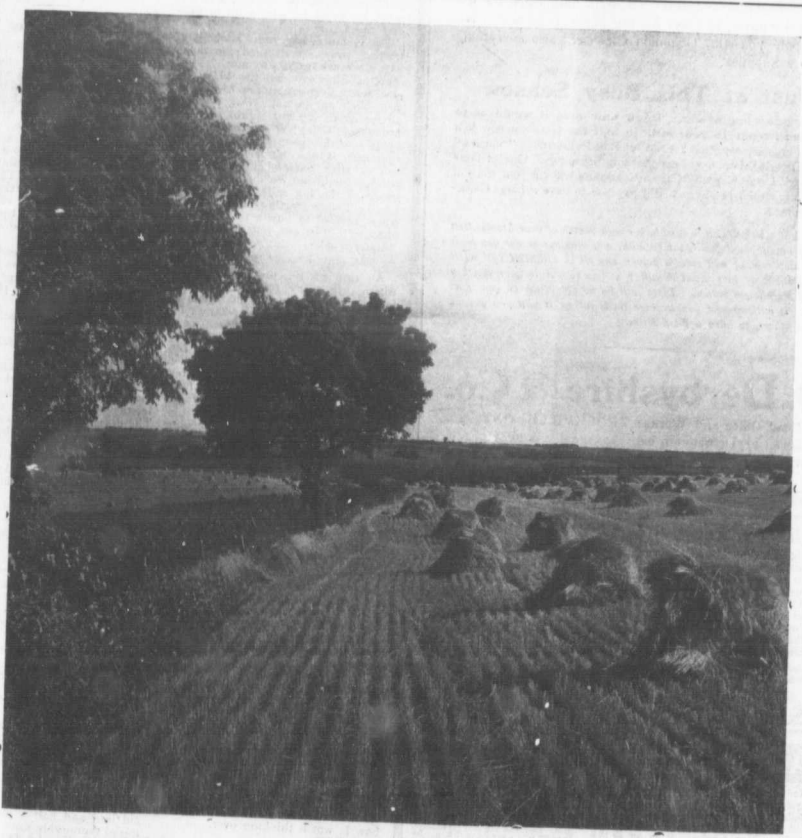
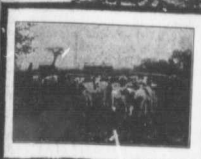


FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Dairy & Cold Storage
Commiss Dec 14

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 13, 1914



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Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

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with competent help so scarce, **think how nice it would be to be able to separate your milk in half the time** you now do it with an ordinary separator! Send for Booklet describing "Simplex" Large Capacity, low down, easy turning Separators. One of these "Simplex" Large Capacity Cream Separators will cut your work of separating absolutely in two! It'll pay you to have a Large Capacity Simplex!

It will also pay you to send us a rough sketch of your Stables, tell us how many cows you want to milk, say whether or not you have power available, or will require power, and WE'LL FURNISH YOU WITH AN ESTIMATE of just what it will cost you to put in your stable a B-K Mechanical Milker. There will be no obligation on your part to buy. It will interest you to have these facts. It will pay you, as it pays others, to have a B-K Milker.

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Famous Direct Drive
The machine that is driven, cut and elevates direct from the motor. Simple operation—no gears—no capstans—no slipping—no wear. Cuts clean on all crops—never cuts spring.

One Lever Controls All
Entire feed covered by speed. Freedom of finger pressure—no strain—no gear teeth—no wear—no noise—no slipping—no loss of power. "Push-Down" grip soft—easy to hold. 1/2 ton capacity. 100 to 250 tons a day—5 to 10 ft. P. 30-year durability. Used by Experiment Stations everywhere. Guaranteed. Many like our features this year.

Write for Free "Ohio" folder today, also "Ohio" literature. A postal will send you 15c, color or stamp. **Modern Silage Method**—20-year best method. **SALES OFFICE**, 261 Broadway, Boston, Mass.



The Other Way

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

It is to be feared that some of the teaching handed out to us who live on farms, may in certain cases be to our hurt rather than to our benefit. The physician who treats with the same medicine all his patients may have to collect his bills from their estates. Exceptional conditions call for a variation from such treatment as would be successful in general cases.

For instance, say you. Methods of feeding cows are detailed; so much hay, so much grain, so much roots. This is all right for the 10,000 cow, but unfortunately few of us possess such an animal. Our teachers advise us to sell our s-bubs and low producers; though if the Golden Rule applies to the other farmer, our only customer is the butcher. The receipts, after paying outlay for the retaining, would not go far on the purchase of the big milker. We would be like Paddy starting on a journey, when advised to buy a trunk, "For what?" "To put your clothes in." "And good naked?"

THE AVERAGE FARM.
All through the province, as elsewhere, are many farmers living on farms which produce a maximum of 20 tons of hay and some potatoes for the family his farm. The half-dozen cows freshen in spring, pasture in the woods and clearings, and with a few young stock and a horse, are pulled through the winter on hay, butter, and some days' wages when farm work is slack, keep the family out of debt.

Now, consider this man turning over a new leaf and beginning to farm per book. He must buy straw to limit his farm by his labor will get it back from those cows. He must summer feed to help out his pasture. He is trying to stoke a wood furnace with anthracite. His heading straight for the Sheriff's Office.

The question for him is not to get more milk from six cows at any cost, but whether the extra butter sold at 20 cents a pound will, with a profit, pay for the extra feed. Up to a certain limit his farm by his labor will get a certain number of stock. Hired labor and bought feed will increase the feeding capacity; but with a standard market, the added revenue will rarely be sufficient to pay the added cost. The 2,000 pound cow is good enough on the 2,000 pound ration. The little milk serves the little grist. It is possible that this farmer can reduce, within his means, cheaper fodder than all hay. It is also possible that, keeping within his financial limitations, but not copying the big Holstein breeder alongside him, he can add somewhat to his income. The how is worth thinking over.

Men Well Satisfied

R. Elderkin, Elgin Co., N.S.
Speaking of his experience with cow testing for three years, one farmer near St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, recently expressed himself as very well

satisfied. He had good reason to be, for in June this year his nine cows averaged 1,283 pounds of milk each, a total of 10,830 pounds. Three years ago the average was only 831 pounds and the total only 7,411 pounds.

In other words, his income from the nine cows was \$34 greater a one month this year.

Instances very similar to this may be found in every county where cow testing has been taken up intelligently. Near Listowel, Ont., is a herd of 10 cows that give on an average 2,700 pounds of milk more per cow than three years ago. The addition of \$432 a year to one's income, without increasing the number of cows, is a substantial gain, the result of intelligent weighing and sampling.

Again, at Wooler, Ont., is a herd now giving 8,307 pounds of milk per cow, an increase of almost 100 pounds.

Record forms for milk and feed, or a herd record book, will be supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Honey Prices for 1914

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The Ontario Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Friday, July 31st. Five hundred and sixteen members reported from all parts of Ontario, showing an average of 10 lbs. per colony. As the average in 1913 was nearly 100 lbs. per colony, it will be seen that the honey crop here is almost a total failure except in a few of the counties. There is however in the hands of beekeepers a quantity of last year's honey, which it has been well known for some time will be in good condition this year's use.

The prices recommended by the committee are as follows:
No. 1—Light Extracted, wholesale 12c to 13c per lb.; retail 14c to 15c per lb.

No. 1—Comb, wholesale, \$2.25 per dozen.

No. 2—Comb, wholesale, \$1.80 per dozen.

These prices are f.o.b. in 10, 10 lb. and 5 lb. tins; the former net weight with the tin in, the latter being gross weight. The difference in price is due to the filling of the small tins at a lower price. In selling to the wholesaler the lowest wholesale price should be asked. While the grocer should pay the highest sale price. The retail price of a consumer might vary according to quantity he takes in any one purchase and whether he supplies his own package.

Honey should always be kept sealed packages in a dry room as possible warm. Where storage conditions have not been perfect the honey will often have a sour odor opening the can after slightly. This is due to the fact that the taste which often accompanies it is removed by placing the can in a vessel of water which is kept at room temperature. It is not allowed to boil for about 10 hours. Old honey which has become thoroughly heated and liquid in this way should be practically good as new, provided it is allowed to reach a temperature of 70° to bear the hand.—The Committee.

Fly Ointments.

One pound of ointment mixed thoroughly until a cream was formed, and rubbed with a wet hand on to the neck and backs of cows has been used with effect against flies. About one-eighths of a pound was used on a full-grown animal. New method of machine oil on stock—Washington.



Widow's Prayer

Trade Increases the W

Vol. XXXIII.

Value of T

R. Lorne Crum
WONDER how many value of top dressing fertilizers other than night; we never used have and always were s ways used manure and to a success. It seem plenty of manure he

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A Sweet Clover

WILL you come white sweet clover to your herd good to drought. What v

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13, 1914

No. 32

Value of Top Dressing

R. Lorne Crummy, Leeds Co., Ont.
 WONDER how many farmers fully realize the value of top dressing with barnyard manure? Fertilizers other than manure, no doubt, are all right; we never used any, but our neighbors have and always were satisfied with results. We always used manure and never found it anything but a success. It seems to me if a farmer puts out plenty of manure he is sure of a good crop. To apply it to the land so as to obtain the best results is the next point. We recently purchased a manure spreader, and right here let me say that if any are sceptical about this piece of machinery and feel like doubting what the agents have to say about its good qualities, just let the doubt-crappers borrow a machine from some neighbor on a day and spread a few loads of manure on their meadow, and await results. He will then get a spreader of his own, and wonder how he got along without one so long. The spreader scatters the manure so evenly and distributes it to each separate rootlet so thoroughly that the manure is at once assimilated by the soil, and immediately nourishes the grass, thus promoting an extraordinarily rapid growth.

Who is that wish anyone who has any notion of purchasing a machine could come and see our orchard where I went down between the rows of the crop and the manure last fall with the spreader. See the value of top dressing, especially when put on properly. I think the grass is twice as high wherever the spreader went as it is alongside. I can stand the note just where I took a curve from one row to another; it can follow the track wherever I prefer flat top-dressing, for if the spring is the manure will not do as much good. Last year I top-dressed a meadow; and as hardly rain fell from then until hay was cut, the manure was there hard and dry in hay, and not at all dissolved. But a meadow I top-dressed last fall is just pushing right ahead, far ahead of meadows which should be as good, for the spring is wet, I would think spring top-dressing might be all right; but any crop of manure out where it will be of benefit to the land and don't keep it hoarded up when it means money lost. My advice to readers is to get a top-dressing and do it with a spreader.

A Sweet Clover Experiment

W.H. you come out to my farm on the Che-Mone Road? I have a field of white sweet clover to show you that will do your heart good to see in this year of dear drought. What we want to find out

is the truth. I would like Farm and Dairy to watch it and see how it turns out."—Alex. Sanderson, Peterboro Co., Ont.
 A couple of days after this letter was received one of the editors of Farm and Dairy drove out from Peterboro to see Mr. Sanderson's sweet clover. There was no denying that this is a year of drought. Everywhere the fields were scorched. Even the corn seemed to have stopped growing. We found Mr. Sanderson scuffling in the corn field, "trying to keep it alive," as he put it. He led us out to a field from which a crop of barley had recently been taken. One-half of the field had been seeded to alsike clover, eight pounds of seed to the acre, the other part had been seeded with white sweet clover, 12 pounds to the acre. One could tell at a glance where the one seeding ended and the other began. There

Home-Grown Clover Seed

F. C. Nynnick, B.S.A., Ottawa.
 UNDER normal conditions the second crop of clover should be cut for seed when the heads have turned dark brown and when most of the seeds are in the stiff dough stage. It is not advisable to cut the clover when the seeds are soft, expecting them to ripen after the cutting, as light, shrivelled seed is likely to result. Give the seed a chance to fill properly, even if a few ripe heads are lost. This loss may be materially reduced by cutting either early in the morning or late in the evening; there will be little shattering when by reason of the dew, the straw is less brittle.

CUTTING WITH A BINDER.

If the clover is tall enough it can be cut very conveniently with the binder. The cord should be removed, and the trip and the boards that hold the back sheaf, should be slackened or removed to allow the clover a free course to the ground. In this way, the clover will be laid in a light windrow out of the road of the horses on the next round, and in good shape for drying. When ready, it can be gathered easily with the barley fork. The old-fashioned reaper is sometimes used, or, if the crop is short, the mower will be suitable. A flat, board table may be attached to the back of the cutter bar, after having a couple of holes drilled in it. The clover is kept back from the bar and raked off into windrows by the man following the machine.

CONDITION AT THRESHING.

The clover must be thoroughly dry before threshing; if threshed in the field, it should be left until the dew is gone; the same course should be followed if it is to be hauled into the barn to be threshed later on. If a clover huller is available, the threshing is a simple matter. If, however, there is no huller in the neighborhood, grain threshers may be used, some of which have a clover attachment.

