

# FARM AND DAIRY

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RURAL HOME

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COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 5, 1915



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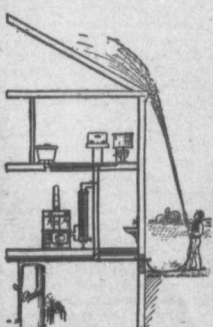


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## Summer Work at the O. A. C.

The Good Work of Stimulating the Interest of Rural Leaders is Still Going on.

**D**URING the past couple of weeks, the Ontario Agricultural College has been the scene of almost as great activity as during the busiest weeks of the winter, when all its departments are going full blast. To one unfamiliar with the work of the college, and for the first time coming into contact with its varied life, the most impressive thing would probably be the revelation of the atmosphere of the place. To one who goes there for a short time, it is not so much what is actually learned in the couple of weeks as the idea everywhere in the forefront that the things to be learned and the industries the institution represents are the things that are most worth while.

To those who are alive to the facts and who have a vision of what the future of our country should be, the re-vivifying and re-directing of the rural life is, if not the most important, at least one of the great questions of the day. That this is so has not been lost sight of by those who are directing the life and activities of Ontario's great agricultural school, and the work of the past weeks there has been an effort to meet in new ways the new conditions that are rapidly developing all about us.

Teachers' Course in Agriculture. For some years, summer courses have been conducted at the college for rural school teachers. Liberal arrangements are made by the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, for the carrying on of this work. As a result a number of the best and most progressive of the teachers of the province are to be found there every summer during July and the first week of August taking the teachers' short course in agriculture. The course consists of two summer sessions, and qualifies for the teaching of agriculture in the schools of the province. The teachers who take this course and afterwards take the subject receive a special grant, and the schools in which the work is carried on, in accordance with the regulations, are also given a grant. During the session just closing there were in attendance nearly a hundred teachers, a good proportion of whom were completing the two years' course.

Two years ago the public school inspectors of the province met for a four-days' conference at the college. So encouraging were the results of this meeting that it was deemed wise this year to undertake something more pretentious, and a two-weeks' short course was planned. At that course were present nearly all the inspectors of the province who have to deal with rural schools and a number of the urban inspectors. The course taken included five one-hour lectures on each of dairying, animal husbandry, field husbandry, soils, fruit, flowers and vegetables, poultry, weed insects, and rural economics. While it is true that little can be learned about any of these subjects in five hours, yet enough was done to show the possibilities each and to give the inspectors the direction the work of those who may desire to make further study of any of them. But especially was the course of importance as showing to those who are charged with directing the education of the province the possibilities along these lines and the need of bringing to the coming generation of workers in the rural communities, far more generally than is at present possible, some knowledge of the things that are vital to agricultural success.

Then there was in progress at the same time the first session of the school for rural leadership. The announcement of this school begins by saying, "Realizing the need, in

the great rural awakening, for duly trained leadership, the Ontario Agricultural College has decided to institute a summer school for rural leadership." The purpose is to provide a course of instruction and training for all those engaged in the re-direction of rural life along economic, social, educative, religious and recreative lines, and to bring together the various organizations interested in rural life so that there may be built up a constructive, comprehensive, co-ordinated scheme for rural progress.

At this school there were discussed by competent instructors such subjects as "The Rural Survey," "Good Roads," "The Home," "The Changing Social Conditions in Rural Districts," "The Care of Neglected and Dependent Children," "The Ideal Rural Church," "Community Health and Sanitation," besides others more directly related to the work of the farmer. In addition to members of the college staff, addresses were given by Rev. W. A. Kiddell, Toronto; Rev. P. J. Davon, Toronto; Rev. C. W. Holdsworth, Havelock; Miss Ethel Chapman, Toronto; Miss E. J. Gueh, Belleville; Archbishop McNeil, Toronto; Messrs. A. C. Mackenzie, the Globe, and others. One member probably voiced the feeling of many when he said in conversation that on leaving college and taking charge of a small country church his ambition was to so conduct his work as to become eligible for a city charge with larger possibilities and a wider field for usefulness. The fact that in the two weeks at Guelph, he had come to believe that the wide field and the large opportunities are not in the city but in the country. Amex expressed his impressions by saying that a resurrection had taken place.—R.L.

### Dominion Fruit Crop Report

(From Commission's Branch)

**T**HE most distinct feature in the apple situation in Canada who has taken place in the Annapolis valley since our last report was published. It will be remembered that in our report for the month of the two weeks at Guelph, he had come to believe that the wide field and the large opportunities are not in the city but in the country. Amex expressed his impressions by saying that a resurrection had taken place.—R.L.

The Ontario crop is uniformly light, particularly in western Ontario and on the later varieties. East of Toronto the condition is fairly satisfactory, and it is particularly noticeable that the crop in this district, while not a heavy one, is reported to be generally clean and of good quality.

In British Columbia the yield will be somewhat less than last year, with a considerable quantity of No. 3 fruit on account of apple scab and aphid in the Okanagan valley.

### United States Prospects

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates at Washington estimates the total production of apples in the United States for 1915 at 194,000,000 bushels, as compared with 263,000,000 bushels in 1914. Peaches are estimated at a total production of 29,000,000 bushels as against 26,000,000 bushels in 1914.

The tomato crop in Ontario will be smaller than last year and late in maturing. British Columbia has a 60 per cent crop. Ontario has a large harvest with a good crop in Ontario with soured a 60 per cent crop in British Columbia. Grapes are 60 to 77 per cent of normal, plums fair and good and peaches 85 to 90 per cent.



We Welcome Trade increases

Vol. XXXIV

## Rural

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1915

No. 31

## Rural Organization—Its Necessity and its Progress\*

It Betgets Industrial Efficiency, Economic Advantage, and Mental and Moral Uplift. An Address by W. C. Good

HAVE but touched upon some of the more important characteristics of rural life, which render it of permanent and vital importance to your civilization. Much more might be said in amplification. It is sufficient here and now to say that, as the country is the seed bed of all, the maintenance of a high standard of life on the farm is a condition upon which depends the quality, and indeed the very existence, of the whole social fabric.

If, therefore, the improvement of rural life be one of the most vital problems for any society, and if organization is the means whereby the best in human life finds completest expression and amplest scope for development, it is patent to all that the question of rural organization is one of the most important with which any people can concern themselves. Without organization rural life becomes empty, narrow and inarticulate. Without organization rural social life disappears, and with it the natural outlet for the buoyancy and enthusiasm of youth. Without organization agriculture becomes a prey to predatory interests and in its exploitation the foundations of society are undermined. Without organization rural life degenerates, and with its degeneration comes a collapse of the whole social structure. Such is the penalty imposed for the violation of universal law.

### Why Organization is Necessary

Rural organization is necessary for two purposes which are distinct but yet closely interdependent. First for industrial efficiency and economic advantage, and secondly for mental and moral uplift. Association for economic advantage involves the subordination of the interest of the individual to that of the association, and this implies a certain development of intelligence and moral character,—implies ultimately the perception of the truth that the highest welfare of the individual is identical with and is only obtainable by, the maximum good to all. Among those lacking in associative intelligence predatory methods prevail, and the economic advantages of associated effort are lost. Whether, therefore, rural organizations have as their immediate aim the betterment of economic conditions, or the uplifting of rural life on its social, educational or moral sides, they are working practically towards the same end. Economic advantage and mental and moral development cannot be divorced in practice. They run parallel courses, and rise or fall together.

Rural organization has always been necessary, but it is more necessary in modern than in earlier times. Modern civilization has witnessed a vast development of organization in all spheres of life.

\*The latter half of an address delivered by W. C. Good, Brant Co. Ont., at the School for Rural Leaders, now in session at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

For this reason, any failure of agriculture to keep pace with the general movement involves its relative retrogression, and its consequent subordination to other more highly organized interests. This retrogression, as has been pointed out already, is a general calamity, undermining the very foundations of society. Social security demands imperatively that a timely remedy be found, if disaster is to be averted.

### The Development of the Movement

Whether the growth of rural organization has kept pace with the demand for it is doubtful. That much progress has been made is, however, evident. Within the last two or three genera-

### The Footpath of Peace

TO BE glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ, and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors, these are little guide-posts on the footpath to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

tions European agriculture has organized to a remarkable extent. This is particularly true of Denmark, where rural organization has brought industrial efficiency, economic advantages and moral and social uplift to the whole country. Of late years the development of cooperative industrial organizations in Ireland has been a notable feature of Irish agriculture. The good results that have followed are striking testimony to the benefits of organization. Rural organization in Europe has had as its chief immediate object the improvement of economic conditions. The educational and social advantages have been incidental, but of the greatest possible importance. Organization has taken place for production, distribution and sale of farm produce, for the purchase of supplies, and for the financing of agricultural operations.

In North America rural organization has not developed as rapidly or as fully as in Europe. The need for it has probably not been so urgently felt. Recently, however, a very marked growth has been noticeable. In the United States the Grange has been the most important, wide-

spreed, permanent and useful of rural organizations. Existing primarily for education and social advantage, much useful cooperative commerce has been carried on under its auspices. This organization has existed now for nearly 50 years, and has been a tremendous factor in the agricultural life of the American Union. All kinds of subsidiary associations have been established under its auspices, which bid fair to make profound changes in American agriculture. The Grange migrated to Canada about 40 years ago and spread very rapidly in Ontario. It never attained, however, the important place of its parent organization in the United States.

### The Canadian Situation

In the Canadian West a tremendous growth of rural organization has taken place during the last 15 years. Arising in the first place in self-defense against certain predatory interests, the grain growers' movement has become one of national importance. The whole social and intellectual life of the three prairie provinces has been profoundly influenced by it. Moreover, vast cooperative commercial organizations have sprung into existence under its protection and stimulus, and these promise to transform the economic conditions of Western Canada within a relatively short time.

