

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., July 6, 1916



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ESPECIALLY with your busy dairymen of to-day. You can't help waste their time and money skimming the milk with a small capacity, slow-speed, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine.

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"Simplex" Link Blade

See the broad, solid separator base, and a body or frame of pleasing design that entirely encloses the gearing and all moving parts. Note the convenience of the correctly placed crank shaft, 34 inches from the floor. The "Simplex" can be operated standing, which is better than a stooping position.

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THERE are a great many other important features of the "Simplex" that it will pay you well to investigate. Drop us a card and we will send you our illustrated booklets.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Note the heavy compact construction and convenient height of supply can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply can is only 3/4 ft. from the floor.

Success Attends U.F.O. District Conventions

Live Addresses and Keen Interest Characterize the Three Conventions Held in Western Ontario by the Organized Farmers

THE spirit of cooperation and determination not to relinquish the fight for the farmers' rights pervaded the conventions held by the U. F. O. last week at Palmerston, Woodstock, and Petrolia. Most of the clubs of Western Ontario were represented at the convention, and many farmers and farm women from the districts surrounding the towns in which the meetings were held took advantage of the opportunity to become acquainted with the work of the organized farmers of the province. The officers in charge of the conventions state that they are highly gratified with the results of this new move on the part of the directors of the association, and the speakers claim that they never addressed more appreciative audiences.

John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, who addressed the convention, stated to a representative of Farm and Dairy that he found eastern farmers as alive to the need of agricultural cooperative work as the farmers of the West, and quite as appreciative when addressed on matters relating to such controversial matters as taxation and the tariff.

Secretary Morrison, of the U. F. O., outlined the plan the directors had followed in arranging for the conventions and in selecting the speakers. They had endeavored to condense into the programme of the two meetings at each convention an outline of the farmers' movement both in Ontario and in the West. Mr. Valbert, president of the association, who was becoming more and more interested in the work of the U. F. O. Mr. Grob, a manager of the cooperative company, would go over, in detail, matters pertaining to the management and growth in Mr. Kennedy they had a speaker who had proved to be one of the hardest fighters for the farmers' rights that western farmers had discovered. He would give them that broad outlook which had come as a result of his connection with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, with which he had been associated since its inception, and which he had seen grow until it had become the greatest farmers' company of the world. Mr. Morrison also outlined the progress that had been made by the U. F. O. since its inception two years ago.

The Movement in the West.

Mr. Kennedy dealt with many phases of the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. He described the fights they had been through, first with the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg and later with other powerful interests with whom they were now competing for the farmer's trade. He told how, when they had decided to form an export company and needed a line of credit, Canadian financial institutions had refused to back them up, and they had to go to New York for help. One of the great institutions of that city sent a representative to Winnipeg to investigate their business. As a result they immediately advanced them a line of credit of one and one-half million dollars. Referring to their export business, Mr. Kennedy stated that this year they expect to export almost 100,000,000 bushels of American grown grain in addition to that from the Canadian West. As a result of their activities the export business is now conducted on a basis of about two cents commission, whereas in 1908, when the exporters cornered the market, they had charged as high as 15 cents. They had had losses in the

export business, but these had been traceable to the lack of experience in management. At last they had secured a manager, Mr. Stenger, a man U. F. O. last week at Palmerston, Woodstock, and Petrolia. Most of the clubs of Western Ontario were represented at the convention, and many farmers and farm women from the districts surrounding the towns in which the meetings were held took advantage of the opportunity to become acquainted with the work of the organized farmers of the province. The officers in charge of the conventions state that they are highly gratified with the results of this new move on the part of the directors of the association, and the speakers claim that they never addressed more appreciative audiences.

Mr. Kennedy also dealt with the trouble they had had with the retail merchants of the West, and showed how it had been overcome by the organization of a retail merchants' purchasing association, through which merchants with small capital could purchase their goods to as good advantage as the large retail houses. Mr. Kennedy made a strong plea for the farmers not to destroy the little villages. He also outlined the work they were doing in the West, and the progress being made by the farmers. A full report of this part of Mr. Kennedy's address will be found on another page of this issue.

President Halbert on Farmers' Rights.

Mr. E. H. Halbert, president of the U. F. O., showed the relationship existing between the association and the company. The object of the U. F. O. was to organize the farmers in an endeavor to create better social and economic conditions. The object of the company was to provide a legal medium through which they could conduct business with one another. The farmers' movement had been born of the old Dominion Grange, which, however, was still in existence, and the new organization was progressing rapidly. This was because there had existed in Ontario a deep seated need for such an institution. Mr. Halbert outlined the objects of the U. F. O. and the work which it was hoped would be accomplished. They had a higher ideal than seeking dollars and cents. Their object was to place the profession of farming in its rightful position as the greatest and most dignified occupation in the province.

Mr. Grob, in outlining the details of the business now being conducted by the farmers' company, stated that they had only \$10,000 of capital stock, of which about two-thirds was paid up. They had been in existence less than two years, and it could be expected that they would in this time organize such a business as was now being carried on by the organized farmers of the West. At present they were handling 20 different lines, and it might be necessary for them to handle fewer. The work was growing and they had done \$1,000,000 more business in the last four months than in the corresponding months of last year. Their greatest difficulty was that they had not sufficient money and could not order in sufficient quantities to secure their goods at the lowest prices. He urged the farmer to make the best possible use of their company. If they did so, it would grow until they would be able to secure as good terms on their commodities as the western farmers.

Further reports of the address given will be published in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

Large implements pay in so far as they reduce the cost of production without impairing the efficiency of the work done.



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VOL XXX

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An Outline

THE work of the Grain Grower's the work to own company to handle such farm machinery tributed in large trade we have learned many lessons part of our work advantage before

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*A report of pe the district conven Ontario.



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to TORONTO	1:50 p.m. Daily (G.T.R.)
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to WOODBINE	2:30 a.m.
to LONDON	2:45 a.m.
to CHESTNUT	3:00 a.m.
to WINDSOR (O.P.)	3:15 a.m.
to WINDSOR (C.P.R.)	3:30 a.m.
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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., JULY 6, 1916

No. 26

How the Western Farmers Secure Their Own Supplies

An Outline of the Activities of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, in Securing Cheaper Lumber, Coal and Machinery for the Farmers of the West

THE work of the newly department of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is similar to the work that is being carried on by your own company here in Ontario. Through it we handle such commodities as lumber, coal and farm machinery, that can be purchased and distributed in large quantities. In building up this trade we have gained much experience and learned many lessons, and I believe there is no part of our work that could be discussed to better advantage before you than this.

Five or six years ago, when our company had demonstrated that farmers could market their grain through their own company, pressure was brought to bear on us by our people to see if something could not be done to relieve the lumber situation. This pressure was due to the positive necessity of curbing the lumber interests that were preying upon the prairie farmers. We decided to investigate, and sent an expert to British Columbia to look into conditions of the lumber industry. For 13 months he worked there, collecting information and sizing up the situation for us.

Conditions of the Lumber Trade.

Conditions, as he found them, were most pathetic. In the province were some of the finest stands of timber found anywhere in the world. But everywhere he went it was the same story. The choicest limits were controlled by foreign monopolists. United States and German millionaires had been given, for the value of a song, this priceless heritage of our Canadian people. For generations to come, if things are not changed, they will be forced to pay toll to these foreign plutocrats. While pressing this investigation, we said: "This should be the work of the government. Why do they not investigate into the way the people have been robbed?" But you don't find them investigating. Look at the legislation put through at Ottawa for the last 40 years and find if you can anything worth mentioning that has been done for the great plain people. Parties in or out of power have but one consideration. If they are in it is, "How can we stay here," and if they are out it is, "How can we get in." And all the time the interests of the great plain people are being neglected.

At last we found and secured a good limit, 300 miles west of Edmonton, and containing about 300,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds. It is on the G.T.R., and is all within two miles of the steel. For lumber cut we pay a royalty of 50 cents a thousand on the stump. We could now sell this limit and make a profit of a half million

By JOHN KENNEDY, Vice-President, Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.

dollars, but it was purchased for a purpose and not for a profit. It was purchased to prevent foreign millionaires from raising the price of lumber to our people. We shall have a mill running in a short time, and the men in charge of our elevators will sell the lumber out to our people at cost.

We found the same state of affairs existing

with coal as with lumber. The deposits are there, some of the largest and finest in the world, but the ownership had departed as the ownership of the lumber had, and foreigners were collecting a royalty and are still collecting it. Do you know that if a ship the size of the "Titanic" were afloat to-day it would take 300 stokers to feed her boilers, but that the royalty on the coal they handle would be greater than the wages they earn while handling it. The same royalty is paid by you and by us in the West. By handling our own coal and distributing it to the farmers we hope to prevent foreign millionaires from forcing our children and grandchildren to freeze unless they pay a double price for the coal they buy.

Farm Machinery.

Great pressure was brought to bear on our company by the farmers to begin the manufacture of farm machinery. As a result of this we began investigating the machinery situation. First we sent delegates south to look into what was said to be a farmers' company. But it did not look good to us and we turned it down. Then we approached the Canadian manufacturers, offering them spot cash for machinery in large quantities at a reduction in price. After a year's negotiations we received a belated offer. They said they couldn't consider our proposition unless we agreed to charge our people the same price as was being asked by their local agents.

We then sent another delegation south to see if manufacturers of the United States would agree to receiving a reduced price on large quantities of machinery, supplied to us for years to come. We asked them to compete for our business, to meet us in Winnipeg at a certain date and give us their tenders. But we did not want to go out of Canada for our machinery if our own manufacturers would come to terms, and so we asked the western representatives of eastern concerns to tender also. When, the date for the meeting arrived every American firm we had negotiated with had a representative there, but not a single representative of Canadian firms appeared. We closed with the American concerns, and the result is that now, owing to the large orders we can place, our farmers are buying American machines for less than these are sold in the States in which they are manufactured. We do a spot cash business, and are saving our farmers 33 per cent. of what they formerly paid.

Continued Opposition.

Do not think that all this has met with no opposition from the manufacturers. They have tried to undersell us whenever they could get the cash. They are following us. We do not wish to



Why Organization?

As the human body is formed by the organization of microscopic cells, and its manifold activities carried on through the differentiation and cooperation of these cells, so human society is formed by the organization of individual units, and its manifold activities are carried on through the industrial differentiation and cooperation of these units. The higher life of mankind finds expression in, and is developed by, social organization. From the time when man emerged from barbarism, his achievements and his make-up have been largely due to organization. Without organization church and state disappear, and anarchy reigns. Without organization industrial efficiency disappears and man becomes, as of old, a wild creature reduced to abject poverty. Organization produces all social institutions, differentiates industrial classes and makes possible thereby the acquisition and storing up of knowledge, creates social obligations, and, in a word, brings into existence that social environment in which alone the essentially human faculties and qualities find expression and growth. Organization is, therefore, of vital import in all human life.—W. C. Good, B.A., Brent Co., Ont.

*A report of part of an address delivered before the district convocations of the United Farmers of Ontario.

The Dairy Farmer with a Specialty

A. W. Moody, of Wellington Co., Ont., Supplies Milk for Classy Trade at a Fancy Price

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

There are some farmers in nearly every community who have the business instinct which, when combined with executive ability almost invariably spells success. Such men find or devise methods of making money which would never occur to most of us. A few weeks ago I came across such a man in an unusual way, and because my curiosity was aroused I was prompted to seek out the story of his success.

The day in question I was standing in one of the largest retail grocery stores of Guelph, Ont., when a customer, evidently a business man, on his way to the office, stepped up to the counter. "Send a quart of Moody's milk up to the house," he said. "Sorry," replied the white-aproned clerk, "but the last bottle has just gone out." The customer was so evidently disappointed I took advantage of the opportunity to make enquiries about Moody's milk.

"We specialize in Moody's Jersey Milk," explained the clerk. "Archibald Moody lives on the Dundas Road, about four miles from the city. He keeps about 20 Jersey cows and brings the milk in every morning. The regular retail price of milk in the city is seven cents a quart. We pay him eight cents wholesale and sell it at 10 cents a quart. Even at that we can't obtain enough to supply the demand. If you would like to meet him, he will call in a few minutes for the empty bottles." Needless to say, I was anxious to meet a dairyman who produced milk of such a quality that business men were willing to pay almost half as much again for it as for ordinary milk. He arrived on time and in an automobile. Apparently Moody's Jersey Milk was a paying proposition.

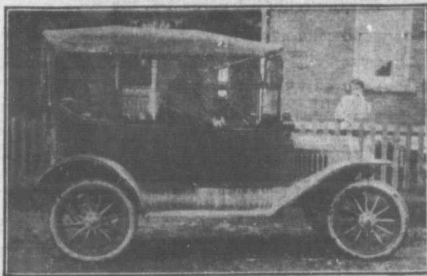
"This is an editor of Farm and Dairy," said the clerk. "He would like to learn how you produce the milk that our customers are so eager for." Mr. Moody was most courteous.

"Glad to meet you," he said. He invited me to step into his car and twenty minutes later we were at his farm. Thus I learned the story of his success.