If necessary, the ordinary machine can be adjusted to do fairly clean work. First, the clover should be run through, as in grain threshing, to separate the heads from the stalks and hull part of the seed. Next, fasten a piece of sheet iron in firmly, directly behind the cylinder, to close up all of the back except eight or nine inches at the left end, and close the front, except a foot at the right end. Close, also, any openings in the concaves. The object is to make the short material pass from one end of the cylinder to the other in order to remove the seed. The chaff can be put through again if necessary,



A Handy Device When Harvesting the Clover Seed

This clover harvesting device is home-made. Two hoes are drilled in the cutter bar of the mower and a flat, board table attached upon which the clover is raked back and off into windrows as shown in the illustration.

was little alsike to be seen, and if the dry weather continues, there will be practically no stand at all. The sweet clover, with no better moisture or soil conditions, showed an excellent stand. We noticed that a field of grain on a side hill at some distance also appeared green.
 "That, too," said Mr. Sanderson, "is seeded to sweet clover. It had made a rank growth before we cut the grain and the butts of the barley sheaves are full of sweet clover. Altogether I sowed 150 lbs. of this new crop this spring."
 "Our stock eat sweet clover and they are glad to get it," continued Mr. Sanderson. "It may be a weed when it is out of its place. All plants are. But I believe there is a place for sweet clover on our farms, where it will not be a weed. If it will grow in these dry years when all other crops seem to be a failure it will be a decided advantage to the farmer. I don't like notoriety, but if my experiment is a success I would like others to know about it."

Cooperative Cold Storage

By E. L. McCuskey.

COOPERATIVE enterprise among farmers may accomplish wonders; but before it can be of maximum benefit it must be broadened in its application. If cooperation is to reach out to the consumer or even to the retail grocer it must supply his wants 12 months in the year.

It does not need to describe the marketing system as it is at present. It is just a matter of dumping. Crops are rushed to market as soon as they are successfully harvested. No account is taken of the fact that while all of a crop may be marketed in a few weeks, its consumption extends over 12 months. Even in the case of perishable products the marketing season is short compared with the season of consumption. In my studies of cooperation in Canada I fail to find that cooperative societies have done anything to cater to the demand of the consumers outside of the regular marketing season.

Here it is that the middleman finds his just excuse for existence. Take eggs, for instance. Eggs are produced largely in the spring months. Consumers use almost as many in the winter months as they do in the summer months. A cold storage man does it. He buys up the eggs when farmers are marketing them by the million, holds them over, and sells them when the actual production on the farms may be counted in thousands. By so doing he prevents a glut in the spring and keeps prices up to the producer. He prevents an egg famine in the winter and keeps prices down for the consumer. He renders a service all round. It is the same in the matter of fruit. Fruit is marketed in the fall and consumed in the year. The cold storage man carries fruit over and parcels it out to the retail dealer as consumers demand it.

COOPERATIVE COLD STORAGE.

If the cooperative society is more efficient than the apple buyer, then why should not a cooperative cold storage be more efficient than a cooperative cold storage? If we can afford to get together in societies to ship our fruit, poultry and eggs to the cold storage man, why not go a step further and hold that fruit, poultry, or eggs until it is needed by the retail dealer, thus eliminating another middleman.

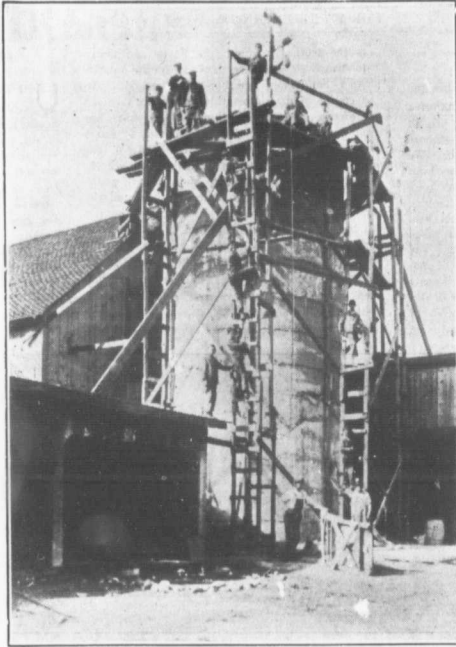
I am aware that I am here proposing a more advanced stage of cooperation than has yet been reached in Canada. The organization of a selling agency is comparatively simple. Little capital and only a medium amount of marketing ability are required. The cooperative cold storage is more complicated. It would require much capital and business ability of the first order to manage it. Still, it appeals to me that the cooperative cold storage would be a logical outgrowth of the cooperative marketing society.

Perhaps the cooperative fruit society is not large enough to build its own cold storage. The egg circles certainly could not afford such an expenditure. Then why not community cold storage? I would like to see it tried out in some community where there are several cooperative societies dealing in farm produce who could combine in building the cold storage warehouse, and I would suggest that the warehouse be run as a separate association, each different society

taking some stock at a fixed dividend, with provision for paying off the capital investment in the amortization plan.

CHANCES FOR PROFITABLE OPERATION.

One has only to compare the prices of eggs in April or May and again in November and December to realize the possibilities of profitable holding for winter market. With poultry it is the same way. Sometimes it threatens to be a glut and prices are at a minimum. At other times prices are fully 50 per cent. higher. Fancy boxed apples, which command only a fair price in the fall, might be sold on the winter market at a fancy price. It certainly would enable all



A Permanent Silo that Proved Its Right to the Title
This cement silo was erected in connection with the cattle barns at the Boy's School, Shawville, Que. Since its completion the barns adjoining have been unharmed to the ground and re-erected, but the same silo is still there and unharmed by the best of the fire.

societies involved to hold their perishable products in case of a glutted market to ship at a more favorable time or to hold until they had had an opportunity to look up a more favorable market.

Perhaps one of the greatest uses to which a community cold storage could be put would be for the pre-cooling of fruit, particularly early apples. Fruit packed directly from the tree, placed in the baskets when warm, and shipped to market is very subject to decay. The slightest bruise would be the ruin of the fruit. Where the fruit is taken directly from the tree or bush and cooled in the cold storage warehouse, decay is much less rapid and the fruit ships much better.

I don't expect to see community cold storage on an extensive scale in Canada for many years to come. I believe, however, that it will come as a follower up of the cooperative marketing societies that are becoming everywhere prominent.

Winning Out in the Farming Game

James Jack, York Co., Ont.

"THE best lawyer," an astute old Ontario barrister used to say, "is the lawyer that wins most cases." The best farmer is the one who makes the very best of all the activities of his farm. The farmer must make profit along a number of lines or be in danger of going to the wall. That he may make progress along several lines is his guarantee against loss and his assurance of success if he will but stand on his right of way till he wins out.

Here is an illustration: A farmer near Hamilton specializes in truck gardening and winter buttermaking.

The truck farming keeps him up to his limit during the summer months, but in the winter he has the time to devote more especially to his buttermaking. His aim is to sell only the best type of vegetable. These must be of the right size and texture. Those that are not up to his standard are fed to his cows, poultry and hogs. The same applies to his grain. His grain is carefully screened and the best sold for fancy prices either for seed or on the market. With this money he purchases average grain for feed and this along with his own average grain makes up his feed ration. Average grain and average vegetables do well enough for feed, while a good profit is realized by selling the grain and vegetables of the highest excellence. In his profit does not end there. The skim milk and the buttermilk from the buttermaking go for the feeding of hogs and calves and poultry.

WHEN THE FARMER PROFITS. The point that the farmer makes is that he is careful to stay on one part of his job till he makes it pay. No by-products are allowed to go to waste. This farm is especially adapted to gardening and dairying—the particular lines of activity selected. The main thought is to make the activities highly remunerative. At the same time the side lines are carefully guarded. All though the luck has been abandoned, and energy put in their place, I believe, though, that half the experience would have made him adopt. Experience proves, too, that the side lines will pay for all extra time expended upon them. It is in the many of us fail in not having a snuff in us to stay at the work.

It is always well to remember that the farmer in Eastern Ontario, say 200, "This alfalfa is not up to much, a pretty sickly crop." Part of his luck has been abandoned, and energy put in their place, I believe, though, that half the experience would have made him adopt. Experience proves, too, that the side lines will pay for all extra time expended upon them. It is in the many of us fail in not having a snuff in us to stay at the work.

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hand till it yields a profit. For instance, the rush of the seeding is on, the temptation will be to get the seed in early at the expense of proper tillage. This is an old mistake but it always shows the folly of the farmer who makes it. Seed that is "hogged in" or sown in a bed that is ill prepared, will yield more than its proportion than profit. While the season is a great deal to do with the yield of a field, it is equally true that the farmer who works his land thoroughly is almost sure of a fair yield under any circumstances approaching the normal and is in the way of a bumper crop when the season is propitious.

SIDE LINES FOR PROFIT.

The farmer must push each branch of work to the winning of profits or go to the wall. On no one line is he a large profit maker. In mercantile lines may think otherwise, but facts are that the average farmer works

(Concluded on page 7)

Why Alfalfa

By T.

ALFalfa years ago was in vogue in the East. It is indefinite enough to be desirable notoriety. Their first serious attack I saw their field it black mid-winter, pigeon weeds without number pleasure to inspect. I don't understand why it sold me that he had won until June 1st and the

The mistake he made. He should have had at least another six months to have had an opportunity to give the alfalfa a good opportunity to kill weeds. I saw the horse or cultivator that in giving the weeds the million and then another crop has started the ground again.

THE MATTER

I have heard this proposition that the middle class and that seed sown to germinate. Last summer in Hamilton Co., Ont., where alfalfa is a specialty. They were seeding for the year, a heavy July, and a dry season in the field and found that the surface soil brought up an ideal seed bed. The alfalfa had conserved the same farm they have a alfalfa in the spring without the middle of July without the best hand to the method.

It is always well to remember that the farmer in Eastern Ontario, say 200, "This alfalfa is not up to much, a pretty sickly crop." Part of his luck has been abandoned, and energy put in their place, I believe, though, that half the experience would have made him adopt. Experience proves, too, that the side lines will pay for all extra time expended upon them. It is in the many of us fail in not having a snuff in us to stay at the work.

WINTER KILL

Winter killing usually comes from a lack of good drainage and alfalfa. Of course some alfalfa, and as a matter of fact, we will just have to make the best of it. I report in a recent issue of the visit of the editor of the Macdonald College. I was so heartily endorsed there—that Grimshaw in this climate. It is a harder than the other great difficulty, however, which sold for \$1.00 at that price, however, to secure a few pounds of six to nine pounds of their own seed from three years ago when it had been entered for a prize

Why Alfalfa Does Not Succeed

By Tom Alfalfa.

A FEW years ago I visited an Experimental Farm in Eastern Canada. That address is indefinite enough to shield the farm from undesirable notoriety. They were then making their first serious attempt to grow alfalfa. When I saw their field it was the prettiest crop of black medick, pigeon grass, mustard, and other weeds without number that it has ever been my pleasure to inspect. The farm manager could not understand why the field was so weedy. He told me that he had worked that land thoroughly until June 1st and then seeded to alfalfa.

The mistake he made was in the date of seeding. He should have kept on working the land for at least another six weeks. He would then have had an opportunity to kill the weeds and give the alfalfa a proper start. The object in cultivating the ground previous to seeding alfalfa is to kill weeds. It is not a case of keeping the horse or cultivator constantly on the move, but in giving the weeds a chance to germinate by the million and then killing them, waiting until another crop has started and then going over the ground again.

THE MATTER OF MOISTURE.

I have heard this plan objected to on the grounds that the middle of July is apt to be very dry and that seed sown then could not possibly germinate. Last summer I was on a farm in Milton Co., Ont., where alfalfa growing is made a specialty. They were just about to make their seeding for the year, and it was then well on up July, and a dry season to boot. I went into the field and found that scraping away an inch of surface soil brought me down to moist soil, making an ideal seed bed. The frequent cultivation had conserved the moisture. On that same farm they have again and again seeded alfalfa in the spring with a nurse crop and in the middle of July without a nurse crop, and invariably the best stand has been secured by the latter method.

It is always well to remember that alfalfa requires more lime than any other farm crop. A farmer in Eastern Ontario remarked to me not long ago, "This alfalfa is all right in theory, but it is not up to much in practice. My alfalfa is a pretty sickly crop." He was off the lime-belt. Part of his land was actually sour. Naturally he could not grow alfalfa without lime. I believe, though, that half a ton of lime to the acre would have made him an enthusiastic alfalfa advocate, as other conditions seemed to be favorable. Aside from lime, phosphorus is the fertilizing ingredient most needed, and this should be supplied in the form of basic slag or acid phosphate if good alfalfa is to be grown.

WINTER KILLING.

Winter killing usually comes down to a question of good drainage and the right variety of alfalfa. Of course some winters kill out both clover and alfalfa, and as we cannot change the weather, we will just have to seed over again and make the best of it. I was much interested in that report in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy of the visit of the editor to the experimental farms at Macdonald College. My observations led me to heartily endorse the conclusions reached there—that Grimm alfalfa is the best alfalfa for this climate. In my experience it has proved harder than the Canadian Variegated. The great difficulty, however, is to secure the seed, which sold for \$1 a pound last year. Even at that price, however, I would advise farmers to secure a few pounds, seed in drills at the rate of six to nine pounds to the acre and sow their own seed from this seed plot. Three years ago when inspecting fields that had been entered for a prize, I ran across one of

the most mystified alfalfa growers that I have ever met. He had seeded his alfalfa on land that had been well worked right up to July, and which the previous year had been in a hoe crop and no weeds allowed to grow. And yet his crop of alfalfa was a mass of weeds. On inquiring into all details I found that he had got soil from an old alfalfa field that had been plowed down because it was so weedy, to inoculate this new field. With the soil from the old field he had brought millions of weed seeds. For this reason, if for no other, I would prefer the laboratory culture for inoculating alfalfa.