In Ontario and the East, various local cooperative associations have always existed, and in recent years there has been a marked growth of such. Mutual insurance companies have been a permanent and unquestioned success. Fruit growers' associations have transformed the fruit growing industry within a comparatively few years. Some other organizations of a commercial character have been less successful, not because they were not needed, but because those interested in their establishment were either ignorant of the essential requirements of cooperative effort or because they made a deliberate attempt to exploit their fellows. Every new country suffers from a barbarous exultation of individualism, whose noxious effects are for a time disguised by the extraordinary richness of nature; and Canada has been no exception to this rule. Predatory methods and interests have run riot, and have infected the whole nation with their views, the evil effects of which are now, after a period of incubation, becoming apparent. The present outlook is, however, more hopeful; and it is likely that organization for industrial and commercial purposes will in future be based upon those sound ethical principles whose application has been so satisfactory in the older countries.

### Ontario Farmers Now Concentrating

Until recently there has been no organization among the farmers of Ontario which has been generally representative of Ontario agriculture. A multiplicity of special organizations, concerned

with special phases of agriculture, and all more or less dependent upon state officials, have existed and have done good work in their several restricted spheres. But there has been no body comparable to the Grange in the United States or the grain growers' associations of the Canadian West until quite recently. Now, however, the United Farmers of Ontario, modeled upon the farmers organizations of Western Canada, promises to absorb or federate the many special and local associations whose multiplicity has been so characteristic of Ontario in the generation gone by. Already not a little stimulus and inspiration has been given to local cooperative effort through the existence of this provincial organization and its commercial ally; and every man who wishes to contribute to the permanent uplift of this province, cannot do better than to assist and help guide aright the organization of Ontario farmers.

#### Interests Opposed to Organization

It is to be expected that Canadian predatory interests, as well as our various governments which have been largely throttled and dominated by these interests for the last few decades, will look askance at any extension of rural organization, instinctively fearing a curtailment of the opportunities for predatory exploitation. The time has come, however, for all really patriotic Canadians to stand firmly for the right, and put a stop to the various forms of legalized plunder which have reduced a country overflowing with the bounties of nature to a condition of poverty, bankruptcy and moral decay. Canadian lives are being now sacrificed freely on the battle fields of Europe in order to maintain liberty and democracy and to overthrow the monster of Prussianism. It is just as necessary that sacrifices be made to save Canada, from this same spirit of Prussianism, the spirit which sacrifices the interests of the many to those of the few, the spirit which has permeated Canadian commerce and industry for many years past, and which has literally turned fertile fields and forest areas into barren wastes. This is one of the chief immediate tasks of the organized farmers of Canada, for it is they alone who have power to obey the

that the 'children of the Fields' will not want to live with the 'children of the House'; but will be content with where they are, growing comely and sweet-blooded in the sunshine and pure air, growing wise at their own labors, and strong in their union. They will have rustic sports and festivals of their own, and because there will be more of them in the 'Fields' and less in the 'House,' and because they will be better educated and better equipped, they will produce more, and the 'Children of the House' will be better fed, and the



A Substantial Homestead in One of the Prosperous Farming Districts of Halton Co., Ont.

There are few sections in Canada blessed with a more fertile soil than the district around Milton, the county town of Halton Co., Ont. The home of Geo. Gaudin, here illustrated, is only one of many fine homesteads in that neighborhood.

balance will be struck. This is the work that, consciously or unconsciously, organized farmers over the world are putting their hands to."

#### The Menace of the Weeds

By Jacob Biggle in *The Farm Journal*

ON a day in early June as I was pulling stray weeds by the roadside, for which one of my neighbors had produced the seed, a passer-by stopped to chat. After a brief discussion of the war, he adverted to my weed pulling, and pointing to a near-by hillside which was white with daisies, he said: "There are more weeds growing in that field than there was in the entire township when I was a boy."

My neighbor's observation is literally true. I can recall that immediately after each rain in the spring and summer, I was sent out early in the morning to pull every dock, mullen, daisy, carrot and other weed on the premises. The task was usually accomplished in a few hours, thanks to my father's detestation of all weeds. We were not more careful than most of our neighbors, for there were few renters in those days, and farmers had a just pride in the appearance of their well-tilled, well-kept farms. It is not so now. Half the farms in our neighborhood are overrun with harmful vegetation, and that in spite of the fact that a drastic law forbidding noxious weeds to go to seed is

still upon the statute books of our state. Careless Neighbors It is now almost impossible, even for the most careful farmer, to keep weeds off his place, because of the carelessness of his neighbors; and it is only by the exercise of eternal vigilance that Elmwood is not infested. The men have standing orders to pull every deleterious weed they come upon. Sometimes I feel like invoking the law upon some of my more careless neighbors; but, when I am so disposed, I recall the experience of a neighbor who prosecuted an adjoining farmer, with little more lasting effect than the incurrance of the defendant's undying hostility.

#### Careless Neighbors

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(Continued on page 6)

#### An Old Stable Made Modern

REMODELING and repairing is a hobby with Mr. Harvey Chalk, of Sunnyside Stock Farm, Elgin Co., Ont. When he first took possession of this farm some five years ago, he found the dairy barn ordinary in everything but depth length. From the outside it still looks rather ordinary. But the inside was soon transformed. The comfort of Mr. Chalk's cows was his first consideration. Swinging

stanchions replaced the old-fashioned rigid ones. The plan of continuous manger was favored. Stanchions have sometimes been blamed for giving cows big knees," said Mr. Chalk. "The real cause is lack of divisions in the feeding troughs. The cow that is always attempting to sample her neighbor's lunch generally develops big knees. For this reason mangers are separated from one another, and from the feed passage, by a wooden partition. The bit of steel tubing between the cows prevents them from swinging around and perhaps injuring the teat of a valuable animal."

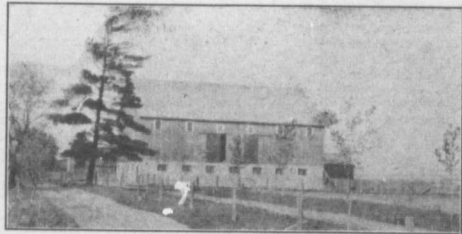
When Mr. Chalk bought the farm, the cow could get a drink only by going outside. He believes in exercise for milk cows, but said turning high class dairy cattle out in all weathers to obtain a few swallows of cold water. Neither does he think that it is a good plan to keep the water in front of the cows all the time. So he evolved a system of his own. A cement trough runs underneath the mangers. It is filled from a tank in the barn. The manger of each cow consists of a shallow box. Twice a day the boxes are given a short pull toward the feed passage and the cows allowed to drink.

#### Work Done By Gas Power

The water is pumped into the tank in the barn by a 6-H.P. gas engine. A long shaft of pulleys also connects with a grain chopper, mill pulper and straw cutter. Twice a day the engine pumps water and at the same time pumps the roots and grinds the grain for next meal.

The grain fed is principally home grown. A mixture of oats and barley in the proportion of three to two with a few peas and a little oil cake is used. The amount varies with individual cases, and seven pounds is considered the maximum amount that can be profitably utilized. Mr. Chalk is a dairyman as well as a breeder as his cows must show a profitable milk flow. Hay preferably clover, is fed before breakfast. After breakfast ensilage and roots with the grain on top are served out. This keeps the cows satisfied until four o'clock, when they receive a different feed of hay. Their last meal of ensilage and roots and grain is given after milking.

Mr. Chalk sends his milk to the condenser. It is therefore too valuable a commodity to be fed lavishly to calves. For the first month he farms their feed. Then a gruel made of barley, wheat and wheat, half soft and half, and a little cake, is gradually substituted. They seem to thrive on it and develop into big strong cows. The gruel is made over a gas stove in the separator room. Gas, it might be mentioned, lights both the barns and house, as well as furnishing heat and power.



A Typical Barn in Trafalgar Township of Halton Co., Ont.

This township is blessed with a rich soil and the people are correspondingly prosperous. This new basement barn, which is the popular type in the district, was built recently on the farm of Fred Inman, near Milton, Ont. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

call. May they accept the task with determination and yet with kindness, firm to oppose wrong and yet free to forgive the wrong-doer!

As to the ultimate purpose of rural organization, I cannot do better than to express it in the eloquent words of Geo. W. Russell, one of the leaders in the rural organization of Ireland:

"Humanity is like water, and is always pushing to its own highest level, and since all cannot live in the city, those who must live in the country are organizing themselves, from farthest east in Japan to farthest west in California, and they are going to claim for the 'children of the fields' access to knowledge, beauty, pleasure and power. They are going to build up a civilization so pleasant, so kindly, so healthy, so prosperous,

#### A Review of

WHILE the silage paratively or reconstructing grain and ancient Egyptians, Egyptians used highly covered. It is somewhat situations, and sealed were discovered. green forage in addition to their stock. store of food for lifting them with of Africa, and the nature of silo to preserve silage. It has been and peons of Mexico their fodder crops farmers.

Where the first not definitely known claims the honor was said to have been 1876 by Francis M. git and covering a merely square tim several years for realize the many ad said properly filled puted fact that ruck for any purp without one.

Silage, or ensilage, is a succulent crop whose purpose are gum, alfalfa, grass, barnyard mulch, st of these crops. Ognized as the owing not only to der fair conditions acre, but also to



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# Can the Farmer Afford to Build a Silo?

A Review of the Opinions and Arguments of Live Stock Experts, the Agricultural Press, and Farmers who Speak with the Tongue of Experience.—By Chas. M. Toohey, Cayuga, Ont.

WHILE the silo in its present form is of comparatively recent adoption, still air-tight structures or receptacles for storing and preserving grain and other crops were used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. The Egyptians used large stone jars which were tightly covered. In the ruins of Ancient Rome, jars somewhat similar to those used by the Egyptians, and sealed with a bituminous substance, were discovered. The Roman farmers stored green forage in air-tight pits and fed the silage to their stock. Julius Caesar provided for a store of food for his horses by making pits, lining them with clay and after filling with green forage, sealing them up with clay. The tribes of Africa and the natives of Mexico used some form of silo to preserve fodder for dry or scarce seasons. It has been said that these African natives and peons of Mexico used more care in preserving their fodder crops than many of our Canadian farmers.