Getting a Start.

A. W. Moody was raised in the dairy business. A few years ago, when he started farming on his own account, he combined the business of driving with that of farming, though only as a side line. "I couldn't get away from dairying," he said on our way out to the farm. "It is one of those lines of business that get hold of a man.

For a while I kept all kinds of cows and supplied cream to a Guelph confectioner. His business demanded a rich cream, and it was that that turned my attention to Jerseys. I got a nice herd of them together, and it was then that I saw an opening for supplying milk of superior quality at a special price to the stores. Four of them are now handling it. One has more than doubled its milk trade since it started handling my milk. I sell about two-thirds of the milk from my herd in this way. The balance is skimmed, and I get eight cents a half pint for the cream, which tests about 22 per cent. The milk tests around five per cent. fat. How long have I used the automobile? Only about two months. I believe that I can



Ready for the Morning Trip to Town—A 20-minute Run.

Mr. Moody finds his car a time saver and therefore money saver. It is also a horse saver, as it allows him to get along with two horses less on his farm.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

make a car pay, as I can deliver the milk to the stores in about a quarter of the time it takes to do it with horses. Besides, I can run my farm with two horses less since I bought the car. I will not, of course, be able to use it in the winter, but at that time of the year the farm horses are doing nothing, and an occasional trip to town will do them good."

When we arrived at the farm the first place to be inspected was the milk house. It is only a small building, for Mr. Moody has only developed his special line within the last year and a half, and has not yet had time to build a whole complement of suitable buildings. The milk house is well insulated, and contains ice boxes for keeping the milk cool over night.

The stable is of the old-fashioned stone barn type, and was scrupulously clean. It might



Jerseys—Old, Young and Very Young.

On the farm of A. W. Moody, Wellington Co., Ont.

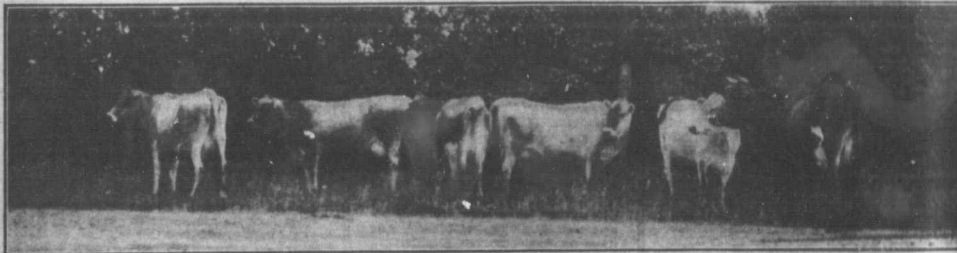
serve the ordinary farmer for years to come, but is not suited to the needs of this specialist in dairying. This fall, he told me, it is his intention to erect a modern cow barn. "I intend building one with a cement wall about four feet high," he said. "Above that there will be nothing much but glass. You can't have too much sunlight in a dairy stable. There will be two rows of cows, each facing the wall with a common passage behind them. I shall also have a feed loft overhead. That makes it easier to feed the cows, and I want to have things so arranged that I can attend to them myself if I have to. We can't always get satisfactory help on a farm nowadays."

The herd consists of 20 pure bred Jerseys. Mr. Moody aims at keeping producers, not show cows, although one of his herd has 68 first prizes and a championship over all breeds at a large fair to her credit. Five of the cows were secured at Mr. Henry Glendinning's sale at Manila last spring. The herd is tested twice a year for tuberculosis, for a special city trade demands that a herd be kept absolutely free from that scourge. "My cows are good producers, though I have not yet done any official testing," said Mr. Moody. "The herd is not yet full, and I can't afford to start discarding. Then I want to have them in the new barn, so that they will have a fair show before I start testing them out. I shall then, of course, weed out the poorest producers as rapidly as I can afford to. The heifers are not bred to freshen until 30 months of age. I don't believe in sacrificing size and constitution for the sake of having them milk a few months earlier in life."

Corn, Clover and Grain.

On the farm a three-year rotation, corn, clover and grain is followed. A field of oats following corn that he showed me, was one of the best I had seen this year. An undrained field showed a splendid crop of hay, mixed clover and timothy. On this farm, as on many others throughout the province, underdrains have been giving a good account of themselves this season. It is Mr. Moody's intention to extend the drainage system

(Continued on page 8.)



Some of the Moody Jerseys—Big, Roomy Cows, Good Producers and Free from Tuberculosis.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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E. S. Archibald

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Seasonable Suggestions from the Dominion Department of Agriculture

Summer Care of Dairy Cattle

E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

GOOD pasture cannot be excelled for the production of cheap milk, but the good cows will generally pay liberal profits for a light grain ration, even when pastures are at their best. A mixture of bran or oat chop, 75 per cent., and cottonseed meal, 25 per cent., will give good results. Maintain the heavy milk flow as long as possible. When pastures are short and dry, feed liberally on an annual pasture or soiling crops or ensilage. During the intense heat of midsummer it will pay to allow cows out during the nights only, should the pasture not have sufficient shade. A good fly-repellent will save money.

Calves born in the spring should never be exposed to intense heat and flies. If shade is not accessible in the pasture, it is profitable to house the calves during the day. The under-feeding of a calf causes slow and expensive gains in weight and eventually an undersized, undeveloped, expensive animal. Feeding a poorly balanced ration will have like results. Over-feeding of any ration physically weakens and impairs digestion, and produces unthrifty stock, and often more fatal results such as indigestion, fits and death. Feed the proper materials in the proper proportions and produce the largest, best and cheapest animal. The growtliest calf makes the cheapest gains. Feed grain as soon as the calf can digest it properly. If no milk or skim-milk is available the calf may be raised cheaply and reasonably well on a high-grade calf meal. Keep the pens clean and comfortable, and, above all, keep the feed pails clean.

Conservation of Soil Moisture

Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist.

AN adequate supply of water is essential to the successful growth and development of all plants. When we realize that the production of each ton of dry matter in a crop of potatoes requires 385 tons of water, and in a clover crop 576 tons of water, we can appreciate the necessity for the careful conservation of soil moisture throughout the growing season, and particularly in times of drought.

All crops derive their supply of water from the soil, absorbing it therefrom by means of their rootlets. The natural storehouse of water in the soil and subsoil is replenished by snow and rain.

The term "capillarity" describes the tendency of water to rise in a narrow tube; the finer the tube the higher will the water rise therein. The spaces between the soil particles correspond to a system of tubes through which the water rises from the subsoil to the upper layers occupied by the plant roots.

One of the chief objects of surface cultivation is to break off the upper ends of these capillary tubes in order to prevent the moisture from reaching the surface of the soil and being lost by evaporation. By this means much soil moisture may be conserved for crop use.

One word of caution is necessary in respect to the mulching of heavy clay soils: cultivation of

these should not be undertaken immediately after a rainfall, but deferred until the surface soil has dried out somewhat; otherwise, puddling and caking of the clay would be likely to result.

Seed for Next Year's Crop

J. Adams, Assistant Dominion Botanist.

THE proper time to select the seed for sowing in spring is during the previous summer. You can then judge much more readily whether disease is present in the crop and to what extent. Vigor, general healthiness, resist-

disease and weed seeds, even if you have to sacrifice some of it.

Before threshing this plot, the machine should be disinfected. Keep the seed oats from being contaminated by the rest of the crop and store it in disinfected sacks.

Flax Seed.

Select a healthy part of the field that is free from wilt or rust. Remove all weeds of which the seeds cannot be separated afterwards from the flax by a screen or fanning mill. Take the same care in threshing and storing as in the case of oats.

Seed Potatoes.

Any plants in the rows of the selected area that are weak or diseased or of a different variety, should be removed or else be marked by a light stake driven into the ground. They should in that case be raised before the rest of the plot intended for seed has been harvested. Disinfected sacks should be used, and the lots selected for seed should be kept free from contamination in the cellar.

A sharp lookout should be kept in hay and clover fields for the appearance of weeds not noted on the farm before. The majority of noxious weeds gain an entrance on the farm usually as impurities in the seed sown. Any weeds growing on waste ground should be cut in time to prevent the formation of seeds.

Keeping Down the Weeds

W. T. Graham, Assistant Field Husbandman.

BETWEEN haying and harvest is a good time to attend to the hoed crop by means of the cultivator; weeds should be kept down and the moisture retained. When it is impracticable to use the two-horse cultivator, use the single cultivator.

Summer-fallows are not summer-fallows unless weeds are kept under control and moisture conserved. One weed which goes to seed is a guarantee of many in its place next year, while moisture conserved ensures a better crop.

Buying a Sire

In buying a sire I would look for three main qualifications. First, good health. This is the most important consideration. Second, he should be from a cow that gives a good lot of milk under normal conditions. This is more important than the average dairy farmer's standpoint than the ability to make a record when under forced, unnatural conditions. Third, the animal should be of good breed type, though this is not so important as robustness of health and good production in the blood lines.—J. H. Grisdale, C.E.F., Ottawa.



A Demonstration in the Need of Underdrainage.

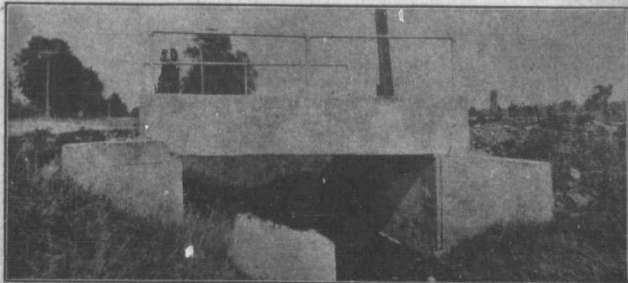
This cut shows a cow knee-deep in mud on the undrained part of one of the Department of Agriculture's drainage demonstration plots in Peterboro Co., Ont. One hundred feet from where she was standing, underdrained land, on the same level, was in the best of condition and producing a good crop of wheat.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

ance to diseases and drought, etc., can be best estimated when the crop is growing. If the crop is very weedy or contains a considerable amount of disease, don't use it for seed, as by buying seed elsewhere you will not run any greater risk of failure or poor crops, and the chances are that you may do better.

Seed Oats.

Select that part of the field which contains a healthy stand, and mark it out with stakes. Provide yourself with a bucket which has a closely fitting lid. Go through the selected plot frequently and cut off with scissors all smutted heads as soon as they appear, and drop them into the bucket; when you have finished, burn the contents of the bucket. Any weeds that are in flower, if of such a nature that their seeds cannot be separated by screening, should be removed. In doing this, you will trample down some of the crop, but it will pay you to clean seed free from



A simply constructed Concrete Bridge over a small stream in Elgin Co., Ont. When a municipality builds a bridge like this one it is investing in a structure that will give service for centuries.

The Farmer's Life Insurance



ARMERS are profound believers in fire insurance, and well they are, for removed, as most of them are, far from fire fighting facilities.

The farmer is careful to insure his barn, his house, his grain and his livestock. Yet the most valuable thing of all, his own life, he often leaves uninsured.

A farmer aged 40, in good health, and able to produce only \$1,000 annually from his farm is worth at least \$16,000 to his family if this sum earned 3½%.

In the event of the farmer's death his thought and labour must be replaced by hired help. This would require money. Insurance would provide the money.

Perhaps a mortgage burdens the mind of the farmer and his wife. If so, a policy should be taken for the amount of the debt. If the husband dies, the policy would prevent foreclosure.

Every farm in Canada should be mutualized.

Is your farm mutualized?

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

Sydney Basic Slag

Most Effective and Economical
... Fertilizer for Fall Wheat ...

WE want every Ontario farmer who reads this advertisement to realize that we are incurring the cost of this advertisement to secure his attention. We make money by supplying him with something that will make money for him. Sydney Basic Slag costs \$20 per ton, and will grow at least as good a crop of fall wheat as other fertilizers costing considerably more money. We can give you the names of hundreds of Ontario farmers who have already proved this. If you can save \$10 to \$15 per ton in the cost of your fertilizer is not that of material importance to you? Drop us a line and let our general Salesman come and have a talk with you. His visit will cost you nothing, and we believe you will find it profitable.

Interesting descriptive literature will be sent on application.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited

Sydney, Nova Scotia

Grimm Alfalfa Standing the Test

GRIMM ALFALFA was originated in the State of Minnesota by a German farmer, after whom it was named. It appears that he had brought some alfalfa seed with him when emigrating from Europe, and upon settling in his homestead in Minnesota this was sown. The seed from the plants grown was saved and planted.

For the next 20 years this alfalfa was submitted to a process of natural selection by the rigorous climate of Minnesota. At the end of this time the weaker strains had been killed out, and only the harder strains survived. It had developed those hardy qualities which attracted the attention first of Farmer Grimm's neighbors and later of the American agricultural authorities. As soon as its hardiness became known it began to spread rapidly. Ten years ago it was strongly recommended to the farmers of Saskatchewan by Mr. Angus McKay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm. It was introduced into Alberta by American settlers, and is now one of the most commonly grown varieties in the great alfalfa district of Southern Alberta. It has proved to be perfectly hardy in all parts of the West, and the power of the Grimm variety of alfalfa to withstand the rigors of the prairie climate has done much to popularize this great forage crop with prairie farmers.

