

The First Rural Life Survey in Canada. (See page 3)

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

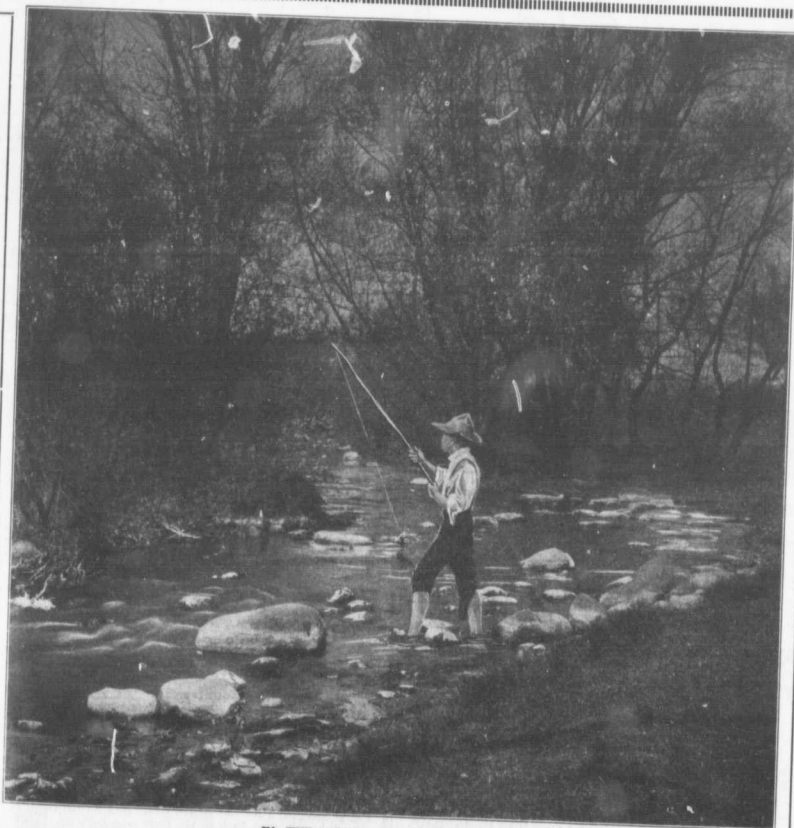
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DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., July 2, 1914

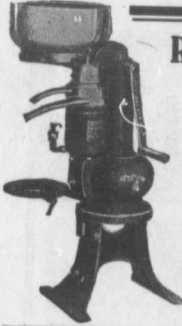


IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



## Rather Warm These Days

In fact too warm for one to do any more work than is absolutely necessary. Are we not right?

But still there you are taking your pail and stool and milking perhaps 6 or 8 or 10 cows, and at the same time running the risk of losing all by an unshaky "kick" on account of the flies.

And then when milking is over, skimming your milk with a hand to turn, hard to clean separator.

If the above describes your situation we have something interesting to say to you.

Can you guess what it cost one of Ontario's most progressive dairymen, Mr. Wm. Kaufmann, of Tavistock, to milk his 23 cows twice a day? Just 10c. And it took less than an hour at each milking too. That's one example of what our

The supply can be out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip-pans, between base and body, catches all drainage.

will do. And it's no exception either. And for simplicity, easy turning, easy cleaning, perfect skimming, speed in separating, etc., etc. our

## B-L-K Mechanical Milker

### "Simplex" LINK BLADE CREAM SEPARATOR

"has it on them all."

Drop us a card and we'll send you literature covering one or all of our lines.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERSBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

These  
Are  
The  
Busy  
Days

### On the Farm--and in the Shop of the Implement Agent

MORE farm machinery will come into use in the next few weeks than at any other time of the year.

IT is the buying season for harvesting machinery.

YOUR agent will be busy these days making sales and filling orders.

GIVE him every assistance now that his prospects are prepared to buy.

HE will sell more--and easier--will make more money for himself and for your firm, if to his customers you continually suggest your line of goods.

BIG manufacturing firms find that it pays to advertise right through the Summer Season.

TAKE a tip from them. Try it in--

Farm and Dairy

### The "Halibut" Plant

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

One will need to search very diligently in the botany book to find any particular vegetable growth that comes under the above name; and then, without success. But the books frequently omit things of consequence. Only lately, that mythical old lady was scanning the weekly paper, "Lisbon to this, Silas," she said, "J. B. Connolly has sold to the Dominion Government for \$35,000.00 his dredge plant. There now, if we could raise a few of them plants on this old farm, instead of calves and taters, we ought to make considerable."

But to his us back to our title. Only a few years ago, when the deep-sea sailors on the Grand Banks, fishing for cod fish, would pull up on their line a big, flapping flat-fish, weighing maybe 400 pounds; they would greet it with a curse; and after perhaps killing it for spite, would drop it back into the ocean. Now, the fish on this hooked flat-fish is welcomed with a hurrah; and when it is safe on board, up comes the anchor, and the vessel sails post haste for the nearest port, to dispose of its fortunate catch at 12 cents a pound. That once spoiled, but now valuable flatfish, is the halibut.

As this morning I was laboriously hand-weeding a strawberry patch that should have been cultivated last fall, and as all sorts of weeds, too numerous to mention, as the handbills say, came under my attention, to be consigned to the sun heat of oblivion, the thought came to me, which of these despised weeds will some day be valued foodstuff to the future farmer? Barring a bit of clover and a stray sprig of couch grass, here was, among many, the industrious chick-weed. What of it? Could it be as it were, domesticated, and used as a mulch instead of stragglar in a strawberry bed? We might seed it down shortly before berry time. Its moderate growth would protect the fruit from the earth dirt. Then by some colloidal spray later, that would kill the chick-weed and unharmed the berry plant, a dead mulch would remain, totally covering the ground for the fall and winter time. Or, possibly, some of these other vigorous enemies of the hoe; and apparently they are legion, will some day be cultivated as a quick-growing soiling crop. Some experiments might be made at any rate, to determine if we really are growing a Halibut Plant.

### He Hates the Country

R. McArthur, Bruce Co., Ont.  
"I just hate to go back to the country, even over night!"

This remark was brought out forcefully and evidently expressed the speaker's true sentiments. He is a successful business man who was raised on the farm. In his early twenties he accepted a position in the city, though he still went back to the farm frequently and was well in touch with happenings around the old place. Gradually his visits became fewer. When in Toronto recently I dropped in at his office. I asked him why he did not see more of him at home.

He then made the forceful point that I have quoted.

"Why do you object to the country?" I asked.

To my surprise he only had objection--lack of convenience at the home. "I go there," said "and see my mother slaving away with the most out-of-date equipment. About seven or eight times a week it is stormy or fine, she runs across a windswept yard to the water for household requirements that home men made as compared as is my city boarding house, running water and bathroom. I have fewer objections to work visits."

ONE OF SEVERAL COMPLAINTS My friend's point was well taken and it was not the first time I have heard similar sentiments expressed by country bred boys living in the city. But this is a new inheritance the country boy. The very fact that there are occasional farm homes in almost every community that are just as excellent as the best city home, point that we can have in the country some advantages as are considered necessary in the city. I fear, however, that the well-equipped home the exception.

The trouble, I believe, is that home is the only department of a farm that is absolutely unproductive so far as the production of dollars and cents is concerned. In the great spending department for this reason many of us prefer to expend our surplus revenues in improving departments that will further add to our income. We get that in so doing we are making ourselves money-making machines and are neglecting the things of life without which we have no excuse for our existence. If, when we are buying a spreader, we would remember the price would stand a hot air furnace or when establishing modern conveniences in our stables we would remember the modern conveniences as in the home, and would act as though there would be a few strawberry boys in the city who would hate to go back to the country, for over night."

### Items of Interest

July 1st being Dominion Day, we are making it Maple Day. A containing a sample of maple syrup will be served to every patron of railway dining cars operated in Canada, steamship lines operated by railways, also the largest number. There will be a goodly number to London, England, and France.

The second year of stallion experiment in Ontario is drawing to a close and as was to be expected the experiment is more complete than in 1913. Last year at the close of season, July 31, there had been roled, 2,760 stallions, up to June 30, this year, 2,924 of these had received their certificates, and 750 which were not enrolled last year had now received their certificates, making total enrollment date of 3,004. From this it will be seen that 536 horses which were roled last year either are not in business in the province this year or are breaking the law. The number of these have been 536, leave the province, while a small number have died, and a number of grades have reported. The business was so poor that they taken their horses off the road castrated them which is a very sign for the future of the horse industry. There are no doubt a few horse owners who have renewed their certificates through enrolment lake registration is Stud-book, was for life. As only good for one year, the renewal should be made at once.



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Vol. XXXIII

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# 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. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1914

No. 26

### The Importance of Good Breeding

EVERY day fresh evidence comes to hand that good breeding pays. A valuable contribution to the science of good breeding has been prepared by Dr. Raymond Pearl, an American authority on this subject. Dr. Pearl made a thorough study of Holstein-Friesian A.R.O. records and from these he has compiled some valuable data. One point is very evident that sires and dams that are in the A.R.O. are more likely to produce A.R.O. progeny than those that are not. The value of the sire in the herd is also well illustrated. The relatively small influence which the dam exerts upon the milking qualities of her heifers is almost surprising.

At the time Dr. Pearl made his investigations there were 3,070 cows in the advanced registry. These he classified as follows:

Sire and dam in A. R. O. ....	1,196
Neither sire nor dam in A.R.O. ....	710
Sire only in A.R.O. ....	770
Dam only in A.R.O. ....	394

There were 1,121 cows which produced 50 per cent. more than the A.R.O. requirements. These had:

Sire and dam in A.R.O. ....	584
Neither sire nor dam in A.R.O. ....	157
Sire only in A.R.O. ....	235
Dam only in A.R.O. ....	145

If the present standard were 100 per cent. higher, 168 cows would qualify, as follows:

Sire and dam in A.R.O. ....	123
Neither sire nor dam in A.R.O. ....	5
Sire only in A.R.O. ....	25
Dam only in A.R.O. ....	15

These two tables clearly show that the higher the qualifications the greater is the advantage of having well bred animals. Dr. Pearl also made extensive investigations of A.R.O. sires. There were 261 which had nine or more A.R.O. daughters. These he classified as follows:

Sire and dam in A.R.O. ....	145
Neither sire nor dam in A.R.O. ....	31
Sire only in A.R.O. ....	25
Dam only in A.R.O. ....	46
Of 112 sires which had 15 or more A.R.O. daughters there were:	29

Sire and dam in A.R.O. ....	75
Neither sire nor dam in A.R.O. ....	6
Sire only in A.R.O. ....	19
Dam only in A.R.O. ....	12
Of 25 sires having 25 or more A.R.O. daughters, there were:	12

Sire and dam in A.R.O. ....	31
Neither sire nor dam in A.R.O. ....	0
Sire only in A.R.O. ....	7
Dam only in A.R.O. ....	5
Of 14 sires having 50 or more A.R.O. daughters, there were:	5

### Evidence Deduced from an Examination of 3,070 Holstein-Friesian Official Records

B. H. C. BLANCHARD, B. S. A.

Sire and dam in A.R.O. ....	12
Neither sire nor dam in A.R.O. ....	0
Sire only in A.R.O. ....	1
Dam only in A.R.O. ....	1

Five sires which had 75 or more A.R.O. daughters all had both sire and dam in the A.R.O. The tables relative to sires indicate even more strongly that the higher the qualifications the more necessary it is to have both sire and dam well bred.

One conclusion can safely be drawn—that the

dams only were A.R.O. Then too many of the dams of those 73 sires may have been capable of making good records but were not given the opportunity.

Some valuable bulletins on the subject of breeding have been issued by Dr. Pearl, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Maine.

### Barrenness in Mares

THE annual loss sustained by United States farmers due to barrenness in mares amounts to the enormous sum of \$350,000,000. In that country only one in two mares bred ever become with foal. Canadian figures are not available, but men of wide experience tell us that if the figures could be secured they would be staggering. We do not believe, however, that failure to conceive is so common in Canada as across the line. The feeds we use are more conducive to conception. Commenting on United States conditions, the Iowa Homestead recently said:

"Investigation discloses the fact that there are fewer foals in the corn belt and most in the grass belt. One at once decides that too much corn and too much hard work is the cause of the failure on the one hand, and little corn, plenty of pasture and little hard work is the explanation of success on the other. This seems to clearly point out the fact that too much corn is fed the brood mare in the corn belt. Everybody knows that the best brood mares in the corn belt are the ones that work but little, if any, and spend much of their time in the pastures with little grain.

"The mares on the range average 91 per cent. in producing foals yearly. Those on summer grass and alfalfa in the winter time produce 81 per cent. Those on oats, bran and hay continuously, 68 per cent. Those on corn, alfalfa, or clover, 58 per cent. Those on corn, bran and hay, 52 per cent. Those on corn and hay alone 49 per cent."

We are not to decide from these statistics that exercise is not to be desired. It is. The mare on pasture is getting plenty of exercise. A moderate amount of work is good for both female and male, particularly the latter. Hard, continuous labor is detrimental to both for breeding results. And we must watch the feed. Corn grain has been rapidly advancing in favor as a feed for horses. It would seem that we must use it with care in the case of brood mares and stallions. The old reliable, a mixture of hay and oats, is still unexcelled for breeding stock.

### The Value of the Sire

Breeders are asking now, as never before, for accurate information on breeding methods. Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Maine, has endeavored to add to the information we already have on the subject by investigations of the official records of Holstein cattle. The results of his investigations are summarized in the article adjoining.