Where the first silo in America was built, is not definitely known, but the State of Michigan claims the honor with a silo built in 1875. Silage is said to have been made in Maryland about 1876 by Francis Morris by putting corn into a pit and covering with earth. The first silos were merely square timber or stone bins, but it took several years for farmers and stock raisers to realize the many advantages of a well constructed and properly filled silo. To-day it is an undisputed fact that no man who raises or keeps stock for any purpose whatever can afford to be without one.

## Silage

Silage, or ensilage, is green fodder preserved in a succulent condition. The crops used for this purpose are generally corn, red clover, sorghum, alfalfa, grass, cowpea vines, soy beans, barnyard millet, sugar beet tops or combinations of these crops. Of these, corn is universally recognized as the greatest of the silage crops, owing not only to its remarkably large yield under fair conditions ranging from 10 to 18 tons per acre, but also to the fact that it contains more

essential elements which go to make up a satisfactory ration. Silage has been found and proven to be the basis of an economical and beneficial ration for all kinds of farm stock.

There was a time when the value of ensilage was appreciated only by the dairyman. This was probably due to the fact that the dairyman has always placed a higher value on feed stuffs than the average farmer. Then, too, he investigated for himself and was one of the first to be convinced of the great value of silage when used in conjunction with clover hay, alfalfa, grain, roots and rough feed. Once the dairyman realized the possibilities of silage, feeders of other stock were not slow to profit by the experience and knowledge already gained so that to-day we find silage fed not only to dairy cattle, but to fattening cattle, young cattle or stockers, calves, horses, brood mares, sheep, hogs and poultry. In fact all farm animals eat silage greedily and thrive on it amazingly.

## Advantages of the Silo and Silage

The advantages of a silo, and the benefits derived from the judicious use of silage, might be considered generally and then in relation to the different kinds of stock to which the silage is fed. Since corn is the king of silage crops, whatever tends to preserve and save this crop must be considered of the greatest value. W. E. J. Edwards, B.S.A., when District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in dealing with the importance of the silo, amongst other things, said:

"The loss of corn fodder in South-Western Ontario is enormous. Field after field of corn stalks can be seen in the winter, waiting by being left out in the rain and frost. A dairyman from Eastern Ontario who has been in this district but a short time, remarked to the writer a short time ago that he saw more feed wasted in the fields last fall than he ever saw wasted in his long experience before. This is a lamentable fact and should be remedied.

"Upon analyzing the corn crop, it is found that about

40 per cent of the food value of the crop is entirely wasted and in the majority of other cases a large part of it is wasted on account of improper means of storing. The silo eliminates this waste almost entirely. If only the ears are saved, we secure about 60 per cent or little better than half the value of the crop.

"Thirty cattle may be kept to advantage where 15 are being kept without a silo, the extra manure also being of great value to enrich the land."

## A Glengarry County Instance

Again, an article in The Country Gentleman, describes how Mr. A. Douglas Cameron, a Glengarry county boy, attended an agricultural college, got the silage idea and carried it home to father. Father was a farmer of the old school and practiced the old system of growing grain and keeping a few cows and enough horses to do the work. The revenue of the farm was derived from the sale of grain, and milk during the summer while pastures were good. After a little

persuasion, the management of the farm was given over to the son. He planted corn on a well-tilled field and built a silo. After describing the building and filling of the silo, he concludes by saying:

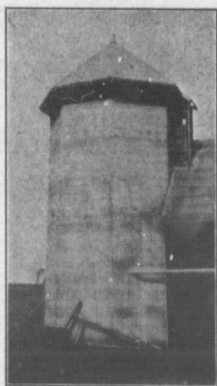
"Now to show how much this silo saved for me, in previous years it took all we grew on the farm—straw and hay—to feed the stock, and only in exceptional years did we have a ton or so of hay left over. But the year I bought the silo I had 10 tons of good roughage left over which I could have sold for \$15 a ton, making \$150,—almost enough to pay for my silo the first year."

## Other Silage Crops

Alfalfa and other green crops can be handled and made into silage during wet weather in the fall when it would otherwise be almost impossible to save them. In a special bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, the following report is given: "Sugar beet tops and shock corn were successfully cut up together into silage at the University Farm last fall. The silage had a slightly stronger odor than the ordinary corn silage, but was not offensive. Cows relished it and did as well on it as they did on regular corn silage. Chemical analysis showed that this silage had practically the same feeding value as clear corn silage. Professor Henry states that the leaves of the sugar beets have about half the feeding value of the roots." By means of the silo, these leaves, which are to a great extent wasted, might be converted into a palatable and nourishing winter food.

In dealing with the silo it is interesting to note what some of the leading farm papers of the United States and Canada have to say on the question from the standpoints of silage for beef, silage for dairy cows, silage for sheep, horses, and other live stock.

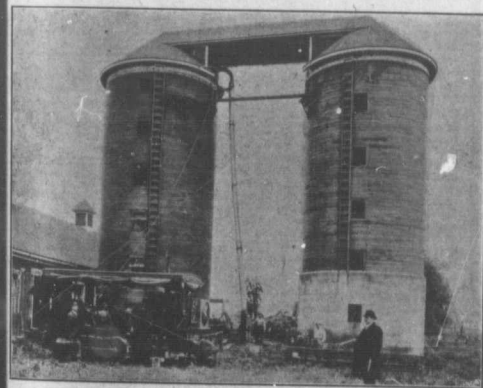
G. C. Humphrey, on the value of a silo on a dairy farm, in a University of Wisconsin bulletin, (Concluded on page 7)



Summer Feed for Jerseys.

This cement silo is a large one, 17 by 42 feet. It was built extra strong, the intention at first being that it should support a water tank on top. Mr. P. L. Giesse, its owner, feeds a large herd of pure bred Jerseys on his farm in Ontario Co., Ont., and silage is the mainstay, being fed the year round.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



Just Well Started On a Big Silo Filling Contract.

The silo is almost certain to follow the dairy cow; this illustration was secured on a farm in the State of Washington where dairying has been making good progress. Pickering Bros., the proprietors of this farm, use corn, clover and vetch as silage crops.

—Photo courtesy Silver Mfg. Co.

**The Menace of the Weeds**  
(Continued from page 4)

Sometimes when I drive about the neighborhood, I am fairly made sick as I view the ruins of many once fine farms. Many of these old homes are in the occupancy of tenants who have not time to do more than wrest a living from the property. Sometimes a city man of sporting proclivities purchases a chain of farms in a neighborhood, in order that he may enjoy fox hunting in peace. As a rule, a purchaser of this sort will remodel one of the homesteads and make the house a summer lodge, while the remainder of the farms are let to tenants, who are left to their own devices, with the usual lamentable results. Some of these farms which fifty years ago grew an abundance of produce for the city markets, nowadays yield scarcely sufficient to support a killdeer. Other farms nearer the city have been bought for speculative purposes, and the owners, with visions of immense profits from the sale of suburban or city lots, view with contempt the immediate prospects that might accrue from careful farming.

**Farms in Shameful Neglect**  
It is thus that the character of entire neighborhoods is changed and agriculture falls into shameful neglect. But there is another class that, starting out with the best intentions, contributes not a little to the deterioration of farmsteads. I refer to the amateur farmers who are lured from the cities by the perusal of highly colored magazine articles, concerning the bliss of running one's own farm in true Arcadian fashion. About ninety per cent of these experiments end in total failure, and the last state of the farms is worse than the first. These conditions are encouraging to old-fashioned folks whose memories go back to the days when the farmer was as proud of his farm as he was of his wife, and when in every neighborhood there existed a good-natured rivalry as to who could have the best-tilled fields.

However, I do not despair, and I do not purpose to become an unhappy croaker. It seems to me that land and fertilizers are becoming too high in price to be devoted to the propagation of weeds that yield nothing but vexation and work; and the influence of the agricultural college graduates will presently begin to permeate the land and lead us to see a more sensible method. I hope to live long enough to see our farms, restored to their former high estate and ancient glory, as they surely will be when sensible men recover from this feverish desire to get rich over night.

**Begin on the Roadside**  
One of the most important places to begin weed extermination is on the roadside. Many of the farmers who usually take pains to keep down weeds are content to confine their efforts to the inside of their fences, apparently unmindful of the fact that a large and vigorous growth of weeds usually flourishes on the roadside. This is notably true of the Middle West, where the generous farmers sown, cleared for highway purposes three times the width of land actually needed by the traveling public.  
Weeds spread like the influence of a bad example. One of the most prolific sources of weed inoculation is the seed we annually purchase. In spite of our care we often find, when too late, that in buying seed we have secured a good deal more than we bargained for. In our neighborhood, for instance, there has been for several years a considerable growth of mustard in the oat-fields, and this contamination is so bad in some cases that have come to my notice, that horses refuse their ration of oats because of the hot, pungent taste of the mustard-seed contained in it.

**Late Sown Crops**

What you suggest seems profitable and that might be sown at this late date. July 23 on land not yet in crop.  
J. M. A. Grey Co. Ont.  
One of the most suitable crops for sowing at this time of the year is Dwarf Essex rape. If the land referred to could be cultivated at once and Dwarf Essex rape sown at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre in rows 23 to 30 inches apart, you would likely get a considerable amount of pasture for sheep, growing cattle, or hogs this autumn. If it is sown to turnips and the season favorable, you might also be able to get a fair crop of good quality. If the land is cultivated and sown to Hungarian grass, you would be able to get a light crop of hay, but of course the quantity would depend largely on the season. I would suggest these three crops in the order here mentioned.—Prof. C. A. Zander, O.A.C., Guelph.

**A Brick Cheese Factory**  
For sale in one of the best dairy districts in Western Ontario. Good dwelling, bank stable, hog pen, feed about 15 acres of corn and land orchard, a never failing spring running into factory. Factory is fully equipped with up-to-date facilities for cheese and butter, making 15 cheese per day, and 1500 lbs. of butter a week, and is a good going concern. 1/2 mile from village with a church, a store, school, hotel, and a good road. Full possession may be had this fall. Good reasons for selling. Address  
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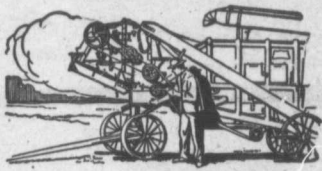
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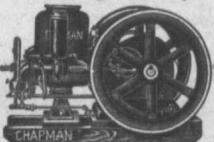
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Made in two sizes—10-horse or 12-horse. We also make larger type machines for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and write us for more catalogues and all prices.