These are just a few of the mistakes in alfalfa growing that have come under my observation in the last few years. I have come to the conclusion that for every failure with alfalfa there is some good reason that can be remedied. Perhaps these suggestions will help some who have not yet had success with the crop.

Water for the Horse

By F. H. Key-Smith.

THE very prevalent idea that a horse can stand almost anything is the greatest fallacy imaginable. As compared with man they are in many particulars more delicate. They catch cold more readily, and it is far more likely to result seriously. An attack of indigestion produces a colic which often proves fatal, and what will not affect the skin of man will frequently severely blister a horse. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if one stable in a hundred is designed with a view of meeting the necessary requirements of the animal rather than his master.

Unless overheated, overfed, or deprived of water for a long time a horse will never drink more than is good for him, yet how many stalls, equipped for feed, have any provision for water, and this in the face of the well-known fact that a horse can go longer without food than water? Every stall should be provided with a trough for pure running water and kept full all the time.

Compared to his size a horse's stomach is very small, which requires that he have little at a time, but that little often. The amount of suffering and consequent injury resulting from not watering frequently is little understood.

Upon a journey it is safe and necessary to water often, and if done you need have no fear that he will take too much. After a big draught of water it is unwise to ride hard immediately, especially to go on a gallop.

Avoid as far as possible the danger of contagion and infection from watering at public

troughs, and never let your horse drink very cold water, or from streams you know nothing about, as the water in many is poisonous. Water from springs and wells is generally cold, and is for this reason not only injurious but dangerous, and should never be given unless it has been drawn and stood a while.

Another means of infection is the curry comb and brush. The only absolutely safe plan is to have a separate one for each horse.

Hill Selection of Seed Corn

By A. D. Wilson.

EVERY institution interested in the improvement of corn. By selecting corn from the standing stalks in the field one can consider other things besides the ear itself. The height of the ear on the stalk and the strength of the stalk may both be considered, and whether or not the ear grew on a stalk that had the whole hill to itself or had to compete with two or three other stalks, can be determined, while if one waits until the corn has been cut these factors cannot be considered.

Early selection of seed corn from the hill has many advantages over selection later in the season. In the first place, it enables one to select ears that are known to have matured at the proper time, while if the selection is deferred and weather conditions continue favorable, some of the later maturing ears may be selected, because they are likely to be larger and heavier.

While the large, heavy ears are desirable, one cannot profitably select them at the expense of maturity, because corn that will not mature is bound to be an unprofitable crop. Early selection from the hill avoids the danger of the corn being injured by frost while it is still damp in the husk. It also allows for ample time for the corn to become thoroughly dried out before freezing weather, which is very important in maintaining a strong germination.

To-day is when we build a whole lot of tomorrows out of yesterdays.

Many farmers in Denmark have 25 per cent. of their land in alfalfa and 25 per cent. in roots. This explains to a great extent the large stock maintained there on small farms.—Paul A. Boying, Macdonald College.



A Post Office at the Door Brings the Farmer in Close Touch with all the World

YOUR yield of FALL WHEAT

will be more healthy more abundant, and give larger returns, if you use

STONE'S FERTILIZERS

Made from the highest quality of ingredients—thoroughly mixed—well cured—will not clog in the drill. Pace your order NOW Write for free catalogue and Memo. Boog.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

WILLIAM STONE SONS, LTD.
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RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a new Hyslop Bicycle with coaster brake and all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you a cent if you are not satisfied after using bicycle to days.

DO NOT BUY tires, lamps or accessories at any price until you receive our latest size illustrated catalogue and have illustrated our special prices and attractive pro portions.

ONE CENT to write us a postal and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid return mail. Don't wait. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, LIMITED, DEPT. K. TORONTO, CAN.

PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTER

Lightest Running Silo Filler Made

It cuts and elevates the highest quality of silage at minimum cost for time, labor and repairs. Built of iron and *not* steel; gear driven throughout; easily set up; fed from ground; convenient to operate; fills highest silos; almost any power will run it; cuts best for operation; and burning accidents will last a lifetime. It throws in a steady stream, not in bunches; it operates at slow speed and is absolutely safe. Our catalogue which explains the construction in detail is mailed free upon request.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell our high grade, guaranteed, Sundry Sticks. Previous experience unnecessary. Write for terms THE CHASE BROS. CO. OF ONT. LTD. Colborne, Ont.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on stile. With engines or horse power. Simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS. ITHACA, N. Y.

Durability of Wooden Silos

How long will the wooden silo last? Is the question that every prospective buyer asks. Prof. T. L. Haerker, of the Minnesota Experimental Station, gives the following description of two stave silos, which offers convincing testimony as to the durability of the wooden structure.

"In May, 1883, I erected a wooden stave silo in the place of a stone silo which was giving poor results. The stone seemed to cause a good deal of spoiling of silage. The next year I put in another stave silo and the two silos are standing to-day, and are in good condition. They have been filled every year and in some cases have been carried over for summer silage. This makes the two stave silos 20 and 21 years old. The hoops have been tightened only once during all this time and there has not been any need for replacing staves or parts. I find that it is weak and chaly. I find that the lactic acid, whether in buttermilk or silage, works upon cement. For this reason we find it necessary to replace the cement floors in our dairy building every few years.

We have also seen wooden silos that rotted out around the base in a very few years. This can be avoided, however, by proper construction of the base and by treating the wood with preservative preparations.

Extensive Farming

"Yes, sir," said the Dakota man, as a crowd of agriculturists gazed themselves around a little table; "yes, sir; we do things on rather a sizable scale. I've seen a man start out in the spring and plow a furrow until fall. Then he turned around and harvested back. We have some big farms up there, gentlemen. A friend of mine owned one on which he had to give a mortgage and the mortgage was due on one end before they could get it recorded on the other. You see, it was laid off in counties."

"There was a murmur of astonishment and the Dakota man continued: "I got a letter from a man who lives in my orchard just before I left home, and it had been three weeks getting to the dwelling-house, although it had travelled day and night."

"Distances are pretty wide up there, ain't they?" inquired one. "Reasonably, reasonably," replied the Dakota man. "And the worst of it is, it breaks up families so. I years ago I saw a whole family prostrated with grief. Women yelling, children howling, dogs barking. One of my men had his camp truck packed on seven four-mile teams and he was going around bidding everybody good-bye."

"Where was he going?" asked a Gravesend man.

"He was going half-way across the farm to feed the pigs," replied the Dakota man.

"And did he ever get back to his family again?"

"It isn't time for him yet," replied the Dakota man.

Fly Sprays—Three parts of fish oil and one part of kerosene sprayed on steers gave excellent results and is a practical application when many are to be treated. Spraying with an anti-fly sprayer and it takes only two or three minutes or less to spray each steer or horse. This spray appeared to keep were to be treated a man might stand on either side of a narrow passage through which the animals have to pass and quickly treat a large number.—F. L. Washburn, Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul.

BEEES FOR SALE

Having to reduce my stock of bees, offer for sale a few hives. All bees on good straight worker comb, in the toy-made frames. Eight frames to the hive.

CHAS. BLAKE
SNOW ROAD STATION, ONT. (C.P.R.)

WELL ALFALFA HAY

A few acres of alfalfa and mixed alfalfa hay for sale. Cheapest feed on the market to-day.

J. W. CALEDONIAN
R. R. No. 2 - RICHMOND, ONT.

Alfalfa Proves

The statement made by the Hon. J. W. Macdonald, course of an interview of Farm and Dairy, Macdonald College, is just than slower, after investigation among Farm men. Some could harm Mr. Boying's statement next year. Mr. O'Reilly of Peterboro, with Mr. Boying:

"I noticed that article," remarked Mr. O'Reilly, when in the of sending to some advertisements with my ad-



In making jams and jellies the least expensive item is the sugar

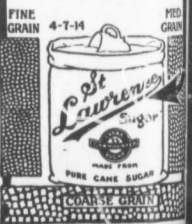
YET the sugar is the most important ingredient because if its quality is not right, your confections will ferment, spoil, not be sufficiently sweet or be flavourless.

With St. Lawrence Sugar results are always satisfactory.

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar is sold in 5 lb. sealed cartons, and in bags of 10 lbs., 20 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs.

Order a bag of St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar Blue Tag—the Medium Size Gran—This size suits most people best; good groceries everywhere can supply you.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refiners, Limited, Montreal.



A Record

Silvie of Draftman has the 30 days. She is a pure thoroughbred. N.S. Notice to be and large, recently be-

Last winter practically all alfalfa was killed out. The patch of alfalfa as big as three (pointing to a small patch in the middle of the row) winter killed. The crop in account of the dry weather was almost uniform over Mr. O'Reilly evidently

In Sowing Your F

"Indiana stands first States in the production of wheat. Indiana grows more than 2,900,000 acres. The average yield in the last ten years has been 28 bushels per acre. The cost of producing wheat in Indiana is about 1.6 cents per bushel. The increase of 5 bushels in yield would mean an annual value of the crop of \$7,500,000.

"The average yield of winter ordinary farm crop in Indiana State Experiment Station is 28 bushels per acre. In the representative county State has shown a gain in the production of wheat of 11.6 bushels per acre. The average cost of winter wheat was \$3.67, leaving a net profit of \$7.55.

"The Experimental Station with more attention to sowing a suitable variety of crops, fertilization, and treatment of the seed, the combating of insects, and the use of a material for the total production of wheat."

GUNN'S SHUR-CROPPER FOR FALL WHEAT SHUR-CROPPER GENERAL FERTILIZERS (on light soil) is the best money. Write for it. WEST TORONTO LIMITED, WEST TORONTO, Ont., for free book

Cut Your Lumber Bill in Half

A recent editorial in the "Saturday Evening Post" gives some interesting statistics in regard to lumber waste. According to it only 35% of the original tree emerges in the finished building—65% is wasted.

Of course some of this waste is unavoidable but most of it is not. Part of it goes into the kindling heap that accumulates around every house in course of construction.

The Sovereign System of Read-Cut House Construction eliminates every particle of avoidable waste. Not only is all waste of lumber done away with, but labor-saving machines in our factories cut down expenses in manufacturing still more.

And—there is still more saving in time and labor in the erection of the house.

Figure it out for yourself—you can't afford to build without investigating the "Sovereign Way."

We furnish every stick of timber for the house, every nail and screw, every bit of hardware, plaster board or lath and plaster, paint, etc., and guarantee every article to be the best of its kind, and its safe delivery.

The "Sovereign" Book of Homes contains designs and plans of 100 beautiful Sovereign houses and more information about the Sovereign system. Write for it to-day.

SOVEREIGN CONSTRUCTION CO. LIMITED,
1314 C. P. R. BUILDING,
TORONTO.

Alfalfa Proved Hardier

The statement made by Mr. Paul A. Boving of Macdonald College, in the course of an interview with the editor of Farm and Dairy, that alfalfa at Macdonald College had proved hardier than clover, attracted much attention among Farm and Dairy readers. Some could hardly believe that Mr. Boving's statement could be correct. Not all, however. Mr. Joseph O'Reilly of Peterboro Co., Ont., agrees with Mr. Boving:

"I noticed that article in a recent issue," remarked Mr. O'Reilly to the editor when in the office recently attending to some advertising. "It corresponds with my experience exactly.

of a hardy variety. Farm and Dairy advised him to use a part of his field to grow seed, for his own use at least.

Winning Out in the Farming Game

(Continued from page 4.)

small margin in anyone of his pursuits. Hence the importance of his winning along all his lines. Leaks must be stopped and every ounce of by-product turned to account. If a branch of farm work is carried on at it at once, but it must first be shown that there is no way of turning this loss into a gain. For never was there a better day ahead for the agricultur-



A Record Maker in the Land of the Salt Sea Breezes

Mrs. Duffan has the splendid record to her credit of 60 lbs. of butter fat in 30 days. She is a pure bred Jersey, three years old, and owned by C. & H. Oann, (Quevryn, N.S. Notice the splendid dairy type of this cow. Her capacious mid-section and large evenly balanced udder indicate feeding capacity and manufacturing ability of a high order.

Last winter practically all of my clover was killed out. There was a path of alfalfa as big as that table there (pointing to a small sized table in the middle of the room) that was later killed. The crop wasn't heavy on account of the dry weather but it was almost uniform over the field."

Mr. O'Reilly evidently has alfalfa

In Sowing Your Fall Wheat

"Indiana stands first in the United States in the production of Soft Winter Wheat. Indiana grows annually more than 2,500,000 acres of wheat. The average yield in the State for the last ten years has been 13.3 per acre. The cost of producing an acre of wheat in Indiana is about \$12.37. An increase of 5 bushels in the average yield would mean an annual increase in the value of the crop of \$12,500,000.

