a decided advantage to the owner to have the selection of the bull as accurate record of the sire's own calves, especially when the result of such selection will be good milk such as may be fitted to make their places in a first-class class of animal does from ill-matched parents, and to produce more milk than the best milk stock of the dairy herd.

It is unfortunate to see many farmers who are raising good average cows and good bred bulls. These cases are not so common as they are, as dairy farmers are largely on milk records, and

Since the war the wire prices have advanced very rapidly owing to continued increases in the price of steel, which the galvanizing made. The market points quote spelter at 26c a pound, while normally it sells for 24c a pound. From this it can easily account for the rise in price. It will be necessary for us to make since our copper expired June 30, 1914.

Further, it may be that as it is impossible to make contracts at the present time we will be compelled to advance the price of wire goods higher.

Therefore it will be necessary to order immediately to take advantage of these prices, as all quotations point to further advance.

PRICES

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The Sa

FOR SALE WIZARD PASTEURIZER OR DIPENER, 300 gal. size. Copper covered body. In good order. Cost now \$200.00, will sell \$150.00. PETERBORO, ONT.

FARM DAIRYING A New Book by Laura Ross Price only 31-32 postpaid. Order through Book Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Fleming's Veterinary Remedies
Cure Lung Jack, Spavin, Ringbone, Flute, Poll Evil, Heaves, Calf and the common ailments in horses and cattle. Fleming's Army and Live Stock Annual for 1915 and Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advisor FREE for the asking, within 30 days. Fleming Bros., Chemists, 83 Church St., Toronto

FREE Catalogue giving descriptive list of rural books for farmers, stock raisers, poultry raisers, etc. Write for it. Book Dept., Farm and Dairy

Beautiful Walls For Your Home
Sanitary, Fire-Proof, Inexpensive

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable in all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS King and Dufferin Streets TORONTO

Improving the Dairy Herd

Hamer Parr Hastings Co., Ont.
 THE importance of preserving the best milking stock of the country for the improvement of dairy herds is generally recognized, but it so frequently happens that cows which are purchased for their deep milking qualities are consigned to the butcher as soon as their period of lactation is over. This is especially true of those cows which find their way to dairies situated close to cities where a purely retail business is conducted.

In many districts dairy farmers replenish their herds by buying in newly freshened cows. This is done for several reasons, which we will not here enumerate. The result is the introduction into the herd of animals with no record behind them and no passage as regards the cost and upkeep in relation to the milk yield. In most of these dairies a certain amount of milk has to be produced daily to supply the city trade, and consequently many of their inferior cows are fed beyond their maximum yields, which means a decided loss.

It is a decided advantage to raise one's own calves, especially, of course, when care has been taken in the selection of the bull and where an accurate record of the dam is known. The result of such careful selection will be good quality heifers, such as may be fitted ultimately to take their places in a first-class herd. This class of animal does not result from ill-matched parents, neither do stock-rate cows nor mongrel-bred steers make the best combination for stocking the dairy herd.

It is unfortunate to see so many farm-owners in many districts give average cows—to inferior bred bulls. These cases, however, are not so common as they used to be, as dairy farmers are beginning to rely on milk records, and the tend-

ency at the present day is towards the grading up and improvement of dairy stock. Farmers are beginning more and more to see the wisdom and still more the profit of breeding only from stock of proved milking qualities.

The best cow does not always produce the best calf, but still it is always sound policy to breed only from cows of a recognized milking strain

seems to foster tuberculosis. This disease must be avoided at all costs. At the same time it is admitted that many cows, only slightly tubercular, give birth to healthy calves. It has been proved, further, that the disease can be eradicated by isolating the newly born calf and feeding liberally on milk from a healthy cow. The underfed calf is more susceptible to this disease, especially when hous-



A Good Kind to Breed For and Breed From.

"Patente De Kol Plus Seigie," here illustrated, is the property of J. Hamer Parr, Hastings Co., Ont., author of the article adjoining on "Improving the Dairy Herd."

and from bulls which are the progeny of tested dams.