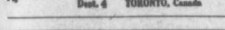
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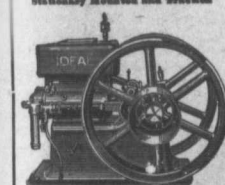


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**Can the Farmer Afford to Build a Silo?**

(Concluded from page 5)

recently issued, says: "A silo is most valuable when used for the storage of corn that is harvested when the ears are nicely glazed or the crop is ordinarily ready to be put into the shock. Fresh cut clover and alfalfa, and beet tops mixed with corn fodder or stover, may also be stored in the silo to advantage."

"Four tons of corn silage contain more real feeding material, dry matter and digestible nutriment than one ton of hay, and require less than one-half the storage space. The entire plant is usually put into the silo, thus there is the least chance of waste. The loss of dry matter from corn when shocked, husked and handled in the usual manner, ranges from 31 to 35 per cent. Properly put into the silo the loss is only five to 10 per cent. and the crop is preserved in a manner to yield a uniform quality of feed as long as it lasts, and comes the nearest to being a substitute for green grass pasture of any other feed."

A silo on a dairy farm saves 25 to 50 per cent. of the amount of hay otherwise required. It requires not only a succulent feed for winter, but the most palatable, valuable and convenient feed with which to supplement or replace summer pastures that are short or spoiled by drought."

"Silage is of prime importance as a feed because it enables the cows to produce milk and butter more economically than on dry feed alone. Compare with a juicy ripe apple and the green dried fruit. If you have a silo full of good, well matured corn you can look the cow square in the face and be glad."

—The Farmer, St. Paul.  
Testimony of Pro. Klinck

Professor L. S. Klinck, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in an address delivered at the Guelph Winter Fair said: "We are growing more small grain in the country today than we actually need. Many dairymen are growing grain and exchanging it for concentrates, whereas corn growing would give them more feed. The acreage devoted to corn for ensilage is increasing; the acreage for corn grown for grain is not. One reason for the increase of ensilage corn is that the corn belt is being pushed steadily northward."

The Ohio Farmer in recounting the wonderful saving of the feeding value of the corn plant in the silo, says:

"But all of us to some degree did not get a silo long ago was practically ignorance of its benefits. Men make all sorts of excuses, but the real reason often remains hidden. It has taken fully a quarter of a century to educate and convince farmers of the value of a silo. After they have used one a year it is interesting to hear their frank confession. One old Vermont farmer said not long ago, 'Well, I got a silo I got me last year make me feel plenty shames. I make a fool by myself for so long.' How many farmers are still doing the same thing?"

The Experimental Farm is responsible for the introduction of the silo into Canada. The effect of its introduction into Eastern Canada has been to increase the cattle carrying capacity of the farm with a silo from 50 to 100 per cent. Professor J. H. Grisdale, Director Experimental Farm, gets a net profit of \$45.77 per acre at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The average Canadian farm yields a profit of \$6.50 per acre. How far does the silo go to make this difference? Investigate.



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**THE MOST INDEPENDENT MAN**  
**IN CANADA TO-DAY**

Thousands of city folks are to-day envying our Canadian farmers. They realize that with the high cost of living, the great demand for farm products, and the abundance of work, that he is the most independent man in Canada.

What have you been planning for your boy? Have you ever thought that you would not want him to work as hard as you have possibly worked. Have you picked out a trade or a profession for him? If so, let it be Farming. But farming without understanding the "Why" of each operation, or more of the newer methods leaves your son dissatisfied and a slave to little but "hard work."

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

**Give Your Boy a Training**  
**SEND HIM TO**  
**ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

Then he is in a position to make the old farm produce more and more, when you have possibly thought it was worked to the limit.

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Sworn 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 are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week 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 must "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuse that we multiply 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.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
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"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

### The Loss from Smut

FROM many parts of Ontario come reports of the great amount of damage which is being done this year by smut. According to the Department of Agriculture losses of fifteen per cent are common, while in some places the loss runs as high as twenty-five per cent. It appears that oats is the principal crop to suffer, wheat being not nearly so badly affected.

This loss from smut is all the more regrettable because almost wholly preventable. Loose smut of oats, stinking smut of wheat and covered smut of barley can all be controlled by treating the seed with formalin. It is significant that reports state that fields of grain, the seed of which was treated with formalin, are practically free from smut and coming along in fine style. Let us pay heed to the object-lesson which the fields of our neighborhoods present at this time of the year. If we do it is safe guessing that formalin will be much in demand next spring.

### Well Read Farmers

THE farmer of to-day is as closely in touch with national and international happenings as his brother in the city. A friend of one of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently had this fact demonstrated to him in a most convincing manner. This friend is a city bred man, filled with the idea that farm life is isolated and monotonous and farmers as a class, narrow-minded and ill-informed. A few weeks ago he took a country drive off from business to visit at a country home; he needed fresh air and rest. He had expected the conversation between himself and his host to be limited to such problems as live stock feeding, the growing of crops, small local gossip and the weather. To his surprise he found his host better informed than himself on

the course of the war, on political problems and he had even an intelligent appreciation of the civi-questions of his visitor's home life, although he lived more than one hundred miles from it. In fact he could discuss the street railway situation more intelligently than his guest's own associates in business.

Our friend enquired for the source of all this information. He found that into that home there were coming two daily papers, three or four farm papers, a weekly magazine dealing with current events and a couple of local weeklies. He extended his enquiries and found that the majority of the homes in the neighborhood were almost equally well served with reading material. Rural delivery has made the farmer a well read man and an intelligent citizen.

### Farmers and Single Tax

SINGLE tax has no terrors for the farmers who compose the membership of the Washington State Grange. During the course of a recent convention they passed the following resolution:

"That we go on record as favoring the adoption of a system of taxation whereby property and all improvements would be exempt from taxation and the burden be borne 'entirely by land values.'"

The farmers of Canada's great West were the first to explode the old fallacy that the taxation of land values would never be a legislative possibility because farmers as a class could be always counted on to oppose any system that proposed to raise all public revenues from land. For several years now the farmers of the prairie provinces have been applying Single Tax to their municipal problems and demanding that Dominion revenues be raised on the same basis. It is encouraging to notice that the gospel of sane methods of taxation is spreading to the south of the border, and it is to the credit of the farmers of Washington that they should be among the first to take an advanced stand on behalf of Single Tax. Farmers of the state of Texas, of Denmark, New Zealand and Australia have also endorsed the taxation of land values. We are rapidly coming to see that the Single Tax is not a scheme to enable rich men to unload their taxes on the farmer, but is the only practicable method of making the over-rich contribute proportionately to the public revenue.

### Extension of Cooperation

IN an address to the district representatives of Ontario, who gathered in conference at Guelph recently, Mr. F. C. Hart drew pointed attention to one field of endeavor usually lost sight of—the desirability of extending the membership of cooperative societies already well established. The advice was very much to the point. In the Niagara district, for instance, where cooperative marketing is supposed to be highly developed, only ten per cent of the fruit growers sell their produce through cooperative associations. In Norfolk county, where the apple growers are unusually well organized, it is safe to say that the proportion of growers who market through the association is not much greater than in the Niagara district. There is not a cooperative society in Canada whose membership cannot be strengthened in its own community.

The usefulness of a true cooperative society is in direct ratio to the patronage it receives. The Minto Farmers' Club in Hastings county is a splendid example of this truth; it is one of the most successful clubs in Ontario largely because ninety per cent of the farmers of Rawdon township are members and sell cooperatively. The club controls the sale of live stock and the big packers are eager to do business with it. Were

only ten per cent of the farmers of Rawdon township selling cooperatively, instead of ninety per cent, packing houses would find it necessary to have their own buyers in the district and would patronize them in preference to the association. This factor has helped to kill many promising cooperative enterprises and many associations are weak and ineffective because of the small proportion of farmers included in their membership. In many cases the district representative can render effective service in adding to the membership of cooperative societies already formed.

### \$59,000,000 for Horses

THE allies have purchased horses and mules in the United States since the beginning of the present war to the value of \$59,000,000. These are enormous figures, but their correctness is vouched for by F. K. Sturgis, one of the best informed horsemen of the United States. As the average life of a horse during active warfare is only ten days, it is probable that the demand will continue so long as the war lasts. In making public these figures, Mr. Sturgis sends forth an appeal to United States breeders to stimulate their breeding of horses of suitable type in order that they may take advantage of this extensive market.

There is certainly much to encourage United States breeders to increase their horse output. The same is not true on this side of the line. Canadian farmers in all seasons have surplus horses on their hands for which they cannot find a market. The purchases of our own Department of Militia have been few and far between. Foreign buyers have been warred off of Canadian soil; and when it comes to horse buying, representatives of the British army are classed as foreign. We trust that vigorous protest will be made against this unjust discrimination against the Canadian farmer.

### Quality of Creamery Butter

AT the last convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, a resolution was adopted approving a joint conference of representatives of Eastern and Western creamery men to discuss the adoption of cream grading and paying by quality at Ontario creameries. So far as we know, such a conference has never been held, nor has any real effort been made to get the creamery men of the province together on this important question. The need is certainly as great now as it was when the resolution was adopted last January. The Canadian West is increasing its production of dairy products and the improvement in the quality of their output is attributed largely to grading and premium paying. As a result of his improvement, prairie butter is now finding favor on the British Columbia market, and Ontario trade with the coast has practically ceased. Prices in Britain are now at a record high level, but our creamery men are unable to take advantage of the export market because the quality of our produce will not guarantee it a favorable reception from British dealers.

The final solution of the problem of good butter rests, we will admit, with the patron. It is the duty of the creamery man, however, to take the initiative. Patrons who produce good cream are deserving of financial recognition. Why not give it to them at so much per pound of butter fat? Whenever they get such financial recognition, patrons who are now indifferent will strive to get in the higher class. Then there will be an improvement in Eastern butter similar to that which has taken place in the creamery output of Alberta. A conference of the creamery interests of Ontario on this subject should not be neglected.