"The average yield of wheat grown under ordinary farm conditions on the Indiana State Experimental Farm for the past twenty-five years has been 28 bushels per acre. Experiments on representative counties of the State has shown a gain due to fertilization of wheat of 11.6 bushels per acre. The average cost per acre of fertilizer was \$3.87, leaving a net profit per acre of \$7.35.

"The Experimental Station believes that with more attention given to the sowing a suitable variety of seed, fertilization of crops, fertilization of the soil, treatment of the seed for disease and the combating of insects which attack the crop, a material increase in the total production of wheat can be made."

GUNN'S SHEAR-CROP FERTILIZER FOR FALL WHEAT, OR GUNN'S WHEAR-CROP GENERAL FIELD FERTILIZERS (on light soils) will do you money. Write GUNN'S LIMITED, WEST TORONTO, Farming Dept., for free booklet.

rist who will push any part of his craft till it yields a profit.

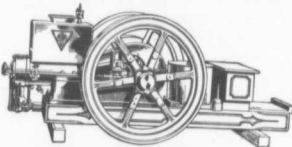
Pure seed raising, dairying, horse culture, poultry, horse raising — all these and other branches of farm work offer fine rewards to their devotees, but on the inexorable condition that they be pushed to the profit-winning point. The day when a farmer will forgive a slightest bit of work has gone forever; but the day is here when hard thinking and attention to details bring fine rewards.

The Imperial Year Book

The Imperial Year Book is the work of one man. For three years Albert E. Bove has been collecting the data found in this complete and ready reference book giving information and statistics relative to Canadian and Imperial affairs. Of the 576 pages, 150 are devoted to government departments, their constitution, work, and personnel. It includes complete statistics for Canadian trade, railways and canals, Canadian finance and the work of the post office, fisheries, militia and defence, labor organizations, and so on through all the departments of government.

This book is indexed with much care to facilitate instantaneous reference. It is a book that will prove particularly valuable to every business man or student of public affairs. It may be had by applying to the Imperial Year Book, 402 Coristine Bldg., Montreal, P. J. Price, \$1 with paper cover, \$1.50 with cloth cover.

I have just yielded to-day, July 18th, the pure bred Yorkshire sow pig you ordered for me from H. J. Davy of Woodstock for securing new subscriptions to your paper. It is a beauty, and I am well pleased with it. I consider it great credit to Farm and Dairy to send such a splendid premium.—Clayton Hyne, Northumberland Co., Ont.



The Alpha Gas Engine

Doesn't need a skilled mechanic. So well built that it plugs right along like a steady well-broken horse. No worry, no bother, no tinkering.

THE ALPHA IS A GOOD ENGINE for any purpose, but because there is no mystery in either its construction or operation, it is an ideal engine for farm use.

IT ISN'T BUILT OF ROUGH castings and bolted together. It is made from the best of material, and the workmanship and design are high grade in every particular.

IT STARTS AND RUNS ON a slow speed magneto. That alone is a big item because it means you have no batteries to fuss with or get run down or out of order when you need to use your engine the most.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 25 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Every farmer needs an "Alpha." Send for new catalogue.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WHEN YOU GET READY TO use an Alpha you give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up, give it a pull, and away it goes and saves your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or anything else that you want it to do.

IF YOU WILL INSTALL AN Alpha it won't be long before you come to the conclusion that it is the best investment you ever made, and you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without one. It's a great labor saver on the farm.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION



The standard of excellence and construction for a quarter of a century. Dr. Geo. Head of Haver's Dairymen writes: "I have been very much impressed with the practical excellence of Warrier's stanchions."

Write for habits and specifications of one of the simplest yet most efficient devices for restraining animals. W. A. CRUMB, INC., Forest Hills, Conn., U.S.A. Stanchions made in Canada by the same factory.

All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. Made in Canada. 12-pen guide booklet in French or English.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE ASSOCIATION, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Light Draft

THIS disk harrow saves 25 to 50% in power

Which means it saves one horse at the very least. It also saves one man. And, furthermore, this



Cutaway
Double Action Disk Harrow pulverizes the soil for the single harrow working in "half-jags" and does it—pulverizes finer than any two single harrows attached in tandem. Its rigid main frame holds the rear fore disks out. All soil is pulverized to the full depth to which the disks are run. Ask your dealer to show you CUTAWAY Double Action. If he doesn't sell CUTAWAY (CLARK) harrows, write us. Don't accept a substitute. We ship direct where we have no agents. Free catalog. "The Soil and Intensive Tillage." **The Cutaway Harrow Company** Maker of the original CLARK disk harrows and discs. 500 Main Street, Hingham, Mass.

Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with sperm, spina, curb, rhabdus, berry growth, swelling and "bumble" the head—rather readily.

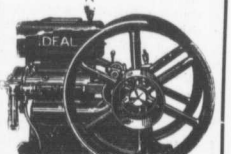


KENDALL'S Spavin Cure
It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases. Hickeridge, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913. "I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Esoeburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

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11 to 60 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



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Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
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AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES, 10 cents a line flat, \$1.00 an inch an insertion, 25¢ an inch, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 7,000 to 12,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein default substantially, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from the date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to us is a condition of this contract that in writing to us is a condition of this contract: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Insurance Against Drought

SOIL fertility is drought insurance. This season has furnished indisputable evidence of the correctness of this conclusion. A few days ago we visited two farms in Peterboro county, lying side by side. Natural soil conditions were similar. On one the crops were splendid; on the other an absolute failure due to drought. The one farm was in good heart; the other had been robbed of its fertility.

Examples such as this can be duplicated everywhere, and there are many reasons for the difference. A fertile soil is a worked soil; that is, it is in good mechanical condition. It is capable of holding more moisture; it loses the moisture that it has less rapidly by evaporation than a hard, unworked soil, and hence, from a mechanical standpoint, crops on a fertile farm stand a better chance to come through a drought comparatively uninjured. Another factor is equally important. The most important agency of soil moisture is to carry available plant food from the soil to the plant and transport it within the plant itself. The richer the soil the more available plant food there is, and the less moisture is required to carry a given amount of food to the plant. It is quite possible to have a soil so rich that there is enough moisture in the dry-est year in most sections of Canada to meet the needs of the average farm crop. For this, if for no other reason, soil building should be the first aim of the farm owner.

In Case of Disputes

LAWSuits are occasionally the result of a feud. More often a feud is the result of a law suit. And how easily they start. We will recall the case of two old neighbors who had been lifelong friends. A new survey of the farms showed that the barn on one extended two feet

on to the farm of the other, the error being due to a fence being wrongly placed when the farms were first cleared. In an argument, such as even good friends have occasionally, one man threw it up to the other that his barn stood where it was only by reason of his, the speaker's, charity. The other resented the remark, and one thing led to another until a law suit resulted. The bitterness that preceded the law suit could easily have been outwitted and overcome. The bitterness that has followed the suit apparently will never end so long as the two men are alive.

Christ gave men advice some nineteen centuries ago that is just as timely to-day as it was then. He said, "Agree with thine adversary quickly." Lots of us are too set on getting what we call "our rights." If we approach all subjects coolly and reasonably and are willing to give as well as take, law suits would be fewer than they are and feuds that in the past have made life unbearable for many families would be avoided. The "Golden Rule" is a mighty good precept to follow in cases of this kind.

War and Prices

IN war time prices are on a highly speculative basis. Even the best informed business men with their large staffs of correspondents, their thorough knowledge of business conditions and every other facility that should enable them to foretell the future, have again and again proved their inability to form even approximately correct opinions of price movements in war time. As a general rule, however, prices on agricultural produce go up. Crops are apt to be neglected produce in the war areas and production falls below the demands of consumption. In the present case, if the war is at all prolonged, a large part of the crops in many sections of Europe will not be harvested, or at best harvested in poor condition, because men are away at the front. The wheat crop, for instance, was ripening in Serbia when the farmers were called to arms. If harvested at all, it will be by the women and old men.

The results of the consequent scarcity of food will be most apparent in those forms of food which are imperishable. Wheat, for instance, advanced six to eight cents immediately on the receipt of war news. The effect on perishable products, such as milk for city consumption, fruits and vegetables, and even fresh meats, will not be so noticeable, although the indirect effect of higher grain quotations may result in advances here also. Of course, if exportation of food products to the countries in need were to be effectively stopped by coast blockades the effect of war on prices might be exactly the reverse, that is, lower quotations.

On this point all are agreed—that the ultimate result of war is decreased consumption and business depression. If there is any class that benefits permanently by war, it is the armament manufacturers. All others must suffer.

A Single Tax Fable

ONCE upon a time there was a little kingdom in which the principal industry was growing figs. The King needed more revenue, so he issued a proclamation, levying against each fig tree a tax of one piece of silver. The growers of the fig trees looked for a way to escape the tax. Soon hatchets were laid at the roots of the trees, and the industry was a thing of the past.

Across the bay lay another little kingdom whose industry was also the growing of figs. The King also wanted revenue, and he issued a proclamation levying a tax of one piece of silver against each block of land. The people tried to avoid the tax, but they could not do away with the land. So to raise the tax, they planted more fig trees, and the industry thrived, and the people grew

rich; so that the people from the first kingdom crossed the bay to the second kingdom where industry was encouraged. And the fame went to all the countries round about.—John W. Day.

Sheep Husbandry in Canada

IN a recent pamphlet issued by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, T. Reg. Arkell, B.S.A., makes a strong plea for more sheep on Canadian farms. According to the 1913 census there are 2,128,531 sheep in Canada, shearing in the neighborhood of 13,840,000 lbs. of wool. Our imports of sheep for slaughter from the United States in the same year numbered 229,743 head, and our imports of wool in 1913 totaled 9,309,170 lbs.

But why import at all? The number of sheep on Canadian farms represents but a small measure of what Canada's resources will permit in sheep production. Mr. Arkell asserts that sheep can be raised with profit not only in connection with mixed farming, but as well under conditions where cultivation of the land or the grazing of other animals is impossible. Certainly it is not lack of climatic adaptability to sheep raising that has driven the "Golden Hoop" from Canadian farms. Surely if the English shepherds can rear sheep profitably on their higher-priced land, we in Canada can make the sheep a real income producer on our cheap lands. Other factors aside from the mere cost of feed and labor in connection with sheep raising must account for the unpopularity of this branch of animal husbandry. The high standard of fencing required on a sheep farm may have something to do with it. A man could hardly afford to re-fence all of his pastures in order that he may keep a few sheep. And then there is the dog question. Every few weeks we hear of dogs killing the greater portion of a farmer's flock. This latter problem in particular will have to be solved before farmers in the older portions of Canada show any great interest in sheep husbandry. If the cost of feeding sheep were the only factor to be considered we would not be importing either wool or mutton.

Take a Vacation

"IF you would have success you must keep your thinking tank in order. And if you would produce ideas you must take a vacation—one that takes you out of your ordinary sphere altogether." We take this extract from a letter written by a prominent and successful business man to his trade journal. It emphasizes the method of keeping up to one hundred per cent in efficiency.

We wonder if it would not pay us farmers to travel a little more than we do? We are always breaking away from the old idea that it is absolutely necessary to stick to the farm one week of the whole year. No one can stay close to their work all the time and not get into one or less of a rut. Likewise we lose the joy of life that comes from variety in our associations. Some of Our Folks might even indulge in a little foreign travel. Trips are arranged now covering places of interest in the older lands, the one rate including all expenses—travel, food and steamer—from the time the traveler leaves his home until he is back again. Those people who are not accustomed to travelling. Everywhere we cannot wander so far afield, every one of us would be well advised to so arrange our vacations that we can take a couple of weeks' vacation every year. A visit to our brother in the city may do us untold good, even if it only gives us a higher estimation of our own community and an idea or two on farm management.

Orchard and C

Take a day off on woods or at the ne Maple and other se may be sown at on Cultivate cabbage the day when the They are not so eas Cut out all the ras ore fruit this year a there are too many them back also.

Cultivate the asp plants are so clo the tree flowers. Keep the sweet pe well cultivated. Do seed pods to form.

Budding of apples be done at this tim the easiest methods these plants.

Beets should be l picking by August good winter pickles down.

Dahlia should be s the wind breaking the often well to thin o flowers. The first o To get the best use show stalks, cut wh ers open and place will often last a week is done.

The highbush cranb loaded with fruit this is ornamental in the fruit makes excellen cooked.

If unions are not g some hen manure or rich in nitrogen over to fore a rain or cultivat

Potato Growing

Peter J. Davis, Queen
In treating for potatoe also treat for blight. F I think August and tember the proper tim will us that potatoe and goes down thro into the potato. Spr middle of September great benefit, as that time the root generally growing. What I have done I have found th green, when the rest faded. Potatoes should be the tops wither to If in the Maritime Pro would handle the care they have to use. do for their No. 1 ap have for sale, there w ble to increase our cr an acre. And if we fr the United States, w could get 35¢ a bushel, Prince Edward Islan a price of potatoes w would have a tendency farming all around, by and free from weeds, a better condition for o lower crops, which wo great dairy industry.