The belief that the sire has more influence on the milk-producing ability of the female offspring than has the dam, would seem to be borne out by Dr. Pearl's investigations. If this be true, many breeders need to revise both their beliefs and their practice and lay more stress on the breeding and individuality of the sires they use.

common maxim, "the sire is half the herd," is confirmed by conclusive practical evidence. In the first place the A.R.O. cows whose sires only were A.R.O., outnumber two to one the cows whose dams only were A.R.O.

But the table of sires having nine or more A.R.O. daughters seems to disprove the commonly accepted idea that the sire transmits to his heifers the milking qualities of his dam. Of the 120 sires stated as having sire only or dam only in the A.R.O., 73 were A.R.O. sires and 47 from A.R.O. dams. This would indicate that milk production is inherited through the male line only. It would hardly be safe, however, to draw any such sweeping conclusion, even from data as accurate as the foregoing. The 73 sires whose sires only were A.R.O., may have been better bred than the 47 sires whose dams only were A.R.O. Then too many of the

## Dairy Farming a Dual Industry

By E. L. McCoskey.

I WONDER how many dairy farmers realize that they are the proprietors and managers of two separate and distinct industries. I never realized it myself until a few years ago, and then it was a town man who put me wise. He was a cream separator agent. He dropped around about supper time, and having failed to sell me a Melotte (not that the Melotte is not a good separator, but because I was well satisfied with my De Laval), I asked him to stay and eat with us. Like most city people he had his own ideas on farming, and for once I got it "put over" me.

Our talk naturally drifted to the profits of dairying. Of course he had it all nicely figured out that a man should make a fortune in a good deal less than a lifetime out of dairy cows. Now I have every faith in dairying, but I don't see the situation in quite such a rosy light as did that cream separator agent, and accordingly I got out pencil and paper and jotted down just what I was doing. On the receipt side of the statement I had down the cream cheques, cows and calves sold, etc., etc. He nodded his head approvingly. Then I started on my expenses. One hired man for the year, one hired man for six months, so many dollars for fertilizer, so many dollars for seed, taxes, interest, and so forth. "Hold on," said he. "That's not what I want to get at. You are lumping your whole business into one. All that I was talking about was the profits of dairying."

"That's what I am trying to get at, too," I retorted.

### A NEW VIEW OF DAIRYING.

"According to my ideas," he came back, "you are a dual purpose man. In the first place you are a farmer, and as a farmer you own the land on this farm, the horse barn over there, and whether or not you succeed as a farmer depends on whether the market value of the crops on the farm, clover, corn, roots, etc., will compensate you for the work of growing those crops, the cost of fertilizer, and the interest on your investment.

"Besides," he continued, "you are a dairyman—a manufacturer, if you please. After producing the raw materials in your capacity as a farmer you proceed to manufacture them into cream, dairy cattle, etc. My idea of the profits of dairying is what you can make out of your dairy cows after you have charged them with all the food you raise at market prices, all the food you buy, all the labor involved in looking after them, and then credit them with receipts on sales and the value of the manure that is taken back to the land."

That conversation took place many years ago. I will not guarantee that the cream separator agent expressed himself in just exactly the words that I have attributed to him. In fact, if I remember rightly, he merely had the idea and I had to supply most of the details. He hitched up and drove away after supper and left me with more to think of than I had had in a long time. Ever since, however, there have been two sets of books kept on this farm, one for the farm proper and the other for the dairy end of the business. When this system of bookkeeping is followed one knows better the exact state of his business and just where he is making money or losing it.

The greatest advantage that I have derived

from this system is that whereas I was contented under the old system with rather inferior stock I found with the double system of bookkeeping that all of the money that I have been making I was making as a farmer. The stock didn't pay anything at all for labor nor investment when charged with feed at market prices minus the cost of marketing. Hence I had to get after better cows. And with the increasing value of the raw products of the farm I never have an opportunity to stop up satisfied, but must ever strive for better and better cows.

As to the trouble of keeping two sets of books it is no more trouble than keeping one, as in the case of the dairy all accounts, both receipts and expenditures, are kept on one page of paper and the same on the side of farming. I believe that I have the ideal system of farm bookkeeping, and some day I will describe it in Farm and Dairy.

## Market Milk and Calves

ANY man who has to sell his milk at \$1 a cwt., cheese factory price, can afford to raise heifer calves for market. The demand for dairy



A Veteran Beekeeper Who is Still in the Business

Here we see Mr. Jas. Storer, President of the Victoria Beekeepers' Association, as he appears when working among his bees.

products is increasing faster than is the supply, particularly in the neighborhood of towns and cities. Dairymen near our cities now find milk prices so high that they are not raising calves, but are buying their cows in less favored districts. They pay for them, too. We have had buyers going through our section paying \$80 to \$125, or even \$150 for good cows. I believe we can put our milk into heifer calves to be sold to these city dairy farmers better than we can send it to the cheese factory.

I would retain all the good heifers that come into my herd and would even buy up heifers from neighboring herds to use a good quantity of my milk. These I would feed economically until ready to freshen when I know there would be a good market for them among city dairymen.

I have submitted this plan to several dairy farmers and they agree that it is a good one for the farmer who is a long distance from a market that yields remunerative prices for milk. I find that several farmers have been carrying it on to a limited extent and with good results for several years.

The time of seeding makes a vast difference in the yield of roots. At Macdonald College mangels seeded on May 8th yielded 35 tons to the acre, while the seeding on June 8th yielded but 18 tons. Swedes sown on May 28th yielded 40 tons an acre and on June 22nd, 20 tons.—Paul A. Bovine, Macdonald College.

## College Students as Farm Managers

IS the training that is given to students in an agricultural college of such a nature as to fit the young men to farm properly? The time was when this question was as frequently answered in the negative as in the affirmative. The old time prejudice against book farming, however, has been largely dispelled. If there are any left who doubt the efficacy of college training for country boys who intend to remain farmers, the University of Minnesota has adopted a plan that should convince the last doubter. They are actually putting their students on the farm, keeping track of their operations and publishing the results.

The plan is briefly as follows: The University, through the Division of Agronomy and Farm Management, is given authority to rent suitable farms for a term of three to five years. Each farm so rented is to be operated by a senior student in the farm management course in the Minnesota College of Agriculture. Where the farm is rented unoccupied the University provides a reasonable equipment of live stock which shall be maintained in value by the student operator and upon which he shall pay a five per cent. interest charge to the University besides meeting the land rental charge to the owner of the land. In addition the student manager must meet all charges for operating expense and all labor and household expenses from the proceeds of the farm, before he can draw any salary for his labor. When these charges have been met he may draw from the sales of produce up to the sum of \$600 a year. Any revenue above the sum of \$600 shall be divided evenly between the student operator and the University.

### WHAT CARPENTER DID.

Now for results: Two farms were conducted last year and both quite successfully. Fred B. Carpenter, a junior student in the College of Agriculture, was given the management of a 320 acre farm near Winthrop, Minn., and he took possession March 1, 1913. At the close of his training period, January 31, 1914, Mr. Carpenter had earned \$811.45 for himself, had paid all his living expenses, and turned over a cheque for \$211.45 to the University.

This farm rented at \$1,100. Mr. Carpenter had saved \$300 from wages earned as a teacher in the Northfield High School. He procured a loan of \$200 from the Ludden Trust Fund of the University, and borrowed \$400 at a Winthrop bank. With this limited capital he started out to make good on the farm. The young man arranged to have his mother keep house for him on the farm until the middle of June, when he married one of his fair college co-eds. So much for the household problem. Outside, Mr. Carpenter got along well with one hired man and additional help during corn cultivation and harvest time.

### THE DAIRY HERD ASSISTED.

The regular cheques from the dairy herd were a great assistance to the young manager. Who he took charge of the farm, scrub cows predominated. He induced the owner to sell some of the poorer cows and replace them with fair good grades. In all he kept 10 fairly good milk cows. The monthly cream cheque provided for all the family expenses and a small surplus for other cash expenses.

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taken over with the place. Ninety-four pigs were raised on skim milk, pasture and shorts, and finished with corn. When sold they topped the market at 10 cts. a pound live weight, because of quality and size. Total receipts from the hogs were \$1,712. The grain crops sold amounted to \$1,690. The farm was all plowed in the fall of 1913 by Mr. Carpenter, 20 acres of rye were put in to check the wild oats and mustard, and the land left in good condition for the crops this year. The total cash receipts on the year's operations were \$4,555.91. The expenses were \$3,831.85. Prof. Andrew Boss, Chief of the Division of Agronomy and Farm Management, is well pleased with the results of his experiment. The people of South Dakota were so well pleased with the showing made by Mr. Carpenter that they gave him a position with the Board of Education to introduce agriculture into the public schools in a part of the State.

Does it appear as if college trained men can farm successfully?

### Eradicate Perennial Sow Thistle

L. R. Wright, Ontario Co., Ont.

ONE day early in July last year, I had the pleasure of driving through the farm of one of the best farmers in this county. When approaching the farm I had noticed that the grain fields on the farm adjoining were yellow with perennial sow thistle. And yet in the fields of my host I counted only 10 heads, and then they were detected by the proprietor before I noticed them, and they were pulled immediately.

"How do you keep your farm so clean," I asked. "I noticed that your neighbor over there has about as dirty a farm as I ever saw."

"It's a matter of crop rotation," came the reply. "At times in the year perennial sow thistle seed comes over my line fence almost like a snowstorm. While we have some hand pulling to keep blossoms from seeding on our own land, it is comparatively little. We have all the farm under a four-year rotation, keep our hoe crop clean, and we find that perennial sow thistle does not thrive. In fact, I never saw thistle a serious pest on a well cultivated and regularly rotated farm."



Here is an Example of Efficiency in Corn Cultivation

This two-row cultivator with the same man power and the same horse power covers just twice as much ground as the still popular straddle row machine. Of course the corn must be put in evenly with the rows, properly spaced, or it will not do as good work. This machine is becoming more popular each year and will soon be in well-nigh universal use. Its constant use is particularly advisable this year when the hog crop is promised to be short.

The explanation given by my friend is well worthy of consideration. I ascertained also that the farm is thoroughly underdrained, which may explain further why perennial sow thistle is so easily dealt with.

and the test is performed by an experienced operator. We do not advocate the substitution of the intradermal for the subcutaneous method by a veterinarian until he has become skilled in its use by practice and observation. The prac-

### New Method of Testing for Tuberculosis

UP to the present time the most efficient weapon with which to combat tuberculosis in cattle has been the tuberculin test. This method, however, is not always entirely satisfactory. It cannot be applied satisfactorily to young calves or to wild range cattle. Even when applied to docile dairy cows the results are not always satisfactory in extremely warm weather. Likewise it is possible by certain manipulation to doctor a cow so that she will not respond to the tuberculin test for several days. A recent modification of the tuberculin test called "The Intradermal Method," has recently been experimented with at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, California. Summing up the results of their investigations, Clarence M. Haring and Ralph M. Bell write as follows in a recent bulletin issued by the University of California:

"The intradermal method of tuberculin testing cattle as first applied by the French investigators Mousu and Mantoux and as used under California conditions by Ward, Baker, Longley, and others has many advantages over the usual method. Since the reaction to tuberculin when injected intradermally depends upon a swelling at the point of injection and not on a rise of temperature, it is to be preferred to the subcutaneous under all conditions that are liable to modify the tuberculin temperature curve, such as unusual surroundings, very hot weather, or fatigue from a long journey. It can be satisfactorily applied to young calves and wild range cattle and is especially useful in testing cattle during the hot season in the interior valleys of this state under conditions that render the subcutaneous method of testing unsatisfactory. It exceeds the subcutaneous method in economy of time, labor and materials.

"From our observations in applying 4,926 intradermal tests, including retests, to 4,001 head of cattle, 1,614 of which reacted, the results being checked by 1,000 subcutaneous tests and 841 autopsies we conclude that under average dairy conditions the intradermal equals the subcutaneous method in accuracy, provided a five per cent. or stronger, solution of alcoholic precipitated tuberculin is used, and the test is performed by an experienced operator. We do not advocate the substitution of the intradermal for the subcutaneous method by a veterinarian until he has become skilled in its use by practice and observation. The prac-

itioner can easily accomplish this in the routine of his work by applying the two tests simultaneously. Such a procedure cannot injure the accepted subcutaneous method in any way, although it may modify the local intradermal swelling to some extent.

"Tuberculous cattle usually react thermally, as well as locally to intradermal injections, even when very small doses of tuberculin (one to 10 milligrams) are used. If temperatures are taken at two-hour intervals from the eighth to the twentieth hours following the intradermal injection it will be found that most of the cattle which react locally will also react thermally.



This Immigrant has Set an Example Worthy of Emulation

Peter Bergman is one of the prosperous Mennonite farmers of the Plum Coulee district of Manitoba. His comfortable and attractive farm home was illustrated in Farm and Dairy a few weeks ago. The business end of the farm buildings is equally attractive.

"Since neither the intradermal, the subcutaneous, nor the ophthalmic method will detect every case of tuberculosis when applied independently, the maximum number of reactors can only be detected by applying the combined tests. This may be done by applying the intradermal test alone and retesting all of the non-reactors after an interval of at least seven days. The ophthalmic test may also be advantageously combined with either or both of these tests. The ophthalmic test alone is unsuitable for use under the average California dairy conditions, except when a few animals are to be tested and they can be kept confined under shelter. The intradermal method is especially adapted to the testing of swine."

### The Horse for the Farmer

R. Dunn, Victoria Co., Ont.

This letter is not intended for the man who has already achieved a competence. It is intended for the young fellows, and perhaps some old fellows, who are where I was a few years ago—starting on a farm with little capital.