## Experie

Another Letter  
Editor

BELGIUM, July 27, 1915.  
We write you so often as we have a bomb thrown at my own home or killed in an old house in the brigade headquarters 700 yards from the 16th and 10th. Things had been Thursday afternoon about five of great yellow hazel French lines at least ahead of us. We side or of the other side of Lyddite. My men shells began so as a precaution as back one-third were trench with time the mortar was only rife. Luckily I took my had not been the an hour when the rack back—a few a gloves. They got us and filled it out them did not stop back to Ypres again.

Gas Fie  
An amusing engineer who when they got a and I started their line. At the time great coward, but now. It was the had the bad been terrorized. I could smell the gas by now that they only wrong. We to headquarters for quarter of a mile, field for a little while ordered to dig out hundred yards in front behind a hedge. So with us. We got our bullocks were flying had the mud flying

In about a half a day men came back. They were from 400 to 475, that they in the wood. They were only 700 yards coming. Things we were, a handily and equipment. We spent five at 700 didn't advance any now dark and we full look-out. About the world was passed a bunch of bomb detailed from the of to take part in a 10th and 10th words of us. In a little fire opened. I had that whistled over were dug in and of. But those boys ceasing to face. Sooo crawling back I helped to take to the dressing station.

A Baptism  
I thought such a much for me and well I got along. I tied up had a fear. We had a tank been driven back and that our boys through the woods line, and had dug I helped to take of the wood, leaving wood. Before 9



## Experiences at the Battle of Ypres

Another Letter to the Editor from B. H. C. Blanchard, Ex-Associate-Editor of Farm and Dairy Now at the Front.

**B**ELGIUM, July 12.—I promised to write you some of my experiences at Ypres. At that time I was a bomb thrower and was not with my own battalion. We were billeted in an old barn behind the French lines and in the left of our original headquarters. We were about 700 yards from the famous woods that the 10th and 10th charged.

Things had been very quiet. On a Thursday afternoon, April 22nd, I became about five o'clock, we noticed a great yellow haze hanging over the French lines at least a mile and a half ahead of us. We supposed that one side or the other was using a great deal of freddite. In a short time German shells began to drop around us, so as a precaution our officer ordered us back one-third of a mile to a reserve trench with dug outs. At the time the mortar was only temporary, so we took only rifles and ammunition. Luckily I took my water bottle. We had not been there more than half an hour when the Turcos began coming back—a few at first, and then in bunches. They got into the trench with us and filled it chucked full. Some of them did not stop there but kept right back to Ypres and beyond.

### Gas First Used

An amusing incident is told of an engineer who when he met any of them gave them a cloth with his shirt and started them back to the firing line. At the time we thought them great cowards, but I know better now. It was the first time that gas had been used, and they must have been terrified. Where we were, we could smell the gas a little. We realized by now that something was seriously wrong. We were ordered over to headquarters for orders, about one-quarter of a mile. We lay in an open field for a little while, and were then ordered to dig ourselves in several hundred yards in front of headquarters behind a hedge. Some engineers were with us. We got busy; a lot of stry bullets were flying around, and soon had the mud flying.

In about a half an hour some artillery men came tearing down the road. They were from the territorial battery, 475, that the Germans captured in the wood. They said the Germans were only 700 yards away, and still coming. Things looked blue. Here we were, a handful of bomb throwers and engineers. We got orders and opened fire at 700 yards, but the Huns didn't advance any farther. It was now dark and we were keeping a careful look-out. About 11 p.m., I judge, the word was passed up the line that a bunch of bomb throwers had been detailed from the other end of the line to take part in a charge, and that the 10th and 10th were to pull off in front of us. In a little while the German shells opened. Such a hail of bullets that whistled over our heads! We were dug out and of course were safe. But those boys certainly had something to face. Soon the wounded began crawling back and my chum and I helped to take about fifteen to the dressing station.

### A Baptism of Blood

I thought such a sight might be too much for me and was surprised how well I got along. The first fellow I tied up had a fearful hole in his leg. We learned that the Germans had been driven to take through the wood, and that our boys had then retired through the woods to straighten the line, and had dug in at the near edge of the wood, leaving accounts in the wood. Before the Germans were

driven back I believe some of them got into our old billet, because some of the things were strewn about. I never saw my stuff again.

About three a.m., a bunch of us were ordered out with a fresh supply of bombs to help the 10th. We had a good half mile to go. The Germans opened fire on us but we got there safely. We dug ourselves in with the 16th. When daylight came the sharp noise was still there. Our trench was very good, but we got down into it, and lay on top of the bombs. A chap beside me was hit fair in the back. We tied him up and my chum carried him out. I took over their bombs. In a few minutes I was ordered 200 yards farther up the trench. I took all the bombs I could stagger under. I found the place where I was wanted to be right out in the open at the end of the wood where no trench had been dug, a gap of some yards. Seven or eight dead and wounded were lying in the gap. One fellow called to me, "Don't come out here—the place is marked. I haven't more to do." However, I slowly crawled out, dragging the bombs as best I could. I got out along side of him and it took me over two hours to dig myself down one foot. I lay flat on my face, bearing the mud out with my hands till they were out and bleeding. After I got a little hollow that my body could settle into, I did the rest with my entrenching tool. I stayed there till nightfall.

### Consideration For a German

Some yards farther down the boys had a wounded German officer. They did everything they could to make him comfortable, but he was peevish all the time. One fellow risked his life to get him some water. As it got a bit dark, we completed the 5th of trench. A fellow was lying in it badly wounded. He was afraid the boys would walk over him going up and down at night. I dug a little side trench for him, about seven feet long and one and one-half feet deep, and dragged him into it. I could not help thinking it might be the poor fellow's grave. Several weeks afterwards I learned the fellow got out safely.

Another chap and I, a French-Canadian, doubled round to the left flank, fully one-third of a mile. That brought us out on the other side of the wood. At the edge of the wood the trench took a sharp turn. We had been running along the open back of trench and as we took the turn, the Germans opened up on us. It was a so dark that they couldn't see us. They were less than 100 yards away, too. We kept going a bit till the firing got so hot we considered discretion the better part of valor, and jumped into the trench. There was a man in it holding a rifle. It was literally floored with dead and wounded. We had to go back 15 yards before we found an able-bodied man. He told us we had been heading straight for the Germans. They were in the same trench with about 75 yards of unoccupied trench between them and us. On our way through the trench I stepped on a fellow, thinking he was dead, but was only wounded. He gave an awful groan.

### "A Superb Piece of Bluff"

We stayed on that flank all night, expecting a German attack any time. Had they made a determined effort we would have been annihilated. But they didn't come. It was a superb piece of bluff. Behind us was the open field, covered with dead and wounded of the

(Concluded on page 13)

## You Can Save Enough Money By Feeding Silage This Winter to Pay For This Silo

**YOU** cannot save money by wasting feed, and you are wasting feed as long as you do without a silo. If you keep dairy cattle, beef cattle or sheep, you should feed silage. It is a rich, juicy feed that stock relish and digest better than dry feed. You can get at least 25 per cent more profit from feeding them silage.

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**A GOOD deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy, reaps friendship and he who plants kindness, gathers love.—Basil.**

## When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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(Continued from last week)

"Do—do they go walking together often?"

"He's got an automobile," replied Rick.

Clem caught his breath and involuntarily his hand went up to his head. But in the darkness Rick could not see. "I ain't good enough for her," he said under his breath, "for either of them." . . . me a gambler, . . . a jail bird. . . . There's nobody to blame but myself. I'm going to take my medicine." Then he raised his voice to Rick. "Now, Rick, don't say a word—promise me again, won't you?"

Rick held out a hand still rough with clay, and Clem knew the pledge would never be violated.

"Good-by, Rick."

With that Clem slipped off toward the station where a thrifty freight was panting at the tank.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### AN OBLIVIOUS CONSTABLE

The chain rattled, the door creaked and Gib entered the jail.

"Come right in, and make yourself at home," greeted Brassy. "Out-of-town trade solicited, home cooking a specialty, and buses meet all trains. Our interior decorations are by such well known artists as Beefy Bill, Roscoe the Red and Jack the Penman. Our scenery is especially noteworthy, containing enchanting glimpses of the shingle roof of the New Palace Laundry Barn, a vista of the rear of Weisenberk's New Cement Hand and Steam Laundry, with an especially good opportunity to study Huggins Gully, where they built the scaffold to hang Mexico Mike, the boy bandit. From this above maddening glimpses of the sunset may be obtained. I don't wish to push our sunsets over rival sunsets, but I am sure you will find them especially attractive. Without wishing to run down any of our competitors or cast aspersions on their beauties I can say these sunsets are almost an exclusive feature with us. Guests have remained for weeks chained to the spot just to take advantage of our solar arrangements."

"Shut up," snorted the officer.

"There, there, you're forgotten your counting. Begin one—two—three. Do you know that I believe I am not well you come here; it hurts me to think that you do not want me around; if I had known how you felt about it, far be it from me to have forced myself on you. A sensitive soul like me would rather die than feel unwelcome, so I will leave day after to-morrow. By jinks! seems to me I've been here since the buffalo left."

"Can't you shut up? I'm getting afraid to come in here."

"One—two—three—"

After his tour of inspection, the officer slammed the iron door spitefully.

A little later the chains rattled again and the door groaned its way open.

Brassy came to his feet, grabbed both Clem's hands and pumped them. "Welcome to our salon," he exclaimed, hopping from one foot to the other in an elephantine dance. "Three w-



**Is There Any Reason Why the Back Entrance Should Not Be Attractive?**  
Home of E. J. Waller & Son, Peterboro Co., Ont. A few weeks ago Farm and Dairy described the excellent business arrangement followed on this farm, whereby Mr. Waller, Sr., produces the milk, and his son, Carl, markets it through his retail store.

come! Come right in and make yourself at home—the best in the place's yours. Things have changed a lot since you left; temperature and the sheets. Jinks! but you are looking younger—travel must do you good. Mr. Gib has missed you sadly; he's been asking about you every day. I never saw a person take such a fancy to a fellow the way he did to you; you hadn't been gone half an hour till he was wild to see you—perfectly wild."