Hill Selection of

There is a widespre of poor farmers of plant the potatoes, regardl they come from vigorou This is a serious mista only have one result, i making out of the vari



Orchard and Garden Notes

Take a day off and spend it in the woods or at the nearest lake. It pays. Maple and other seeds ripening now may be sown at once. Cultivate cabbage in the middle of the day when the leaves are limp. They are not so easily broken off. Cut out all the raspberry canes that bear fruit this year and burn them. If there are too many new shoots cut them back also.

Cultivate the asparagus bed until the plants are so close together as to prevent the cultivator working. Keep the sweet peas sprayed and well cultivated. Do not allow any seed pods to form.

Budding of apples and plums may be done at this time. This is one of the easiest methods of propagating these plants.

Beds should be large enough for pickling by August 1. They make good winter pickles if properly put down.

Dahlia should be staked to prevent the wind breaking them over. It is often well to thin out part of the shoots. Best flowers result. To get the best use of the gladiolus flower stalks, cut when the first flowers open and place in water. They will often last a week or so when this is done.

The highbush cranberries are well loaded with fruit this year. The shrub is ornamental in the yard and the fruit makes excellent jelly if properly cooked.

If onions are not growing, scatter some hen manure or other fertilizer rich in nitrogen over the field just before a rain or cultivate it in well.

Potato Growing Experience

Peter Bonfils, Queens Co., P.E.I.
In treating for potato bug we should also treat for blight. For this province I think August and the first of September the proper time. Scientists tell us that potatoes rot before budding, the rot starts in the stalk and goes down through the rootlets into the potato. Spraying about the middle of September would be a great benefit, as that is about the time the rot generally strikes in this province. What little spraying I have done I have found that the tops kept green, when the rest of the field was faded. Potatoes should be dug before the tops wither too much.

If the Maritime Provinces farmers would handle as carefully the potatoes they have to use for seed, as they do their No. 1 apples that they have for sale, there would be no trouble to increase our crop 100 bushels an acre. And if we had free entry into the United States market, and could get 35c a bushel, it would mean a million of dollars to the farmers of Prince Edward Island alone. If the acreage of potatoes were doubled it would have a tendency for better farming all around, by keeping our land free from weeds, and having it in better condition for our grain and other crops, which would benefit our great dairy industry.

Hill Selection of Potatoes

There is a widespread practice among farmers of planting second-year potatoes, regardless of whether they come from vigorous hills or not. This is a serious mistake which can only have one result (i.e., the early matting out of the variety. The prac-

tice of hill selection should be carried out, for although it involves some extra labor it is worth it many times.

If the seed has been planted one seed piece in a place, uniformity of selection can be secured by confining the choice to the one stalk hills in the field. This method can be varied, however, by setting a standard in the ratio of not less than four good marketable potatoes to a one-stalk hill, seven to a two-stalk hill, and ten to a three-stalk hill. When the crop is half or two thirds ripened the grower with a bundle of twigs or sticks, goes over the field and marks a number of hills showing exceptional vigor for next year's seed. When the crop is ready for digging these marked hills can be dug by hand. All of the marked plants have shown vigor, but all may not produce desirable tubers. Any marked hill which produces fewer tubers than we have set for the standard, or is undesirable in other respects, should be discarded. Selection in this manner secures vigor, which is of prime importance in enabling the crop to withstand insects and diseases. Moreover, the grower is obtaining all of the seed stock from hills that have produced a fair number of marketable tubers—thus insuring an increased yield.—F. C. N.

POULTRY



With the Chicks

By Mrs. G. W. Randlett.
Prepared chick feed is properly balanced, containing bone, muscle and feather making properties, and can be fed for the first two or three weeks with splendid results. Just give them what they will clean up in minutes. Stale bread that has been dried in the oven and then rolled fine and moistened with milk or water enough to make the mixture crumbly, is good. Hard boiled eggs are good if cooked long enough. Sprinkle a little sand on the eggs before feeding.

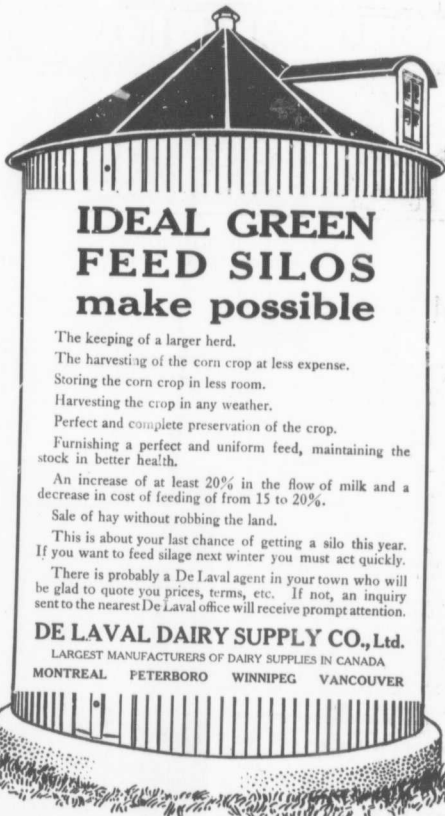
Never feed raw corn meal stirred into water or milk. It causes bowel trouble and perhaps a loss of half and sometimes all the flock. Corn bread, dried and rolled fine, then moistened with milk or water until it is crumbly, is a good change. Never feed sloppy food. Have it dry and crumbly.

After the third week any wholesome food can be fed with good results. Be sure to keep all food and drinking vessels clean. Wash and scald the dishes, keep coops and yards dry, warm and clean, and there will be no trouble in raising the entire flock.

A chick should weigh a pound at five weeks, and be read for the market at eight weeks. It pays to hurry the growth of chicks, so do not let them shift for themselves as soon as they are well started.

When the chicks are busy and scratching it is sign they are happy and thriving.

Chicks neglected while growing do not make good breeding stock. Give them plenty of feed, good care, and clean houses and yards at all times. Do not put chickens hatched at different times together. The older ones will crowd out the younger.



IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS make possible

- The keeping of a larger herd.
- The harvesting of the corn crop at less expense.
- Storing the corn crop in less room.
- Harvesting the crop in any weather.
- Perfect and complete preservation of the crop.
- Furnishing a perfect and uniform feed, maintaining the stock in better health.
- An increase of at least 20% in the flow of milk and a decrease in cost of feeding from 15 to 20%.
- Sale of hay without robbing the land.
- This is about your last chance of getting a silo this year. If you want to feed silage next winter you must act quickly.

There is probably a De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote you prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

WE PAY FREIGHT IN ONTARIO

FROM FACTORY TO FARM

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

Fig. I—1 1/2" Pipe Black ..	\$3.50	Galvanized ..	\$4.25
Fig. I—1 1/4" Pipe Black ..	3.75	Galvanized ..	4.60
Fig. II—1 1/2" Pipe Black ..	4.25	Galvanized ..	5.20
Fig. II—1 1/4" Pipe Black ..	4.75	Galvanized ..	5.70
Stanchions alone ..	1.25	Galvanized ..	1.60

R. DILLON & SON, 120 Hill St., OSHAWA, Ont.

Also Litter and Hay Carriers, Door Hangers, Etc.

OUR FARM HOMES



"Object Matrimony"

By ANNETTE CHADBOURNE SYMMES
(Farm and Home)

MARTIN Greenleaf sat idly before the fire, watching the flickering flames, and wondering what he was to do. The old aunt who had, for the ten years since his mother's death, kept his house, had just been buried and the young farmer was face to face with the problem of securing someone to take her place.

Aunt Lovey Day, a frail old lady of the neighborhood, sat anxiously watching him. She would have been glad to have had the position of housekeeper, had her health permitted, but in promising to stay for the present and do the most necessary things, she had done all she could do, and he knew it.

"There isn't a young girl I can think of who'd come," he said at length, "nor, for that matter, any woman who'd come. They're all so afraid of having to do something new today, and this is not a place for anybody but a woman with judgment, who is willing to work."

"Lots of women don't like to work for a single man like you," suggested Aunt Lovey, "because there's so much talk made about it."

"I wish you'd stay here for a sort of chaperone," said Martin. "Maybe I would be able to do better then."

"Oh, I'd stay. It's hard for Sally's folks to have me there, and I hate to stay there, as I can't work as I could once, and don't do enough to make it any object for them to have me. Sally's a good daughter, but she's a burden, and I don't want to burden her one bit more than can be helped."

"That'll take a big load off my mind," sighed Martin, gratefully. "You don't know, Aunt Lovey, I've been trying to get a girl to come here alone. Now I think I can get somebody right off. I'm awfully sleepy now, and I guess I'll go to bed, and get out on the road bright and early to-morrow morning, to see what I can do."

He rose and took down a lamp from the shelf over the fireplace and lighted it. Aunt Lovey bestirred herself likewise, and soon the room was dark and silent, save for the faint flicker of the coals yet remaining on the hearth.

For the next week or so, Martin rode away nearly every day, with the same result: if there were any girls who desired to "work out," as the saying went, they certainly did not want to work for him. Even the inducement of the chaperone failed, and Martin was exceedingly discouraged.

Then he composed an advertisement which he caused to be inserted in the daily paper in an adjoining city, and from this he secured several letters of inquiry. But there was always some reason why each applicant did not desire the place, when she had found out its requirements and resources. Martin stopped the advertisement when it had run two weeks.

Meanwhile he related his troubles to his friends whom he chanced to meet, and mentioned them in the three or four letters which he wrote to relatives in the interim; he also left his name at the employment agency in the city of Riverford, but nothing apparently came of that.

All the while the need of a strong, capable woman came greater and greater. Aunt Lovey's best was far too little to carry the house on properly, and Martin had to help out a



A Room that is Attractive, Cozy and Home-like

The illustration shows herewith may be an idea to those of our Folks who purpose building new homes or remodeling the old ones. This attractive living room is finished with paneled walls and ceiling and a splendid fireplace. It contains the piano and writing desk which prove that it is a room meant for the comfort of every member of the family. The wall finish is of prepared wall board in place of plaster.

great deal. This was exceedingly distasteful to him, and his desire for a housekeeper rose to fever heat.

Martin had in the past made a number of efforts to get married, but for one reason and another, they had failed. His feelings had never been very deeply engaged, but he was sensitive enough about his failures to believe that he was not popular for some reason, and that he would not be able to secure a wife in the usual way. He did not understand that the various reasons, with which his own personality had nothing to do, had influenced these girls; he did not know that in certain cases circumstances had changed, and he would now have been favorably received had he gone courtship. Matrimonially, he was thoroughly discouraged. Yet on the day in that way could he be sure of getting a helper who would stay with him and take an interest in the place.

"It was while he was in this state of mind that he received a sample copy of a matrimonial journal, named "Wedding Bells." He began to read it, contemptuously enough, but soon

became interested, and finally devoured every word in it. He was especially interested in the "Personals," and wondered what sort of people those were who took this unconventional way of securing a partner in life.

Martin did not know the terrible frauds sometimes perpetrated by such papers, nor the grave consequences arising from their distribution, although he was, of course, aware of the sentiment against them, and among people of his class. It began to seem to him that the case of many of these people was his own, and he wondered why he could not put in an advertisement himself and see what would happen.

When he rose to go to bed, he carefully put "Wedding Bells" away, which was in itself significant. The next day he busily composed advertisements, and that night, after Aunt Lovey went to bed, he laboriously produced the following document:

"Young man, 33 years old, dark complexioned, owns big farm and is in good circumstances, wishes to correspond with young lady from 20 to 25, fair complexioned, sensible, and with domestic tastes. Object, matrimony."

M. G., Box 27, New Joppa, M.

He did not wish to post this at the

is not an expert cook, and also she knows nothing about farm work. But she is bright, willing to learn, and a good worker. Would you be willing to try her?"

"Certainly!" cried Martin. "I would try almost anything. I've reached such a pitch. When can she come?"

"I saw her only last night," replied Mrs. Flagg, "and told her about the position, and she said she could not come till next week, when you come; but if you want to try her, she would be here then, and return with you, if that was perfectly satisfactory."

"Very well, make such arrangements as you think best," said the grateful Martin. You've proved yourself a friend in need, if anybody did."

During the week that followed he found himself thinking with considerable curiosity of the to-be-nee inmate of the home of Mrs. Flagg, and with the somewhat astounding name of Dolores Finnegan.

CHAPTER II.

DOLORIS ARRIVES.

"This is Miss Dolores Finnegan, Mr. Greenleaf."

Martin bowed and murmured something politely commonplace to the tall young woman who had risen from her seat in Mrs. Flagg's kitchen, to do honor to her introduction to her future employer. She was dark-haired, but her eyes were blue, very large and beautiful, when you looked directly into their unflashed depths; her features were irregular, high cheek-bones, straight nose, wide, good-humored mouth furnished with the whitest of teeth. There was that about her face which told even the inexperienced Martin that this girl was used to fighting her way and holding her own in the city, where every man was for himself, and that nothing but her own indomitable grit had kept her from being pushed to the wall.

She saw a big, rather awkward young countryman, in a fur coat which brought out the brown tint of his eyes, his hair, and his honest skin. His face was the clean, honest, single-hearted one of the young man who has never had to do with any people like himself. Although he was probably the elder by several years he looked and appeared the younger.