There are several things that I have learned from my experience as a beginner that I wish to pass on. The one basic factor in such a case is to put the most of your money where it will come back to you quickest. I would get good sows, pure bred poultry and good cows. The beginner can't afford to work with anything else.

When it comes to the horses, however, I follow a different plan. A horse does not need to be perfect in conformation and sound in every particular to render good service on the farm. I myself bought a team of horses whose feet had become soft on city pavements. They also had minor unsoundness but were classed as serviceable sound. These horses with good care did as much work as a first class \$400 team would have done, and they cost very little. There are many chances for shrewd buying when it comes to getting horse stock and the beginner, unless he is planning to breed horses, cannot afford to spend much money on this department.

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\$2,000,000.00  
ASSETS, \$5,000,000.00

INTEREST PAID EVERY SIX MONTHS

An individual who has \$500 to \$1000 to invest, will be glad to know more about our five per cent debentures. They represent absolute safety and a splendid interest return, payable every six months.

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have one. Hoof, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrate—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book & R. Free. ABSORBINE, J.E., sole proprietor. Largest for medicinal. Redness, Painful Swelling, Inflamed Glans, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Various Venous Varieties, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 123 Ryman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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The Farquhar Elevator Potato Digger does the work of a crew of men. It frees all the potatoes from the soil and puts them on top ready for sacking. If you raise potatoes for profit, it will pay you to send immediately for new illustrated catalogue explaining all about the different Farquhar Diggers.

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## A New Cooperative Organization in Lambton County

LAMBTON County farmers have again showed their progressive-ness by forming the first county-wide cooperative association in the Province of Ontario. Over 300 farmers, representing every section of the County of Lambton, at a convention held in Petrolia last week, decided to form "The Lambton County Farmers' Cooperative Association." Preparations were made for organizing the county into Farmers' Clubs in every school section, this to act in conjunction with the county organization, which will be composed of representatives of the various clubs throughout the county.

Dr. C. O. Fairbank, Warden of the County of Lambton, presided. Dr. Fairbank, in calling the meeting to order, said: "We have in Lambton County one of the finest counties in the Province of Ontario. The farming industry in this county has had many obstacles to overcome, and one

has called this meeting to-day. I need hardly say that we have felt some slight misgivings as to the result of the action which we have taken. Other farmers' institutions have been formed and they have been failures. Many people say that it is impossible to organize the farmers into a permanent association but this I consider a reflection upon the farmers of Lambton County. Failures have been made we will admit, but we have not come here to discuss these failures now. They are past and as will wipe the slate clean and begin again.

"You will realize, as I do, the need and great need, of cooperation among the farmers. There is no other line of industry which is not banded together for their own protection and for the furthering of their interests. Farming is the greatest industry in the world and we must all unite and work together along business lines.

### Dippi

By M.

Treatment of begin with a little brush soap, and remove the crustar dips are on those are quite sweet strength, about 110 degrees. The hog should soak in two minutes. Tender, heel and all most times at least. Treat the whole hog.

While the hog is in the pen. In case posts, true that also be disinfected and ple most do not put on many pens.

### Forage Crop

By W.

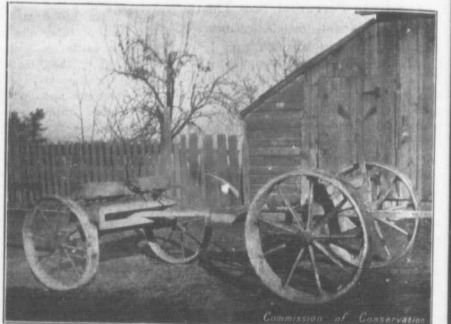
The profits in largely through p Experiment Station reports the result with forage crop. It was found that grazing an acre with corn in at 5c, \$65.99. The cost per acre \$2.88. In 1909 the with hogs at 5c, at sold at 6c.

In 1908 clover hogs returned a profit at 5c, and \$57.07, the clover pasture and \$51.20, with hogs at 5c. In 1909 rape crop \$47.47, with hogs at 5c. In 1910, \$57.07, 1910 sweet clover \$74.50 with hogs \$91.82 46 and \$ returned \$15.33 at 5c and 6c. In 1911 returned \$22.83 apd and 6c. In 1912 returned \$53.45, \$39. with hogs at 5c. In 1913 blue grass with hogs at 5c a 6c.

In all the trials charged at 50c a bush, at 5c, of producing the gain. Some meat was produced at 2 1/2 cents. Alfalfa was charged to factory. It furnishes most constantly. Sweet clover was \$100 a year but grew too year.

It is necessary to some grain needs to in addition to the pasture is alfalfa, co to use.

Brain and meat to the young sows.



Commission of Conservation

### How is this for a Handy Home-made Farm Truck?

The wheels from an old mower are utilized for the front, while a couple of old binder drive-wheels are used for the rear. Why allow these to go to the scrap pile; they can be used to advantage by building a frame and fitting in axle, thus making a very convenient and inexpensive farm wagon. Try it.

of the greatest of these is the exodus of the people from the land. This tide is in the wrong direction. There are just as many opportunities awaiting the thrifty farmers in Lambton County as there are in any place in the Dominion. This is an age of organization. In every branch of business life and in every line of industry we find men uniting together for the general benefit of their work and there is no industry in which a live organization could do more good than among the farmers. You men who are here to-day represent the greatest of all industries and I feel most strongly that you should be united and be prepared to defend and advance your interests."

### EXTENDING A GOOD THING.

Fred McMahon, president of the Osborne Farmers' Club, was first called upon to address the meeting. "The various Farmers' Clubs which have been organized in Lambton County," said he, "have found it very beneficial to their members to meet together and discuss questions of public interest to the farming community, and we have gained much valuable information as the result of our monthly and weekly meetings. But the time has come when we feel that we would like to reach out and take in our fellow farmers in the county by forming an association, which would be county-wide and which would have for its object the further advancement of the interests of the farmers, and that is why we

for the advancement of the county as well as for the advancement of our own interests. We must approach this question in a broad minded manner and must think for others and of others as well as for ourselves.

### REASONS FOR UNITING.

"There are many reasons why the farmers should unite and these reasons are based on the disadvantages under which the farmers of Lambton are working to-day. Perhaps the most difficult problem which is confronting the farmers throughout Canada is the scarcity of farm labor. The hired man has been eliminated, and why? The farmers have been unable to pay the wages which the hired man could earn in the cities and towns, and on the other hand the hired man has been unable to work for the wages which have been paid to him. There must be a readjustment before things can be placed on an equal basis. We must place ourselves in a position to be able to afford to pay wages that will induce men to take up farm work. Another point is the necessity and the difficulty of keeping the boys interested in the farm work. In building up the buildings on the farm, special precautions are taken to have the foundations built of the most approved methods. The boys are the very foundations of our farm life and we must see that that foundation is strongly built. We must give our sons the same advantages as the

(Continued on page 9)



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The most durable oil for farm machinery. Unaffected by changes in temperature. Will not gum or corrode. Reduces friction to a minimum. A splendid lubricant.

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**Dipping Hogs**

By M. H. Reynolds.

Treatment of hogs should begin with a vigorous scrubbing with brush, soap, and soft water so as to remove the crust. A variety of coal tar dips are on the market. Most of these are quite satisfactory if of sufficient strength, and warm enough to keep the hogs from shivering. The hog should be given a good thorough soaking in the dip, not less than twenty minutes. The hog must go under head and all, at least once. Treatment must usually be repeated one or more times at intervals of eight days. Treat the whole herd and do it thoroughly.

While the hogs are taking the dip, thoroughly clean and then disinfect the pens. In case of tritic manure the fence posts, trees, and everything against which the hogs can rub must also be disinfected. Use a strong disinfectant and plenty of it. After treatment do not put hogs back into lousy or manure pens.

**Forage Crops for Swine**

By W. C. Palmer

The profits in hog raising come largely through pasturing. The Iowa Experiment Station in Bulletin No. 136 reports the results of the experiments with forage crops for swine. It was found that the profits from grazing an acre of alfalfa in 1911 were, with corn at 50c and hogs selling at 5c, \$65.99; hogs at 6c, \$97.60. The cost per unit of pork was but \$2.88. In 1909 the profit was \$23.62, with hogs at 5c, and \$46.39 when hogs sold at 6c.

In 1909 clover when grazed with hogs returned a profit of \$39.34—hogs at 5c, and \$57.97, hogs at 6c. In 1910 the clover pasture returned \$28.82, and \$31.20, with hogs at 5c and 6c.

In 1909 rape returned \$27.50 and \$47.47, with hogs at 5c and 6c respectively. In 1910, \$37.61 and \$68.64. In 1910 sweet clover returned \$42.07 and \$74.50 with hogs at 5c and 6c; in 1911, \$31.46 and \$39.50. Oat pasture returned \$15.33 and \$32.53 with hogs at 5c and 6c respectively. In 1909 oats, Canada field peas and rape returned \$22.83 and \$43.86, hogs at 5c and 6c. In 1911 three different lots returned \$31.46, \$39.52, and \$64.63, each with hogs at 5c. In 1909, the returns from blue grass were \$15.33 an acre with hogs at 5c and \$31.85, hogs at 6c.

In all the trials corn was fed and charged at 50c a bushel. Land rent was charged at \$6 an acre. All costs of producing the crop were figured in. Some meat meal was fed. This was charged at 25c a pound.

Alfalfa proved to be the most satisfactory. It furnished pasture the most constantly of the crops tried. Sweet clover was satisfactory the first year but grew too rank the second year.

It is necessary to keep in mind that some grain needs to be fed the hogs in addition to the forage. When the pasture is alfalfa, corn is a good grain to use.

Bran and meat meal help to supply the young sows with muscle and bone.

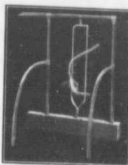


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

**FROM FACTORY TO FARM**

Goods satisfactory or money refunded. Stalls including Stanchions and all necessary Clamps, Hoists, etc., for putting together. Also includes ends.

Fig. 1— $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pipe Black ..	\$3.50	Galvanized ..	\$4.25
Fig. 1— $\frac{3}{4}$ " Pipe Black ..	3.75	Galvanized ..	4.60
Fig. 11— $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pipe Black ..	4.25	Galvanized ..	5.20
Fig. 11— $\frac{3}{4}$ " Pipe Black ..	4.75	Galvanized ..	5.70
Stanchions alone .....	1.25	Galvanized ..	1.60

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The machine that is driven, cuts and elevates direct from main shaft. Simple, compact—low speed fan—superior—monocoupler on any cut. Cuts clean on all crops—knores can't spring.

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Entire feed system by one motion of finger pressure—no strain—not a gear tooth touches work. All gears perfectly finished. Famous "Roll-Top" grip self-closing doors—no jamming or jamming—year durability. Used by Experiment big new features this year. Write for free "Ohio" folder today, also "Silo Filler" and a postal will do. "Modern Silage Methods" a 24-page book mailed for 10c, coin or stamps. **THE SILAGE MFG. CO., 245 Broadway, Salem, Ohio.**

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the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed by bread



Mr. Bert Greenburr, of Cedar Grove, writes: "Please excuse me for not writing to you before as I entirely forgot to write, but all the same I don't forget our flour. It is the very best flour we have had in our house yet. Mother gets just some of the loveliest bread made now that I realize it. It makes the bread so pure and white that you could not help wishing you had a piece if you saw it. I do not think that will ever buy any other kind but yours, as there is not any better. It is such a handy cook-book that you give, too, and we certainly would not like to do without it."

We don't believe it necessary to enter into details and explain the good points of our flour. We believe it is sufficient to say that they are sold with the understanding that if they are not right in their quality, remember, we cannot make any reduction on those prices even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reason we could not would be on carload orders.

TERMS: Cash with order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay, west of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 10c per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

FREE: To buyers of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly Dominion Cook Book). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully-selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Book," "Six Ploer," "Man from Glen Day," "The Prospector," "The Woreiner," "Marion Bell's" "Duncan Polite," "Treasure Valley," "Leitch of the Dale," J. J. Bell's "Whether Thou Goest," if you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 30c for each book to pay for postage.

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Cream of the West Flour (per 98-lb. bag)	\$2.90
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"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.20
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"Tower" Feed Flour	1.60
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Whole Manitoba Oats	1.60
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1.35
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Barley Meal	1.40
Chopped Oats	1.60
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Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.85
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# POULTRY



## A Progressive Egg Circle

The egg circle movement is in a healthy growing state. In addition to the circles that are being organized under the direction of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, many Farmers' Associations have organized egg circles independently. The workings of one of these circles, that of the Lansdowne Farmers' Association in Leeds Co., Ontario, was recently described in an editor of Farm and Dairy by Mr. J. C. Stuart in charge of the government organization work.

"This association," said Mr. Stuart, "is certainly doing business in a businesslike way. They are grading the eggs themselves and shipping all their produce to a grocery in Montreal. Their No. 1 eggs are shipped in cartons of a dozen each, each carton being so inscribed as to be an advertisement for the Association and for the merchant who handles the eggs. This grocery handles the eggs on a 20 per cent profit basis. Out of that 20 per cent he pays the freight. The second week in March, for instance, the farmers netted \$850 a dozen for their eggs, while the local store price was 30c."

"This Association," continued Mr. Stuart, "was the pioneer of the independently organized egg circles. At first they shipped to wholesale houses. Running out of crates on one occasion they asked for an additional supply and were referred to this local dealer. The farmers took this as one way of killing the circle and decided to deal elsewhere. At first they found it hard to secure grocers, but now there are a number of grocers who are willing to take all of their eggs."