Silently Brassy reached over and shook Clem's hand again. "Where did they get you anyway?"

"They didn't get me."

"But you're here!" pointed out Brassy.

"I just came back—that's all."

Brassy searched Clem's face for the joke.

"Quit your kiddin'. Have they got holds?"

"No. I came back."

"You mean brought?"

Clem shook his head.

"Do you mean to tell me," flourished Brassy, "that you in your right

and lawful mind, deliberately, of your own accord, knowing full well what you were about, with malice aforethought, willfully and premeditatedly returned to this chamber of horrors?"

"Yes. Are the beans any better?"

"You just came back, walked up to 'Gib, and says, 'Please, sir, will you take me in? I am lonesome.'"

"Well, not just exactly that. I went up to him and said, 'I'm back, and am going to stay my time out.'"

"This ain't no place for me. I'm afraid to stay here alone with you. Say, I can't tell when you're kiddin'."

Sure enough now, did you come back and say to Gib, 'Put me to bed, mother'?"

"Not just them words, but—"

"You shouldn't travel 'outside' with the circus—get under the main top. Say don't pal, I like you anyway, even if there is something loose. You did not engage permanent quarters, did you?"

"No, as soon as my time's up I'm going home and be wifed."

Brassy reached out a thick hand. "Shake, me too. But I'm going to stick here with you till your time's up."

It was useless for Clem to argue. "I'm not going till you write Gib's hand good-bys," said Brassy. "I can learn a lot hangin' around you."

Long and earnestly the two talked, Brassy listening with deepest respect to Clem's simplest utterance, till the day came for Brassy to go. Gib came in and called: "John Simpson, Hagan, John Simpson Hagan, be it known that your time of imprisonment has expired, and I am ordered to give you

sets—just a few more glimpses of the golden orb of day sinkin' to rest between the Boston 'Racket Store and the New Palace Laundry Barn, its shimmering shafts falling athwart the Weisenberk New Cement Hand and Steam Laundry and painting glorious pictures with its radiant rays in nature's own colors over the Bull Durham sign. I would stay on."

The constable backed toward the door. "I been constabed for twenty-two years now, and never failed a sheetin' but it ain't no good, they lay you two. One breaks out, then comes back and gets to be looked up, and when the other one's time's up he takes about sunsets and won't leave. The ain't like none average run. Hope your gentlemen like to have cornbread to-night?"

"Oh, a golden piece of cornbread split it in two and put in a piece o' butter the size of a domino. We'll hold with you."

The constable could not do enough for them; no doubt they were philanthropists travelling in disguise or millionaires on a lark.

Gib's whole manner changed. The old quilts were taken off and pillows brought in; even a new wash basin appeared.

He came in with his hand behind his back. "Would you gentlemen like a bit of ice-cream?"

Brassy looked at Clem; Clem turned the gas. Brassy spoke: "Clem, man, you best just with us—just with us poor miserable wretches incarcerated in this penal institution, so that we can not go about the land carrying our great and good work of teaching doubting mankind that a big spot grows on every retina. Now, get out your shirts and stick 'em over our faces and when our greedy fingers reach out for it, jerk it away with a harsh mocking laugh."

"It ain't candy—it's ice-cream, bringing his hand around and singing a hooping lullaby."

Brassy smacked his lips. "Pinch me—I sleep, but if this is sleep, turn back the alarm clock."

Gib's face cracked and broke again while he wormed backward toward the door. "If you gentlemen want anything more, just pound on the door hole and I'll hear you."

"I ain't wandering in my head," questioned Brassy, after the door had locked. "I feel all right, but this is regular ice-cream."

As the days closed and the heat grew nearer for the two to go, the guardian of the cells became more thoughtful. The night before Clem was to have his freedom, constable came and told them that though it was not quite according to the rules and regulations he would let them out the next day, if they showed themselves out and preferred the time of their own choice.

Brassy explained that they were a prisoner and that none of the friends of the world should keep them from their stern duty of being model prisoners and that while they appreciated the offer they felt they ought to have a higher duty to their state and country to perform by remaining undurance vile, and that they hoped would see it from their point of view and understand just how much it meant to turn down his kind and thoughtful offer. After they got out and were riding in their private cars, looking into their smiling business the West and running down to Florida to see how the reclamation work everlastingly was getting along, they should certainly remember his offer and when opportunity presented they would reciprocate in a way

(Continued on page 12)



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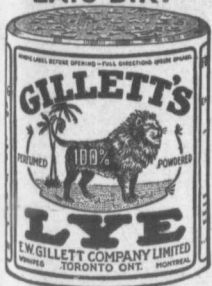
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**Out of the City**

By Graydon Gray.  
Down in the man-made city  
The ceaseless currents flow—  
The rich who bide with empty pride,  
The poor who walk with woe.  
Ah, me, the death of city  
For the poor who suffer so!  
Out in the God-made meadows  
The tender breezes play,  
The elm trees lift and thin clouds drift  
And flowers dance by the way;  
And out of the copse's shadows  
Comes floating the robin's lay.  
Down in the surging city  
All day the crowds go by,  
Their rod Success and empires  
The goal to which they fly;  
And who shall voice the pining  
Of the dreams that droop and die.  
Out in the careless meadows  
A peace steals out of the grass;  
The brooklets croon to the afternoon,  
And their banks are a ferny mass;  
The cattle lie cool in the shadows,  
And the hours unburied pass.  
—Farm Journal.

**Cooking Green Vegetables**  
Abby L. Marlatt.

It is most important when preparing vegetables to save the portion which gives flavor and that which provides the mineral matter needed by the body. At least 20 per cent. of all iron required by the body has its source in vegetables.

Experiments have shown that flavor and mineral matter are lost in less or greater measure when these vegetables are cooked too much water, which is later thrown away. It is best to use as little water as possible in boiling green vegetables, and to keep this water to be used later in soups or sauces.  
The loss of mineral matter from vegetables through boiling may be as high as 30 per cent. in spinach, celery, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, carrots, and not more than six per cent. when these vegetables are steamed.

Flavor, when its source is from a product which is readily given off in steaming, may be retained by cooking at temperature below the boiling point. It is for this reason that peas, asparagus, celery, cucumbers, and carrots, should be cooked at simmering heat.

Strong flavor may be lessened by cooking rapidly in open vessels. This is true of cabbage, cauliflower, onion, and pepper. Cabbage may be "cooked" at the end of twenty minutes. A longer time develops strong flavor and, in hard water, may darken the color.

Those fresh green vegetables, which consist of leaves and stems, may be steamed; or may be cooked without added water if heat is applied slowly, causing the water in the leaves to escape in such amounts that the plant cooks in its own juices.

Delicately flavored vegetables, as peas, string beans, squash, and rutabagas, may be served in their own juices, seasoned only by salt, pepper and butter. Brussels sprouts are improved in flavor if cooked in meat broth made as for soup stock, or in water flavored with bouillon cube. Carrots, celery, cucumbers and summer squash may be improved in appearance and flavor by first cooking in water, then draining and covering with white sauce.

The green vegetables are cheapest in the season of the year when they are most needed for the human body. At other seasons the expense is far beyond the benefits to be derived from their excessive use. Canned vegetables then should take their place even though the flavor and mineral matter may not be so satisfactory.



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7-15

### Drinks for Hot Days

**D**URING the hot summer days, when everybody is thirsty, water does not always seem to quench our thirst, and it is well to know of some other acceptable drinks to which we can resort in the "dog" days. Lemonade usually proves to be a favorite with the men when they are working hard in the fields. By preparing a number of lemons at once, mixing them with sugar, and sealing, one can have a supply on hand. A small portion of this juice added to a glass of water, will make a tempting thirst quencher. Raspberry juice, when diluted and slightly sweetened, is also delicious. Grape juice may be canned at home when grapes are plentiful or can be secured in various sized bottles, and makes a good drink. Below are two or three more elaborate beverages which might be used on special occasions: **Piazza Punch**

Juice of two lemons; juice of two oranges; one cup sugar; two cups of grape juice, and two cups water.

**Fruit Punch**

Juice of six lemons; two cups water, one pound sugar; chopped rind of one lemon; two bananas, sliced fine; one quart pineapple; one half bottle maraschino cherries; two quarts Apollinaris water.

**Pineapple Punch**

One cup grated pineapple; two cups water, two cups sugar; one-half cup fresh tea; three oranges; one cup of grape juice; two and one-half quarts of water.

### An Unusual Sale

An advertisement of a recent sale ran thus: "The choice collection of bric-a-brac offered for sale is so unusual that it may safely be said each piece in it is calculated to create a sensation among people of artistic sense. Immediately on entering the room the visitor's eye will be struck by a carved walking stick of great weight and beauty."

### When to Lock the Stable

(Continued from page 10)

more substantial than by mere empty words.

"They're in disguise all right," the constable whispered to his daughter, Grace. "The fat one let it slip that they had private cars, yachts and overglades. Can't you spare a little of that salad, Grace?"

On the last day Gib came in and sadly informed them about freedom suits theirs. "Can I help you gentlemen get ready?"

Brassy explained that in some way or other they would struggle along, and try to get their things packed without putting their host to so much trouble.

When the men came out there was a gradual shifting of all the loungers in the office until they faced the two philanthropists in disguise.

Cale Stark had his phaeton outside, and was going down towards the station and if the gentlemen wished to have their time up.

When they arrived at the station, the platform was full of loungers, who had just happened to come down thinking there might be some express for them.

"There's the one that got away and came back," Clem heard some one on the edge of the crowd whisper.

The constable held out his hand to Clem. "I hope Mr. Pointer, you don't hold this crowd fare against us—you know how the law's got to be obeyed. Being so honorable as to come back after you was out has sort of got us liking you. When do you think you'll be back to get better acquainted?"