Martin explained that he must make his rounds before he took leave with him and she quickly agreed to remain with Mrs. Flagg till morning to return. During the morning Martin found himself thinking of the beauty of the Irish eyes, and the oily gleam of his new acquisition's dazzling smile.

During the homeward drive in the afternoon, Martin and his new housekeeper got somewhat acquainted. Dolores' story was a very simple one and had been quite accurately told by Mrs. Flagg. Unlike many of her kind, she had had sense enough to turn to housework as a means of escape from the tyranny of "bosses," "unions," etc., and she showed an eager desire to prove herself fitted for the place she was to occupy.

In spite of her Irish surname, she was Protestant, her mother having been an American and of that faith. Her uncommon Christian name was the result of that parent's unobtrusive proclivities. Martin was pleased with her appearance, and even more pleased with the impression she made upon Aunt Lovey. The two women fell in love with each other at sight, and it was difficult to see the way in which the looming household task fell into line before Dolores' vigorous strength and Aunt Lovey's directing and experienced hand.

(Continued next week)

The Upward Burden

"Bear ye one another"

I have just finished a beautiful story; but so fully portrayed the made visible through a group of country gentry. All but the laboring farm boys and the animate friendship. The one married a in a few years, le wife with a family to support. News reached the widow conspired among their friend in such would her feelings.

The city was near the group to go to children in charge mother. Of course not object to her f much for the child says left enough to another day of the them these Christian most every day of t says left enough to If the object of the expected to the bushel left with her, she he were "rotting of home." And so on he was "rotting of list. With her needle



The Upward Look

Burden Bearing

"Bear ye one another's burdens," I have just finished reading a beautiful story; beautiful because it so fully portrays the spirit of Christ, made visible through human agencies. A group of country girls grew up together. All but one married neighboring farm boys and continued the intimate friendship of their youth. The one married a city man. He died in a few years, leaving a penniless wife with a family of young children to support. News of her misfortune reached the widow's friends. They conspired among themselves to help their friend in such a way as not to wound her feelings.

The city was nearby. The first of the group to go to the city left her children in charge of the widowed mother. Of course the mother could not object to her friend bringing a lunch for the children. And there was much left over. Another lady would arrange to do her shopping another day of the week. Between them these Christian ladies filled almost every day of the week and always left enough to feed the family. If the object of their kindness objected to the bushel or so of apples left with her, she was assured that they were "rotting on the ground at home." And so on throughout the list. With her needle the mother had

to pay only for clothes and a modest rent. The good work is still going on and the burden of the bereaved one is daily lightened.

This is what I call practical Christianity. "By their deeds ye shall know them." The professing Christian whose life is selfish, whose chief concern is the accumulation of wealth or pleasure for himself—how will he be known in that great day when we appear before the Throne? But if we fill our lives with deeds of kindness and works of love we are proving to the world that we have seen the Christ and are following in His footsteps. For by our deeds are we known.—I.H.N.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life, and even when you find them, it is wisest and kind to be somewhat blind and look for the virtue behind them.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of a heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent,
dear,
Are your haunting ghosts at night.

Here is a splendid recipe for happiness: A clear conscience, plenty to do, and some one to love. And, by the way, there are plenty who need the love.

The Day of Days

Mrs. W. McCrae, Essex Co., Ont.

One of the gala days in the country is the annual picnic day. On this day father, mother and the children all gather together with their neighbors at some suitable woods in the community for a day of pleasure and social intercourse. These old-time picnics are still popular. Swings are hung in various places throughout the bush, a booth erected, all sorts of games played and everywhere there is evidence that a general good time is being enjoyed. The biggest feature of all, however, is the "eats."

Sandwiches of course form the major part of the lunch at almost all picnics. At one time salmon sandwiches held the place of honor, but nowadays we have many varieties. I will mention a few varieties that we have at our picnics, which may give some reader a hint when preparing for their picnic this summer. One of my favorite fillings for sandwiches is lettuce and nuts. I place a crisp lettuce leaf on a slice of bread, pour over a little mayonnaise dressing and sprinkle with a few nut meats. Some very delicious sandwiches can also be made from Pimento cheese, peanut butter, cucumbers or tomatoes, with mayonnaise, ardins, stuffed olives, bananas sliced 'thin, dipped into juice of lemon and mayonnaise dressing, ham chopped fine with hard boiled eggs and various other fillings.

While many people like to associate their picnic with the picnic lunch, tarts

can be carried much easier, and along with fruit bars or small fruit cakes, take the place of pie very nicely. Cakes are usually expected at a picnic for there are always some women in a community who are especially noted for making good cake. Plenty of raw fruit is a good feature and along with olives, pickles and lemonade, should comprise a pretty substantial lunch for a crowd of hungry people.

I recently heard of a unique way of serving the picnic lunch. A long table was placed in a shady spot and divided into sections. First came sandwiches or everything that would pass muster in the shape of bread and meat, then pickles, olives and so on down the line, everything in the order in which it should come. Everyone was provided with a plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon, and all formed in a line. They marched down past the table, each one taking exactly what they desired as they passed. When the plate was so full that it was in danger of over-balancing the owner would sit down on the grass and proceed to demolish the contents. When the plate was emptied one could go back to the table and re-fill it. This method of serving eliminated the necessity of the mothers working laboriously to wait on tables and they themselves were enabled to partake in the festivities also. This method of serving was claimed to be very satisfactory and I think it would be well worth our while to try it out at this season's picnics elsewhere.



Try this Thirsty Flour

A very thirsty flour. Absorbs a lot of water. Because it contains so much gluten. Manitoba wheat is wonderfully rich in sturdy gluten. And, think of it, FIVE ROSES is milled exclusively from the very cream of the Manitoba wheat berries. So FIVE ROSES must be awfully thirsty, don't you see. In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water. So you get more loaves than usual without using more flour. You use less. Your flour lasts longer, doesn't it? Less trips to your dealer. That's how FIVE ROSES saves money. Actually, saves YOU money. Use this economical flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

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Acknowledged to be the most comfortable of Water-proof Collars to wear, and buy no other. All prices as shown for 25c.

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of Canada, Ltd.
88 PRINCE AVENUE
TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OR, SPECIALLY, the decoration of small houses at small cost.

OUR MOTTO: It is the use of order, not money, that counts.

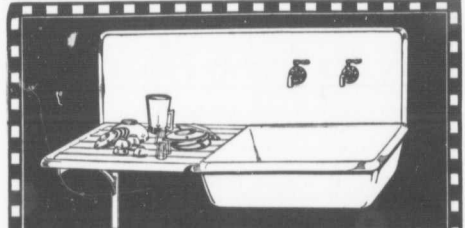
OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$25.00.

OUR OBJECT: To please.

OUR KRAVE: The buying of things that count.

Anything you want to know about fitting up your home, ask for our **SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO.**

1 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK, N.Y.



Keep The Sink Clean!

It's so important!—yet easy and simple when you use Panshine. Removes all grease and grime. Works like magic—quickly, easily, thoroughly. Panshine is a pure, white, clean powder without any disagreeable smell. Does not hurt the hands.



PANSHINE

keeps pots and pans sweet and appetizing. Cleans woodwork and paintwork.

Large Sifter 10c. At all Grocers

CLIP OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL THIS TO-DAY

LEVER BROS. Limited
500 Eastern Avenue, TORONTO, Ont.

Please send me good size Free Trial Sample of Panshine.

Name

Address

Don't Cook the Cook

Mr. H. Lewis, Essex Co., Ont.

One of the most trying parts of our housework during the summer months is working over a hot stove in a hot kitchen, baking and preparing the meals. If the majority of women are like myself, they will have oftentimes experienced such utter weariness by the time the meal is ready to serve that they themselves have no appetite and can only make a pretence at eating.

I would like to impress on my sister farmers' wives that it is possible to eliminate this evil of working under such trying conditions. A small gasoline or kerosene stove fills the bill splendidly for doing the summer cooking. I believe that the two-burner stove is the most satisfactory for the average family. For a large family, however, the three-burner stove will be more efficient. A portable oven is an essential part of the stove, and I will find it well to get one that I have found the two burners. It is necessary for one to plan to do the baking between meals in this case, but one can easily become accustomed to doing so.

A gasoline stove can be purchased quite reasonably, and is cheap to operate. They are great time-savers, being ready to cook in a very few minutes after lighting. Another big advantage is the labor saved from carrying fuel and removing ashes. To me, however, the greatest advantage is in being able to keep the kitchen comparatively cool, and likewise the cook.

Daughter's Future

During vacation, you can forecast daughter's future by watching what she does.

Does she sit in the hammock and read mushy novels while poor, tired ma washes the dishes, scrubs the floors, makes the beds, and worries through the other tasks of the household drudge?

Does she talk about a career for women while little brother runs about with holes in his pants and hair uncombed?

Is she afraid that the stain of toil upon her dainty fingers might queer her with her best young man?

If so, put it down as a 10 to 1 shot that sis will end by becoming a fretful, discontented female, a nagger as a wife or a "bachelor girl," whom children fear and wise men keep away from.

But if she pitches in to ma's relief, sings as she dusts and sews and cooks, tidies up the old home till it fairly shines with charm, why there's hope for her, for good housewives are soon going to be rare enough to be in demand.

In the story book, the prince, you remember, often went courting in disguise, taking his first peek into the kitchen. If what he saw there promised faithful results, he retired, donned his finery and reappeared at the front door.

There is a lot of sense in fairy stories. As between the bare-armed maiden in the rear of the home, with the roses of honest industry in her cheeks, and the doped-up indolent on the front porch the prince never was fooled, not for a minute.—South Bend News-Times.

"It is the duty of every one to make at least one person happy during the week," said the Sunday School teacher. "Now have you done so, Johnny?"

"Yes'm," said Johnny promptly.

"That's right. What did you do?" asked the teacher.

"I went to see my aunt and she was happy when I went home."

ROYAL YEAST

THE WHITE STAR BRAND

ROYAL YEAST

THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER CO. LTD.

OUR BREAD—SOFT, FINE, FLAVORFUL, WHOLE, HEALTHY, WIRE RAISING, IRON ENRICHED. ALL sizes, very cheap. Send for literature what you want.—The Imperial Baking Powder Co., Dept. F. D., Quebec Street, Montreal.

HOME STUDY

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend our school.

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KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ARTS APPLIED SCIENCE

EDUCATION ENGINEERING

SUMMER SCHOOL

JULY and AUGUST

G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

EUROPE

By the

SHORT SEA ROUTE

SAILING SATURDAY

From Montreal & Quebec

to the

"LAURENTINE" "MÉGANTIC"

"TEUTONG" "CANADA"

Ask the nearest Agent for Particulars

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

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H. G. THORLEY, General Agent, 41 King E. TORONTO

SPECIALY MADE FARM FOOTWEAR

\$3 Delivered to you

Here is a light weight, durable and comfortable working shoe, especially suitable for farmers, workmen, milkmen, truckmen, laborers—all require extra strong, easy footware for working in. We make them of the splendidest material. Show us your worn, proofed leather that has made

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

famous for almost forty years. No need to suffer with tired, sore, aching, swelling feet. Get a pair of these and ease and comfort. If your dealer doesn't carry them, send us his name, address, charge, paid, to any address in Canada or U. S. Boots delivered also by postal or express order. Same size as shown, 8 eyelets high. Limited. Write for catalogue.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited,
Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

The Makers

Butter and Cheese

Send to suggest subject

Cool Cur

There are one-half cooling rooms in the district, 200 miles north, as there are not (Ontario).

In these words, J. A. Munton, Dairy Commissioner of Ontario dairymen at a talk, which he gave at the meeting of the Ontario dairymen at the spring. His remarks are "Selling green cream, 'chasing injured trade more than all combined. I know cannot be expected to improvements in their price paid for making cream, making cream, the patrons paid half cents a pound for received \$80 a month as cheesemaker. All one up in the market the price of manufacture is lower. The not make progress whose price is on the decline. Mr. Kuddick expressed the patrons' good sense. Patterns are ready," said more for making if placed before them in by one means or another have better equipped Eastern Ontario factory

Especially for

By Prof. C. E.

- Cream of good clean more money than the
1. Skim the milk as late after each milking.
 2. Cream should test at 40 per cent.
 3. The 35 per cent. cream longer than 20 per besides leaving more fat; less cream to care for.
 4. Two cans are needed the cream on the name, one 5, 8, or 10 to be used as a storage can; and one small "sh" to be used in collecting from the separator.
 5. Warm cream, fresh separator, collected in this can must be cooled to main in the can for hours. Never mix warm the cold cream in the storage.
 6. Place the two cans of cream in a tank of clean water. Deliver the cream to at least 3 or 4 times over and 2 or 3 times over.
 7. The average farm cream delivered or collected in seven days makes low

Small Milk House Pay

- A milk house is essential dairy farm. It means clean cream, consequently greater yield.
1. Locate the dairy house well or a spring of running water.
 2. The dairy house should be on a concrete or cement floor, with a boiler or water heater, a table and draining rack, place for the tester and so on.
 3. All the water for the should run through the storage tank in the dairy.
 4. Until the milk house built it is advisable to obtain place in the next storage tank. A box can be placed

The Makers' Corner

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

Cool Curing

"There are one-half as many cool curing rooms in the Lake St. John district, 300 miles north of Quebec city, as there are in all of Eastern Ontario."