Susceptibility to Disease
 It is essential, of course, to note that milking capacity is not the only characteristic to bear in mind in building up a dairy herd, although everyone will agree that it stands first. Two outstanding features are constitution and power of resisting disease.

It is unfortunate that inbreeding

ed in poorly lighted and poorly ventilated quarters. Overfeeding is equally capable of ruining both calves and cows.

A Good Fly Repellent

J. R. S., Colchester Co., N.S.
 WE have tried many of the commercial preparations for repelling flies from stock, but the one that we have settled on as

most satisfactory is a home-made mixture. It consists of fish oil, 100 parts; oil of tar, 50 parts, and crude carbolic acid, one part. Fish oil is comparatively cheap here in Nova Scotia, whatever it may be in the rest of Canada.

This mixture does not need to be applied so often as the majority of fly repellents. We swab it over the cow every other day through the fly season; it is too heavy to be put on with a sprayer. We do not believe that any mixture is 100 per cent. efficient, but this mixture comes very near to that standard.

Business Arithmetic

IT is almost pitiable to see the difficulty with which the average schoolboy solves the simplest arithmetical problem when it comes to him as a part of his daily work on the farm. The arithmetics in the past have been written by town men and the illustrations are always of an urban character. Curtis J. Lewis, whose excellent book, "Farm Business Arithmetic," we have before us, has a different idea of the function of the arithmetical text book to that held by the average text book writer. In his arithmetical he has endeavored not only to make the farm boy familiar with the solution of everyday farm problems, but has endeavored at the same time to train the minds of our boys and girls to intelligent consideration of problems in farm management, such as farm bookkeeping, feeding of animals, marketing of products, and buying of supplies. In fact, we are quite sure that many of the grown-up readers of Farm and Dairy would be profited by a perusal of Lewis's "Farm Business Arithmetic." The volume is published by D. C. Heath & Company of New York. Price 48 cts.

SARNIA FENCE

THE FENCE OF QUALITY

Sold Direct to The Farmer

PRICES

Since the war started wire prices have advanced very rapidly owing to the continued increases in the price of steel, from which the galvanizing is made. The market reports quote spelter now at about 24¢ a pound, while normally it sells for between 3½¢ and 4¢ a pound. From this you can easily account for the raise in price. It has been necessary for us to make since our contract expired, June 30, 1915. Further, we may say that as it is impossible to make contracts at the present time we will be compelled to advance our price again if the market price of wire goes any higher.

Therefore it will be necessary to order immediately to take advantage of these prices, as all indications point to further advance.

Line No. in Catalogue	Height in Inches	Spacing of Horizontals	Weight per rod	PRICE Less than Ontario	PRICE Carload in New Ont. Que., Mar. Provinces
9 40	9	10, 10, 10, 10	6½ lbs.	22	23
9 40	9	7, 7, 8, 9, 9	7½ lbs.	24	27
7 40	9	5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½	8½ lbs.	27	30
7 48	9	5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	9 lbs.	28	31
8 40	12	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8	10½ lbs.	33	36
48	12	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	11 lbs.	35	38
9 48	9	3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9	11 lbs.	35	38
9 48	9	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	11 lbs.	35	38
9 48	12	3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9	12 lbs.	38	42
9 50	9	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	11½ lbs.	38	39
10 50	12	3, 3½, 3½, 4¾, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8	13½ lbs.	41	45
11 52	12	3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4¾, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 8	14½ lbs.	45	49
Poultry and Hog Fences No. 9 and 12 wire					
7 26	30	3, 3½, 3½, 4¾, 5½, 6½	6½ lbs.	26	28
15 50	24	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7	12 lbs.	42	46
18 58	24	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4½, 5, 5, 6, 6	13½ lbs.	46	50
Barb Wire Prices					
2 point, per 80 rod spool				\$2.40	\$2.75
4 point, per 80 rod spool				\$2.50	\$2.75

SERVICE

This year with our extensions to our formerly enormous plant, we are able to adhere very closely to our policy of shipment the same day the order is received.

QUALITY

Sarnia Fence is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada to-day, which is due largely to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. From the first we have used a most rigid system of inspection, which insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

This year we are selling the farmers of Canada the best fence ever placed on the market at the best price possible.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market, and of full Government gauge No. 9 wire.