"The Association it seems is not satisfied with the progress it has made. 'They are now going into a new business,'" said Mr. Stuart. "They are going to practice community breeding of poultry. I spent two days this year helping to sort the flocks of about 20 farmers. These farmers are to supply eggs to the other farmers for hatching purposes at an advance of five cents a dozen over the commercial price. They are keeping but two breeds, the Barred Rocks and the White Leghorn. The white and brown eggs will be marketed separately."

"The Association last year fattened poultry cooperatively. They engaged an expert in feed and prepared the poultry for market. After paying all expenses and reserving one cent a pound to the capital account of the club, they paid a dividend of four cents a pound on the debt owing."

"One cannot mention this club," concluded Mr. Stuart, "without saying a good word for W. J. Webster, the secretary of the club, and one of its live spirits. He has the confidence of his neighbours and he well deserves it."

When incubator chickens are from eight to 10 weeks old, we give them a free range, and feed them from hoppers which are filled once a week. These hoppers have two compartments, one for the meal mixture and the other for the cracked grains. Some poultrymen water their chicks only once a week. They use a good-sized barrel, fill it with water, and haul it to a shady place where it will keep cool. The barrel is fitted with a tap, which is set so as to let the water drop into a pan just fast enough to keep up the supply without waste. This plan is followed till the time for rounding up chicks for winter.—K.

## TRADE MARK WILKINSON Climax B REGISTERED Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest or dry corn, or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, 10½ inches and set close to knives—single compact cutting surface, no change of cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Blow-pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fan. No jamming, ever-striking cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

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Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

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Use it on any horse—no matter what kind of heaves he has. It cures him. It is the only remedy that will cure him. It is the only remedy that will cure him. It is the only remedy that will cure him.  
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Dear Sirs.—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Fleming's Taint Heavy Remedy. It is the only remedy that will cure him. It is the only remedy that will cure him. It is the only remedy that will cure him.  
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83 Church St. • Toronto

When A heavy pruning of the old trees grows better, rather than matter at what the pruning is. In the case of the grove, the summer months are the best time to cut to pinch back. Pruning and staking trees are making a difference in the yield. This heading of the top of the tree is the best way to get the most out of the tree. As a rule we should not prune in the summer when it is the best time to do it. The best time to do it is in the fall. The best time to do it is in the fall. The best time to do it is in the fall.

As a rule we should not prune in the summer when it is the best time to do it. The best time to do it is in the fall. The best time to do it is in the fall. The best time to do it is in the fall.

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THE FERTILIZER THAT GAVE THE BEST RESULTS ON FALL WHEAT

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Our Managing Director, Mr. C. R. Walker, will be in Ontario during July arranging agencies in unrepresented districts.

Perhaps you have heard what Basic Slag has done for others and that you would like to make a trial of it on Fall Wheat, or you might even be able to join with some of your neighbors and get a car load.

If our proposition interests you, make an appointment with Mr. Walker by writing in the first instance to:

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# ORCHARD AND GARDEN

## When to Prune

A heavy pruning of either young or old trees is conducive to wood growth, rather than fruit bearing. No matter at what season of the year the pruning is done. A pinching back of the growing shoots during the summer months is conducive to setting to pinch back too severely as being leading in is equivalent to pruning and stimulates wood growth. If trees are making from 20 to 18 inches of terminal growth, one-quarter or one-third of this may be taken off. This heading in tends to produce short twigs or branches in the centre of the top and with all fruits which bear from spurs this is the first

As a rule we should not expect results from pruning during the season when it is done, but the following year at the earliest. The German practice of bending the end of the shoot back and twisting it around the main branch lower down is probably better than pinching, as it checks the growth without removing the leaves.

To induce fruitfulness in mature trees the practice of girdling is well known and in some cases advisable. Removing a circle of bark two-thirds of an inch wide right around the trunk early in the spring, thus admitting the sap to run up in the tree but preventing its return, will induce heavy bearing. Of course this practice cannot be followed too often or one might ruin the tree. The fruit buds which determine the crops of the succeeding year are formed the spring of the year previous.

## Why Summer Prune?

**F. W. Brady, King's Co., N.S.**  
The object of summer pruning is to reduce the number of fruit spurs and fruit buds. A common fault with much of the pruning of young trees that is done is that all the limbs are cut off, leaving a long stem.

This is a bad practice for two reasons. First, there are no fruit spurs on the lower parts of the limbs and consequently the area upon which the fruit can bear fruit is limited to a portion of the outer end of the branches. Second, the leverage produced by the fruit being at the end of the branches is so great that they often become soiled with the excrement of the birds, or else they break because of the load.

### WINTER PRUNING AN AID

It is often possible to correct this defect by cutting back severely in the winter or early spring. This forces the trees to grow, and if they have been dormant to produce a good growth of water spurs, or suckers as they are sometimes called, which may be pinched back, setting out to produce fruit on the limbs near the trunk, which is the proper place for them. It is upon the summer pruning done upon the climate and period of growth. Pruning in June will not be effective if there is a period of drought after the summer dry spell. If fruit spurs many branches are formed on the limbs. Under conditions pruning must be done in June. If, however, the season of

growth ends in June, pruning in the latter part of that month is usually effective.

### DEPENDS ON FOOD SUPPLY.

The physiology of summer pruning is a matter of food supply. The food that is being prepared for the buds of next year would naturally pass to the leaves. But as the terminal leaves of a pinched stem have been removed, the food is stored at the end of the stem. Thus at this point a strong fruit bud is usually secured. If a fruit bud is only a better leaf bud the reason is that it is not so abundant. It was once said in an old book that the western man is more keenly alive to this fact than is his eastern brother.

The method just outlined is intended for young trees. For old stock a simpler plan may be adopted—pinching back late in the growing season, maiming wood and the growth of fruit buds encouraged.

## Cut-Worms

By C. B. Waldron

There has been considerable complaint for several years past on the part of both farmers and gardeners of worms. The cut-worms which are the larval form of some of the many species of moths and butterflies which feed during the day and keep summer until they have obtained their full size. The burrow obtained four to six inches below the surface of the ground and pupate. They remain in the pupal stage but a few days, when they reappear as moths and the egg laying again begins.

As the moths select places in grass or weeds in which to deposit their eggs it is obvious that where land is kept perfectly clean by cultivation there is little danger of cut-worms the following season. It sometimes happens that gardens are badly infested with cut-worms, though they are kept perfectly clean during the entire summer. This is generally due to the fact that the cut-worms come in from the strips of grass along the edges of the garden or from adjacent woods or pastures. We have found that the land which is covered with two or three inches of straw as early as the middle of August, and burned off before the land is plowed in late fall or spring will be free from cut-worms the following year. While this method is entirely practical for gardens it is not, of course, to be applied to fields, because of the labor involved.

### FLOWING A PREVENTIVE.

It has been found that early fall plowing greatly lessens the number of cut-worms. Late fall plowing has very little effect upon them. In gardens we have found it practical to poison them by scattering poisoned bait upon the land before planting the corn and other crops or setting out the plants from the hotbed. This poisoned bait can be prepared by mixing with 50 pounds of wheat bran, one pound of Paris green. To this should be added two quarts of molasses and enough water to moisten. This should be applied to the land by placing small hand-fulls here and there, two or three yards apart. It is also an advantage to cover this poisoned bait with a hand-full of grass or some other

er protective material that the cut-worms may seek it more readily.

Plants can be protected from cut-worms by putting a band of paper around them, extending an inch into the soil and an inch above ground. The cut-worms will not eat through the paper.

The natural enemies of the cut-worm are the robin and grackle, commonly known as the blackbird, though by its chirping the common blackbird that are so numerous at harvest time. With the help of the birds and such remedies as can be put into practice the ravages of the cut-worm can be reduced to a point where our crops are not greatly endangered.

## A New Cooperative Organization in Lambton County

(Continued from page 6)  
farm as they would enjoy in a profession. There is much more to be said on this subject, but there are other speakers to follow. We were merely asked to place this matter before you in as brief a manner as possible. We feel confident that cooperation will do much to remedy the conditions under which the farmers are working. We feel that such a society as we propose forming will do much for the farmers of the county, but it is for us to decide whether or not that Association shall be formed.

Peter Gardner, Secretary of the Osborne Farmers' Club, who has been organization, outlined the proposed method of organization. "We propose to form a farmers' club in every school section in Lambton County. This would be units of a central organization which would be composed of representatives of the clubs which would transact the business of the clubs at a central headquarters. This method of organization would enable every farmer who was a member of the association to have direct representation on the district board and thus have a controlling hand on the administration of his own affairs. We would have monthly reports of the produce for disposal received at the central office, and would then be in a position to advise farmers how and when to sell to get the best results. At the present time farmers are dictated in the matter of prices at both ends of the wire. A systematic method would prevent over-flooding of the market, and would mean better prices for the farmer."

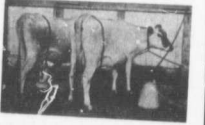
### PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION.

J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, gave a most interesting address showing the economic disadvantages under which farmers are working. He mentioned the work of the United Farmers of Ontario, and said that he would be glad to have the Lambton Association join hands with his association and work for better conditions. A motion that a Lambton Farmers' Cooperative Association be formed, was carried, with every member of the convention standing.

A committee of 20 members, two from each township in the county was appointed to carry out the details of organization. The committee is as follows: Bosanquet, A. J. Clarke, Duncan Whyte, Dawn, J. M. Webster, G. N. Boyle, Brooke, D. A. McDonald, John Spearman, Euphemia, R. L. Moorehouse, Mr. Brown, Enniskenlen, W. A. Brock, M. P. Phedran, Plympton, D. Smith, Joseph Nichol, Sarnia, Peter Gardiner, Frank Miller, Moore, John Leckie, Chas. Hutchinson, Sombra, Peter Grant, Frank Prettie, Warwick, R. McCormick, W. K. James, Peter Gardiner, Sarnia township was appointed Provisional Chairman, and G. C. Bramill, of Petrolia, Provisional Secretary.

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AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We do not do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are so carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we carry every ad unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is not the result of a weak of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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

### Business Adaptability

“I HAVE a farm of 100 acres. The soil is a ‘‘clay loam. What kind of farming would you advise me to follow? Would best cattle or ‘‘dairy pay best? What method of marketing ‘‘milk or cream offers the largest returns?”

This is only one of the many similar questions propounded to the editors of Farm and Dairy. Such a question cannot be answered satisfactorily as there are so many factors that must influence one in deciding what line of farming to pursue. Perhaps the most variable factor of all is the man himself. Some men are born stockmen. Others were never intended to have anything to do with stock. Local conditions, such as proximity to market, may determine the products that can be most profitably produced. In some situations the only market available is the creamery and cheese factory. In such a case one would plan to raise more pigs and calves than on the farm handy to a good shipping point or city market for milk and cream. In some localities strawberries and bush fruits make a profitable sideline. In other localities a farmer could not afford to bother with these crops. In some seasons it is profitable to sell the grain raised on the farm and buy mill stuffs. Other seasons it is better to feed the grain on the farm; and so on, ad infinitum.

We must study local conditions and adapt ourselves to those conditions. No man can tell another how he should farm to secure the greatest returns. We can only advise him generally and leave the applications of general principles to the man himself. The measure of our success on the farm is governed by our adaptability to local conditions.

### Unhitching Time

“UNHITCHING time,” we fear, is not determined by the clock on many Canadian farms. There is so much work to do this time of the year and so few hands to do it that we work long hours forcing ourselves to plod along in spite of the protests of tired shoulders and weary legs. We think that this drudgery is necessary in order to get the work done.

Keen observers and students of farm management do not agree with the common dictum that there is a direct relationship between long hours and work accomplished. It is their observation that the men who work reasonable hours accomplish more than those who make drudges of themselves. A year or two ago we related in Farm and Dairy how the two sons on the farm of one of our friends had gone on strike and declared that work had to stop at six o'clock. Some months later we visited that farm and inquired as to the working out of the new plan. The father, who had succumbed unwillingly to his sons' plans, informed us that much to his surprise they were getting more work done in a day of ten hours than they ever had working thirteen and fourteen hours. Both horses and men were in better shape for work.

Of course there are exceptions when farmers must work long hours, as for instance at a critical stage in harvest time. But let us not make the exception the rule.

### Accounts and Law Suits

“SETTLE your disputes by preventing them.”

These words were emblazoned in large type at the top of a full-page advertisement that attracted our attention recently in a Western contemporary. Reading further into the advertisement we discovered that its object was to sell a book on farm accounting. There was lots of good commonsense in that ad. It brought back to our memory a little incident that illustrated the truth of its heading.

It happened some years ago. The scene was in one of those little county department stores that occupy one small room and sell everything from calico to cooking ranges, with furniture in between. A farmer patron of the store was vigorously protesting to the merchant that he had paid an account of some fifteen dollars for which he had again been billed. Both men were known to be honest and reliable. Both men were equally sure that their stand was right. We heard later that the case was taken to law and the farmer lost; the verdict swung on the fact that he did not keep books, whereas the merchant did. The jury preferred the black and white records of the merchant's account books to the farmer's memory, good as was their opinion of his honesty.

Incidents such as this can be duplicated everywhere. A simple system of accounts regularly filled in each day and receipts properly filed, would make such disputes impossible. The beauty of a simple system of farm accounting is that it only takes a couple of minutes a day to enter the accounts of an ordinary farm, and an hour or two at the end of each month to balance them.

### The Editor's Problems

THE man who ‘‘farms on paper’’ has his troubles; and they are just as real as the troubles of the man who farms the land. The perplexities of the editor have their source in a factor that is just as capricious as the weather—the different minds of different men. Just re-

cently when one of the editors of Farm and Dairy was cleaning out an old letter file, he ran across a few of the many suggestions that have been offered by Our Folks during the past year. They illustrate one of the editor's great difficulties.