In these words, J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, opened the cream that he gave to a group of Ontario dairymen at Cornwall last spring. His remarks are still applicable. "Selling green cheese," he complained, "has injured the Canadian trade more than all other factors combined. I know that managers cannot be expected to make many improvements in their factories at the price paid for making cheese. When I started making cheese many years ago, the patrons paid one and one-half cents a pound for the making. I received \$30 a month and board as cheesemaker. All expenses have gone up in the meantime, and yet the price of manufacture on the average is lower. The business cannot make progress when the making price is on the decline."

Mr. Ruddick expressed faith in the patrons' good sense. "I believe that patrons are ready," said he, "to pay more for making if the subject is placed before them in the right light. By one means or another we must have better equipped curing rooms in Eastern Ontario factories."

Especially for Patrons

By Prof. C. E. Lee.

Cream of good clean flavor brings more money than the tainted product.

1. Skim the milk as soon as possible after each milking.
2. Cream should test between 30 and 40 per cent.
3. The 35 per cent. cream will keep sweet longer than 20 per cent. cream, besides leaving more skim milk to feed, less cream to care for and transport.

4. Two cans are needed in handling the cream on the average farm. Namely, one 5, 8, or 10 gallon can, to be used as a storage and delivery can; and one small "shot gun" can to be used in collecting the cream from the separator.

5. Warm cream, fresh from the separator, collected in the "shot gun" can must be cooled at once and remain in the can for at least ten hours. Never mix warm cream with the cold cream in the storage can.

6. Place the two cans containing the cream in a tank of clean cold water. Turn the cream in the factory at least 3 or 4 times a week in summer and 2 or 3 times during cold weather.

8. The average farm skimmed cream delivered or collected only once in seven days makes low grade butter.

Small Milk House Pays for Itself

A milk house is essential on every dairy farm. It means better milk and cream, consequently greater returns.

1. Locate the dairy house near the well or a spring of running water.
2. The dairy house should have a cement floor and storage tank, small boiler or water heater, wash sink, table and draining rack, besides a place for the tester and separator.
3. All the water for the stock should run through the milk or cream storage tank in the dairy house.
4. Until the milk house has been built it is advisable to obtain a barrel and place it near the stock watering tank. A box can be placed around

this barrel and in the winter the space filled with straw. The barrel and the box should have tightly fitting covers. All of the water pumped for the stock should pass through the barrel, entering through a hole drilled above the hoop located just above the middle and discharging near the bottom and the water should leave the barrel through a hole below this same hoop. The pipe carrying the discharge water should be one-fourth of an inch larger than the dairy scale pipe. A barrel will hold one 8 or 10 gallon can and a smaller can, approximately 8 inches wide and from 20 to 22 inches deep. The purpose of the small can is to hold the cream from each skimming until it is cooled.

5. Do not locate a gasoline engine in the dairy, but in a small adjoining room.

Cheese as a Staple Food

We are struck by the fact that cheese, unlike butter, is a rival of meat in the dietary scale of nations. There are many people in fact who actually prefer cheese to meat—at all events there are many millions who being unable to afford a meat diet live well on a cheese diet, which enables them to do the hardest manual toil, digging, delving, timber work, and so forth. Now, meat is rising in price, and is likely to rise higher throughout the world, for the simple reason that the meat hunger is part of the hunger which is throwing down the tariff borders. Increase the present demand and the price goes up, of course. Then the need for a substitute will force itself on popular attention. Then the merits of cheese will come to the front.

In this connection it is not generally known that cheese is a more wholesome article of food than meat, at all events in one respect. It is free from the uric acid principle, while meat is full of it. In these days of prevailing uric acid complaints this will be a good advertisement for cheese as an article of diet. Another advantage that cheese has lies in the fact that protein in some shape or form is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of human vigor; butter contains none, and may therefore be treated as a luxury, to be dispensed with when the pinch comes; but cheese being well supplied with the vital element, must remain in demand therefore. Starchy foods, however, may be converted by human digestion into fat, but they cannot be converted into protein.

Cheese scores again as a cheese product. Again when consuming meat the stomach has to get rid of much waste material whereas cheese is almost entirely assimilated. Therefore cheese being entirely devoted to the building up of the human frame and constitution deserves well of the world and in the comparison with food stuffs of rival ambition scores again. It is for the dairy farmers to consider this matter; this matter of cheese versus butter—New Zealand Dairyman.

Rusty cans are a prolific source of bad flavors in milk. Many a patron would do away with his old cans if the maker would explain their bad points.

Buttermakers who expect better salaries must first demonstrate that they are worth it, at least that is the way to get better salaries in other lines of work, and buttermaking is no exception to the rule. Good men will get the best positions as soon as they get their ability and qualifications are known; however, some good men may be operating in a position in some obscure place, and the men with their qualifications to offer do not know where they are.—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

DE LAVAL

Dairy and Farm

EQUIPMENT

The De Laval Line

of dairy, creamery, cheese factory and farm supplies, including gas engines, is by far the largest and most complete in Canada.

Milk dealers, creamerymen, cheesemakers and dairy farmers must have modern equipment of the very best grade in order to secure the largest margin of profit and to maintain and hold the confidence of their customers.

Users of De Laval supplies and equipment are offered a high grade product, insuring economical operation and better prices for their product.

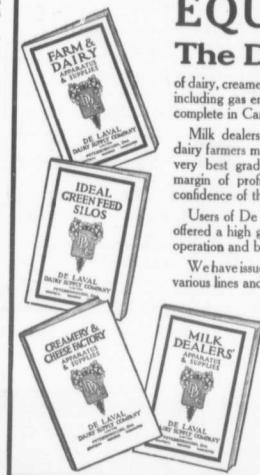
We have issued complete catalogues covering our various lines and we shall be pleased to mail you a catalogue covering whatever supplies you may require.

Our new gas engine catalogue might interest you, too. Mailed upon request.

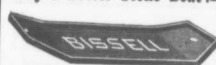
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WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Buy a Better Stone Boat!



The BISSELL Steel Stone Boat is a vast improvement on the old-time wooden kind. Dairymen, especially, will find it very handy—7 ft. by 4, 24 or 18. Strong and durable. Bevel Corners. Steel Railing around edges and Steel Runners underneath.

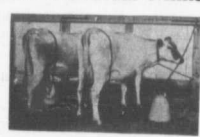
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T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., ELORA, Ont.

25 cts. PER LB. BUTTER FAT

is now being offered by Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited.

We furnish Cans and Pay Express Charges. Better order cans at once.
Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
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HINMAN The Universal Milker



THE COWS BAWL FOR THE HINMAN Because it is gentle in its action How? The Progressive Vacuum Does It See the Hinman at Work at the creating creameries in some obscure TORONTO EXHIBITION. PRICE \$50.00 PER UNIT
H. F. BAILEY & SON
Sole Manufacturers for Canada
GALT ONT. CANADA

CREAM

Markets have advanced and we are now paying War Prices for Good Quality Cream.

We need yours—write us ours supplied.
Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
19 Church St., TORONTO

WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans
Want CREAM WE Pay Express
WE Pay Every Two Weeks

Write us
BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.
Belleville, Ontario

For Best Results

Ship your Poultry alive to us, also your fresh Dairy Butter, and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry coops supplied. Prompt returns.

The Wm. DAVIES Co., Ltd.
Established 1854 TORONTO, Ont.

SWEET MILK WANTED

Highest prices paid for dairy deliveries to Union Station, Toronto. We supply sufficient cans.

Write for Particulars
S. PRICE & SONS, LTD.
TORONTO

AVONDALE FARM
Offers an extra good lot of Bull Calves all ages up to 14 mos., sired by Ring Pontiac Arlis Canada, the best bred bull in Canada, dams of whose calves all have advanced Registry Records. Reasonable prices.

A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT.
P.S.—We offer several fit for service at specially low prices to make room.

20 Heifers
From 10 to 15 months old and
2 Bulls
1 year old is my special offer. Must be sold in next 30 days. Write or phone.
WM. HIGGINSON - INKERMAN, QUIT.

Lakeview Holsteins
Senior herd bull, **COUNT HENGEVELD PAYNE DE KOL**, a son of PIETERTJE HENGEVELD, COUNT DE KOL and GRACE PAYNE DE KOL.
Junior bull, **DUTCHLAND OOLAN TILIA SIE MONA**, a son of OOLANDE JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.
Write for further information to
E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES
The leading R.O.P. herd, High-binders; average test for herd 4.4 per cent butter-fat.
Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.
WOODSIE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT

Inside Ayrshires
Bulls in the show ring and dairy tests, animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Long distance Phone in House.
R. B. BESS - HOWICK, QUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. **TURKIE Young Bulls** dropped this fall, sired by "Neither Half Good-time" - 4665—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.O. (Phone in house) 14.

"LONDON" Cement/Drain Tile Machine
Makes all sizes of tile from 3 inches to 6 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for catalogues.
LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. Dept. C, London, Ont.
Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

FACTORY CLEARANCE SALE
ROOFING
Per Roll
108 Square Feet
90¢
Regular \$2.00
Quality

ASPHALT FELT ROOFING
100 per cent. Saturation
Contains no Tar or Paper
Lowest price for Government Standard Roofing ever offered in Canada. Sale necessary aided by business conditions.
Send for Free Sample
The Halliday Company, Ltd.
Formerly Stanley Mills & Co.
HAMILTON CANADA

FOR SALE—Choice grade Holstein Cows and Heifers. Milkers and springers; all ages. Write for particulars.—J. Parr, Mansfield, Ont.

MARKETS
Toronto, Monday, Aug. 10.—Wheat is now 20c a bushel over quotations previous to the outbreak of war. Futures have advanced 70c a bushel. Beans are up 50c a bushel; sugar has taken an initial advance of a few cents a cwt. but higher quotations yet are predicted. So far the net result of the changes has been the advance in price of the producer. In some respects "the farmers will suffer directly" from war, but there are large numbers of sugar, beans, sugar and many lines of manufactured food products that will be affected. The cheese situation at first promised to be most serious, buyers refusing to buy at all on country boards. As soon as it was ascertained that the net result of war quotations may be expected to advance to a war level in the near future, factories that have not disposed of their output would do well to make provision for holding their cheeses under ideal storage conditions, where factories are not equipped with cool curing rooms. The old sales or bulk, if not sold, is expected to interfere with the cheese market, would be the defeat of the British navy, a very unlikely catastrophe.
No far as business generally is concerned, the influence of war has been generally detrimental. Many of our textile manufacturing establishments report that orders are not coming in and that it may be necessary to close down.

QUEBEC
CHAMBLY CO., Q.
ST. LAMBERT, Que., July 30.—A fire in a hay barn on Stouffville, owned by J. J. Dykes and of the Dykes family, who are of this town. It was discovered by a fireman on his rounds, and the horses and cattle were saved. The fire was caused by a registered Ayrshire bull, which was kept in the barn. The fire was caused by a registered Ayrshire bull, which was kept in the barn. The fire was caused by a registered Ayrshire bull, which was kept in the barn.

COARSE GRAINS
Oats and corn have both made slight advance since the outbreak of hostilities. Coarse grains not being classified among the commodities of war are steady at old quotations. Oats, C.W. No. 3, 57c; No. 2, 56c; corn, No. 2, 81c; No. 1, 80c; No. 3, 79c; No. 4, 78c; No. 5, 77c; No. 6, 76c; No. 7, 75c; No. 8, 74c; No. 9, 73c; No. 10, 72c; No. 11, 71c; No. 12, 70c; No. 13, 69c; No. 14, 68c; No. 15, 67c; No. 16, 66c; No. 17, 65c; No. 18, 64c; No. 19, 63c; No. 20, 62c; No. 21, 61c; No. 22, 60c; No. 23, 59c; No. 24, 58c; No. 25, 57c; No. 26, 56c; No. 27, 55c; No. 28, 54c; No. 29, 53c; No. 30, 52c; No. 31, 51c; No. 32, 50c; No. 33, 49c; No. 34, 48c; No. 35, 47c; No. 36, 46c; No. 37, 45c; No. 38, 44c; No. 39, 43c; No. 40, 42c; No. 41, 41c; No. 42, 40c; No. 43, 39c; No. 44, 38c; No. 45, 37c; No. 46, 36c; No. 47, 35c; No. 48, 34c; No. 49, 33c; No. 50, 32c; No. 51, 31c; No. 52, 30c; No. 53, 29c; No. 54, 28c; No. 55, 27c; No. 56, 26c; No. 57, 25c; No. 58, 24c; No. 59, 23c; No. 60, 22c; No. 61, 21c; No. 62, 20c; No. 63, 19c; No. 64, 18c; No. 65, 17c; No. 66, 16c; No. 67, 15c; No. 68, 14c; No. 69, 13c; No. 70, 12c; No. 71, 11c; No. 72, 10c; No. 73, 9c; No. 74, 8c; No. 75, 7c; No. 76, 6c; No. 77, 5c; No. 78, 4c; No. 79, 3c; No. 80, 2c; No. 81, 1c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

MILL FEEDS
Mill feeds are in active demand and firm in price. Local quotations are: Best 82c shorts, 82c middlings, 82c to 87c feed flour, 82c to 82c; middlings, 82c; feed flour, 82c to 82c.