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Can.

Princess Patricia Star, \$150. Jno. Davidson, Prescott; Queenie Gemina De Kol, \$115. Walter Caselman, Winchester Springs; Korndyke Queenie, \$147.50. John Davidson, Prescott; Susie Woodroffe, \$145. J. Davidson, Kelso; De Kol, \$145. Jno. Davidson; Garman Norton, \$130. Jno. Davidson; Monklund Diana, \$140. G. J. Girty, Barnard; Eileen, \$140. J. Davidson; Avis, \$120. Wm. P. Jetterly, Morrisburg.

A Psalm of Wealth

(In H. B. World.)
 TELL me not in mournful measures
 How the Holstein cattle are a fable,
 For the dairymen who have them
 Are progressive and awake.

Money's wanted! Money's needed
 By each man in this land now,
 And the dairy makes it for him
 If he milks a Holstein cow.

Not the cow of small proportions
 That gives the milk a gift,
 But the cow that makes a bucket
 Is the cow that fills the bill.

In the short or yearly records
 And the public dairy test,
 The Holstein is the best,
 And, in profits, proves the best.

Trust no Jersey, however pretty—
 Let her not your stanchions grace,
 For the cow that calls the cash in
 Doesn't show it in her face.

Now to dual-purpose Shorthorns
 We must give a passing thought,
 For the man who counts the profits,
 He will tell you it's all rot.

Records of the famous Holsteins
 Show that all these cows can do,
 And the cow that makes the records
 Is the paying cow for you.

Farmer, then be up and doing!
 Buy a Holstein sire now,
 For if you will give the mortgage,
 You must milk a Holstein cow.
 G. A. McCullough, Epworth Farm.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HEIFER

MABEL REGIE KOINDYKE is the first Holstein under full age, the first to give 40 lb of butter in one week. The following is her progress for the week:
 Butter, 7 days 40.33
 Milk 6.40
 Average fat 5.29
 Butter, 30 days 165.20
 Milk 205.40
 Average fat 4.90
 Mabel heifer first class comes within 4.71 lb. of her 7-day record, and 52 lb. of her 30-day record. She is a daughter of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, who was by King Segis, and from the former the world's champion and first 37 lb. cow. Mabel is the 11th calf born to her dam, and is by Lord Netherlands De Kol, and from granddaughters of Mabel's, Patricia Netherlands. She is individually just as good as she looks in her picture, which means just as good as her record. She was bred by E. S. Hatch, Danbury, Conn., and is owned by E. C. Brill, Steiwarville, N.J., being developed under the supervision of Mr. Brill's son, Wm. H.

THE CROP SITUATION FROM ONTARIO TO COAST

A SPECIAL press bulletin issued July 3 by the Census and Statistics Department of Ottawa, gives the following report on the conditions of field crops throughout Canada on July 1, as summarized from telegrams despatched from the Dominion Experimental Farms and the Stations and Plantations made between the Department of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture. Prince Edward Island.

The planting season was very late, but beneficial rains fell frequently from the crop and a full crop of all sorts of cereals. Hood crops and late rains have done very well and growing exceptionally; dry prospects are good, as no frost occurred.

Nova Scotia.

From Kentville it is reported that June has been unusually dark. From the 5th to the 25th it was almost continually wet, with few drying winds. Grain crops are well; potatoes, grass and clover are excellent; the corn and soy bean crops are making a fine start but on wet lands are doing poorly. At River John beneficial rains fell from the 30th. The general condition of the grain crops is excellent. Potatoes and late crops are growing well and are coming along well. At Antigonish hay and pastures are excellent. Early sown grain is good, the late sown grain is germinating fairly evenly; on June 25th there were 24 hours steady

rains, all low lying ground being submerged; it has since been cold; parts of some grain fields are turning yellow from the wet.

New Brunswick.