In Ontario Grimm alfalfa is also standing the test. Experiments on the College farm at Guelph, showed that it ranks amongst the hardest varieties. The following extracts from the reports of district representatives show that this year it is again coming through in fine shape in all parts of the province:

In Northern Ontario.

"I inspected the alfalfa plot which we have under experiment here and which consists of the production of Grimm alfalfa seed—at least that is our objective. I was very much surprised to note the exceptional condition of the plot, and upon measurement found that there is an average growth of from 14 to 18 inches, with no appearance of the plants having suffered in any way from winter conditions. The plot is an acre in extent, and the system that we are following is that of growing the plants in drills, as suggested by Prof. Zavitz. I feel quite sure that we will get exceptionally good results from this plot, and do not doubt but that it will mean a good deal to the district in the future."—W. G. NIXON, Timiskaming District.

In Western Ontario.

"I was at Mr. W. A. Rowand's and went over the acre field of Grimm's alfalfa that he is experimenting with for seed production. The stand is an exceptionally good one. I have never seen such vigorous-looking plants. Some of them are so large that you would almost be inclined to think they were Sweet Clover. A 10-acre field of Ontario Variegated is right alongside of this, but the Grimm is much superior as regards growth."

"Our series of plots of different varieties of alfalfa which we seeded two years ago have stood the weather well, and are making satisfactory growth at present."—N. C. MACKAY, Bruce County.

In Eastern Ontario.

"In the spring of 1915 Prof. Zavitz sent me one pound of Grimm alfalfa. I gave this seed to Mr. Dan Wright, of Violet, and he planted it early in May on well-manured potato ground. The seed was planted in rows about 24 inches apart, and the one pound of seed planted an acre. The acre was cultivated thoroughly last summer, and was also hoed regularly, so that no weeds got a foothold. This was a very hard job, as last year was so

wet late in the season and the weeds kept coming on rapidly. Mr. Wright cut the alfalfa twice, and got enough hay off in the two cuttings to more than pay for the use of the land. I visited this field on May 25, 1916, and inspected it carefully. The alfalfa was about twelve inches high, and the rows were stout, and in many places the alfalfa would soon be covering the ground. In only one place was the alfalfa killed, and that was a little basin where the water cannot get away by surface flow, laying on the field. From a distance of one hundred yards it looks like a solid field of alfalfa, and is very beautiful and healthy looking. Mr. Wright intends to save all the seed he can from this acre this year, and will use practically the first cutting for seed if conditions look favorable.

"Last year Mr. Wright bought the best ordinary alfalfa seed he could buy and sowed five and one-half acres with grain. This year he has a beautiful stand of alfalfa, and the prospects were that it would winter perfectly. However, this spring practically all this ordinary alfalfa was dead, and Mr. Wright sowed up a field, leaving only one strip to see if it would amount to anything.

"Scores of farmers are watching carefully this experiment, and are already making applications are that there will be a great demand for seed as soon as Mr. Wright has any for sale. Mr. Wright intends to sow all the seed that he can save, and sow a lot of land to Grimm alfalfa and produce seed for sale.—G. B. CURRAN, Lennox and Addington.

Crops for July Sowing

By J. H. Girdale, C.E.F., Ottawa.

IN some parts the continued wet weather, that has characterized this season has prevented the sowing of some of the usual crops at the usual time and has had a tendency to discourage the farmer. Such, however, should not be the feeling, since the possibilities of producing crops on land not yet sown are practically as good as ever, provided the crops are sown in the right way and properly looked after.

Among crops sure of proving satisfactory even at this late date are buckwheat, millet, Hungarian grass, corn for forage or ensilage, Swedish, white or fat turnips, seed rape.

Millets and Hungarian grass have wonderful possibilities as forage producers and even for seed for poultry or swine if sown before July 10. Buckwheat may be sown up to July 10 with certainty of a good return on almost any kind of land where water does not stand. Flat or white turnips, while not so satisfactory as Swedish for most purposes, do well if sown even as late as the end of July, and are most excellent cattle feed, being particularly suitable for dairy cows. They do not keep as well as Swedes.

With late seeding most thorough preparation of the seed bed is absolutely necessary if success is to be hoped for. If land has to be plowed, turn a shallow furrow, and in case land is grassy it will be much better to plow again over already plowed land last fall or early this spring. After plowing roll, disc two or three times, and harrow before seeding. After seeding roll again if surface is very dry. In any case get the seed in well, and what is quite as important in the case of hood crops above mentioned, see to it that they are kept absolutely free from weeds for the next two months. Neglect in this important detail means failure when crops are sown late.

FOR
THRIFT
Ayrshires
PRODUCTION

The New Dairy Legislation Means a Square Deal for Ayrshires



VIGOR AND PROFIT.

THERE are about 1,000 cheese factories in Ontario which are not playing the game fair.

Farmer Brown may send them 340 lbs. of butter fat a month.

Farmer Jones may send them only 260 lbs. of butter fat a month.

Yet Farmer Jones may be, and often is, paid more for his 260 lbs. of butter fat than Farmer Brown is for his 340 lbs. Is that fair? You know that it isn't.

Of course, you know how it is done. These factories pay for milk by weight, not by test. If Farmer Jones takes 8,400 lbs. of milk to the factory testing 3.1% butter fat, and Farmer Brown takes 8,000 lbs. of milk testing 4.3% butter fat, Farmer Jones will be paid nearly 25% more for his milk than Farmer Brown for his, although it is not nearly so valuable for cheese-making purposes. This is the way in which thousands of dairy farmers have been unfairly treated for years.

Some farmers have received less than they were entitled to.

Others have received more.

The result has been that farmers have been led to keep cows giving a large quantity of milk, no matter what it has tested. There are many herds in the country to-day whose average test is 2.9%, and even less.

**The New Dairy Act will
make a great change**



FORM AND BEAUTY.

THE Ontario Government has decided that on and after March 31, 1917, all milk delivered at cheese factories shall be paid for according to its butter fat content. That is the only square way. But it is going to mean that

The Ayrshire Cow will come into her own

Although the common method of paying for milk at cheese factories by weight has been very unfair to Ayrshires, there are thousands upon thousands of these grand cows in Ontario. This is because

The well-bred Ayrshire Cow is:

HARDY

Thrifty

A High Tester

A Grand Milker

An Economical Feeder

A Proven

Mortgage Lifter

When the New Ontario Dairy Standards Act comes into force the great handicap that has operated against Ayrshires hitherto will be removed. Then we may expect to see their merits recognized far and wide.

Now is the day and now is the hour to buy Ayrshires. Act while opportunity offers. Write

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association

W. F. STEPHENS, Secretary, Huntingdon, Que.

WRIGLEY'S



You men from whose wives are nobly bearing their share of life's burdens— Give them the comfort, the pleasure and benefit of this delicious long-lasting confection.

Small in cost, but big in the joy it brings. On sale in your town.

Write for free sample and copy of booklet— "Wrigley's Mother Goose"

WM. WRIGLEY JR. CO., Ltd., WRIGLEY BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.



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Sealed tight

Kept right

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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FROM TORONTO.

- To Winnipeg and Return \$35.00
- To Regina and Return \$39.75
- To Saskatoon and Return \$39.75
- To Edmonton and Calgary and Return ... \$43.00

EVERY MONDAY TO OCTOBER 30th.

Proportionate Fares from and to other Points.

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED TOURIST CARS.

For our Booklet, "Homeseeker's and Settler's Guide," tickets and information, apply to nearest Canadian Northern Agent or write to R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, 65 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

THE ROAD TO OPPORTUNITY

Wayside Gleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

Alfalfa a Standby

A MAN who has made a big success of the dairy business in Victoria Co., Ont., and who has recently retired from it, said regarding alfalfa that it is the dairyman's standby and has no equal. He further stated that if he were farming again he would grow all he could without interfering with a reasonable rotation of other crops. He would try sowing it 21 inches apart and cultivating it between the rows to keep out weeds and grass. He also said, if he could not grow alfalfa satisfactorily he would experiment with sweet clover. In his opinion a leguminous crop was necessary in profitable dairying.

Kerosene in Quantity.

While driving in the country the other day I met a number of farmers going to town and almost everyone of them had in their vehicle from one to three steel tanks. Upon enquiring about these I was informed that they were kerosene tanks and that the farmers were taking them to town to be filled from a tank-car of oil that had been shipped in. My informant said: "We can get as good oil in this way for 17 cents as we ordinarily get for 23 cents, and the best of it is, since this company came here, we can buy it from our local men in tank lots for the same price." He further stated that everyone seemed to be well satisfied with the oil and especially with the idea of having it in tank lots.

Crop Rotation.

Mr. P. J. Wilkinson, of Cambridge, Victoria Co., Ont., gave me an insight from his own experience of the value of crop rotation. His farm comprises some 60 acres and for 15 years he has practiced a three-year rotation of grain, corn and clover. With alfalfa this provided the ration for a herd of Guernsey cows varying in number from ten to twenty. This means nearly a cow to every 2½ acres, a truly high standard and one that cannot be reached without some such intensive system of crop rotation.

Pasture Abuse.

Few people are complaining of scarcity of pasture, yet some may do so before another year. I noticed a field last week where a herd of about 15 cows besides horses had been pasturing all summer. There was practically nothing left for these animals to eat. What will be the condition a month hence if the same animals are kept upon this field? With as much good growing weather as we have had this year, there should be no excuse for bare pastures, and the only reason that pastures are bare at this season of the year, is that they have been overstocked. If overstocked in a season like this, what would they be in a season not so favourable?

Sweet Clover in an Orchard.

A man of my acquaintance got out a young orchard a few years ago and has experimented with different things to supply plant food to these trees without having to pay too high a price for them. I noticed while driving past this orchard the other day that he had sweet clover growing for a distance of about three feet on each side of the row of trees. His intention, no doubt, was to cut the sweet clover and let it lie around the foot of the trees as a mulch. From reports and observations to hand, sweet clover has few equals for this work. Being a legume it provides nitrogen for the use of the growing tree and it decays quickly after being cut. By its thick

growth it protects the roots of the trees and it provides a large amount of vegetable matter to be returned to the soil.

The Golden Fleece.

A sheep is sometimes spoken of as the animal with the golden hoof. This year it is the animal with the golden fleece. Mr. Sandy Matchett, a prominent farmer of Peterborough county, recently showed a representative of Farm and Dairy his wool cheque. The return from the sale of his fleece amounted to \$54.08. The wooled fleeces of wool weighed, unwashed, 109 lbs., and the price realized was 32 cents a lb. Besides the income from the wool his flock has realized him \$24 for three Easter lambs, and he still has 13 lambs to market. Mr. Matchett is emphatically of the opinion that there is a place on the dairy farm for a few sheep.

A Dairy Farmer with a Specialty

(Continued from page 4.)

until it serves every field on his farm, for, as he said, we can't get away from underdrainage. Although I am a firm believer in alfalfa, the time has not arrived when he can begin growing it to advantage. It does not fit into his three-year rotation and at present his land has not a suitable piece of well drained land to set aside for it. Later, when the drainage program is complete, a field will be reserved for the purpose.

Mr. Moody considers corn to be the mainstay of the dairy farmer for feeding purposes. Two silos, one of which originally cost only \$38 and which is giving excellent satisfaction, are in use. Last winter over 40 head of cattle, besides other stock, were kept over, though the farm comprises considerably less than 100 acres.

The Future of the Herd.

An account of the farming operations would be incomplete without a reference to the young female stock in the bunch of busy heifers, mostly yearlings, that are special pride. For this reason, they were the last thing about the place to be shown me. They were then at pasture on a rough piece of land. As we approached them it became evident that Mr. Moody believes in keeping on good terms with his stock. As soon as they saw us they formed themselves into a receptive committee and came to meet us on the gallop. As long as we stayed in the field they kept circling and crowding around us. When we came away they escorted us to the gate and then stood watching us solemnly until we were out of sight. They are a promising lot of dairy youngsters with straight knee, deep bodies, broad nannies and bright eyes, just the kind that can be depended upon to increase the production of the herd. I could see the owner's eyes glow with pride and anticipation as he watched the girls for not only are they a bunch that any man would be proud to have in his field, but they also gave abundant promise that in the future they would be their share in maintaining the quality and increasing the quantity of "Moody's Jersey Milk."

Coring Events

- SCHOOL of Rural Leadership, O. A. C., Qu'Appelle, Ont., July 2-15.
- Edmonton Exhibition, Edmonton, Alta., July 10-18.
- Inter-Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, Man., July 17-22.
- Exhibition, Regina, Sask., July 24-29.
- Exhibition, Saskatoon, Sask., July 31-Aug. 5.
- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 25-Sept. 11.
- Western Fair, London, Ont., Sept. 5-16.
- Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 5-16.
- Toronto Fat Stock Show, Dec. 24.