One of our readers in Hastings Co., Ont., believes that the market report might be greatly extended; several others express the opinion that the markets in a weekly paper are not as useful in these days of rapid fluctuations, and the space devoted to markets might well be devoted to other subjects. On the same day last week we received two letters, one requesting that we give a synopsis of the news of the week in each issue, and another criticising us for not sticking closely enough to our text, ‘‘pure agriculture.’’ One of Our Folks, when in Peterboro, dropped into the office to express his appreciation of the stand that we have always taken on national questions from the farmer's viewpoint. Still another says, ‘‘give us less politics and more farming.’’ One man even discontinued his paper because we did not devote enough space to stories—‘‘something interesting,’’ as he put it. ‘‘You are too much for dairy cattle and alfalfa,’’ writes another. ‘‘What I want is a purely dairy paper,’’ is the sentiment expressed in many letters.

What is the editor to do? We welcome all suggestive letters from readers. They enable us to get out a paper that will give the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number. This explanation, too, we trust will let Our Folks see that we cannot follow each and every suggestion that reaches us.

### Aid to Agriculture

“FEDERAL aid to provincial departments of agriculture is a comparatively new policy in Canada. We are told that the Federal Government is so pleased with the plan in operation that they will extend it. The provincial departments are, of course, pleased to receive such large grants for the forwarding of their schemes. But is the policy altogether perfect in its conception? While so many are congratulating themselves on the large expenditures on behalf of agriculture, would it not be well to disregard the old-time adage and ‘‘look the hind horse in the mouth?”’

There is a tendency in all countries where Federal revenues are raised by indirect taxation to regard Government money as ‘‘found coin.’’ Ever since Confederation, provincial governments have been using their influence to increase Federal grants to their respective provinces, knowing that the majority of their constituents do not object when they are not taxed directly for the extra revenue. Thinking men, however, are now coming to see that whether the taxes are raised directly or indirectly, the people must pay them in the long run. We lay it down as a fundamental principle of government that wherever that money is spent to the source from which it is raised, the more economically will it be expended. Large grants raised by indirect taxation and coming from the Federal Government lead to extravagance at both Ottawa and provincial capitals. It would be much better for the taxpayers of Canada if the provincial governments shouldered their own burden by the Federal Government decreased tariff taxes to a reasonable revenue basis. We farmers are paying our full share of these Federal grants to agriculture whether we know it or not.

Fully two-thirds of Uncle Sam's national expenditures are in preparation for future wars in payment for past wars. Military preparations would like to see Canadian revenue simply apportioned.

### Knowing

FARMER A. (ing, neighbor Farmer B. erable. Going A.: ‘‘No, I don't want to quit.’’ B.: ‘‘Well, A.: ‘‘These heads off.’’ B.: ‘‘They you know?’’ A.: ‘‘I just milk from the cord.’’ Each can milk the produce and the manure for the cost of B.: ‘‘But is it worth of work.’’

A.: ‘‘Well, it ones a day, but an hour for the makes all the of I left I received labor on these cows pay for the was all wasted. about \$20 per year, say nothing of sunes.’’

B.: ‘‘What is brindle? She looks A.: ‘‘Yes, she's but what is the cow when you get that met. A: ‘‘I'm selling \$2 each last year's pasture average much do your cow.’’ B.: ‘‘Well, I don't know, but

### The Discontent

By Fr. Once upon a time in a Community Improving their ed a Country Agent about Hatched in Cows and the best and what was t Soil. Half the F with Pedigrees th when they thought ery Trees. They and imported a t Stallion and the Seventy-five Dolla paper care of the In short this com open to the Thirti Life worth livin

But they carele they finished the Members of the H District School their Wires got Hired the Teacher Slip of a High-Sch set hot water with had always Passes High Marks beca President of the more about Marce tite Cows, and o Trot then about t metric. But she and she was willin for Thirty Dollars When the Girl c in September one Men she met was the Directors. Bill Joy to his Father with the Girl unter accumulation of an tiller on his Boots her Nose at an Agrees, and wiped the Map. And the why the young fell disatisfied with F to get a Job in the Moral: If you're 'Uplift, be conscit Fieside.

Knowing versus Guessing

Farmer A. (in auto): "Good morning, neighbor! Fine day this!"  
 Farmer B. (in wagon): "Yes, tolerable. Going to quit milking?"  
 A.: "No, not entirely. I'm just going to quit milking for fun."  
 B.: "Well, how's that?"  
 A.: "These cows are eating their heads off."  
 B.: "They are, eh? But how do you know?"  
 A.: "I just weigh and test the milk from the herd and keep a record of it. Each cow gets credit for the milk she produces, also for the calf and the manure, and then she is charged for the cost of maintenance."  
 B.: "But isn't that an awful lot of work?"  
 A.: "Well, it does take a few minutes a day, but I believe I get a dollar an hour for this work. You see, it makes all the other work count. Before I kept records I spent hours of labor on these cows and they didn't even pay for their feed. The labor was all wasted. It alone amounts to about \$20 per year for each cow, to say nothing of the feed she consumes."  
 B.: "What is the matter with that brinde? She looks like a good one."  
 A.: "Yes, she made a profit of \$5, but what is the use of keeping such a cow when you can just as well have one that nets \$30 or more? These cows I'm selling averaged a loss of \$2 each last year, while those in the pasture averaged \$39.37 profit. How much do your cows make?"  
 B.: "Well, let me see, I really don't know, but I'm going to."

The Discontented Farm Boy

By Fred Telford

Once upon a Time the Farmers in a Community became interested in Improving their Lot. They Employed a Country Adviser to Tell Them about Balanced Rations for the Dairy Cows and the best Rotation of Crops, and what was the matter with the Soil. Half the Farmers owned Bulls with Pedigrees that made them blush when they thought of their own Family Trees. They formed a Company and imported a three thousand dollar Stallion and then paid an Expert Seventy-five Dollars a Month to take paper care of the Valuable Animal. In short this community had its eyes open to the Things that make Country Life worth living.

But they carelessly stopped before they finished the Job. Three of the Members of the Horse Company were the District School Directors, and their Wives got Crossed when they Hired the Teacher. They picked a Slip of a High-School Girl, who could not boil water without burning it. She had always Passed in her Work with High Marks because her Father was President of the Board. She knew more about Marcel Puffs and Directing Cows, and dancing the Turkey Trot than about Reading and Arithmetic. But she knew how to dress and she was willing to take the School for Thirty Dollars a Month.

When the Girl came from the City to remember one of the first young Men she met was Bill, Son of one of the Directors. Bill was twenty and a Joy to his Father. He Hit it off Fine with the Girl until she noticed the accumulation of non-commercial Fertilizer on his Boots. Then she Tilted her Nose at an Angle of forty-five Degrees, and wiped Bill completely off the Map. And the old Man wondered why the young fellow was all at once dissatisfied with Farm Life and wanted to get a Job in the City.

Moral: If you're going in for the Uplift, be consistent.—Farm and Fireside.

# Don't slip up on that silo you are planning to erect this summer

## Get your order placed now for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

LAST YEAR THERE WERE A LOT of farmers who said they were going to put up a silo but who didn't because they waited so long that before they realized it harvest was upon them and they couldn't get the time.

THEN THERE WERE A NUMBER of others who didn't get their orders in until late and of course they all wanted silos at once and they had to wait until after the first frost had come before they could get their silos up and ready to fill.

THE REASON WE TELL YOU this is because we don't want you to be disappointed if you are planning to erect a silo this season.

THIS IS GOING TO BE OUR biggest silo year. We have almost twice as many silo orders on our books now as we had at this time last year. It seems as if everybody was planning to erect a silo and they all want "Ideals." We don't want to disappoint any one, so if you are planning to put up an Ideal Green Feed Silo this season we would suggest that you get your order in promptly.

THERE IS A BIG ADVANTAGE in getting an early silo delivery. It gives you an opportunity to get your silo foundation ready and put the silo up in the slack spell between haying and harvest. If you wait until the last minute

before ordering your silo you will run a big chance of not being able to get delivery at all; or if you do get late delivery, or having to hire extra help to assist you in putting it up.

REMEMBER THAT YOU WILL never begin to make the profit you ought to from your cows until you start to feed them at silage. No cow owner or stock raiser can afford to get along a single year without a silo.

WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T let the matter of cost of the silo stand in your way. It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics and by the most successful dairymen that even if a cow owner had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead. When you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo if properly erected and given reasonable care will last from twenty to thirty years, you can see it would be a very profitable investment for you.

AS TO WHAT SILO TO BUY—If you get an Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be sure that nowhere can you buy a reliable and serviceable silo cheaper and that no matter how much more you pay you cannot buy a better silo than the Ideal.

THERE IS PROBABLY A De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote you prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

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## The Man from the City

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

(Continued from last week)

"AREN'T you tired?" she asked. "Don't you want to go up to your room?"

"Not on such a night," he said gaily, and added: "This wonderful night! I'm glowing over it as I might do over a gorgeous painting. I'm watching it as misers watch precious stones. I'm drinking it in like wine."

"Then you'll like it here. You'll enjoy the country?"

"How many children have you?" he asked abruptly. Somehow he had not regarded her as a mother.

"Two—two boys. Henry, the older, and Richard. I'm sorry Mr. Millwood is so late. He had to go to the store. It's only a mile and a half down the road. I thought he would be back by this time."

The purr of an automobile sounded down the road, and a touring car, its brass glittering in the moonlight, swept past.

"That's Tom Thornton in his car," she explained. "He lives a mile above here."

"Are all the people here well-to-do?" he inquired.

"Oh, no," she said, laughing lightly, "not so much that they can afford automobiles. But, Tom Thornton's been awfully lucky."

He thought there was wisdom in her last two words.

"What does he do?"

"He farms—but he makes money."

There fell a pause. Somewhere down the road the notes of a guitar rang gently, and a youth's voice, softened by the distance, went slowly through the opening bars of a love song. Against the deep blackness of a hill far away to the right a lighted window shone as dimly as a candle flame. And on the last notes of the young lover's song came the melancholy music of the owl's long call.

Mrs. Millwood lifted her head slightly and listened attentively.

"Harry's coming now," she said simply.

He opened the gate slowly and came leisurely up the walk, a peculiar, dragging heaviness in his movements. His great bulk loomed grotesquely big in the shadows. He wore overalls, and heavy field shoes that scraped loudly on the gravel.

"Harry," she introduced the two men, "Mr. Wayne has come."

They shook hands, Millwood exhibiting a cordiality that was surprising in view of his slowness and heaviness of demeanor. After they had talked in desultory fashion for a few minutes Wayne went to his room.

It was twenty minutes later when he leaned out of the window on the side of his room overlooking the road of the porch. He wanted to look again at the most wonderful night he had ever seen. He could not explain it to himself. Perhaps, he

concluded, it was because for the first time in many years he had it before him original, unprofaned by artifice. He had seen it often, carefully, from the verandah of country clubs or from the deck of a yacht. But here there were no trimly with the straight—no pumpings of engines or trailing storms of smoke and cinders. And again he felt that he could not bring in enough of the scented, dewy air.

Voices came to him at first without meaning, so deep was his absorp-



Farm Homes Such as This One are Common in Eastern Canada

The storey and a half frame home, such as the one illustrated, is a common type all the way from Montreal to Halifax, and in some of the Eastern counties of Ontario. When kept well painted, as is this home of W. R. White, Huntington Co., Que., this style of house is attractive and comfortable.

tion in what he saw. It was several minutes before his ears took actual knowledge of what they heard.

"Harry," she was saying, "won't you let me have fifty cents until next week?"

"I haven't got it." The reply was distinctly surly.

"I don't know what I can do," she explained, a trifle desperately. "I did so want to get a ham boiler to-morrow. Mr. Wayne said to-night he was especially fond of ham."

"Now, look here," the command was ugly; "don't bother me about him. I told you I didn't want you to have him in the first place. It's more trouble than it's worth anyway."

"But I'm only doing it to get the money for the boys' winter things. Harry," she interrupted him with singular dignity. "They must have overcoats, and you know we haven't the money to get them anything in the fall. You said I might have a boarder if I could—"

"Well, you've got him! That ought to satisfy you. Don't bother me about him."

"Harry, can't you let me have just fifty cents! You know Mr. Carson

won't let us have any more credit. And if Mr. Wayne doesn't stay his three weeks I—I don't know what will happen. You know Richard's not well anyway."

"Listen!"

As well as if he had seen it Wayne knew that Millwood had taken his wife by the arm in a cruel grip. The thought sickened him.

"Listen!" the man's voice repeated. "I haven't got fifty cents, and I don't care a damn whether Wayne stays or goes. Now, I hope that's plain."

There was the noise of heavy footsteps on the porch and the banging shut of the door, followed by the man's progress up the stairs and down the short hall to a room.

Later, a long time later, a softer step crossed the porch; the door was opened and shut quietly and there was no more noise.

Wayne looked once more into the distance. The silver slashings of that night were growing dim.

He awoke early enough to watch, through the open window, the coming dawn lift its pink fan against the sky above the greenish-black outlines of the hills. He marvelled that he should have slept so soundly, and on the heels of that thought came his consciousness of the stillness that yet was everywhere. When the birds began to punctuate it with calls and drowsy notes he sprang out of bed.

Mrs. Millwood had told him that

Mrs. Millwood pumped one bucket full, and then another. He watched her carry them back toward the house, her walk even and graceful, under their weight; and, as he looked, he remembered having read in a newspaper an estimate made by the Department of Agriculture to show the tons of water the average farmer's wife lifted in a year. He had laughed when he read it. Now he was indignant.

