

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., June 29, 1911

Whitely C. F.
Dairy Division
(S)
OTTAWA ONT.



DADDY'S PETS.

Time is Money

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

NOTE the illustration herewith of the

"Simplex"

Link Blade

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

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.

ALL oil holes are provided with spring-top oil cups, which hold enough oil for an ordinary run and protect the bearings from the dust or wet. All waste oil drains to the oil pan and thence to the oil drip cup—no oil or slop can reach the floor.

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BEAR in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

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THE ROAD TO OPPORTUNITY

Senator Derbyshire Passes Away

SENATOR DANIEL DERBYSHIRE. He married, in 1869, Mary A. Cawdell at the General Hospital, Icy, who survives, with one son, Cecil Brockville, on June 18, following illness of Derbyshire. Three an illness of ten days of paralysis, brothers and four sisters also mourn, since the stroke his condition having been considered hopeless.

Born in the heart of one of the great dairying districts of Ontario, at Plum Hollow, Leeds county, December 11, 1846, Mr. Derbyshire was connected during the greater part of his life with the industry which he saw rise to immense proportions. So intimately and to such an extent was he associated with the dairying industry that he became known as the "Eastern Ontario Cheese King."

What the late Speaker Balchun was to the dairy industry of Western Ontario, "Dan" Derbyshire was to the dairy industry of Eastern Ontario. For about a quarter of a century he was president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; he might almost be said to have been the association during that period. In physical stature, he was the dominating figure of all the annual conventions held during the period of his presidency.

Senator Derbyshire's work was not confined to the more or less spectacular duties namely, Matthew, Vancouver, B.C., William and Lindsey, Mrs. Andrew Cobbe, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Jacques and Mrs. Dale, all of Norwich, Ont.

The Funeral.

The funeral was held on Wednesday and proved a distinct tribute to the deceased. A service was held at the home and later one at the church, the latter being filled with people. Many prominent people were present including a number from a distance. The pall-bearers included A. A. Ayer and Gen. H. Curgo, of Montreal, J. R. Dargavel, M.L.A. and Hon. Geo. F. Graham, M.P. Among the prominent dairymen present were Nelson Stone, of Norwich, the president and T. A. Thompson, of Almonte, the secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, as well as Jos. Sanderson, of Oxford Center and G. Leggat, of Newboro, directors and Prof. H. H. Deane, of Guelph; A. C. Hardy, Braggville; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro; A. C. Weeland, Montreal; Wm. Eager, Mevilleburg; and others. The tributes paid the deceased showed the esteem in which he was held, not only locally but in broader circles as well.

He entered the business as a manufacturer in 1874 at Athens. He moved to Brockville in 1874, and two years later became representative of A. A. Ayer & Company. He served as Councillor and was Mayor of Brockville in 1888 and 1890. He was a big man in more ways than one, standing six feet four inches in his stocking feet. After unsuccessfully contesting the riding of Brockville in the Liberal interests in 1891 and 1890, he was elected in 1894, and three years later resigned and was called to the Senate.



Senator Derbyshire.



Trade inc

VOL. XI

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A Jersey Champion of Good Type.

Fanny's Edgeley holds the Canadian championship record in the three-year-old Jersey class. This record is 11,311 lbs. milk and 637 lbs. butter in a year. She is owned by Mr. Alfred Burgess, Edgeley, Ont. Mr. Burgess is a member of the firm of Jas. Burgess and Sons, who own Sunbeam of Edmont., the Canadian butter champion of all breeds in one year.

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FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

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., JUNE 29, 1916

No. 25

Clearcut, Expert Advice to Young Breeders*

Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, Draws Attention to Some of the Signboards on the Road to Success

A YOUNG man starting out in the breeding business without a knowledge gained by previous study and experience is facing a huge problem. This problem is made still greater by the fickle and unstable methods practised by many breeders of the different kinds of live stock. There are very few ideal individuals of any breed, but there are fewer ideal breeders handling that breed.

A man who goes out to buy foundation stock for a dairy herd is forced to deal with the following facts: A selection must be made from the stock on the farms of the breeders of that kind of cattle, and some of these breeders may be unable to furnish him with authentic information regarding the origin and relative history of their animals, except in the case of a few individuals of recent breeding. There is practically nothing written or known by most breeders of the type, constitution, breeding ability, transmitting qualities, defects, or outstanding perfections of any family of the breed. If anxious to obtain a foundation of certain blood lines he will find it hard to get a number of animals containing a working percentage of that blood. Families have been outcrossed with other families so widely that it is hard to procure individuals without some intermingling of blood from foreign strains.

Ideal Characteristics.

A real breeder is a student of his vocation and of his breed. This necessitates his being a broad-minded person. No man, to be truly successful as a breeder, can be so narrow-minded as to only see a place in the world's history for the breed in which he is interested. A knowledge of other things, and especially of things relating to other breeds, will contribute much to his success as a breeder.

It is very necessary that he have as thorough a knowledge of his own breed as is possible, and this knowledge must not be of their good qualities alone. By knowing their defects and weak points, he is better able to intelligently guard against reproducing them. By knowing the strong points of individuals of families, he is able to shape his breeding policy so as to reproduce these strong points. This knowledge is best gained by a careful study of their type and production wherever this data can be procured.