Before Clem could tell him just when that pleasant day would be, the train started and Clem swung on. Where was Brassy? He hadn't seen him for several minutes. Clem hurried through the train and in the last car found him just coming in from the platform. "Barely made it," puffed Brassy. "Just barely. Running ain't my specialty. I got too much carry, but I just had to stick till the very last second—the picking was a good." He pulled out a handful of bills and caressed them tenderly. "The boys got me off in the baggage room, and inveigled me into showing them once more about the mysterious phenomenon of human nature—*la priphra*, or as it is commonly called, the blind spot. A goodly number of them had it and I was doing all I could to get that—doing all I could and as fast as I could when the bell rang; I made another examination or two, collected the fees and beat it. I'd like to go back there with a basket. We'll get shucks on this—half and half."

Clem pushed his part back. "No," said he firmly. "I can't take it; not a penny. I am starting out new, quick as I can earn enough to buy a suit and get fixed up respectable like I'm going home."

Brassy started at him dully. "I don't get you."

"No; I'm not going to take it, not as I need it. I'm having to straighten up alone without it."

Brassy's eyelids opened and shut heavily. He started to speak, but ended by moistening his lips. Finally he burst out: "I'm beginning to see back and say; 'Not a penny, I'm going to straighten up alone.' I can't see what you've set to straighten up alone from. Come on, we'll go help at this."

(To be continued)

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**St. Lawrence Sugar**

**FOR YOUR NEXT BATCH OF PRESERVES**

Buy good Fruit which must not be over-ripe, and what is equally important, use good Sugar.

The slightest impurity (organic matter) in the Sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and preserves which were well cooked and carefully bottled, become acid and unseatable after a few months.

You are absolutely safe with the **ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR** which is made from Cane and tests over 99.99 per cent pure.

If you prefer a very fine grain—a medium one or one cuts large, your grocer can suit your taste in St. Lawrence which is offered in the three grades in 2 lb. and 5 lb. Cartons, and bags of 10, 25, 25 and 100 lbs.

Buy in Refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights.

Sold by most good Grocers

**ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.**

**The Makers' Corner**

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

**Efficiency—A Creamery Sermon**

By O. A. Stovrick.

**B**ROTHER Buttermakers, you can never hope to be in proper relation to your patrons unless you interest yourselves in their welfare, and if you take a sufficiently broad view of this great industry which you represent you will feel the responsibility which rests with you. There can never be any pleasure in making butter from milk or cream that does not result in a profit to the producer. Assist your patrons to produce butterfat at a profit, and you will not have any difficulty in securing from them a good quality of cream. Proper relation between yourself and your patrons is impossible unless you are able to secure efficiency in your work; that is, by securing the greatest efficiency from your machinery.

It is a noticeable fact that there is a wide variation in the cost of operating creameries having the same kind of equipment and making the same amount of butter each year. This must necessarily come to be against you, and cannot help but be taken into consideration when your salary is fixed. Efficiency in every phase of your work should be your watchword.

**Beautifying Creamery Grounds**

Joe, Sorensen in Dairy Record.

**T**HERE are a number of creameries that do not present a very good appearance these days on account of a luxurious crop of all kind of weeds on the creamery grounds, and this is to be regretted as it makes the creamery an eye-sore in the community instead of an institution of which everybody should justly be proud. We feel that much of the blame for such unsightly conditions around the creamery must fall on the buttermaker, as he is the one man connected with the creamery who should take a special interest in having the creamery present a neat and attractive appearance, if for no other reason, because the reputation of the buttermaker, as well as of the creamery, depends very much on the outside appearance of the creamery.

It is true that many buttermakers often receive but meager encouragement from the creamery board, when he asks them to spend a few dollars to improve the outside appearance of the creamery and such indifference on the part of the management often discourages the buttermaker to such a degree that he gives up the beautifying of the creamery grounds for a very bad job. It is strange, but true, that only a very few creamery boards are willing to spend any money to fix up the creamery grounds; they don't seem to be able to grasp the importance of having the outside appearance neat, though the fact is that a few dollars spent must be considered well spent from the point of advertising, and if neat and attractive creamery grounds do nothing else, they make the people of the community look upon the creamery as an institution which adds to the prosperity and bet-

terment of the community instead of classing it as a detriment, or an institution of little or no value.

**A Model Creamery**

We have in mind a local creamery in a small city in Minnesota which is one of the points of interest to many people who visit that community. The reason for this is that the creamery grounds are laid out with some taste and the well kept lawns, flower beds, and driveways are pleasing to the eye. The people of this community are proud of the creamery and speak a good word for it whenever they have an opportunity, and the value of this general interest taken in the creamery can hardly be estimated. There are many creameries so located that it would require but a small expenditure to fix the grounds up in fine shape, and if more of the buttermakers would get down to business and push such matters there would be much more done than there now is along this line.

Some may think that this beautifying talk is out of season, but we believe that right now is a good time to plan for next season, and any grading has to be done, have it done this summer or fall.

**Experiences at the Battle of Ypres**

(Continued from page 6)

previous night's charge. Under cover of darkness our stretcher bearers came up, but the Germans sent up flares, and fired on them. There was no room in the trench to throw bombs properly, so I got out in the open and dug a place for myself. It took me a couple of hours as there was no chance to stand up and dig with a shovel.

By that time I was desperately hungry—had nothing all day but a few bites of bread. I saw a dead German a few yards out in front, so I crawled out and rifled his haversack. He had a tin of cooked beef and vegetables, something like the corn and some biscuits. I made a good feed and then chucked some into the trench for the other boys. Afterwards I had a fearful stomach ache—it must have been the cold German stew.

The Germans kept up an irregular fire all night and got quite a few of our boys, particularly at the turn of the trench where we were. It must have been around 2 a.m. I was sitting in my little trench, two bombs ready, and the rest under me, feeling about tired out. Someone must have sounded an alarm for our boys opened up rapid fire. At the same time a bomb dropped within three feet of me. I jumped up in a hurry and threw three grenades into the woods as fast as I could get rid of them. In a few minutes, however, everything quieted down. After daylight we looked back up our trench and found that those were five of us left back to the turn. Beyond that we could see quite a few. I'm thankful that we came through that night.

**Five in a Trench**

About 9 a.m. (Saturday) we noticed the men moving out of the trench back of the turn. No word had been sent to us and we wondered what was up. The five of us held a little council of war and decided to stick awhile. I am glad we did. In about half an hour relief came up. They had come in broad daylight and got out we had to run back over the open more than 200 yards, the Huns sniping at us all the way. The only cover was a "dead furrow" about a foot deep. A fellow would make a dash 20 yards or so, and then drop like a bomb in the mud. They got some of us. After that we had the cover of hedges and low lying ground till we got to headquarters, where we manned a reserve trench.



**In the Dairy**

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



**PANSHINE**

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

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

**FOR SALE**

BOX 452, FARM AND DAIRY

WIZARD PASTEURIZER OR DIPNER, 30 gal. size. Copper covered body. In good order. Cost new \$600.00, will sell \$150.00.

PETERBORO, ONT.



**Make it better-use Windsor Cheese salt**  
(Made in Canada)

**CREAM**

WE WANT YOURS We pay express and freight costs Profitable Prices Promptly Paid Write us BELLEVILLE CREAMERY LTD. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, &c. WHITE LEGHORNS Over 20 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Michael K. Boyer, Box 25, Hammondsport, N.Y.

**THE 1915 CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION OTTAWA**

**\$25,000 IN PRIZES**  
**10,000 DISPLAYS**  
**September 10-18**  
**FREIGHT PAID** on Exhibits of Live Stock from Ontario and Quebec. Returned free by Railway Companies.  
**New \$5,000 Dominion Government Grant** All added to Premiums for utility classes of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry. Unprecedented up-ward revision of Prize List.  
**ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 3rd**  
This Exhibition is unsurpassed for shows of Animals and Poultry. New \$50,000 Hall for displays of Grains, Fruits and Vegetables. Farm Implements and Machinery exhibited in new \$100,000 Pavilion.  
Write for Price List, Entry Forms, Programmes of Attraction, etc. to  
**E. McMAHON, Manager - 26 Sparks St., OTTAWA**

**WANTED**

Our prices have shown a steady advance for good Quality CREAM. We are prepared to pay ANY commission. You should write us.

**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
Church St., TORONTO, Ont.



the prices paid for good butchers' cows and bulls of good quality were at \$6.75 to \$7. For the inferior of there was no demand. Canners and stiers were weaker towards the week-end. Heavy feeders were wanted at \$6.50 to \$7 all week. These animals were either sold as feeders or light butchers'. Cows and stockers and feeders were in poor demand.

Dairy milkers were wanted. Prices ran from \$100 per animal. For the inferior there was no demand. Hogs have been particularly firm, prices realized 1,000 less than a week ago, of 1,000 less than a year ago; \$9 to \$10 a hundred. Supplies on the Montreal market were in excess by any means and quotations were in decline to be one of the best crops ever cut. Oats are fair, but will mature well now. Corn is not as good at same time other years, but since the rains and warmer weather it should grow rapidly. Hay was a fair crop, though not very long. Pasture will do better now and all crops are an average or a little over average. Fruit crops are fair. The apples are scarce and show some sport. Berries are quite plentiful.—W.E.I. SEAB. BERRIE CO. ONT.

Small meats there was a steady demand. Best lambs realized \$9, common and sheep \$4 to \$5.50. Calves from \$7 to \$15 each. Hogs were in small amount, and the prices steady. Sales of hogs were made at \$7 to \$9.50 a set of cars.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
KING'S CO., P.E.I.  
MONTAIGUE, July 25.—This past week has been poor hay weather but is getting better now. Hay is a good crop. Potatoes will be below the average on account of many missed. Grain is looking good. Present. Turnips and other vegetables are doing well. The apple, plum, and cherry crop are a complete failure on account of the frost. Strawberries are good, prices high. \$4 a box. Eggs are selling out at 15¢ a doz. Pastures are good on account of so much rain.—G.A.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.  
WATERLOO, July 30.—Having it now but it was often delayed by the heavy rains. The crop is above the average. The fresh cut clover fields give promise of a heavy aftermath. Oats and barley have lots of straw and are heading up well, and already some is lodged. Corn is very prevalent in oats, where the seed was not treated with formalin. Sugar beets and mangolds are looking well. The apple crop will be very light.—C. H. 8.  
ELORA, Ont., July 30.—This one of the most fruitful seasons, and one of the best crops in the writer's experience. The hay crop

is very heavy, some of which must certainly be spoiled by the continued rains. Fall wheat has never looked better, and is still standing up well, while several fields of heavy oats have gone down badly, which will lead to the difficulty of harvesting. This locally, so noted for beef cattle and turnips, shows a scarcity of cattle as compared with previous years, while the turnips indicate an immense crop and large swardage, except where the loc have injured the young plants. Everybody is wishing for dry weather for securing an unobscured harvest.—G.W. OXFORD CO. ONT.