While he was dressing, the children rushed out of their room and downstairs, their laughter high and clear, and the echo of their tempestuous meeting with their mother mingled with the clatter of plates. Also, he heard a little later the rattle of the pump-handle again. Evidently Mrs. Millwood, while her husband looked after matters at the barn, was doing many things—chopping wood, carrying water, cooking breakfast. She had done all that, and it was just a little past six o'clock.

A door down the hall opened, and the yellow field shoes scraped loudly on the stairs.

Wayne, who was preparing to brush his hair, put the brushes down with a bang, thrust his hands deep into his pockets and stood still, scowling. He was thinking that Millwood had been asleep since Mrs. Millwood had carried up the water for his bath! He was nervous, irritable. That had been his normal condition for weeks. But his sudden realization of Mrs. Millwood's work that morning brought from him an audible oath such as he had never used before.

He went down to the front porch and made the acquaintance of the two boys. Henry, the elder, was a healthy, strong youngster of about ten, with light, bristly hair like his father's. Richard, a boy of seven, was delicate-looking but he had the dark-krown hair and frank manner of his mother.

When Mrs. Millwood came to call them to breakfast, Wayne had arranged a picnic.

"We'll be gypsies," she heard him say as she stopped in the doorway, "and we'll get all those things and cook a regular gypsy stew up there in the hills."

"And I can shoot the birds for it, can't I?" Henry put in eagerly, dancing his delight.

"And me, too?" young Richard urged anxiously.

"Of course, all three of us. I tell you, we'll be some hunters, all of us. And I'll be the cook."

"What you going to cook in?" inquired Richard.

"I hadn't thought of that," Wayne hesitated. "Let's see—I wonder if we can't get something at the store; a great big skillet or a pan of some sort—a great big pan."

"That's it! That's it!" yelled Henry. "Let's have something new!"

"Breakfast is ready," she called, and as they turned into the house added: "Don't desert my cooking so soon, Mr. Wayne. You must let them drag you into the woods."

"I'll be there in a short time, going with me," he smiled. "The doctor's orders are to get as far into the deep country as I can. I shall have—"

"Oh, Mr. Wayne," yelled Henry from the porch, "I'll tell you what we want, a great big boiler! That's the thing to make a big stew in."

Mrs. Millwood looked back at the boys reprovingly, but she showed no embarrassment.

"You must make such extravagant suggestions."

"The suggestion was mine," Wayne assured her.

(Continued next week)

## The Upward Look

### "Thankfulness"

"O give thanks unto the Lord: for He is good: for His mercy endureth for ever."—Ps. 136, 1.

I wish everyone could read "My Mother's Journal," the diary of the mother of F. E. Clark, the father of the world-wide Christian Endeavor movement. It is overflowing with the spirit of thankfulness, though, to many, the writer had what would seem a life full of keen sorrow, great anxiety, and trying work.

The payment of a debt, a chance call, an unexpected gift, call forth expressions of heartfelt gratitude. This praise never faltered, though beloved husband and son were laid to rest, and life meant a daily struggle to make both ends meet.

Each day God sends something for which we may be thankful, because He never sends a sorrow without some comfort. Did you ever at night, when perhaps feeling discouraged, try to count up all the blessings of that day? If not, do so. If we do this, we will have neither nor time to fret and worry.

A little girl who was given to grumbling, was asked by her father to write down for a certain time, in ink of one color, all the pleasant things in her life she could think of, and in another color, all the disagreeable ones. A few days after he

asked her to read both lists over. To her surprise the first was as she had written it, the second was a blank. Owing to the quality of the ink, all had faded out. He wished her to remember the pleasant and forget the unpleasant daily happenings. But we must always bear in mind that if we could but see our lives as God has planned them, we would thank Him just as heartily for the trials as for the happiness.

A young friend who had been seeking many months for a position and had met with many disappointments, when he thought he was going to secure one, came in yesterday, with a radiant face, and bearing the news that at last he had been successful beyond all his hopes, and made this remark: "How thankful I am I did not get any of those other positions, because then I could not have had this!"—I.H.N.

### Evergreen Minds

Last week we met two elderly persons, husband and wife, with minds as open and alert as the minds of high school youth. So well do they exemplify our notion of the means and value of keeping the mind young that we must tell about them. Both were reared in the country. Their married life until last fall was spent on the farm—about thirty years of it, we believe, in Nebraska. Now they have retired to a country town, not to rust out, but to enjoy and pursue still further some of the side-line

activities begun on the farm.

Think of a farmer nearly, if not sixty years old, with toil-hardened hands, setting out to learn to play the piano! That is what this man did a few winters ago. At the outset he didn't know one note from another. He denies now that he is a musician, but he "knows the notes," as we used to say at singing school, and can get a deal of pleasure out of drumming on the piano. At one time he made a study of psychology, just we dare say he could hold a college professor level in conversation. "Why," he replied quizzically, "the mind is kept active and open only by use and by studying new things. I don't want my mind to degenerate and become closed." That's a reason for you!

The wife of this man, while caring for her chickens, keeping house, making butter and rearing a stalwart son, found time on the farm to study art. The walls of her well-kept home are adorned with many beautiful pictures of animals and rural scenery, all the work of her own hands. A china closet is filled with a large collection of hand-painted ware, her own work, as pretty as you will find anywhere. I didn't ask this good woman why she paints flowers and pictures. It wasn't necessary, for her enthusiasm showed that she did it for the pure joy it afforded. And it has kept her mind young.—Nebraska Farmer.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### Detends the Militants

Some time ago "Sister Mac" favored the Home Club readers with her opinion on the doings of the suffragettes in the Old Country. I realize that here in Canada we cannot understand such campaign methods. Our women are working hard for the suffrage but they are doing it without militant tactics, and very effectively too. I believe, however, that there is a side to the English situation that has escaped the attention of "Sister Mac." I have a good deal of admiration for the English suffragettes and would like to try and explain why.

Woman's condition and position in England are so much inferior to her life and right in America that it is difficult for us to realize the frenzy to which British women have been driven, even by their unfair and unjust treatment. Here is a case in point. A young couple start out to acquire a competence. They approach old age with a small independent income for which they both deserve equal credit. The wife has done all of her own work uncomplainingly, performing the most menial labor in order that they might some day live on Easy Street. Their property is half hers by every law of right and justice. Yet British law denies her any right of interest upon the death of her husband, holding that her oldest son has every



### "Listen, Rose."

Bud reads:

"Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.

"For nearly one mile it travels through hygienic automatic processes—more and more spotless.

"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into clean new packages, filled full-weight by infallible machinery—sewed automatically." "Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.

Bud reads eagerly:

"Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest bit of machinery is bright—polished like those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is healthy flour, wholesome, none like it. Unbleached, too."

"Nobody touches my flour—but me" said Rose. Imagine each party—get FIVE ROSES.

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Because "Our Women Folk" took such an interest in the tea-sets we gave away this spring, and the demand for them was so great, we have decided to offer another premium of even greater value and usefulness.

This is a 26 piece Chest of Silver, which contains six solid handled knives, six flat handled forks, six table spoons, a butter knife and sugar shell. The chest is hardwood fitted with a drawer and handles.

Every reader will want one of these sets so we have placed a large order with the manufacturers, and are able to give them for the very minimum of work on your part.

We ask you to send us only Twelve New Yearly Subscriptions, and this Set which retails at \$18 will be sent to you.

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right to the property. There are thousands of instances through Great Britain where women have suffered just exactly the injustice that I have pictured.

I was recently talking with an English man who had married a Canadian woman and has been living in this country for some years. She did not hesitate to say that she preferred Canadians as husbands. "You know," she said, "the woman in this country occupies an entirely different position to what they do in the old. My sisters have married at home and they are little better off than a superior sort of servant. They are supposed to wait hand and foot on their husbands, whereas my husband deems it a pleasure to wait on me."

And now for Mrs. Pankhurst: Can she be entirely the dangerous outlaw which our magazines have made her when a well known United States magazine writer has thus described her on the occasion of her recent visit to New York: "A little gray mouse defying the lion. Tying fancy knots in his wrinkled old tail and snapping his sagging chops. What part of that frail little body showed the sublime courage she surely had? Her whole appearance was that of a slender, tiny gentlewoman, a sheltered woman, with small bones. I knew well if it were in my power to give her the vote I should be glad to, for the simple reason she wants it so much—and so sweetly!"—"Cousin Frank."

**The Dignity of Labor**

Is work ignoble? One would almost think so if he were to judge by the social standards of the day. Standing right at the top of society and regarded as "the best" families are the men and women who have inherited their wealth. Even the men who have by their own efforts accumulated fortunes, are not on quite such a high plane of society as the men who have inherited wealth. They, it seems, have worked, and that puts them down a peg or two. Away down below this again are the people who really do work, the laboring men and the farmers.

And yet is work ignoble? The men who work are those who make civilization possible. It is they who build our cities, our farms, our railroads, who construct the ships that cross the ocean. Without their efforts the people at the top of society would soon starve.

We who have to work need not worry because we are not "up in society." I am a farmer myself, and proud of it. I know that those who do not work, be they ever so wealthy, could not be so happy as I am living next to Nature and a partner with her. If anyone were to upbraid me with the fact that I work with my hands, I need only point to the fact that I belong to the class that has produced the majority of the great men of the world. I can point to Jesus of Nazareth as one of the working class who served his apprenticeship at the carpenter's bench. Far from being a thing to be ashamed of, work is a thing to glory in, and we Home Club members can look the world in the face with the full knowledge that we are Nature's aristocracy.

"Uncle Jim."

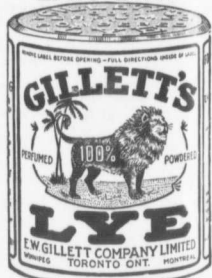
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A Scotchman visiting in America stood gazing at a fine statue of George Washington, when an American approached.

"That was a great and good man, Sandy," said the American; "a lie never passed his lips."

"Well," said the Scot, "I presume he talked through his nose like the rest of ye."

**GILLET'S LYE  
EATS DIRT**



**Utility**

For Form and include children an Address all

WHILE there are real criticisms of what freak-like we are told the blouses this season will make a record for themselves as being some of the most exquisite ever shown. Loose-fits predominate and as we become accustomed to them we are gradually drifting away from the more prim tailored effects.

All the new blouses fasten in front, usually with tiny buttons, their colored or some style of pearl button. This sort of trimming is very effective, though it has on drawback — the buttons will not stand a visit to the laundry, and this necessitates their removal every time the blouse is laundered. A suggestion that appeals to you as a good one is instead of having to remove the buttons every time that they are to be worn on a piece of tape and buttonholes would exactly opposite each other on each side of the front. Both sides of the front then be buttoned to this tape, which should be much more convenient than removing the buttons and sewing them on after each washing.

Our blouse design this week, No. 3A, is more especially suited for the middle-aged lady, although it could be used to advantage for the younger woman by making the chemise without a collar and finishing with a soft, fluffy lace to surround the neck, de chene, green messaline or blue suggested. Though the model is made of soft materials, Six \$3.40, and 42 inches down in Russian blue here with a simple and appearance. The lined to the chemise in front. The green of the front seams,

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# Utility Fashions for Summer Wear

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the better blouses. When you order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of buttons desired. Price of all patterns is 10c. For addresses all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WHILE the fashions of this year are receiving considerable criticism and many of the styles of blouses are considered somewhat freak-like, yet we are told that the blouses this season will make a record for themselves as being some of the most exquisite ever shown. Loose fit, and as we become accustomed to them we are gradually drifting to the more plain tailored effects.

All the new blouses fasten in front, usually with large buttons, either colored or some style of pearl button. This sort of trimming is very effective although it has one drawback — the buttons will not stand a visit to the laundry, and this necessitates their removal every time the blouse is laundered. A suggestion that appeals to us as a good one is, instead of having to remove the buttons every time, that they be sown on a piece of tape and buttonholes worked nearly opposite each other on each side of the front. Both sides of the front can then be buttoned to this tape, which should be much more convenient than removing the buttons and sewing them on after each washing.

Our blouse design in this week, No. 9815, is especially suited for the middle-aged lady, although it could be used to advantage for the younger woman by making the chemise with a collar and finishing with a softly lacy lace to stand up around the neck. Snuff brown tulle de chene, with trimming of green messaline and ecru lace, has been suggested for this style, although the material is suited to other soft materials. Six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

A natty and comfortable dress shown in Russian blouse style is shown herewith in design 9833. This style is simple and yet has a smart appearance. The broad collar is joined to the chemise, which closes in front. The gored skirt has plaits at the front seams. Four sizes: 9,

10, 12, and 14 years.

An easy apron to make is shown in design 9841. The model is simple, comfortable, and will be easy to dress. The free edges may be bound with tape or braided or finished with a stitched under-facing. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

A practical garment for sleeping is shown in style 9844. Linen, silk, cambric, flannel, and flannelette are suitable for this design. The sack may be finished with a round collar or a flat facing, which extends over the front, eight inches at the top, 14, 16, and 18 years for misses, and 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches waist measure for ladies.

There is an endless range of charming fashions for little-sister. The most pleasing model 9443 would make up attractively in plain blue material, a blue stripe being used for the vest. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 years.

Skirts for real service or general wear are simple, some showing a suggestion of drapery. So much in a daisie plaids and figured materials are now used that the plain models are best suited to them. A unique and fashionable design of skirt is shown in 9832. The fronts are cut round at the lower edge, and the back is finished with a deep lengthwise hem tuck. Six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist measure.