THE POULTRY

CHICKENING April shows the brooder's range of one is a chick. If not, place a corn field where the crop fine for them. After taking brooders one should grow well. Because one nearly raised is tract should grow need faithful of any setbacks, of ting or care, and readily and until their free that they all at night, and and other essential be regular hours you have been sure to give a feed of wheat should be given. Do not forget to clean dish. Give sweet milk if it free range they grow well. If well taken care laying in October remember.

Remember.

Remember the chins for making if the machine near perfection be of more savvy. Cut the flock are not to be possess should be let as the price later on. Now should be separated cockerels will of the separation not so apt to fight unite at an

The Poultry

(P. C. Efford, D.)

The

DURING July given the range on "sweet" need not be of requires a great amount of hoppers into be put and if you that the chicks Water milk and extra be required. See kept filled, and is occasional molest if the chicks are a good start, the sufficient.

What

If chicks were them on to fresh extra care and in hoppers, see that a moist mash— clean in about it be avoided, do not run with the last the quarters are for head lice.

What is all the old knee in June, if they belong to they are not like during the summer to call out from



Hints for July

CHICKENS that were hatched in April should now be taken from the brooder houses and given free range, if one is situated so as to do this. If not, place them in larger runs. A corn field or an open hay field where the crop has been harvested is fine for them.

After taking the chicks from the brooders one should aim to keep them growing well throughout the summer.

Because one thinks that they are nearly raised is no reason why the interest should grow weaker. They still need faithful attention. By avoiding any setbacks, due to improper feeding or care, they will mature more readily and uniformly. After giving them their freedom, be careful to see that they all find their proper places at night, and are protected from rats and other enemies. There still should be regular hours for feeding, and if you have been giving them a dry mash, be sure to see that it is still there. A feed of wheat or cracked corn should be given in morning and evening. Do not forget the good clean water in a clean dish. Give them the skimmed sweet milk if it can be spared. With free range they are getting plenty of green stuff. If the pullets have been well taken care of, they should begin laying in October or the first of November.

Remember these pullets are the machines for making next year's eggs. If the machine represents something near perfection one can expect it to be of more service.

Cull the flock closely and all that are not to be kept for breeding purposes should be fattened for the market as the price is better now than ever. Now is the time the sexes should be separated. Both pullets and cockerels will grow better as a result of the separation. The cockerels are not so apt to fight if removed from the pullets at an early age.

The Poultryman's July Program
(P. C. Eford, Dom. Poultry Husbandman.)

The Chicks.

DURING July every care should be given the growing chicks, not that they should be pampered, but they should be well fed and given range on "sweet soil." The feeding need not be of such a nature that it requires a great deal of work; have some system but it is simple. Use hoppers into which mixed grain may be put and if you have milk be sure that the chicks get all they want. With milk, extra animal food will not be required. See that the hoppers are kept filled, and if you wish to give an occasional moist mash, all right; but if the chicks are doing well and have a good start, the hopper feed will be sufficient.

If chicks were hatched in June, get them on to fresh ground and give them extra care and feed. In addition to the hoppers, see that they have every day a moist mash—all they will eat up clean in about half an hour. If it can be avoided, do not let the late chicks run with the larger chicks; see that the coxsters are kept clean, and watch for head lice.

What to Market.

If all the old hens were not marketed in June, dispose of them now; if they belong to the American breeds, they are not likely to lay many eggs during the summer. It is a good plan to cull out from last year's pullets the

birds that you do not intend to use for breeding purposes next year; see that they are well banded before they go to market.

Dispose of as many as possible of the cockerels that are large enough to sell as broilers; towards the end of this month the prices will be lower; cockerels which can not be probably sold should be kept to sell as roasters. Early selling cuts down the expense of production, gives more room for the pullets, and leaves the market free in the fall for the roasters that have to be sold at that time of the year.

All ducks intended for market purposes should be kept from running water. Feed them a good liberal mash, keep their quarters clean, and give them all the water they want to drink. Aim to have them well feathered by the time they have their first fall crop of feathers; that is the time to sell them. Ducks that are intended to be kept as brooders can be given more run and water to swim when they are about six weeks old.

Keeping Up the Quality of Eggs.

No matured male should be allowed to run with the laying hens during the summer. If they were not killed at the close of the season, they should be done away with now. Do not continue to produce fertile eggs that spoil so readily this hot weather. During this warm weather, gather the eggs two or three times a day. Break the warm hens off the nests. Break sitters by putting them in a feeding crate or swinging coop. Keep eggs in a cool drawer at market two or three times a week.

Producing Green Feed.

Get the young chicks into some growing crop that will provide shade, green feed and good scratching ground. Colony houses along the side of the root field or in the corn patch, cannot be beaten. If neither is available, get the chicks into the orchard, into a clump of trees, or if you have no shade, provide a good green sward. This is very disastrous to the young chicks and ducks.

Early this month is a good time to plow up the runs and sow green feed, such as rape. This can be sown broadcast in the same manner as buckwheat, and it is a splendid green feed for the chicks in the fall.

Broiler Pointers

It requires three months or more to grow a broiler, much depending upon the weight desired, the stock and the care. Broilers shrink about a half pound each when dressed.

A broiler will shrink as much as a half pound after being dressed. Live broilers should be shipped at three to four pounds live weight per pair under two and a half pounds per pair.

To a hungry person any old hen may taste tender and good, but to the epicure only the best grades sell well, and it is to this class that the market poultryman must cater. They pay the price.

In killing and dressing poultry, handle gently to avoid bruising. Discoloration quickly follows a bruise, and diminishes the market value.

A broiler should have a good, plump breast, broad back, clean yellow legs and yellow skin, and small comb. Such is the American epicure's idea, but these requirements are not such breeds as Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, or any crosses on them, on account of the feathers on their legs. They bar out all white-skinned fowls, and put a damper on all large-comb birds, like Leghorns, Minorcas, etc.

Such being the case, the Wyandottes have easy selling; and besides, being quick growers are more desirable for this purpose. Markets, are, as a rule, very particular, and while the other breeds may make just as good broilers, if they do not come up to the standard required for their appearance, they are apt to be cut in price.

Increased Production!

The Government call to every loyal Canadian engaged in Agriculture is for "Increased Production"—an important factor in the present titanic struggle. With the call to arms never was labor so scarce. Labor-saving devices have saved the day in many cases. Take Dairying: The Sharples Milker does the work of milking in one-third the time at less cost. Any man that owns 15 cows or more should get one. The fact that one man can milk 30 cows an hour is worth thinking over. But the one thing that places the



SHARPLES MILKER

head and shoulders above any other is the patented "Upward Squeezing," which eliminates any possibility of inflamed teats and soothes the cow during milking. The Sharples Milker is a vital factor in the production of Clean Milk. The milk flows from teats to sealed silver buckets through rubber tubes. No stable dust, no stable air, no hands can touch it. Clean milk means more dairy dollars. Increased milk production follows its use in almost every case. Over 300,000 cows milked twice daily by the Sharples is abundant proof of satisfactory service. Our free booklet, "Dairying for Dollars Without Drudgery," contains valuable dairy hints.

"Does It Bit" In Cream Saving

—no matter how fast or how slow you turn the crank—gets all the cream at any speed. You know it is not humanly possible to operate a separator at the same speed every time. This gets a



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SUCTION-FEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

It insures your dairy profits and increases production. Perfectly even cream every time, too—that means top prices. Easy to clean—no clogs. Easy to start—low speed. And freedom to turn at any convenient speed. Low supply tank means easy filling. Write for free book, "Veget" for Dairymen. Address Department 77.

We make a splendid line of Double-Ignition Gasoline Engines, 2½ to 9 horse power. Fully guaranteed.

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Let Us Help You to Get That Holiday

Have you been planning to take a holiday this summer, but felt you could not afford it? Let us help you. We have a plan that will enable you to have your holiday and put money in your pocket as well. Give us a few hours of your spare time in the evenings and you can earn the cost of your holiday in a week. You supply the time and we'll supply the money. Write for particulars.

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Peterboro, Ont.

Peerless Poultry Fencing

A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with interlocking lateral will hold a curiously locked wagon or similar animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the best type of rivets.

Send for Catalogue and address of nearest agent. We make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all un-served territory. Write for catalogue today.

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TORONTO, ONT.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but absent in arrears, and sample copies, totals from 22,000 to 23,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn. Detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be furnished free of request.

OUR GUARANTEE

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

Rogues 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 dishonest business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Late Dr. C. C. James

THE death of Dr. C. C. James leaves a gap in the front rank of agricultural authors in Canada.

During the 30 years in which he was connected with agriculture his work was carried on in a constantly expanding field of activity, until at the time of his death it embraced the whole of Canada. Nor was the recognition of his position as an agricultural authority confined to Canada. He was frequently called upon to address gatherings in the United States on matters pertaining to agriculture. His ability to fill positions of the highest responsibility in connection with his chosen profession was unquestioned. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to refer to an incident that occurred a few months ago. A rumor, which proved to be false, gained currency that the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada was to be separated from the other branches with which it is at present connected, and put in charge of a competent agricultural authority. The rumor stated that Dr. James had been selected for the position. Comments from all parts of Canada showed that there was no division of opinion as to his ability to fill this, the highest official position in Canadian agriculture.

It may not have been known to a great many farmers, that Dr. James was recognized as an authority on subjects other than agriculture. He was, however, a keen student of Canadian history, and in particular was recognized as an authority on the early history of Ontario. He occupied the position of president of the Ontario Historical Society for several years. He was a member of the Senate of Toronto University, and also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. His broad culture and varied activities

never served, however, to lessen the ardor with which he was at all times ready to champion the cause of agriculture. In claiming him death has deprived the farmer of one of his best and most powerful friends.

Who Shares the Profits?

FARMERS are naturally interested in any movement having for its object the improvement of the conditions under which city workers labor. Besides a fellow feeling which causes them to felicitate their fellow producers on anything that promises to benefit them they expect, and rightly so, that these benefits will also extend to the tiller of the soil. If, for example, the city dweller's wages are increased it should mean that his standard of living will be raised, and that he will be able to buy more of the farmer's produce and pay him more for it.

But an increase in wages does not result in permanently raising the standard of living. That this has been the case in connection with the Ford profit-sharing scheme in Detroit has been shown by Mr. Boyd Fisher, of the Executive Club of that city, who makes the following statement on the authority of the Ford's sociological department:

"Within one week of the announcement of the Ford profit-sharing plan the value of real estate in Detroit jumped \$50,000,000, or the value of the expected distribution for five years. The main result of the Ford five-dollar-a-day plan is that living expenses have so increased in Detroit that the workman receiving five dollars a day finds that he cannot live as well as he did before the introduction of the profit sharing scheme on three dollars a day."

The result of the much heralded Ford scheme is that land monopolists are now absorbing in real all that the workers are gaining in increased wages. If, however, the \$50,000,000 of increment in Detroit real estate had accrued to the community instead of to the land owners the standard of living of the people would have been raised to the extent of the increase in wages. The extra money, instead of being paid for the privilege of living where the Ford profit-sharing scheme can be taken advantage of, could be used for purchasing more of the necessities and comforts of life, including those produced on the farm.

Railway Magnate and Farmer

IT is now several weeks since J. J. Hill passed away and the round of editorial comment on his life and achievements is about complete. There has been a striking unanimity of opinion that he was something more than the ordinary railway magnate. His whole-hearted appreciation of the difficulties under which the settler labored, and his clear-cut conviction that the prosperity of his railways could only be based upon the prosperity of the settlers they served, has been widely and favorably commented upon. These comments have been interesting to us for we have had an opportunity of studying to some extent the attitude of the American farmer who shipped his produce over the Great Northern lines, toward the remarkable man who controlled the system, and of comparing it with the attitude of the farmer of the Canadian west toward the men whose names rank high in the Canadian railway world. The comparison has been favorable to Jas. J. Hill.

One morning we stood on the station platform of a western town when the private train of the president of the railway that served the district drew up. The few people who were assembled were surprised when they learned that this well-known man was passing through. No intimation of the fact had been published. As the train

passed, the great man, whom everybody present recognized from his published photographs, appeared on the rear platform of his car and touched his hat to the few that were assembled. In the crowd was a farmer from Minnesota who had immigrated to western Canada, and was then one of the leading farmers in the district. "If that had been Jim Hill," he said, "the world have sent us word a week ahead that he was coming, inviting all the farmers of the district to be present. While the engine was taking in water he would have given us a fifteen-minute speech on growing alfalfa or fattening cattle." The personal touch that "Jim" Hill maintained with the people of the northern states, and which made each one feel that he was personally acquainted with him, was the secret of the great hold he had on their affections.

But his activities in connection with agriculture were not confined to speech making. He was a forceful writer on agricultural topics. He contributed money freely to agricultural movements in the territory covered by his lines. He maintained a farm near Minneapolis that was used for experimental and demonstration purposes. His grasp of agricultural conditions in the United States was so thorough and well recognized that when President Wilson was making up his cabinet, he was prominently mentioned as being well qualified for the position of Secretary of Agriculture. Attention is sometimes called to the exchange of railway men that has been effected between Canada and the United States. When they got J. J. Hill from Old Ontario they got the best of the bargain.