TILLSONBURG, July 30.—The precipitation during the past month was heavy. Haying is about all done, and went slowly on account of the wet conditions. Wheat promises to be one of the best crops ever cut. Oats are fair, but will mature well now. Corn is not as good at same time other years, but since the rains and warmer weather it should grow rapidly. Hay was a fair crop, though not very long. Pasture will do better now and all crops are an average or a little over average. Fruit crops are fair. The apples are scarce and show some sport. Berries are quite plentiful.—W.E.I. SEAB. BERRIE CO. ONT.

PORT BURWELL, July 25.—Weather conditions are favorable. A lot of weather in one day; general showers at intervals, just the thing for growing vegetables and flowers. Eggs are selling at 15¢ a set; eggs, 50¢; butter, 30¢. Farmers are busy harvesting; they which promises to be a fairly good crop. Potatoes are a fair crop; raspberries an abundant crop. Strawberries are doing well for this time of year.—P. H. ESSEX CO. ONT.

AMHERSTBURG, July 25.—The hay is all in and wheat is now going in the barn. It is a splendid crop. We had lots of rain for July. Some early corn is earing out. Early apples are available now, also tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, cherries and borsons are done and were a splendid crop.—W. S.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.  
A pure bred sale of Holsteins will be held at London by T. B. Bellott, on September 15th.

TIMOTHY SEED SITUATION.  
PRESENT and prospective high prices for hay is having the most effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate a great loss to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usually imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from \$75 to \$150 per acre. This seed comes rather badly killed but is put in good crops. The prospects for this year are considerably higher prices for timothy seed.

John Deere Implements



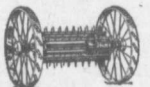
The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle  
The John Deere Spreader

The beater—the business part of a spreader —and all its driving parts are mounted on the rear axle. That is why the John Deere is the simplest, easiest running, most efficient spreader. Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:  
1st.—No clutches to give trouble.  
2nd.—No chains to break or get out of line.  
3rd.—Less than half the parts heretofore used on the simplot spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.

4th.—You get big drive wheels and a low down spreader, without stub axle—that means traction and strength.  
5th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.  
7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.  
8th.—Easy to operate—To start spreading, you pull back the lever at the driver's right—that's all. A boy can operate it.

Power to drive the beater is taken from the rear axle through simple gears like those used on home powers. All the working parts are within the beater and mounted on the rear axle. They cannot get out of order.

Get These Books—They Are Free  
Every farmer who asks us about the John Deere Spreader will receive, in addition to a complete description of the John Deere Spreader, a valuable test book, "Farm Manures and Fertilizers," free. This book tells all about manure, how to apply it and how to double the value of each load of manure by a proper system of top dressing.



The Beater on the Axle

4th.—Manure is not thrown on the axle-traw and trash cannot wind around it.

John Deere One-Way Plow

The Power Lift Plow with the Auto Foot Frame Shift

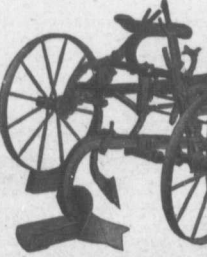
Auto Foot Frame Shift insures uniform plowing on billides or level land and in irregular fields. Full width furrow obtained under all such conditions. Team is relieved of all side strain.  
The Auto Foot Shift is easy to operate. Foot levers are directly in front of operator, within easy reach. Simple foot pressure swings frame and moves plow as desired.  
A Real Power Lift. Power lift is easy to operate and reliable. A slight pressure upon foot lever causes a lug to engage in ratchet in the hub, and forward movement of horses raises the bottom.

All Steel Frame  
This makes the plow strong and durable, light draft and neat in appearance—features not found in cast iron frames ordinarily used. Clevis attached to beam bottom—no pulling strain upon frame and power is applied directly to load.

Easily Handled—Light Draft  
Long and well balanced frame—adapts plow for use by either man or boy.  
High lift—plow easily transported over rough roads. The plow is raised high for plow bottoms provided. Easily backed and turned.

Long Malleable Beam Clamp and Bracket  
Beam securely bolted to long malleable clamp. Adjustment of beam in position.  
No collar, set screws or other similar devices which wear loose and allow beam to get out of alignment.

Wide Tread  
Plow does not tip over on hill-sides. Wide bearing base also permits use of wide or narrow cutting bottom.  
There are other superior features of this plow which will impress you when you see it in operation. We will send you any further description free if you will write us.



Don't Pay Your Hired Man Extra Wages

Poor tools cut down his efficiency. Use good judgment by buying from a man who has an established reputation for high quality implements—your nearest John Deere dealer.

John Deere Plow Co., of Welland, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.  
HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Deans with records from 20 lbs. to 20 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of stock and will price them low if taken early.  
GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr.  
St. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop.

Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.  
**THE BISSELL DISK**  
has made a good record throughout all Canada. There are good reasons why this is so. Balanced Right—Does not hump up. Improved Plate—Cuts and turns soil over. Hitches well Back—Easy draught. This Disk has several imitators, but no equal. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Test trials given on hard land with anything that cultivators. Write Dept. "B" for Free Catalogue. 92  
T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT.

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

This is the Dawson Ditch Digger

Now regularly placed on the market after being thoroughly tested in actual use by leading farmers, and after demonstration before officials of the Department of Agriculture, and Authorities on drainage.

Work Costs 70c to \$1.50 Per Hundred Feet  
This price provides for digging required depth, covering and labor complete. Will do the work efficiently wherever time is needed, whether in sticky soil or stony soil.  
Price: \$35 Freight Prepaid  
GEORGE DAWSON, Inventor and Manufacturer, HAPANEE, Ont.

# Household Premiums

## FOR WOMEN READERS OF FARM AND DAIRY

### SHARP KNIVES IN EVERY FARM HOME



A Household Grinder

Every woman in charge of a home appreciates the field of usefulness of a good Home Sharpener. It would be safe to say that in 99 per cent of the homes the knives and scissors are always dull. The majority of housekeepers have no means of sharpening them except the old fashioned whetstone—of the edge of the cook stove. The result is endless annoyance, loss of time and loss of patience.

There are various Household Sharpening Machines on the market, but most of them are either too costly or too clumsy. This Household Grinder, however, is both inexpensive and handy. It is made by the largest and oldest manufacturer of tool sharpeners in the world, and is the result of years of experience in the making of this one thing perfectly. It is complete in every detail and is

#### EQUIPPED WITH AN AUTOMATIC KNIFE AND SCISSORS GUIDE



There is nothing to get out of order. High speed is obtained by cut gears, which are fully enclosed so that they are dust proof and it is impossible for any child to catch his fingers in the gearing. It can be clamped to any table, bench or shelf where it is out of the way but always ready for use. It is so easy to operate that all knives and shears about the place just naturally stay sharp all the time.

On account of the inefficient devices so far available, women have had to appeal to the men folks of their family to get their knives sharpened. Usually it is only after repeated requests that the work is done at all. With this Household Grinder in the kitchen

#### YOU WON'T HAVE TO ASK THE MEN TO DO IT!

Knives and shears are sharpened easily and quickly without skill or practice. The operation is short and simple. Put the knife in the automatic knife guide and turn the handle, drawing the knife slowly toward you two or three times along the side of the wheel. A few seconds is all that is required for even a dull knife. It also has a special guide for scissors which are sharpened in exactly the same way. It is impossible for a woman or a child to spoil any article. No mechanical skill is required and anyone can do excellent work because of the patented knife and scissors guide.

If you want to get rid of the continual annoyance and inconvenience caused by dull knives and scissors; to have the cloth cut true instead of wrinkling and tearing; to never again have to saw and hack away at the roast you are carving at the table; to have your bread knife always so sharp that it will cut soft new bread into the thinnest of slices, you should secure this grinder. It will be sent PREPAID to points in Ontario and Quebec for Two New Subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY at \$1.00 each. An equal allowance will be made on the express charges to points in Western Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

### OUR 40 PIECE TEA SETS ARE STILL IN DEMAND

Many of our Women readers, realizing the exceptional nature of this offer, are securing their tea set before the supply is exhausted. We have still a number of the sets left and those who desire them, should act promptly. The opportunity for securing such a dainty, attractive and serviceable tea set on such easy terms may not last long.

Remember we are offering them on the same terms as before the war. There has been a sharp advance in porcelain ware and they cost us considerably more now than they did formerly. However, we have decided to pay the difference and to offer them on the same terms which have proved to be so attractive in the past. The only way to avoid paying the increased price, is to

#### Secure the Set According to Our Plan

The set consists of 40 pieces, is in semi-porcelain and nicely decorated with Roses. It is made up of 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, 1 cream jug and a slop bowl.

If you ever feel, when entertaining your friends, that your table does not look as well as it should, that your tea service is out of date, you should secure this set without delay. It is a set that any woman should be proud to have on her table when her friends drop in for tea.

Hundreds of "Our Women Folk" are now the proud possessors of this valuable premium which has cost them nothing but a little effort. We know that there are still a great many who would like to have this set. They are still available on the old terms. All you have to do is to call up over the telephone four of your neighbors who are not subscribers of Farm and Dairy, and ask them to become subscribers. They will be glad to do it. Send in the four new subscriptions to us with \$4.00 to pay for them and we shall have your tea set shipped to you without delay.



CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.