From Fredericton it is reported that June has been extremely favorable for central and southern New Brunswick, preventing the planting of crops on damp grounds. In northern New Brunswick conditions are nearly normal and crops on well drained lands are progressing rapidly. The hay crop is excellent, a yield above the average. A report from Hartland states that beneficial rains fell from the 18th to the 26th; the condition of grain crops and grass is light; hood crops, especially potatoes, are excellent. At Annapolis heavy rains have fallen all the month; hay is excellent; grain crops are fair; hood crops have germinated evenly.

Quebec.

At Shawville heavy rains fell between the 11th and 22nd; grain crops are looking well. It is very short, corn was retarded from the 12th to the 25th, from May. Hood crops that beneficial rains fell from the 12th to the 25th, improving hay, which however will be short. The condition of grain crops and silage corn is excellent, root crops have been germinated evenly. At Lennoxville the weather has been favorable for grain and hay. At Ste. Anne de la Pooe beneficial rains have fallen on ten days; grain crops started well, but the hay crop is about one third less than the average.

Ontario.

A report from Essex County states that the temperature has been very high, and the rainfall light. Fall wheat is heavy and silage heavy crop on a large area, the heading of barley, corn, wheat, oats are good, peas excellent, and beans a little retarded. Corn is germinating evenly, the hay crops are excellent. From Ontario County the weather has been mostly showery, but grain crops are looking well. Hood crops are looking well. The hay crop, covering 1/2 harvested. From Ottawa, covering the districts of Eastern Ontario, the grain crops are reported as looking well, but the hay crop is light and uneven; hood crops have germinated evenly, excepting corn, which is light and uneven and badly in need of rain.

Manitoba.

From Brandon it is reported that crop growth has been retarded by the dry weather early in June, and by cold later. Good rains fell during the last half of the month and there is ample moisture for the present needs. Warm weather and occasional showers would mean a good crop. Hay is light and corn backward.

Saskatchewan

At Indian Head, Lloydminster, Kindersley and Gull Lake hay crops are reported as looking well or excellent, beneficial rains having fallen from the 5th to the 26th. Late sown wheat, oats and barley showed less promise than the early sown. Hood crops promise well. At Kinlesey oats and flax are well advanced, and at Gull Lake 50 per cent. is in shot blade. Stock rotation reports an abundant supply of moisture, with wheat in the shot blade and a few fields headed out. Other grain crops are coming along equal. Hay crops are retarded by cool weather and some districts report injury from frost of the early sown. In southern Saskatchewan and from Swift Current north to Pelly all the crops look excellent. From the 15th to the 25th the crops are patchy due to cut worms, wireworms, and in a few instances to the effect of poor seed. All the crops look well though late. The report from Bosthern is less favorable. From this station it is reported that the 15th to the 25th, corn, tomatoes and squash, retarded potatoes and injures the early sown. There is no hay crop through lack of rain; and that all grain crop, except those on very well drained lands, are suffering from drought. Unless heavy rains come soon, the grain crops will be almost a total failure.

Alberta.

Telegrams from Edmonton, Lacombe, Carmichael, and other stations at Lethbridge and Foremost, report a copious rainfall. Grain and hay crops show vigorous growth and root crops are well advanced. At Lacombe excessive rains injured about 10 per cent. of the area under grain, but 80 per cent. produced sufficiently above the average to offset this loss. At Lethbridge conditions for grain have been good. More sunshine and warmer weather will be beneficial. Crops in southwestern Alberta are suffering slightly from excessive rains and cold weather; in south and south-eastern Alberta all crops are suffering patchily in a few cases.

British Columbia.

The report from Vancouver states that June has been an excellent month for crop growth. Beneficial showers fell from the

7th to the 14th, and cereal crops are maturing excellently. Roots and fodder crops are above the average; haying is well under way and the clover crops have fallen. In Invermere copious rains have fallen, creating extremely favorable conditions; clover and alfalfa are exceptionally heavy; wheat is good; oats are only fair; hood crop promise well.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
 Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO

OXFORD CO., ONT.
 WOODSTOCK, July 6.—We have been having some wet weather and a trifle cool. While we had some fine hot days last week, the summer so far has been mild. Crops are looking fine with the exception of hay and corn, hay being very light and the weather rather cool for the corn. Fall wheat looks exceptionally fine. Pastures are fairly good, but the milk flow is falling. Cows are in good condition, some ordinary cows selling at \$100. Haying will commence this week.—A. M. 363

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

SIMCOE, July 7.—Crops, with the exception of corn, are looking well. June was too cold for corn. We are having summer weather and plenty of rain now. Haying is about half finished, with medium crop. Wheat is heading out well, average 30 bus. Many fields of mangole are a partial failure, but turnips are doing well. Cows are milking well.—J.C.B.