The District Conventions

THE district conventions of the United Farmers of Ontario were planned for the purpose of familiarizing as many as possible of the farmers' clubs of the province with the objects and aims of the farmers' movement. At each convention a broad outline of the work in hand was given. President Halbert and Secretary Morrison of the U. F. O. spoke of the growth and work of that organization and of the policies in view for the future. Mr. Anson Grob, manager of the Farmers' Company, outlined in detail the good work that the company was doing. John Kennedy, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, brought to the convention that expansion of view gained by years of active participation in the work of that great farmers' company in the West. The other speakers took with matters of general interest to the organized farmers.

The success that has attended this new movement on the part of the directors of the U. F. O. is very gratifying. Both sessions of each convention was attended by a large number of delegates from the locals and of farmers from the surrounding districts. The interest taken and the appreciation shown was everywhere marked. The delegates returned to their clubs with renewed enthusiasm for carrying on the work and with a fresh fund of information concerning the progress and aims of the association and the company. The result of the district conventions will be that local associations will receive new light on the possibilities and scope of the movement and new inspiration in carrying on a fight for the farmers' rights.

The carload is the unit in handling a great many things on the market as well as on the railroad. In planning the production it will often be advantageous to plan to have a carload of hogs or a carload of cattle or a carload of potatoes or whatever the product. In this way the lowest transportation charges are secured and the price secured is often better, too, than if a smaller quantity had been sold.

A Tribute to De

EDITOR James I. request I am continuing the late Senator Brockville, gath mass association quarter of a cent was a big had a wonderful own and man character posses the greater tie in my opin He carried a l wherever he wen that a confirma fail to be affect ways an optimist

The Senator h in municipal and although a t to give the ben and mature judg to the country t The work, howe most close ly (being the inter of Ontario. No night too dark t along a dairy be held in house, or in a cl than this, he h come in the on d most close ly was his life vor those who have h him for the last much of the cred success of the da on Ontario, witn adian cheese has son for export at shere comis bottl New York State.

As chairman of Senator Derhyals great advantage. His shrowd was always sure in good humor. I good chairman, b compares with th he firm where fir and woe to the wasted time, for down and inform signed. The Sen present, a kind r neighbor. May his From an old frie

Brockville Ay

Field

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W. F. Stephen e adian Ayralde Bro was the speaker of his address he h history of Ayrshal most of the breed' ties.

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A Tribute to the Late Senator Derbyshire

EDITOR Farm and Dairy:—At your request I give you some of the outstanding characteristics of the late Senator D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, gathered during an intimate association with him for over a quarter of a century. Briefly the Senator was a big, broad-shouldered man. He had a wonderful personality all his own and many outstanding traits of character possessed by all too few people. The greatest of his characteristics in my opinion was his geniality. He carried a large ray of sunshine wherever he went and no person other than a confirmed misanthrope could fail to be affected by it. He was always an optimist.

The Senator had a wide experience in municipal and parliamentary work and although a busy man found time to give the benefit of his experience and mature judgment to his town and to the country that he loved so well. The work, however, in which he was the most closely identified was in furthering the interests of the dairymen of Ontario. No road was too long or night too dark to prevent him from attending a dairy meeting, whether it was to be held in the little log school house, or in a city opera hall. More than this, he was just as much at home in the one as in the other.

Boosting dairying in all its phases was his life work. To him and to those who have been associated with him for the last thirty years is due much of the credit for the wonderful success of the dairy business in Eastern Ontario, witness the fact that Canadian cheese has been selling this season for export at prices from one to three cents better than obtained in New York State.

As chairman of a public meeting Senator Derbyshire always showed to great advantage. He delighted in it and was always sure to put the audience in good humor. I have sat under many good chairmen, but none that could compare with the Senator. His conduct as a speaker where firmness was required and was to the poor speaker who wasted time, for he would be called down and informed that his time had expired. The Senator was a fair opponent, a kind friend, and a good neighbor. May his soul rest in peace.

J. R. DARGAVEL,
Elgin, Ont.

Brockville Ayrshire Breeders Field Day

In spite of unfavorable weather and poor conditions, the second annual field day and demonstration of the Brockville District Ayrshire Breeders' Club, which was held June 26, was a decided success. It partook of the nature of a picnic and was held in the beautiful grove of Andrew Henderson, bordering on Lake Elzoida.

The president, W. H. McNish, opened the proceedings. The first speaker was Mr. Walter E. Smith, district representative, who urged the dairymen not to get panicky on account of the most unreasonable weather. He thought there was no cause as yet to mention live stock. Joseph Hudson, Hon. president, said that he pinned his faith on the Ayrshire cow as the mortgage-lifter and advised the young dairymen who contemplated changing their herds or starting new ones to try the Ayrshire.

W. F. Stephen on Ayrshires. W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, was the speaker of the afternoon. In his address he briefly reviewed the history of Ayrshires and mentioned some of the breed's chief characteristics.

In speaking of the further development of the characteristics of the

breed he pointed to the following few of the mistakes made by Ayrshire men in the past: lack of cohesion, lack of line breeding, the following of fads, and failure to make records. He advised more co-operation among breeders, such as would come through the work of the club, the unifying of lines in breeding, by the selecting of sires for this purpose, and the making of good records. He wanted the young men to study their own herds. He advocated continuous breeding so that the district would be interested in high-class Ayrshires. Mr. Stephen stated there was a growing demand for Ayrshires that combined good type with big production of high testing milk, and Ayrshire men should breed with this demand in view and thus be able to satisfy their customers. He was of the opinion that the Dairy Standards act was a landmark in the right direction, and when carried into effect would greatly improve the quality of Ontario cheese.

The Dairy Standards Act.

John R. Dargavel, M.P.P., explained fully the Dairy Standard Act. He advised all interested to become familiar with the provisions of this act and to do all possible to make it a success. At the conclusion of the speaking four beautiful Ayrshires of Mr. Henderson's herd were brought out, and Mr. Stephen gave a demonstration in judging and in selecting the correct type of Ayrshires.

How the Western Farmers Secure Their Own Supplies

(Continued from page 3.)

monopolize the trade. All we want is to make them sell us our machinery at reasonable prices. We want to make them treat our farmers better. The first year we cost \$16,000, but did our shareholders any fault? They told us to stay in the game. They had experience enough to know that not dividends and profits, but reasonable prices for farm machinery, are the most important consideration. They knew that our opponents were willing to spend a million dollars if necessary to make them think that their company was no good. They stood loyally by us and now we have a big business built up, growing fast and we have had no further losses to report to our shareholders.

But we have had opposition from others besides manufacturers. Just to show you how much our friends and the politicians love the farmer, I will give you an instance or two of how they treated us. We buy a gas engine from a Minneapolis firm. Not content with collecting the tariff duty and the war tax, they have had us make us pay duty on \$125 more than the invoice price of the machine, and on top of that they collect \$5 as a special duty under the dumping clause, though we have proved that the engine is being sold to us on a straight business basis.

The politicians also claim that we are buying some of our machines cheaper than American wholesalers, and that therefore they were subject to the dumping clause. We proved to them that the low price we paid was because we bought in large quantities and also that some of the very largest American wholesalers were paying the same price. In spite of this, they placed the machine under the dumping clause, and we are paying this additional duty beside the regular duty and the war tax.

Where coarse litter is used, it must be plowed under so as not to interfere with the cultivation. If well composted manure is used, top-dressing will prove very satisfactory. The time to apply it depends more upon conditions than upon the results secured. O. O. Churchill.



Enamel Paint

MADE IN CANADA

Seven short appeals to "horse sense"

ANY man can make money by judicious saving. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Think it over. There are certain things you ought to have for farm maintenance. But don't buy the wrong thing at any price or the right thing at the wrong price. Perhaps right now you are in need of a timber preservative, a lice or fly killer, a durable paint for metal and exposed wood surfaces, a satisfactory cement for quick everyday repairs, a ready roofing that is waterproof, easy to lay and cheap.

We can fit you out perfectly in these things. The Barrett Mowsey Sales have no superiors. Just glance over the products shown below:

AMATITE—Many people object to "rubber roofings" because they are not attractive in appearance. So we made Amatite. We put a mineral surface on Amattite so that it sparkles like crystal in the sun. It won instant popularity. Then, users of Amatite discovered that the mineral surface made it wear well. And when we showed them that Amatite did not need painting, the conquest of Amatite was complete. Users agree that it has no rival in ready roofings.



EVERJET—Every farmer should have a good carbon paint on hand. Here's the best ever mixed—Everjet Elastic Paint. Wonderful as a roof paint. It keeps water out, and defies the weather. All over the farm, wherever you have exposed surfaces, you use Everjet. Splendid on farm implements and iron surfaces too, because it expands and contracts to meet weather conditions. Never peels or cracks. Always a sparkling, permanent, protective, black covering. Try some and see for yourself.

CREONOID—Then there's Creonoid, lice destroyer and cow spray. It's one of the first requisites to the possession of happy, healthy live stock, because vermin-infested stock are only half efficient. Creonoid positively destroys vermin—flies, insects and mites. And it's cheap too, because it's so powerful that a little goes a great way. Spray your cattle and horses with Creonoid. Simply let the live vapor touch them by spraying. And spray some around the henhouse, the stable and the piggery. You'll have more milk from your cows, more saleable pork, and more eggs from your chickens.



EVERLASTIC—Every farmer should have a good carbon paint on hand. Here's the best ever mixed—Everjet Elastic Paint. Wonderful as a roof paint. It keeps water out, and defies the weather. All over the farm, wherever you have exposed surfaces, you use Everjet. Splendid on farm implements and iron surfaces too, because it expands and contracts to meet weather conditions. Never peels or cracks. Always a sparkling, permanent, protective, black covering. Try some and see for yourself.

CARBONOL—a disinfectant—not a disgorger of odors. It does all that carbolic will do and does it without danger to you. For cuts or wounds, a solution of Carbonol is the best preventive of blood poisoning. Wonderful on sores of animals. A few drops of Carbonol added to water when house cleaning will kill germs and many other things in the sick room it will prevent contagion. Very effective in the stable and hen house. Keeps flies away and deodorizes. You ought to have Carbonol on hand. It is the greatest disinfectant ever made.



EVERLASTIC ROOFING—You ought to get acquainted with Everlastic Roofing. The best ready roofing value you can get. It is easily laid without skilled labor. It is inexpensive. And it wears as many a higher priced roofing doesn't know how to wear. This is because every foot of it is honestly and strongly made. Don't have leaky roofs. Use Everlastic on your steep roofed buildings and keep the water on the outside.

ELASTIGUM—The best way to fix little things is to fix them right at it. They never get big then. For the little everyday repairs around the farm, you should have Elastigum. It is a tough, adhesive, elastic cement that fixes leaks, joints or repairs gutters, stuffs cornices, refashies chimneys. And it does all these things "for keeps." This wonderful waterproof cement will save you money by keeping the small things small. Have it on hand! A hundred uses.



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The Upward Look

Travel Series, No. 39

O LORD, how great are Thy works; and Thy thoughts are very deep. —Psalm 92.

Lake Louise, the gem of the Rockies, has a rare setting. On each side of the star of mountains green, exquisite in coloring, rise lofty mountains thickly wooded with dark green foliage. The background is a mighty glacier with its gleaming whiteness. Often one hears a noise like thunder which is caused by the breaking off of a portion of this glacier.

From the hotel a trail leads up, up, past Mirror Lake, higher than Lake Louise, called the Lakes in the Clouds, where the more difficult climb to different mountain peaks begins. Lake Louise could be seen far, far, below. Though it was September, lunch was taken in a snow storm on the summit of Little Beehive. After it cleared, the view was magnificent of the valley beneath, towering mountain peaks, nesting lakes, winding river and many glaciers.

Very deep was the feeling of intense gratitude and wondering awe over the marvellous works of our Creator. There was gratitude for the beauty of coloring of forests, rocks, water and glaciers. There was wonder over the bigness and grandeur of mountain ranges, peaks and valleys. There was awe over the thought of the Master mind that conceived, planned and brought into execution that whole marvellous panorama. And this was just a tiny portion of the great world, of the vast universe.

How impossible for us with our finite minds and intelligence to grasp the greatness and majesty of God's conceptions, of His creations. But with overflowing hearts, we can thank and praise Him for our joy in all this beauty and grandeur and wonder of the works of the Author of our being. —I. H. N.

At Home With the Institute

THE summer series of Women's Institute branch meetings and the annual district meetings, are still in full swing. In our issue of June 22, we reported rather fully the meeting held at Millbrook, Ont., and also the one at Richmond Hill, Ont., in our issue of June 25. Herewith are a few items concerning several meetings that have been held recently in various districts:

The annual meeting of the East and West Victoria county Institutes, held at Lindsay, proved very interesting and enthusiastic. Excellent reports were submitted. One of the topics under discussion was that of maintaining the rest room in Lindsay, dealt with by Mrs. (Dr.) Gould, of Fenelon Falls. She pointed out that as a rest room was recognized by all that it was filling a long felt want in the community. It was a place where the women could feel absolutely at home. After Mrs. Gould's remarks it was agreed that the West Victoria Institute pay \$30 and the East Victoria Institute \$20, towards the upkeep of the rest room.