HAY AND STRAW
So far quotations on hay and straw remain steady. The prices established some weeks ago. It is freely predicted that if the war continues there will be a large demand from Europe and consequent higher prices. Wholesale dealers are quoting: Best clover hay, \$14 to \$16; No. 2, \$10 to \$13; new hay, \$11 to \$13.50; baled straw, \$8 to \$9.50; at Montreal No. 2 hay, \$10 to \$11; in car lots.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
War has had the effect so far of curtailing shipments of butter to England. There has been, however, a more active trade with the west, several carloads going forward from Montreal in the past week. On the whole the situation is healthy. The bulk of the season's milk is now in and receipts are declining steadily. Some buyers are refusing to stand, expecting higher prices.
Cheese exporters find business at a standstill. Buyers will not accept the old bills of exchange, and while there is a good demand, cheese cannot be forwarded. With the clearing of German exports from the seas a renewed trade in satisfactory.

POTATOES AND BEANS
New potatoes, the only kind on the market, are coming in increasing quantities and may now be had at \$1.50 a bushel. Imported potatoes are quoted \$3 to \$4 a bushel. Reports to hand indicate that the crop will be a fairly liberal one, especially in Eastern Ontario.
As predicted last week the output of the Austrian supply of beans has been limited in advanced quotations. Beans are now quoted at \$2.60 a bushel and picked, \$2.75.

LIVE STOCK
There is a continued active demand for everything in the cattle line that is finished. Particularly covetted is a quired for local demand, although some of the best heifers are going across the line to the United States. So far the smile of war on cattle ranges have been altogether favorable, though not unmarked. It is doubtful however, if it will have any great influence on cattle prices in Canada, as the army is not on fresh meat. Argentine and Australian are in a better position to supply beef needs than is Canada. A great diversion of exports to the scene of war is

WHITE ROCK F.
Offers three choice Young Bulls that are ready for service.
MUSSEL LAWRENCE - MERT.
FOR SALE
Including Count Winnet White Leghorns, Eggs, \$12.50 per hundred. Anconas, \$15.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O'Rourke, Woodstock

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

**Buyers to Share in Profits
Lower Prices on Ford Cars**

Effective from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time.

Touring Car	\$590
Runabout	540
Town Car	840

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.
In the Dominion of Canada Only

FURTHER we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments **IF** we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above dates.

AND should we reach this production we agree to pay, as the buyer's share, from \$40 to \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford Branch or Dealer.

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Ford, Ontario

the market. Quotations were as follows: first class steers sold last week for \$8.95. Several shipments sold last week for \$8.85. Quotations now are: same heavy steers, \$8.85 to \$8.95; heavy steers, \$8.35 to \$8.50; butcher steers, good to \$8.15; choice cows, \$7.25 to \$8.15; choice cows, \$7.25 to \$8.15; cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; butchers, \$5.50 to \$7.25; owners and out-owners, \$4.15 to \$4.50.

Calves are in firm demand at \$7.5 to \$8.50; cows to med. \$4.0 to \$7.50; calves to \$100. Calves are quoted at \$1.00 of increase in size and quality. Spring lambs according to active demand are in good demand. Weigher \$1.17. Other quotations: ewes, Wether \$1.17 to \$1.05; buck lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; heavy sheep and bucks, \$4 to \$5.25; culs, \$5 to \$6.50.

Eggs are in steady demand at \$8.60 to \$9.50 per 100.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Best Platonic, Que., Aug. 4—850 boxes per sold at 24 1/2c.

Sampleford, Aug. 4—535 cheese offered for sale or quote.

Best Que., Aug. 4—50 boxes of butter sold at 12 1/2c.

Best, Aug. 6—Offerings were 1,900 mixed and 1,575 white. No sales. Two of the 15 were mixed.

Kingston, Aug. 6—500 offered at 12 1/2c.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC
CHAMBLEY CO., QUE.

St. Lambert, Aug. 10—At one o'clock on Monday morning, July 20, five broke in a hay barn on Riverview farm, owned by J. de la Roche, and owned by the de la Roche family, who are at present in Europe. It was discovered by Alex Dykes as was coming from St. Lambert. All the horses and cattle were in the field. A registered Yorkshire bull, which was out a few minutes before the roof fell in one barn. The other barn was filled with 45 tons of hay belonging to Mr. Roy, an adjoining farmer, which was all burned. Mr. Dykes is covered by insurance, but Mr. Roy's hay is not insured, and peculiar circumstances connected with this fire is that this is the third time it has burned in different barns near it had been all secured. Mr. Dykes has a valuable hay crop, but it is not also insured. Much sympathy is shown for Mr. Roy. J. de la Roche, Jr., had his hay and hands badly scorched getting in some of the harness from the barn. There were also a lot of valuable poultry destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.—J. D.

ONTARIO
HALBURTON CO., ONT.

St. Leonards, Aug. 4—The drought still continues, no rain in three weeks, one light thunder storm; very cool nights, but not so much as last year. Spring crops are looking well. The grasshoppers were very bad in some places, having done a great deal of damage to the pasture. Only one army worm was found in this section. Early potatoes are few in the hills, but very good. Potatoes, \$1 a bush; old, \$1.25; red potatoes, \$1.50; butter, 20c; eggs per nest, 30c a bit—A.S.T.

ALBERTA
EDMONTON DIST., ALTA.

Edmonton, Aug. 4—Our rainy season gone. Fine hot weather is bringing the crops up well and farmers are all wearing that joyful smile. The hay crop was a ton. Oats are up-land hay is selling at 12c. Potatoes are \$1 a bush; old, \$1.25; red potatoes, \$1.50; butter, 20c; eggs per nest, 30c a bit—A.S.T.

WHITE ROCK FARM

Offers three choice Young Holstein Bulls that are ready for service.

MUSSEL LAURENCE — MERTON, ONT.

FOR SALE

Best-Laying Contest Winning Strain White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$1.00 hundred. Ancona, \$1.50 setting; \$1.00 hundred. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed.

W. PROURKE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

The Main Thing

If you have not the best Herd Sire you can get you are working backwards. Get a Bull Calf with high records behind him. One with a Dam producing 21, 23 or 24 lbs. We have them, and this is your chance to start right without paying a high figure. Write for extended pedigrees. Prices quoted f.o.b your station.

D. B. TRACY
Hamilton House Dairy Farm
Coburg — Ontario

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holstein America, in the combined with producing ability. Stock for sale at all times. Full list of breeders with post office and station address on application.

W. E. THOMSON, Secy.—Treasurer
R. R. NO. 7 — WOODSTOCK, ONT.

HET LOO STOCK FARM
Het Loo Farms now offer a few Choice Young Cows, the kind you will be proud to own, also Three Choice Bull Calves at low prices.

Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor
GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager
HET LOO FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.

SHOW COW
We are offering for Sale, Lady Gretchen De Koe No. 90, \$1,150. This is a Fine Young Cow, due early in Aug., in good condition, nicely colored and has a good udder.

BROWN BROS. — LYN, ONT.

SPLENDID YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULL
Twelve Months old, well grown and in splendid condition. Ready for service.

HAMILTON FARMS
ST. CATHARIES — ONTARIO


PONTIAC KORNDYKE
KING SEIGIS and KING WALKER
are the three greatest Holstein sires. Sons of King Segis Walker combine the blood of those great sires.
Only one for sale and that from the only cow in the world that has two 30-lb. daughters and herself a 30-lb. cow.

A. A. FAREWELL — OSHAWA, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS
LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES
An offering this month a fine lot of Young Pig, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied. Also Sows in pig to a show bar.

Write or call on
G.F.R. and C.P.R.
H. J. DAVIDSON — WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Direct-From-The-Mill Prices
On Flour and Feed
Buy from the mill. That's how to save money. Other farmers are doing so with complete satisfaction.



Cream of the West Flour
the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

John Gallagher, of Kells, Ont., writes: "Referring to your letter of May 29th, we beg to inform you that we received your flour and feed in good condition and we think your flour is the best we have ever used and we wish you success."
That is only one of the scores of letters we have received from satisfied farmers since we started selling direct from the mill. We have printed other letters in our ads. in previous weeks, and will print more from time to time.

TERMS: Cash with order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyers pay freight charges. On shipments over five bags, we will prepare freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15c per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

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

SPECIAL PRICES

Cream of the West Flour (per 98-lb. bag)	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream City Flour (blended for all purposes)	\$3.30
Manchak Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.20

FEDS Per 100-lb. bag

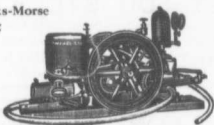
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.55
Extra White Middlings	1.65
"Towrus" Feed Flour	1.80
"Gem" Feed Flour	2.00
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.95
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	2.00
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.50
Barley Meal	1.55
Chopped Oats	2.00
Oatmeal	2.05
Old Cane Meal (Old Process)	1.85
Fall Wheat	2.35
Whole Corn	1.90
Cracked Corn	1.95
Feed Corn Meal	1.90

WAR NOTICE

Please note that although the prices quoted in the right hand column were our selling prices at the time this publication went to press, we cannot guarantee them owing to the impossibility of forecasting what the market may arise in the war.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., (West) Toronto, Canada

Fairbanks-Morse
Spraying
Outfit



The most satisfactory system for every spraying purpose.

It offers you the most convenient and economical means of destroying insects, curing or preventing plant and tree diseases.

Made in many sizes—both hand and engine operated.

Send for free catalogue. It tells you what and when to spray, the best compounds to use, how to prepare them, etc.

Farm Engines
Scales
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Feed Mills
Tractors
Windmills
Pumps
Water Systems
Lighting Systems

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

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Regina
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Victoria
Calgary
Edmonton
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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

It is Most Desirable

that you say, "I saw your adv. in Farm and Dairy." Do this when you write advertisers and take full advantage of our Absolute Guarantee!

A Washington Farmer's Good Roads Endorsement

MR. FRANK TERRACE, ADDRESSING THE Good Roads Convention at Tacoma, Washington, gave the following enthusiastic testimony in favor of good roads:

"I am a cabbage grower. I haul my produce to the sauerkraut factory at South Seattle. Before the road over which I travel was built, I had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to start on my journey. The limit of the load I could haul with a team of 1800 pound horses was 2500 pounds, and after visiting the factory I would arrive back at my home late in the evening. But look at the difference now that a permanent hard surface has been laid down. I start on my trip about 8 o'clock and need only a team weighing 1400 pounds to haul a load of 5000 pounds of cabbage, which is double my previous capacity. And, best of all, I find on my return to the house early in the afternoon, that I have finished the day's work without the horses having turned a hair."

Concrete Roads Mean Road Economy

They prevent your road taxes being spent in patching up roads that never will be good roads.

They are the cheapest kind of roads at the end of ten, fifteen or twenty years because they practically eliminate the cost of upkeep. They enable you to haul bigger loads with less effort and less wear and tear on horses and vehicles. They increase land values, better conditions generally, and decrease the cost of living.

Write for, free, Good Roads literature, and learn how good roads will benefit you.



Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited

830 Herald Building, Montreal

Sanitary, Fire-Proof Walls For Your Home

Let us show you how you can make your home more attractive, fire-proof and sanitary by using

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

This steel interior decoration is very inexpensive. We make it in innumerable beautiful designs that will be sure to please you. Easy to put on over old plaster without mass or fuss. Will out-last any building. Settle your wall and ceiling questions for all time by erecting "Metallic" ceilings and walls. Write for complete information.

We Manufacture all kinds of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS - King and Dufferin Streets - TORONTO



Fruit trees planted with CXL Stumping Powder will yield from one to two years earlier than those planted in the old-fashioned way

Planted with spade

Planted with CXL Stumping Powder

In spade dug holes, the roots are compressed within narrow limits by the hard-packed soil. CXL Stumping Powder shatters and loosens the earth for yards around, thus the roots can reach out easily for nourishment, the soil will absorb moisture more quickly and retain it for a longer time.

Besides—the planting is done in less time and with less labor. There's a CXL Explosive for every blasting purpose.

Canadian Explosives Limited, Montreal - Victoria

Send for free booklet "Farming with Dynamite"



Of National Reputation

If our method of instruction was not thorough and practical we would not to-day have as students grandchildren of many of our graduates of 60 years ago.

Albert College

has an enviable record as an educator of the first degree.

Our method of instruction is co-educational, because we believe that, by this means, we can turn out broader-minded graduates.

Fall term commences on September 7th, 1914.

Descriptive, illustrated calendar and terms on request.

ALBERT COLLEGE

60 Years as Successful Educators

BELLEVILLE - ONTARIO

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

Western Canada Offers You

150,000

Free Homesteads

On the lines of the

Canadian Northern Railway



For booklets and information apply to the General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, or to a Agent of the Company.