A simple and practical model of princess wrapper, which can be easily slipped on in the morning, is illustrated herewith in design 9829. It may be finished in high neck with a flat or standing collar, or in round or square low outline. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

The chic gown for youthful figures illustrated in design 9829 should prove a popular one. The waist shows a deep shoulder yoke, to which full portions are joined. Girdle is of same material as dress. Satin, suede or patent leather girdles are very stylish, and make an attractive finish to a gown. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.



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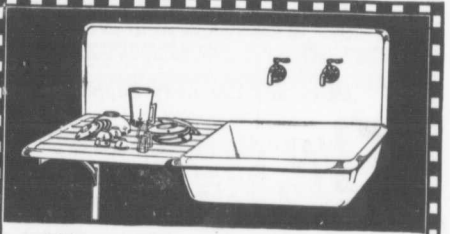
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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited
ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
TRENTON, June 18.—Fruit is a complete failure (all kinds). Corn is looking all right. A 1/2 acre of timothy has been cut. Clover very good, red short.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.
WATERLOO, June 23.—Crops are coming along nicely in this district. The timothy and sugar beets have been thinned. It was quite dry for a time, but since we had some rain, the timothy has had some rain. On the morning of June 20th we had a white frost which caused some damage in some sections, on corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, while many plums escaped damage.

ELGIN CO., ONT.
SOUTHWOLD, June 25.—Have had fine weather, clear and ever-clear in the morning. A number of fields of silage have been cut and housed; most of the cuttings and stems good, and the cows are looking for two more cuttings.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 31 TO MAY 31, 1914

- 1. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.
Thirty-day record, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 2,924 lb. milk, 79.3 lb. fat, 34.14 lb. butter.

2. Martin McDowell, Woodstock, Ont., 8 Victoria, Toronto, 1654, 4y. 1m. 6d.; 353 lb. milk, 12.96 lb. fat, 16.39 lb. butter.
3. E. J. Hamilton, St. Catharines, 2y. 1m. 6d.; 426 lb. milk, 15.92 lb. fat, 34.53 lb. butter.

4. Lakeview De Kol Duesse, 1479, 3y. 6m. 6d.; 426 lb. milk, 15.92 lb. fat, 34.53 lb. butter.
Thirty-day record, 3y. 6m. 15d.; 3,016 lb. milk, 93.8 lb. fat, 36.67 lb. butter.

5. Corral De Kol, 3784, 3y. 11m. 19d.; 372 lb. milk, 14.23 lb. fat, 17.79 lb. butter.
6. G. S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Junior Three-Year-Old Class
1. Belle Abbecker, 1562, 2y. 11m. 15d.; 33.9 lb. milk, 12.67 lb. fat, 21.09 lb. butter.

2. Cora Esho Korndyke, 2421, 2y. 6m. 25d.; 36.9 lb. milk, 14.79 lb. fat, 18.62 lb. butter.
3. E. J. Lloyd, 1215, 2y. 6m. 25d.; 36.9 lb. milk, 14.79 lb. fat, 18.62 lb. butter.

4. Princeps Segis Walker, 2003, 3y. 10m. 18d.; 36.9 lb. milk, 14.79 lb. fat, 18.62 lb. butter.
5. E. J. Lloyd, 1215, 2y. 6m. 25d.; 36.9 lb. milk, 14.79 lb. fat, 18.62 lb. butter.

6. Lillian Hengerford Burke, 1894, 2y. 11m. 15d.; 33.9 lb. milk, 12.67 lb. fat, 21.09 lb. butter.
7. Pontiac Segis Prescott, 1850, 3y. 11m. 24d.; 467 lb. milk, 13.83 lb. fat, 17.29 lb. butter.

8. Keyes Segis Walker Pieterse, 1809, 3y. 11m. 24d.; 467 lb. milk, 13.83 lb. fat, 17.29 lb. butter.
9. Keyes Segis Walker Pieterse, 1809, 3y. 11m. 24d.; 467 lb. milk, 13.83 lb. fat, 17.29 lb. butter.

10. Trixie De Kol Violet 2nd, 2028, 3y. 11m. 15d.; 35.2 lb. milk, 11.34 lb. fat, 14.17 lb. butter.
11. Pauline Ormsby, 2342, 3y. 10m. 15d.; 35.0 lb. milk, 11.15 lb. fat, 13.94 lb. butter.

12. Marie McDowell, Woodstock, 2y. 11m. 15d.; 35.0 lb. milk, 11.15 lb. fat, 13.94 lb. butter.
13. Mary Durland, 2303, 3y. 11m. 15d.; 35.0 lb. milk, 11.15 lb. fat, 13.94 lb. butter.

14. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.
15. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.

16. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.
17. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.

18. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.
19. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.

20. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.
21. Lakeview Dairy, 1531, 6y. 6m. 6d.; 696 lb. milk, 22.64 lb. fat, 28.30 lbs. 60 per cent butter.

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For Sale: Undoubtedly the greatest sire of the breed. No. 1—A grandson of the great KING SEGIS, fit for service, from "Phoebus Lilly Korndyke," a young cow of great capacity that will be given an official seal. No. 2—A grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, from "Calamity Johanna Calf" evenly marked and a beauty. Priced reasonable. Write at once or better still come and see.

DO YOU NEED HOLSTENS? MAJIE STOCK FARM

Offers a large number of Young Cows and Heifers; also Yearling Bulls, most of them bred by Woodland Schulling Sarawati—1st 27y-old bull at Toronto in 1913. Females offered are in pink of condition—large, smooth and good udders—right every way—most of them are great-grand-daughters of Tidy Abbecker—half of the show type. As we have no public sale this year, we could supply a card if desired. If you need good ones, see our lot before buying elsewhere. Prospective buyers met at Waterford Station on request.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Offers some good young Bull, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herds. Young bulls out of 2000-cow stud at prices that will astonish you. We meet all within the next thirty days. Come and see them or write for breeding.

FIFTH ANNUAL Toronto Fat Stock Show

Union Stock Yards Toronto FRIDAY and SATURDAY Dec. 11th and 12th

1914

22. Madam Pouch Pauline, 2029, Thirty-day record, 3y. 11m. 24d.; 3,022 lb. milk, 112.66 lb. butter.
23. Madam Pouch Pauline, 2029, Thirty-day record, 3y. 11m. 24d.; 3,022 lb. milk, 112.66 lb. butter.
24. Madam Pouch Pauline, 2029, Thirty-day record, 3y. 11m. 24d.; 3,022 lb. milk, 112.66 lb. butter.

# Smile and Hustle

Get your order in first for a **Handy Herd Register**—the breeder's friend. **Pocket Herd Guide**—the herdsman guide. Every breeder needs one. **WRITE** Every breeder get one

**Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co.**  
136 Kennedy St., Wyckwood, Toronto  
P.S.—Your next sale needs a catalogue compiled by us.

**OXFORD DISTRICT**  
The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of showing type, combined with producing ability, stock for sale at all times. Full list of breeders with post office and station addresses on application.  
**W. E. THOMSON, Sec.-Treasurer**  
R.R. No. 7 • WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**20 Heifers**  
From 10 to 18 months old and **2 Bulls**  
1 year old is my special offer. Must be sold in next 90 days. Write or phone.  
**WM. HIGGINSON - INKERMANN, ONT.**

**LYNDEN HERD High-Yielding**  
An offering Bull, fit for service, rear descendant of Pontiac Korndyke; De Kol King, 106 lbs. milk 1 day, 25.00 lb. in 7 days; Evergreen March, 26.00 lb. in 7 days; 110 lbs. milk 1 day, 24.00 lb. in 7 days; Spotted Lady De Kol, 27.75 lb. in 7 days; Lulu Glasser, 25.75 lb. in 7 days; and Bessie Fosh De Kol, 23.00 lb. in 7 days, and 2 year olds. Write for particulars or come and see them. Prices reasonable. A. LEMON Lynden, Ont.

**Pontiac Bull Calves**  
We have for sale young Bull Calves, sired by KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, the only son or King of the Pontiacs in Canada. Calves are from one month to one year, from \$300 up, all from high testing advanced registry dams. For instance, one from Canadian champion Junior Two-Year-Old, with over 35 lb. record. Many others good and better. Several fully ready for service. Price low for the quality.

**A. C. HARDY**  
Avaldale Farm - Brockville, Ont.

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS** Herd bred by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke whose near dams and sisters, 11 in all, average 35.77 lbs butter in 7 days. His sister Countess Lady Korndyke has a record of 35.02 lbs. Butter in 7 days, 162 lbs. in 30 days, world's records wheanamae. We are offering several fine bred to his name, also a few bull calves.  
**J. W. RICHARDSON - R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.**

**AYRSHIRE LAKESIDE AYRSHIRE**  
A select lot of Young Bulls, All ages, sired by the following:  
Barchestla Cheerful Boy (Imp.), 2857 (7711)  
Hobland Bonnie Boy (Imp.), 3215 (8776)  
Sire of Moline Pigeon (Imp.), 3321 (8777)  
Auchenbach Sea Foam (Imp.), 3276 (8822)  
Imported Dams - Record of Performance Dams.  
Proprietor **Geo. H. MONTGOMERY** Dundas Express Bldg. Montreal  
Manager **W. MARSHUR** Philadelphia, Que.

**HOLSTEINS ONLY ONE LEFT**  
Bull, calf, born May, 1913; sire "King Pontiac Artie Canada"; dam a 2 1/2 year-old year-old; we are also offering a few young R. M. cows, due to freshen in April and May.  
**BROWN BROS. - LYN, ONT.**

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**  
An offering a nice Bull, 12 months old, a son of Sir Korndyke, Box O, whose dam has a 21.17 lb. butter record in a week. One of the daughters Pontiac Korndyke. 1 lb. of bull a tested cow. Also a very choice calf, 4 mos. old, by same sire and tested dam. Choice Tamworth Pig ready to wean. Prices right. Write or see at once. Few good breeding cows to spare.  
A. C. HALLMAN, WATERLOO CO. BRESLAU, ONT.

**Lakeview Holsteins**  
Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGER VILL PATNE DE KOL, a son of PISTERTJE HENGERVOLD'S COUNT DE KOL; cow, 33.50 lbs. milk in 7 days. Junior bull, DUTCILLAND OOLAN, THE SIEB MOVA, a son of COLANTHA JOHAN, LAD and MOVA PAULIN, DE KOL. Write for further information.  
**E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, ONT.**

**KING MERCENA CALAMITY No. 1**  
Calved October 14, 1913. Sire, King Merc. 1st off of cow which gave 27 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Dam, Lulu Posh Calamity, whose dam is under test now and is likely to make anywhere from 1000 to 2000 lbs. of milk in the year. Price, \$75.00.  
**W. FRED FAULK, R.R. No. 3, Millbrook, Ont.**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
Herd Sire **Prince Kergervold of the Pon'tacs**  
Son of King of the Pontiacs  
Few Bull Calves from good record dams. Also Females.  
**HAMILTON FARMS ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO**

Butter stocks are piling up in Eastern Canada to an almost serious extent. A few car loads have gone forward to Vancouver where our buyers have never been before. New Zealand winter make. This butter has sold 1.00 3/4 to 1.00 1/2 to 20¢ turkeys, 1.00 to 20¢; also, 1.50 to 1.60.

**MISCELLANEOUS LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES**  
An offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied not at all. Also offered in pig to a show horse.  
Write or call on **G.T.K. and C.P.K. Long Distance Bull Phone H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**TWO REGISTERED PERCHON MARES FOR SALE**  
A two-year-old Dark Dapple, beautiful fill, weight 1500; a 9-year-old Black, a great producer, sired by Castlere, weight 1900. At very reasonable prices. But they are not the cheap kind.  
**F. J. SULLIVAN Box 58, WINDSOR, ONT.**

# MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 29.—A more optimistic trade spirit is beginning to assert itself. Wholesale men already report that prospects for the next year are bright in the West, have induced a great volume of orders. The outlook for the next year is optimistic and predict an early recovery of the activity experienced three-four years ago. It is also being reported that the present depression may be traced in large measure to the fact that the last year of 1913 is a future prosperity to be held in check by another boom year, which is expected.

Interest now centres chiefly in the hay trade. Through the East the crop is relatively short than was expected in the Brockville and Belleville districts and also in Western Ontario the crop will be almost as averages. The supply in the hands of farmers from the previous year will not be sufficient to hold down prices and already quotations are advancing.

**WHEAT**  
It is now becoming apparent that the wheat crop of the Western States has been underestimated, rather than over-estimated. The immense crop now being harvested, this is encouraging holders of the 1913 crop to sell for less, and prices have declined accordingly. In the Western States prices are low, but in Ontario, they are about 90¢. This had the effect of stopping deliveries and quotations for both red and white wheat in this market No. 1 Northern is quoted 94¢; No. 2, 93¢; Ontario, quiet, 90¢ to 92¢.

**COARSE GRAINS**  
This market is quiet and stable. Trade in corn has stopped, although there are occasional enquiries. Quotations are: No. 1, 47¢; No. 2, 46¢; Ontario, 46¢ to 41¢; corn 14½¢; peas, 98¢ to 81.5¢; rye, 66¢ to 46¢; buckwheat, 88¢ to 82¢; barley, maturing, 82¢ to 86¢; oat, Montreal market quotes as follows: Oats, No. 2, 44¢; No. 3, 43¢; No. 4, 42¢; corn, 100 lbs., maturing, 55½¢ to 56¢; feed, 30 to 36½¢; buckwheat, 80 to 86¢; peas, 110 to 115¢.

**MILK FEEDS**  
Quotations are as follows: Bran, 83¢; shorts, 82¢; middlings, 82 to 82½¢; feed, No. 2, 81¢ to 81½; baled straw, 85 to 85.50. On the Montreal market prospects of a short crop this year have caused prices to advance quotations on old hay: No. 1, 31 to 32; No. 2, 30 to 31; clover, 85 to 810.