At Leasowens, Ont., the annual meeting of the South Leeds Women's Institute was held. The business of the Institute was transacted at the afternoon session, one item being the naming of Mrs. R. G. Leagett, Newboro, Mrs. T. J. Frye, Soperton, and Mrs. H. Kelsey, Elgin, as representatives on the board of agriculture. Mrs. Chapman, of Elgin, read an excellent paper on "What the Institute Means to Me," embodying in it the thought

that in the Institute we should forget differences of creed and social position and unite in bonds of friendship, ever remembering the golden rule and trying to excel in elevating the life of the community. The Districts representative, Miss O. Hayes, of Parkhill, Ont., delivered an address in the afternoon on "Tidy Cleaning," showing the wonderful use of chemistry in restoring dainties as well as heavy articles to their former state. In the evening she gave instruction concerning first aid in fainting, convulsions, burns, wounds caused by rusty nails, substances in the eye, drowning, etc.

The South Grenville annual meeting was held at Shanley. The different branches throughout the district were well represented and each branch reported on the noble work undertaken by them to relieve suffering since the war broke out. Some branches are also doing such work as cleaning up their cemetery and improving their town or village.

A few days ago Mrs. M. E. Milligan, president of the Cavan Women's Institute, dropped into our office in order to give us some information concerning the annual meeting of the East Durham Institutes, which was held recently. The secretaries of the 12 branches gave encouraging reports showing that everything was progressing favorably and all branches are engaged in Red Cross and Relief work. Mrs. J. R. Eakins, of Millbrook, was appointed as delegate to the Annual Convention in the fall. The Farmers' Institute held a meeting on the same day and reorganized as a Board of Agriculture. The Women's Institute has three representatives on this board, being Mrs. J. R. Eakins, Mrs. Geo. Thorn and Mrs. C. A. Bestly.



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COOK'S CORNER

Choice Desserts

Maple Custard.

BEAT thoroughly four eggs, add one-half cup sugar and four cups milk. Put in custard cups or bowls that have been rinsed with cold water. Place in oven in a pan of boiling water and cook slowly. Water should not boil after custard is put in oven. Serve in same cups.

Boiled Custard.

Two tablespoons corn starch, one quart milk, two eggs (save white of one). Heat milk to boiling point, add corn starch, previously dissolved in a little of the milk; then add well-beaten eggs, with four tablespoons powdered sugar. Let boil, stirring briskly to prevent burning. Flavor to taste and let cool, then use the white of egg left over, for meringue. Beat egg until stiff and add a small tablespoon granulated sugar.

Tapica Ice.

Soak a cup of tapica over night. In morning put on stove. When boiling add one-half cup sugar. Boil until clear, then pour over one pint ripe strawberries or raspberries. Pour into moulds and serve with whipped cream.

Strawberry Pudding.

Fill a medium sized pudding dish two-thirds full of raw strawberries. Sprinkle slightly with sugar and spread on top a batter made as follows: one egg well beaten, half a cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, three-quarters cup milk, one teaspoon (small) of soda and two small teaspoons cream of tartar. Add the desired amount of flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

Strawberry Foam.

Beat together until stiff one cup fresh crushed strawberries, one cup granulated sugar and white of one egg. Fruit should not be too ripe. Serve

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in small high tumblers or in fancy berry dishes.

Strawberry Blanc Mange.

One cup strawberry juice, one quart milk, one-quarter cup sugar, four table-spoons cornstarch. Heat milk to boiling point; add sugar, juice, and cornstarch, dissolved in milk. Cook until firm. Pour into wet molds. When firm turn out, garnish with whole strawberries. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

And Then It Rains

By Mrs. J. E. Brash, Frontenac Co., Ont.

"THE rain it raineth every day;" This saying is not really right; Sometimes we have a day so bright, The farmer works with all his might To work the ground, that is not quite Yet dry, so he may plant his corn Before the rains do both come again,— And then it rains.

So then he waits for it to dry, The sun shines brightly in the sky, And as his neighbor passes by He looks at him with gladdened eye. "We'll get our corn in by and by, For now the land is nearly dry,"— And then it rains.

Again the sun is shining, so His eyes again with joy do glow. The ground will surely dry, and so Back to the fields he needs must go, But finds his corn dead and his plan, Has now become a sudden mass. And then he works quite faithfully To dig a ditch, so that the field may dry

Before the eventide,— And then it rains.

So now he is discouraged quite, With working hard from morn till night,— But one thought makes his visage bright With smiles of unassumed delight. He whispers to his wife so dear, "The glorious 12th will soon be here: Then we will lay our work aside And to the town of Brockville ride,— If it does not rain."

Ants Eating Wood

I HAVE a large water tank upstairs in my house and under it are some two-inch pieces of lumber on which it rests. The ants are eating about 1/2 inch of the lumber, and every day a large amount of soil lies under the tank. I should like to be done to get rid of these ants.—R. M. Addington, Co. Ont.

One method for destroying this species of ant by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, using it in the following proportions: One ounce of potassium cyanide, two fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, and four fluid ounces of water to each 100 cubic feet of space. Applications of boiling water, kerosene or gasoline will often accomplish satisfactory results. If one can reach the ants, they may be trapped by means of spunges saturated with syrup, sugar, water, or other attractive substance. When these trap sponges become filled with ants, drop them into boiling water, then wash thoroughly and repeat.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from Page 12.)

the evidences of a prowling visitor without making a move himself. It was not without a certain thrill of uneasiness that he went to the window and assured himself it did not take him long to assure himself that nothing in the room had been touched. He could find no other marks of feet except those which led directly from the window to the door, and this fact was sufficient proof that whoever had visited his room had come as a listener and a spy and not as a thief.

It occurred to Phillip now that he had found his door unlatched and slightly ajar when he entered. That

the eavesdropper had seen them in the hall and had possibly overheard a part of their conversation he was quite certain from the fact that the window had been left open in a hurried flight.

For some time the impulse was strong in him to acquaint both Josephine and her father with what had happened, and with Jean's apparent treachery. He did not need to ask himself if it was the half-breed who had stolen into his room. He was as certain as he was of the identity of the face he had seen at the window some time before. And yet something held him from communicating these events of the night to the master of Adare House and the girl. He was becoming more and more convinced that there existed an unaccountable and mysterious under-current of tragic possibilities at Adare House of which Josephine was at least ignorant, and her father entirely so. Josephine's motherhood and the secret she was guarding were not the only things that were clouding his mental horizon, now. There was something else. And he believed that Jean was the key to the situation.

He felt a clammy chill creep over him as he asked himself how closely Josephine's Croisette himself was associated with the girl he loved. It was a thought that almost made him curse himself for giving it birth. And yet it clung to him like a grim and haunting specter which would have crushed it he could. Josephine's confession of motherhood had not made him love her less. In those terrible moments when she had bared her soul to him, his own soul had suffered none of the revulsion with which he might have sympathized in others. It was as if she had fallen at his feet, duttering in the agony of a terrible secret, a thing which he had never hurt for him to cherish in his greater strength—such was his love. And that thought that Jean loved her, and that a jealous darker than night was burning all that was human out of her breast, was a possibility which he found unpleasant to admit to himself.

So deeply was he absorbed in these thoughts that he forgot any immediate danger that might be threatening himself. He passed and re-passed the window, smoking his pipe, and fighting with himself to hit upon some other tangible reason for Jean's unexpected change of heart. He could not forget his first impression of the dark-faced half-breed, nor the grip in which they had pledged their fealty. He had accepted Jean as one of ten thousand—a man he would have trusted to his death. He passed and he recalled moments now when he had seen strange fire smouldering far back in the forest man's eyes. The change in Jean alone he felt that he might be diagnosed, but almost simultaneously with his discovery of this change he had met Adare's wife—and she had puzzled him even more than the half-breed.

Restlessly he moved to his door and opened it, and looked down the hall. The door of Josephine's room was closed, and he re-entered his room. For a moment he stood facing the window in the same instant. There came the report of a rifle and the crashing of glass. A shower of shotlike particles struck his face. He heard a dull smash behind him, and then a stinging, red-hot pain about his ears, but almost simultaneously he heard his naked flesh. He heard the shot, the crashing glass, the strike of the bullet behind him before he felt the pain—before he reached back towards the wall. He knew he had caught a rifle and he fell. He heard that he was not badly hurt, but he crocheted low, and with his right hand drew his automatic and levelled it at the window.

(To be continued.)



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Leave Toronto (Union) 1.30 p.m., North Toronto 1.40 p.m. Saturday only, arrive Camp Borden 3.20 p.m.

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Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or W. B. Howard, D.P.A., Toronto.

AL

In order to establish for the color scheme, which appeared June 22, let us suppose you has a wall and and the kitchen a sun look. We will finish a room in putty of grey woodwork and a belt of warm reds spread over the floor of dull brown and cur with cream serine and a rose, green and brown. The kitchen will be either the willow or satiate grey-brown. A room is furnished. A mahogany can be used in this room and a lamp of bright, not several rose and grey. The kitchen, which is a dining-room also in the white enamel, being four and a half feet square, painted grey-blue and the wall plain white, the linen in blue and green. The floors should be blue enamel. The window only dotted white muslin and green. The white or cream enamel or mahogany.

Use of Ovals.

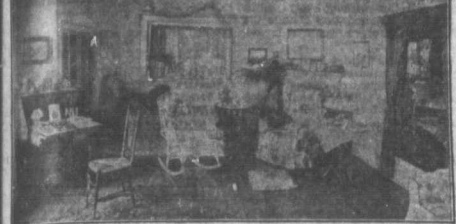
A beautiful touch introduced into these drapes above the blinds, the real function of the light from to introduce a contrast into the room. They create a madras pattern on madras pattern, a yard, and used to be faced with silk or fabric appearance. yard wide.

A good madras costs to \$2 a yard, but it looks very, so that it is worth the extra into two curtains, an extra any facing.

Which it is best to use the type of room with the curtains, their best in a room low or wicker; cotton be used almost equally in mahogany madras. The madras mission furniture.

The amateur will be curtains to get the wall through a window darker, or with the

A Low Toned Color Scheme



A Delightful Living Room in a Country Home.

In order to establish a working basis for the color scheme of house No. 4, which appeared in our issue of June 22, let us suppose that the living-room has a west and south exposure and the kitchen a south and east outlook. We will finish the hall and living-room in puffy color with silver grey woodwork and have the fireplace built of warm reddish brown bricks. Spread over the floor a big plain rug of dull brown and curtain the windows with cream scrim and a cretonne with a rose, green and brown pattern. The same cretonne should be used to upholster the willow or wicker chairs of antique grey-brown with which the room is furnished. A table finished in mahogany can be used effectively in this room and a lamp and fireplace fittings of bright, not brushed, brass. Several rose and green cushions and jars should be scattered about.

The kitchen, which will usually serve as a dining-room also should be finished in white enamel, with a wainscoting four and a half or five feet above the baseboard, painted a fairly deep grey-blue and the upper portion of the wall plain white, with a block pattern, linoleum in blue-grey and white on the floor. The furniture in this room should be finished in white enamel. The windows would require only dotted white muslin curtains.

The bathroom upstairs should be finished like the kitchen in white and blue, and the other rooms in warm buff tones with cream woodwork, and curtains and rugs in woody browns and greens. The furniture may be white or cream enamel, reddish brown or mahogany.

Use of Over Curtains.

A beautiful touch of color can be introduced into these rooms, as indicated above, by the use of over-curtains, the real function of which is to reflect the light from the window and to introduce a contrasting note of color into the room. They may be made of cretonne or madras. Cretonne in good patterns costs from 35 cents to one dollar a yard, and usually requires to be faced with silk or satin to give a finished appearance. It is generally a yard wide.

A good madras costs from 85 cents to \$2 a yard, but it is from 50 to 64 inches wide, so that each strip the length of the window can be divided into two curtains, and it does not require any facing.

Which it is best to choose depends upon the type of room in which it is to be used. Cretonne hangings are at their best in a room furnished in willow or wicker; cretonne or madras can be used almost equally well in a room furnished in mahogany or in willow, while madras is preferable for a room with milium furniture.

The amateur will do well in choosing curtains to get them the color of the wall through a shade of two lighter or darker, or with the ground color to

match the wall and a contrasting pattern or with a pattern past of which matches the wall in color with a contrasting background. "The color of the wall" in this case does not mean, that, given a gray-blue wall one can choose sky blue curtains with impunity because they are both blue. It simply means that with a certain shade of grey-blue wall one can use curtains a shade or two darker or lighter, but always on exactly the same order of grey-blue. This method of furnishing is called the one-color scheme, and is very difficult, because two shades of the same color which are in different scales make a greater discord than two contrasting colors which are not quite perfect together. So in choosing the ground color or the figure that carries out the color of the wall, it must be perfectly in tune with the wall color, better still if it matches it identically.