GREY CO., ONT.

YARNEY, July 7.—Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, recently addressed a couple of meetings in this vicinity, one at Yarney Grange picnic, and in the evening the Grange at Tartan. Mr. Morrison gave the best address on cooperation ever listened to in this community. The Grange at Yarney is an old organization, having been organized by Mr. Dickson of Palmerston, and Mr. W. L. Smith, when he was connected with the West Hill Grange and was organized in 1904, and Mr. Morrison says that it is one of the best. They secured the label Holstein prize at the annual convention, 1915.—W. H.

SASKATCHEWAN
 QU'APPELLE CO., SASK.
PORT QU'APPELLE, July 5.—Plenty of rain, but until the last day or two, very cold. Crops are on the whole very fair. Some places wheat and oats very good. Wheat fields nearly all showing some heads more or less. We are disappointed owing to the prolonged drought while following last year, but the grain is getting ahead of them now. Grass, domestic, very disappointing, also alfalfa this year; potatoes and gardens are only fair on the whole. Stock holding well. No mosquitoes. Hay is a scarce article.—R. H. C.

JERSEY BREEDERS ORGANIZE

The Jersey Breeders of Brant Co., Ont., have recently organized under the name of the Brant Jersey Breeders' Club. Mr. J. Lloyd Jones is the president of this new organization.

GUERNSEY BULLS
 A few choice young animals for sale. Bull Orlington Eggs for hatching. Write for prices.
 R. B. BLACK
 Highland View Dairy, Amherst, N.S.

AYRSHIRES

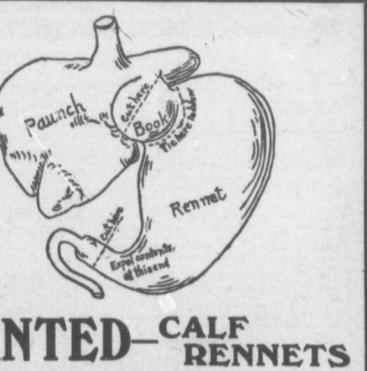
Burnside Ayrshires
 Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Arizona and York, Imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long Distances. Those in homes. R. R. NESS
 HOWICK, QUE.

SUNSHINE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by Sunshine. Those in homes.—2564—(Inquiries as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.)
 J. W. LUDLAM, Mowick Station, P.Q.
 (Phone in house.) 1-61

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd
 Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Records. Highest Quality Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few cows for sale.
 WOODSIDE BROS., R. R. NO. 1, MORDERTH, ONT.



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

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

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

Pure Bred Live Stock

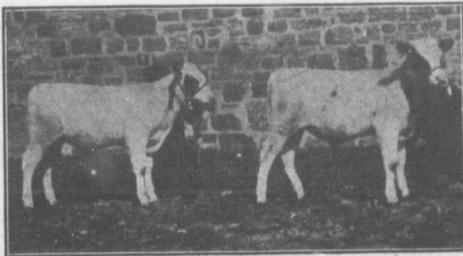
FOR EVERY READER OF FARM AND DAIRY

Have You Secured One of Our Real Live Premiums?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW. THEY ARE PROVING VERY POPULAR

They are popular with Our Folks. We know this because they keep us busy filling their orders.

We like them best because after Our Folks get them they will constantly become more valuable. A cheap and trashy premium would be lost or destroyed in the course of a few months, but at the end of that time one of our **REAL LIVE PREMIUMS** will have trebled in value and become a source of constant revenue. In a month or so, it will be like one of the fine big fellows you see in these illustrations.



Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull Calves

These are guaranteed to be good, strong-boned, typey calves, well marked with clearly defined colors and of the very best breeding.

In short, they will be

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