**EGGS AND POULTRY**  
Wholesalers are selling eggs to the trade at 14¢; extra firsts, 22¢ to 23¢; ordinary firsts, 20¢ to 25¢. The Canadian price in the country is 20¢. Montreal receipts of eggs to date since May 1st are over 30,000 cases more than during the period last year and prices consequently are easy. Round lots are selling at 25¢ and advanced to 26¢ to 26½¢. Cold storage is taking care of the surplus.

**DAIRY PRODUCE**  
Dressed poultry tends to be easier here. Powl, dressed, heavy, 150 to 160 lb; light, 120 to 140 lb; 150 to 160 chickens dressed. 16 to 25¢; ordinary, 18¢ to 20¢; live yearlings, 130 to 140 lb; broilers, 50 to 25¢ turkeys, 1.00 to 20¢; also, 1.50 to 1.60.

Butter stocks are piling up in Eastern Canada to an almost serious extent. A few car loads have gone forward to Vancouver where our buyers have never been before. New Zealand winter make. This butter has sold 1.00 3/4 to 1.00 1/2 to 20¢ turkeys, 1.00 to 20¢; also, 1.50 to 1.60.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Receipts of live stock have been moderate and the trade has tended to dry up. Cattle and calves have been scarce. Local consumption has decreased with a decrease in milk. There is still demand from outside points. Cattle have begun to leave the city for their summer ranges. Choice steers, 10 to 12¢; to 88.50; handy choice steers, 85 to 83¢; good butchers steers, 87.50 to 81.50; cows, 77 to 75; calves, 12 to 15; future 82.50; choice cows, 86.75 to 87.50; cow, 84.50 to 86.75; butchers' bulls, 81 to 87.50; feeders, 87.15 to 87.25; steers, 84.50 to 87.30; canners and cubs, 81 to 84.00.

Milk cows are in only moderate demand at 58¢ to 60¢ for good cow and 56¢ to 60¢ for 800; springers, 80 to 81; calves run from 85 to 81½ according to size and quality.  
Spring lambs are in brisk demand at \$7 to \$12; wether lambs, \$7 to 8; lambs, \$6 to \$8; other grades, 81, 81, 85.75.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**  
St. Hyacinthe, Que., June 29.—300 page butter sold at 33½¢; 500 lb. of choice No. 1, 33.50; No. 2, 33.00; No. 3, 32.50. Perth, Ont., June 29.—700 white cheddar and 700 colored all sold at 12½¢. London, Ont., June 29.—872 pounds butter. All sold except one factory at 12½¢.  
London, Ont., June 29.—1,221 lbs. cheese offered, 1.35 sold at 12½¢; 100 lbs. at 83.40 and 87.40; 100 lbs. at 16.40 boxes at 14¢.  
Listowel, June 29.—9,653 boxes boxed butter, 20¢; 100 lbs. at 12.50; 100 lbs. at 12.50; 100 lbs. at 12.50; 100 lbs. at 12.50.

Mr. A. Lamborn, 29-745 cheese sold at 12½¢.  
Stirling, June 29.—735 boxes sold at 12½¢.  
Madoc, June 29.—538 boxes of white cheese sold at 12½¢.  
Woodstock, Ont.—Offerings were 1,435 boxes of colored cheese. The market was quiet.  
Yankin, Hill, June 29.—1,100 white at 12½¢; 1,200 white at 12½¢; 1,200 white at 12½¢; 1,200 white at 12½¢. Total sales 6,000 boxes.  
Kingston, June 29.—110 white, 68¢ sold; 120 white, 12½¢.

**GOOD RETURNS FROM DAIRY.**  
Mr. A. Lamborn, son of King of the West with pure bred Holsteins was awarded in the Breeders' Number of Purebred Holsteins in 1902, a blue and black and white exclusively. He has had a grade around the farm for over 20 years. When visited recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy we found in his herd 12 milky looking pure bred cows and two-year-old heifer and several calves and heifer calves.

Mr. Lamborn considers that he had a particularly good result from the ad. as to what it will do to the grade. He is selling his bull calves from the grade. "One of the older bull calves," as Mr. Lamborn says, "was born in 1892, for sale when that calf and he wrote to me and bought one also. His neighbor who has since bought one, has now bought a third. All of this started from my stock."

Mr. Lamborn is particularly proud of his new herd sire, whose dam as a heifer weighed 2,500 lbs. in 1892, was a four-year-old over 25 lbs. Dr. A. Lamborn has a cow which weighs over 30 lbs. This cow is daughter Pontiac Korndyke. The sire of this cow is King of the West. He is a great-grandson of King of the West. Lamborn, like most other owners who have had success in raising pure bred cattle, is anxious for more information to see his herd continually improving.

**ALONG THE RIGHT LINE.**  
A particularly good feature of the Annual Fat Stock Show to be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., December 11 and 12, is the offering of prizes for hogs fed by farm boys. The prizes offered are: 1st, \$100; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10. The following conditions apply:  
The competition is limited to boys under 25 years of age. Prizes to be awarded for a pig of 150 to 225 lbs. In weight, and must have been raised on a farm.  
The exhibitor. It is noteworthy that the Provincial Department of Agriculture has done a very good thing in giving our boys a chance to show their progress in raising hogs in the future.

are also desired to show in their pens in their form at the O.A. such line of showing our boys a chance to show their progress in raising hogs in the future.

**OFFICIALS:**  
President  
Vice-President  
Secretary  
Treasurer  
Committee

12. Molly Temple, 280 2/3 lbs. milk in 30 days. During the last 25 cows and had accepted for export. The leader Labrador Dairy had several days and several days in this class. In the 100 lbs. class, Molly Temple, 280 2/3 lbs. milk in 30 days.

In the new 100 lbs. class, Molly Temple, 280 2/3 lbs. milk in 30 days. In the 100 lbs. class, Molly Temple, 280 2/3 lbs. milk in 30 days. Among the seniors, Molly Temple, 280 2/3 lbs. milk in 30 days. In the 100 lbs. class, Molly Temple, 280 2/3 lbs. milk in 30 days.

**SEMI-OFFICIALS:**  
M.A. Birdie, 2nd  
M.A. Birdie, 3rd  
M.A. Birdie, 4th  
M.A. Birdie, 5th  
M.A. Birdie, 6th  
M.A. Birdie, 7th  
M.A. Birdie, 8th  
M.A. Birdie, 9th  
M.A. Birdie, 10th  
M.A. Birdie, 11th  
M.A. Birdie, 12th

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age and some commendable works... in their feeding competition a winner at the O.A.C. at Guelph.

At the Fat Stock Show in December... the prize money was not small.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS

(Continued from page 17.) 11. Molly Teale Morena, 2361, 3y. 1m. 2d. 37. lbs. milk, 9.26 lbs. fat, 11.43 lbs. butter...

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 31, 1914

Mature Class 1. Eddie's Daughter, 8257, 6y. 4d. 10.25 lbs. milk, 1.01 lbs. fat, 1.00 lbs. butter...

Four-Year-Old Class

1. Greogena 2nd, 1476, 5y. 32nd; 19.36 lbs. milk, 2.07 lbs. fat, 670 lbs. butter...

Three-Year-Old Class

1. Baby, 1523, 3y. 22nd; 16.65 lbs. milk, 60 lbs. fat, 170 lbs. butter...

3. Emma Pauline De Kol, 1603, 3y. 6d.; 14.91 lbs. milk, 473 lbs. fat, 921.25 lbs. butter...

4. Lady Kordyke Ponty, 5693, 3y. 5d.; 13.39 lbs. milk, 471 lbs. fat, 514.75 lbs. butter...

7. Duchess of Colbourn Road, 1340, 3y. 1d. 10.25 lbs. milk, 972 lbs. fat, 465 lbs. butter...

8. Corneil Linda Bell, 12365, 3y. 3d. 10.25 lbs. milk, 542 lbs. fat, 427.5 lbs. butter...

9. Dolly Queen Netherland Lizzie, 2561, 3y. 3d.; 10.94 lbs. milk, 223 lbs. fat, 403.75 lbs. butter...

1. Duchess, 1674, Old Class 2nd, 1554, 64.25 lbs. milk, 10.74 lbs. fat, 1.00 lbs. butter...

2. Lady Pictie Canary's Jewel, 1734, 2y. 11.75 lbs. milk, 64 lbs. fat, 830 lbs. butter...

3. Lillian, 1954, 2y. 11.75 lbs. milk, 64 lbs. fat, 830 lbs. butter...

4. Lillian Pauline Calamity Jane 3rd, 3y. 6d. 8.25 lbs. milk, 13.54 lbs. fat, 670 lbs. butter...

5. Queen Mary De Kol, 1611, 3y. 6d. 10.25 lbs. milk, 44 lbs. fat, 555 lbs. butter...

6. J. M. Stevens, 1846, 3y. 10.25 lbs. milk, 45 lbs. fat, 529 lbs. butter...

7. Lillian, 1954, 2y. 11.75 lbs. milk, 64 lbs. fat, 830 lbs. butter...

8. Lillian Pauline Calamity Jane 3rd, 3y. 6d. 8.25 lbs. milk, 13.54 lbs. fat, 670 lbs. butter...

A GREAT JERSEY RECORD

In the Red Deer Advocate, under date of May 15, it is interesting to notice a well-known Jersey cow...

For the four years under test she has given a total of 32,421.45 lbs. of milk, 4,695.22 lbs. of fat and 3,469.62 lbs. of butter...

To date two Jersey sires have been registered who have had four daughters, each a first year record holder in the Record of Performance Book...

AYRSHIRES IN TEST

Ayrshire cows and heifers that have qualified in this test during May, 1914: 1. Jessie of Burnbrae, 2,315; 14.416 lbs. milk, 607 lbs. fat, 5.53 per cent fat, 354 lbs. butter...

White Rose, 56614; 12.56 lbs. milk, 492 lbs. fat, 3.89 per cent fat, 3654. Hon. Wm. Owsen, Montpelier, Que., 3y. 1d. 10.25 lbs. milk, 542 lbs. fat, 427.5 lbs. butter...

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No matter how bad the complaint, how long the case, how many doctors have tried and failed, we...

Spavin and Ringbone Paste It is under our guarantee - our money refunded if it does not cure...

Whym sell you surplus stock now? Write our Dairy Ad. Tell our 18,000 readers what you have for sale...

SITUATION WANTED - Qualified Cream and Butter Maker with 20 years experience. Six months making ice cream...

FOR SALE Large type Poland Chinas, all ages. Pigs a Specialty. GOWAN MALOTT - LEAMINGTON, ONT.

AYRSHIRES Burnsie Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred for sale...

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the choicest breeding stock for both sexes...

ADVERTISE Unms which others find so profitable. It costs you only \$1.40 an inch.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES The leading R.O.P. herd. Highest testers average test for both sexes...

HOLSTEINS Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada Applications for rates, transfer and membership...

Fairview Rorby Boy King Pontiac Artis Canada RING OF THE PONTIACS, and 3/5% of the same bred as PONTIAC LASS...

K. M. DALGLEISH KENMORE, ONT. Write for Description and Prices



## Protect your trees and garden

A Fairbanks-Morse Spraying Outfit offers you the most effective and economical means of destroying insects and of curing and preventing plant and tree diseases.

The spraying machine illustrated here can be used for practically every spray use on any farm, and will quickly pay for itself in improved crops.

You can buy a Fairbanks-Morse or Gould Spraying Pump, from a brass hand pump costing a few dollars up to an engine-operated, truck-mounted outfit of the highest efficiency.

Send for free catalogue of spraying outfits and appliances. It contains much valuable information, tells you what to spray, what chemical compounds to use, how to prepare them, when to do the spraying, etc. We are the largest Canadian dealers in farm engines, scales, and mechanical goods of every kind.

Address Dept 42

### The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

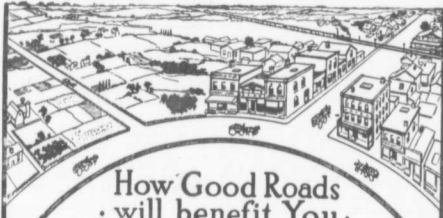
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Calgary  
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Vancouver  
Victoria

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



## How Good Roads will benefit You.

**THEY BENEFIT THE FARMER**, because they increase the value of his farm; enable him to raise more profitable crops; his cost of hauling will be low; he can reach markets when prices are best; his children can get to school every day in the year, and he will have more social life and better conditions generally.

**THEY BENEFIT THE CONSUMER**, because they reduce the cost of living in proportion to what the farmer saves, and by bringing new industries to the community, enable a larger proportionate amount to be paid out in wages, and with increased population, more amusements and better stores.

Public roads are commercial feeders of the city, and every improvement of these roads means a greater prosperity through increased agricultural production and greater stimulus to all industries.

### Economical Good Roads

Concrete roads are best from the start and cheapest in the end. They are free from ruts, mud and dust. They give good footing to horses and easier traction to every class of vehicle, but most important is the fact that they require practically no expenditure for upkeep.

Complete information of concrete road construction is yours for the asking, without cost or obligation.

Write to-day for concrete roads literature, to

Concrete Roads Department

**Canada Cement Company Limited**

833 Herald Building, Montreal



## PURE BRED SIRE

### THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

**WILL PURCHASE** during 1914, a number of Canadian Bred Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

Stallions, three to five years.

Bulls, not under one year.

Boars, not under six months.

Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having Canadian Bred male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The purchases of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and boars will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animals offered and price asked.—60971.

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