The Hanging of Curtains.

It is very seldom, nowadays, that one finds curtains hung on rings, and certainly there was a tendency for the curtain to slip between the rings.

It is usual now to finish them with a casing or heading at the top through which the rod is slipped. If two sets of curtains are used on one window two or three rods or wires are used in hanging them.

The inner curtains of scrim or net are made long enough so that when finished with a deep hem at the bottom they just touch the window sill. The inside edge of the curtain should be finished with a neat little edging which can be bought in any drapery store for the purpose. Very often this is all the curtaining a window requires.

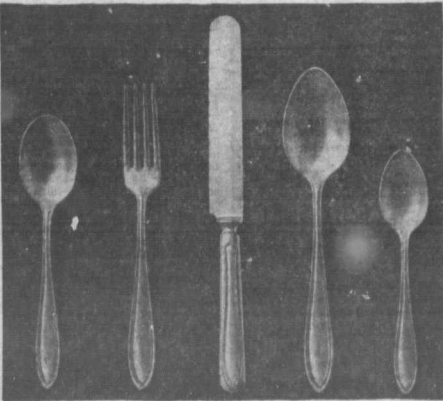
Over-curtains may be hung in different ways. Sometimes the side curtains are hung on the same rod as the net curtains with a valance on a separate rod, reaching right across the window. Occasionally the net curtains are hung on one rod, the side curtains on another rod, and the valance on a third rod. Still another way is to hang the net curtains on one rod and the valance and side curtains together on another rod. In this case the valance just reaches from side curtain to side curtain and not right across the window.

Then, again, curtains may be made, as indicated above, either with a casing or heading at top. Which method is best is simply a matter of personal taste.

Finally, the outside curtains may be used just below the window sill or they may reach to the floor, and here again the matter has to be decided individually, though the writer's own preference is for short curtains, as being cleaner and trimmer.

When making apple pie cut the apples in irregular pieces. They will not stick together as if sliced and will cook much quicker.

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The Makers' Corner

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

Prices of Pepsin and Rennet Compared

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy—In your issue of June 22nd in an article entitled "Peppin Being Used in Wisconsin," a comparison is made between the cost of pepsin in cheese-making and the cost of rennet. From this article it would appear that if pepsin can be obtained at \$3.50 per pound, rennet must be obtained at a cost of \$2.30 per gallon to equalize the pepsin in cost. This calculation must be based on the wine gallon which is used in the United States and not on the Imperial gallon, used in Canada. Rennet extract costing \$2.95 per Imperial gallon when used at the rate of three ounces per thousand pounds of milk, will equal in cost pepsin which is used at the rate of one-quarter ounce per thousand pounds of milk and costing \$3.50 per pound. Factorymen who are considering purchasing pepsin in the United States, should remember that there is a duty of 17 1/2 per cent. plus the 7 1/2 per cent. war tax duty.

The pepsin being supplied by the Dairy Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture cost \$3.35 a pound in Chicago. Duty, express and packing for shipment for this office brings the actual cost to \$4.10 a pound, at which price it is being sold. In order to equalize this price for pepsin, rennet must be purchased at \$3.41 per Imperial gallon.—J. F. Singleton, Chief Inspector of Dairy Products, Ottawa.

tank is full than when it is nearly empty. Anything which makes the inflow more rapid will increase the proportion which is milk that flows through, and lower the test of the cream secured.

The amount of water used in flushing may easily be varied a pint or more, and this without any other cause or variation may change the test by two, three, or even four or five per cent.

The milk of an entire herd may rise or fall in its test from day to day because of excitement or change in the weather. If the milk of a herd, whose average test is four per cent., is ordinarily so separated that the cream suddenly rises to 4.25 per cent. if the milk of the herd is suddenly raised to 4.25 per cent. without any change in method of separating.

The test is, of course, readily controlled by means of cream separator, but as it is seldom changed in this way, on the average farm, there should be no trouble because of variation from this source.

Variations in cream tests are practically never caused by changes in the feed of the cow as every well informed cream seller is now aware.

Mistakes are most likely to result from carelessness in taking samples, as they must be carefully and skillfully taken if they are to tell the truth and result in a fair payment, but actual dishonesty is probably much rarer than many sellers believe. A clever thief will manipulate the reported test in such a way as not to arouse the suspicion that an honest report sometimes brings up in the mind of the man who does not consider all the possible hidden causes of variation.—Prof. C. H. Eckles.

Canadian and Wisconsin Cheese Compared

ALTHOUGH IT IS obvious to everyone concerned that much could be done to improve the quality of Canadian cheeses, it is interesting to note that our product compares favorably with that of factories of the United States. Of all the states, Wisconsin is the most noted for the quality of her dairy products, yet in the opinion of dairy experts she is still far behind Canada as a producer of good cheese. The following extract from the columns of the Chicago Dairy Produce, a trade journal, assigns a reason for our superiority as cheese makers:

"At the present time we are handicapped by our having drifted away from making a fine curd. A glance at the markets will show you to what extent we are handicapped. Canadian markets at all the main country points, have ruled for the last two or three weeks at prices ranging from 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 per pound at the factory. The freight rates to Montreal, one of the largest cheese markets in Canada, is equal to our freight rate to New York or about three-quarters cent per pound. According to Canadian markets, our cheese ought to be selling at about 18c to 18 1/2 per pound, all things except the freights being equal. But we have been about two cents or more below these prices. What is the reason? Only this that the Canadian cheese is far better for export than Wisconsin cheese. Exporters who are paying nearly twenty cents per pound for cheese made in Canada, will not pay over 16 1/2 to 17c for the cheese laid down in Montreal or St. Johns. The difference of about three cents per pound is sufficient to offset all the increase in yield that a softer curd permits for many months. Does it not appear reasonable that a little more attention should be paid to this matter and a firmer curd made?"

Borden People Pay by Test

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy—Replying to your letter of recent date we would advise that we have no set rule at any of our factories as to the butter-fat the milk delivered must contain. However, we are buying on the butter-fat basis, which naturally encourages the dairymen to produce a good quality of milk. We might say that for our business we would be inclined to discourage the production of milk testing less than 3.6 butter fat. Borden Milk Co. Limited.

Variations in Cream Test

ONE OF THE common causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the consumer who purchases on the butter-fat basis, rises from variations in the test. This is especially true if each can is tested separately, and the best way for the seller to convince himself that the tester is neither careless nor dishonest is to secure a little outfit for himself. A well made, accurate and satisfactory tester can now be bought for five dollars, and its use will not only save the seller that he is getting honest treatment, but will enable him to detect the boarders in his herd.

A change in the speed of the separator immediately causes a change in the tests of the cream, the higher the speed the greater the amount of skim-milk thrown out, and so the higher the test of the cream secured. Putting it in another way, a low speed results in a larger quantity of thinner cream.

The use of the float does not always insure a uniform flow of milk into the separator, because the faucet may not always be opened equally wide and the flow will be more rapid when the

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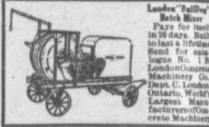
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GEORGE H. WATSON, TORONTO

Farming in No
EDITOR, Farm and Dairy—I read a good m and Dairy about about Western far and give some info
 As you know, w machinery as county. Nearly with an exceptio than twice as lae. Last. We use mostly. For the c with an eight wout have to swi about five or six wout elevate the fitting out an eight even, in which the horse just gaol horse just gaol. When the heavy b horses are held b the binder run t this attachment t can be used th myself, I think it can be put o can be put on f having extra labor. As to spring pl inch double plo. When we take on row, we put on behind, thus loosi if harrowing is d der the plow, a der the result. This of lumps but mig to try for two or plowing is done. harrowing is follo then we use the Then we use the with the harrowe ter the packer, a secured on top w will hold the moist comes to this m The man and heat to draw the moist and in case of method creates u use a roller to h handled in the o will yield from oets to the acre. North Edmonton.

The Lightni
EDITOR, Farm and Dairy—has been out about lightni minds of a vast are not quite satisfied. The question is, "are you good?" Will the buildings' derl thing, a very dangerous u lenced many to harness and t. Just think of the telephone, a. These things 90 years ago. And such work do not seem provide a mean our buildings?
 The old style, very little or no tend to carry ty into the grow ing rods of t electricity from the buildings forming in the other forming i two come toget redding and p are kept fr Beech trees at lightning, bec They throw of as it accumu

Farming in Northern Alberta

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I have read a good many items in *Farm and Dairy* about Eastern farming, but I have never noticed any items about Western farming, so I will try to give some information along this line.

As you know, we work in large machinery as we can buy in this county. Nearly all our machinery comes with the exception of the binder, is about twice as large as it is in the East. We use the six-foot binder mostly for the crops as we have mostly an eight-foot binder, we would have to swing out and only cut about five or six feet, as the binder would not elevate the grain. They are fitted out an eight-foot binder, however, by a small gasoline engine and the horses just draw the empty binder. When the heavy grain is reached, the horses are held back a little and the binder runs at the same speed. With binder runs the eight-foot binder this attachment the eight-foot binder can be used with good success. For this myself, I think there is nothing like most machinery, or six and horses can be put on the work of two, thereby saving extra labor.

As to spring plowing, we use a 14 inch double plow with four horses. Then we take one section of the harrow, put one horse on it and lead it back, thus losing no time harrowing. If harrowing is done immediately after the plow, a much smoother job is the result. This does away with a lot of lumps that might accumulate if left to dry for two or three days after the plowing is done. After plowing and harrowing we follow right up with the seeder, sowing about two inches deep. Then we use the packer and follow up the harrows. By harrowing after the packer, a very fine mulch is secured on top which, in a dry season will hold the moisture. The moisture comes to this mulch and soaks there. The sun and heat find it more difficult to draw the moisture out of the ground and in case of a wet season this method creates no damage. We never use a roller in this country. A farm handled in the way I have described will yield from 60 to 120 bushels of oats to the acre.—Geo. E. Toddard, North Edmonton, Alta.

The Lightning Rod Question

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—There has been considerable talk of late about lightning rods and yet the minds of a vast majority of people are not quite satisfied on this matter. The question is asked, are the rods any good? Will they really protect the buildings? Electricity is a wonderful thing, a powerful thing, and a very dangerous thing for the inexperienced man to handle, yet it can be harnessed and made to do wonders. Just think of the wireless telegraphy, the telephone, and electrical power. These things seemed impossible a few years ago. When science has done such wonderful things as these, does it not seem possible that it can provide a means whereby to protect our buildings?

The old style lightning rods were very little or no good. They were intended to carry the charge of electricity into the ground, while the lightning rods of to-day are to keep the electricity from accumulating around the buildings. When there is a charge forming in the clouds, there is another forming in the earth and these two come together. With the proper rod and properly installed, buildings are kept from becoming charged. Beech trees are seldom struck by lightning, because of their structure. They throw off the electricity as fast as it accumulates. Indiana will al-

ways gather under a beech tree in a thunderstorm.

I have my house rodded with copper cable rodding. It is made of 20 strands of copper wire with a flat copper center. The points are copper with silver tips. The very point is silver, as this is a stronger conductor than copper. The company that rodded my buildings gave me a written guarantee to repair the house or refund the price of the rodding, in case of damage from lightning. I have written this for the benefit of *Farm and Dairy* readers.—James Thompson, Compton Co., Que.

More Light on Daylight Saving

EDITOR Farm and Dairy.—I was much interested in a letter written by Mr. Harding, of Middlesex, which appeared in a recent issue of *Farm and Dairy*, in which he discusses daylight saving. I heartily agree with him when he says that the farmer should be consulted, because, in my opinion, the whole sum and substance of the matter, as outlined by city officials and manufacturers, is that they would really be going to work at six in the morning, but by having the clock moved forward they would make themselves believe it was seven. Now if they wanted an extra hour in the evening let them agree to start work at six and quit at five and leave the clock as it is. The same results would be obtained and there would be no confusion.

From what I know of farm life, I can say that as a general thing there are few farmers who are not astir before six in the morning, especially in summer, and they do not quit at six in the evening. If clocks were advanced it would be necessary for farmers to go by the new time, for if they did not they would be sure to get in a muddle, especially if they had railroad, stage or ferry connections to make when marketing their produce. If matters could be arranged so that there would be six months of continuous day light in the summer there might be some advantage, but as it is I believe the best plan would be for those who want to go to work at six to do so and be satisfied in their own minds that it is six. It would not be necessary for them to try to make themselves believe that it is seven.—G. W. Keyes, Frontenac Co., Ont. R. No. 2.

Veterinary Department

CORRIGEE—Swelling.—A calf three days old had a soft lump under throat about the size of a cup, apparently an abscess. It does not seem to prevent it from suckling. A cow freshened three days ago and has a lump, soft, bumpy on her belly near the udder, and about the size of a quart dipper.—I. A. L., Durbin Co., Ont.

(1) Get an ointment made of two drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium mixed with two ounces of

vaseline and rub a little well in once daily.

(2) This will gradually disappear without treatment.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk

WE have a cow that gives bloody milk from one teat. We do not know of anything that could cause it and she appears in good condition. Kindly advise treatment.—J. F. E. Fenton Co., Que.

Give the cow one ounce of ferrous iron in a pint of cold water as a drench twice daily until blood ceases to appear. It is due to weakness and rupture of some of the small blood vessels of the udder. In most cases it yields to treatment, but is liable to recur without appreciable cause.

Indigestion and Bloating

WE think one of our cows has acute indigestion. She grazes broadcast fast, and does not show her feed like the other cows, nor does she chew her cud. She is bloated also and has been in this condition about a week. Would you let us know what to do with her?—J. N. Simcoe Co., Ont.

We would suggest the following treatment: Give her two ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil, which should reduce bloating. Then give her one and one-half pounds Epsom salts and one ounce ginger as cause purgation. If her appetite has failed, give her a tablespoonful of the following three times daily: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nut vomica.

Gets All the Cream Long After Other Separators Have Worn Out

Every Magnet is sturdy built from the strongest materials— finest castings, steel, bronze—it must be so standard itself. Built has double-support and spins at top and bottom on bronze emblem bearings. No doubt, its fast bearings hold the magnet right in the very best drop. Simmer is a special Magnet device that allows clean and is open to the cover only. It will save many hours of your time that would be spent in cleaning with a cheap separating machine.

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The Magnet runs on square gears—that is why it halves the wear clearly long after other machines have worn out. Square gears free from and never wear through—you see only look under the seat of your gears or a hand screw to prove it. Only square gears are used for high-speed work. Easier to maintain, and last so many other twenty years, as flat gears.

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The only bowl that has double support. All the time it does half the work. The Magnet bowl is supported at top and bottom and as soon as it spins in the Magnet case, the Magnet operates the Magnet on rough-ground and smooth-ground. Grinding it down—because of the simple double support.

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The farmer who needs the "Five Minutes to Clean" the Magnet bowl, and the separator without trouble. And he can clean it with pure kerosene or a clean. No need for hot water in the space. Hours of time are saved by the Magnet in cleaning bowls.

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EDUCATION IN YOUR OWN DAIRY

\$5 to \$7.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.00; mod. to poor, \$6.75 to \$7.50; \$5 to \$7.75; stock, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.25; mod., \$6.50 to \$7; canners and others, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

The milker trade was rather slow and prices shaded off a degree, while the springing was steady. Good to choice, \$80 to \$90; cows to mod., \$60 to \$80; springing, \$45 to \$55. Cows advanced in a market, good to choice well, each, \$10 to \$12.50; mod. to \$7; \$7.50; \$7.50 to \$8.25; bob calves, each, \$5 to \$7.50.

Shipping and lamb were about steady with a good undertone to trade. Lambs \$8 to \$10; fat, \$7 to \$8; choice, \$8 to \$10; even, light, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavy sheep and buck, \$5 to \$7; culls, \$3 to \$5.

The run of eggs was liberal but prices absorbed them at steady prices. Washed off, near, \$1.05 to \$1.15; fed, \$1.00 to \$1.10; \$1.00 to \$1.10; c.h. covers and water, \$1.05 to \$1.15; heavy and light, ovt., 500 lots; o.w.s. ovt., \$2.50 less.

CHEESE BOARD SALES.

31—Pineapple, June, 24—300 boxes of cheese sold at 13 3/4c.

30—Tolmieville, June 24—2,905 boxes were offered; 2,600 sold at 14 3/4c; balance, 300, 14 1/2c.

29—London, Ont., June 24—12 factories of 2,000 boxes. Sales, 1,346 at 15 7/8c to 16c.

28—Pamlico, Que., June 27—600 boxes sold at 15 3/4c; 95 packages of butter sold at 15 1/2c to 16c.

27—Stirling, Ont., June 27—1,040 boxes were offered; 570 sold at 16 3/4c; 225 at 14 1/2c; balance, 245, 14 1/2c.

26—Cambridgeford, June 27—745 white, new were offered; 405 sold at 15 3/4c and 340 at 15 1/2c.

25—Mable, June 28—425 boxes were boarded; all sold at 15 1/2c.

24—Woodstock, June 28—1,285 boxes were boarded. Highest bid, 16c. No sales.

23—At to-day's meeting the Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 2,250 white and 3,075 colored. The sales were 1,740 white and 1,430 colored at 16 1/2c.

and constitution, weighing 1,684 lbs. and a very serene mind. He was the first cow bled before and is the first cow bled after. Mr. Arbogast has ever entered for test. This reasonable record, made under ordinary conditions, speaks well not only for the cow but also for the services of Mr. Arbogast, who is comparatively new in the business but will be heard from later.

MET LEO HERD AT NEWMARKET.

THE Herd met last, formerly owned by Dr. Harwood, Montreal, is certainly settled in their new home at Newmarket, Ont. It has provided everything for their comfort. They are housed in top of the best of the barns in Canada. No expense has been spared in making it clean, sanitary, comfortable and pleasant. It is a "vegetable cow" paradise.

Following the master matriarch are Het Loo Hogan, a daughter of Hag Apple, Hendry, the Het Loo Chikadee and Het Loo Kordyke Queen, Fannie Kordyke Het Loo is set at the head of the herd in which are about fifteen of his heifers. These young animals show remarkable degrees of type and good qualities so prominent in the sire.

Movers Show and Manhard are ready to welcome visitors and breeders at the farm where future big records will be made and animals of outstanding merit grown.

Postal Card Reports

Correspondence invited.

KINGS CO., P.E.I.

HELMANVILLE, P.E.I., June 21—14's milk run these two days, but it has not come yet. We have had crops only no rain since April, though we have had a few showers. The soil is bald in need of rain, and a lot of it. Pasture and soil-lands are hard as the road. The weather does not work—dry, clear and cool—is exceedingly bad for growing crops. There is a poor hay crop, and pastures are looking very poor. Late-sown grains are a poor stand. Potatoes are coming on well; those we planted on May 25 are coming up. I think we are likely to have a bumper crop of potatoes on this island this year—may run to ten million bushels, as in 1914. There are some crops along the shore farms. Sheep sheared recently have fine fleeces, and the price, \$6 a pound, makes our shearing men feel pleased. The lamb crop was so good that we have no more than a few lambs of young lambs. Sheep-keeping along the Gulf shore here has a great future. Kelp, which is used so much along here for potato fertilizer, is a good feed for sheep. They are ravenously fond of this kelp, on account of its saltness, I suppose, as sheep cannot eat much virtue in it for food. I think it is a great appetizer. Prices are all the former could wish for. Wool, 50c washed; 40c, 42c; butter, 32c; cheese, 18 1/2c; potatoes, 80c bushel; oats, 75c; hay, 10c; cattle, average up to good for a lamb-yr-old good. Never in history did a bushel, a dozen or a pound of farmer's produce have such purchasing power as the stores as now, even if prices are a shade high. This is a great year for good farmers, and a poor one for bad farmers, who have to go into the market for much of their needs. Our farmers, on the whole, are quite independent and instead of complaining, rejoice at the "high out of living."—J. M.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

THE Grounds and Buildings at Queen's Park, London, are being put into the best of order for the coming season. London's great Exhibition to be held this year, September 28 to 16th. This fine park has been in use by the military authorities since last September, and a lot of work has to be done in order to be ready for the Exhibition. The fine new steel Grand Stand will be in readiness to accommodate the large crowds expected. Prize lists, entry card and all information given on applications to the Secretary, A. M. HUNT, London, Ont.

A NEW AILMENT.

TOMMY'S Ailment—Want't you have anything to say about Tommy's Ailment (on a visit)—No, I thank you. Tommy's Ailment is a new ailment suffering from loss of appetite. Tommy—That isn't loss of appetite. What's 'suffering' from his potatoes.

THE WESTERN FAIR

London's Popular Exhibition

September 8 to 16, 1916

This is the great Agricultural Exhibition of Western Ontario. Several new sections added to our Live Stock Prize List this year. Cheese, Butter and Buttermaking are prominent features of our Exhibition.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES.

Prize list, entry forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. REID, President. **A. M. HUNT, Secretary.**

PREPARE FOR THE DAILY STANDARDS ACT

by placing at the head of your herd a son of King Segis Alacra Calsmyr, the 35-lb. bull and the only bull in Canada whose ten nearest dams average over 30 lbs. of butter and almost 4.60 per cent. fat. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARBOGAST BROS., SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

ROSEDALE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johann Pontise Kordyke, a grandson of Pontise Kordyke, and a brother of 1 other Lady Kordyke, 38.92 butter in 7 days, 154.92 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also famous brood to "King." J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

HAY BAY HOLSTEINS

For sale, a two-month-old son of Segis Marcena Posh, Canadian Champion son two-year-old for milk production—32.3 lbs. in one day, 636.3 lbs. in seven days, 2,624 lbs. in 30 days; butter, 2.56 lbs. one day, 25.66 seven days, 94.44 in 30 days. Calf is sired by Segis Henservold Ostile, a half brother to May Echo Sylvia, World's Champion—old lbs. milk in one day. Has dam in sister to World's Champion son four-year-old Princess Segis Walker. Other calves from high-record dams. For prices, breeding, and photo, write or phone:

L. F. BOGART, R. R. No. 3, NAPANEE, ONT.

3 HOLSTEIN BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

One black dam 12 lbs. butter in seven days to two years, her dam 1.99 lbs. butter and 25.90 lbs. milk in one year. Three bull calves four to six months old.

R. M. HOLBY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Lakeside Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.

The home of Dutchland Colantha Sir Stone, by Colantha Johanna Lad. 101 A.R.O. daughters, 4 over 13 lbs., and 7 over 10 lbs.; 3 of them world records for 35 days; and Sir Stone's 1st 3-yr.-old daughter in this new Canadian Champion Sir, 3-yr.-old, 94.66 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale.

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop., T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Fairmont Holsteins

Young bulls for sale, all sons of King Segis Alacra Calsmyr, the famous son of the \$50,000.00 sire. One is about ready for service and every tick a show bull. All from noted dams, prices reasonable and terms to suit purchaser.

PETER S. ARBOGAST, R. R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

A Holstein Bull Calf

Five months old, sired by King Pontise Artis Canada, out of a dam with 30.90 lbs. of butter in seven days; also one a month old.

CHAS. BOAG, Clayton, Ont.

KORNGOLD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

Improved English Yorkshires, ether sex, all ages. Choice young sons of breeding age.

J. J. McCALLIN, Korngold Stock Farm, GANANOQUE, ONT.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by Auchincloss Sea Foam (Imp.) \$5765 (B.S.B.), Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from record of Performances Dams. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: **GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.** Manager: **D. McARTHUR, Phillipsburg, Que.**

FERNBROOK AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Bull 14 months old. His dam gave over 12,000 lbs. milk, 500 lbs. fat in 100 days. He is closely related to the 2nd-world's Champion Jean Armour. His sire is closely related to the present World's Champion Carlisle May Mitchell.

COLLIER BROS., BEACHVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

ANOTHER \$5,000 LB. HOLSTEIN.
M. McMICHAEL, A. ARBOGAST, of Stratford, Perth Co., Ont., has recently made a good long distance sale with Colantha, Johanna Queen. The sale was carried on under difficult conditions and resulted in an undervaluation of the year in rather thin condition and without rest of preparation on the dairy in making big records. Her best day's milk was 94 lbs. and her 30-day production, 2,576 lbs., she was milked three times a day for the entire period. Her quarterly record is 22,023 lbs. milk and six lbs. butter. This cow is of good size.

35 LB. BULL CALF
1 MONTHS OLD. SHOW TYPE.
Dams, Hoy Concordia, 10 lbs. 1 day, 102 1/2 milk 7 days, 10 lbs. butter 7 days, 30 lbs.

Also, Avondale Pontise Echo, a son of the famous May Bobo Sylvia, World's Champion milk cow, Canada's 4th in 4-b. ever, her record, milk 1 day 15 1/2 lbs.; milk 7 days, 1,064 lbs.; milk 30 days, 3,113 lbs.

Write for extended pedigree and price.

W. H. SHAW, Prop., GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr.

FOR SALES. One 11 months old and one three weeks old, full brothers. Dams in Concordia Pontise, 1897 lbs. milk at 3 years, R.O.P. test. Also one three and one-half months old, dam a daughter of Concordia Pontise. Sire of dams is Pontise Segis Walker, with five sisters averaging 100 lbs. milk a day.

For further information write to:

J. L. ROSS HILTON, ONT.

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FOR SALE

Apply to **CANADIAN CHEMICAL CO.**
Care of NORDVI 108-111 George St. Toronto

THE RIGHT OIL IN THE RIGHT PLACE

NO lubricant is good enough for *every* purpose. You don't want to use the same oil on a high-speed, low-power tractor as on a low-speed, high-power tractor. You can't use the same oil in your thresher as you do on a spindle.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part of every farm machine.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45-gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.



If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience.

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