The place where the most careful and systematic study must be given, however, is in his own herd. The ancestry of each individual should be studied, not for production alone, but for constitution and well-balanced type of the kind that is profit producing, and that will stand the strain of years of hard work. A simple and efficient

record of the produce should be kept. He must mate carefully, select wisely, and feed judiciously. His study should be broad and deep, and con-



A Business Man on Farmers

By COL. E. P. HOLLAND.

NO matter what branch of commerce you are engaged in, you must realize that the farmers are the carbo-reuters through which the fuel is supplied that makes the business motor travel.

If the farmer should decide not to furnish the fuel for a period of three months the business motor would go dead. Your factories would be forced to dismiss their employees and every mercantile establishment would close its doors. Every man not a farmer would be searching the highways and byways for remnants of food to supply the human motor and keep it going ever so slowly, until the farmer got busy and supplied the fuel to speed it up to its normal condition.

The agricultural paper is the accelerator; and as all business of whatever nature is dependent upon crop conditions and the farmer's buying capacity, if you would speed up your business car, keep it always abreast of conditions, and do not, for a single moment, get out of touch with this important business accessory.

With proper methods for distributing and marketing our farm products there will never be an over-supply, and even though we should greatly increase our farm acreage and multiply the acreage yield, there can always be found open mouths, empty stomachs and naked backs demanding all that we can produce.

figured as long as he is a breeder, for it is vital to his success.

Ideal Breeding.

It may be possible, as already pointed out, for a young breeder to purchase as much of one strain of female blood as he would like, but the animals purchased should be of good type and of as good breeding as can be secured with the means at his disposal. There is no place for culls

in the pure bred business, and this is even more true in the keeping of grades for commercial purposes. What bull is to be used with these cows is a most important consideration. He has the power to either make or break the herd. Within reason, money should be no object when purchasing a sire. The better the breeding a bull has, the more value he is, but inseparable from his breeding is individuality and type, and the further this can be traced back in his ancestry the more valuable will be. It is hard to judge the results of such an animal upon the foundation cows until their heifers have freshened, but even when calves are small the careful breeder will be able to form a fair idea of what to expect from them. If the calves promise well two things are to be remembered. The bull should not be disposed of until his value in the herd has been established beyond question, and his daughters should be bred to another bull containing the same blood as the family, only distant enough to avoid bad results.

To all breeders I would say, do not change from one family to another. Practise continuity. It has been proven beyond doubt that big producers are bred in channels. Start breeding in a definite channel and make progress in that channel. There will always be enough channels for each breeder to have one. When you have a start with a bull that is giving big results make the most out of him. This can only be done by keeping and using him to the best advantage.

Of the females, there are few breeders who ever have a surplus of the best ones. Breeding is a long distance race, and many big results are not achieved under ten years, so hold your best cows and keep in the family those giving you the largest returns. This means getting rid of the inferior ones and the misfits. These are sure to come, but if you are in sympathy with your own interests, and have the good of your breed at heart, do not distribute them. The auction sale is often made a medium for disposing of these culls, and this is destroying the usefulness of this method of selling. If you sell by public auction, sell animals of good repute that can be advertised and will bear inspection.

The pathway of the breeder is hard and complicated. Problems must be faced that are gigantic, and the results are, sometimes costly and undesirable. The reward of the successful breeder, however, is that his work is remunerative, and that he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is achieving a real success in his chosen vocation.

Farmers spend millions of dollars every year on poisons to kill insects which might otherwise be destroyed by birds without any such costs, if they were here in sufficient numbers.

*Reprinted report of an address delivered at the Archival Breeders' Field Day, Newwich, Ont., on June 15.

Fighting the Scour Evil

By E. G. WOODSWORTH, NEBRASKA

THE common cause of scours is indigestion, or inflammation in the stomach. This may be brought about by a large variety of causes, but in any case the aim of the treatment should be to remove the source of the inflammation. As a most other ailments, half of the battle in curing scours is to begin treatment as soon as any trouble is noticed. The calves should be watched closely and treatment administered upon the first indications of scours. Treatment should always begin by cutting down the ration, thus giving the calf a chance to rid itself of the irritating material. The milk should be cut down at least one-half, and in severe cases withheld entirely. In most cases, after one or two feeding periods have passed, the calf will appear normal, and full feeding can be gradually resumed.

In more obstinate cases it may be necessary to administer a physic of two or three ounces of castor oil given in a little milk. After a calf has suffered with scours, feeding should always be kept for a few days until the calf regains its strength.

Special Points to Observe.

To avoid scours it is essential that the condition of the milk be controlled. Milk should always be fed sweet if good results are to be obtained. While it is known that healthy, vigorous calves may be raised on sour milk, it is not good policy to try to feed it, because it is often impossible to obtain properly soured milk. Milk that has been allowed to stand around until it is all rotten is quite different from normal sour milk though it may have a sour taste, and it is most sure to cause trouble if fed to calves. Sweet milk is very much more dependable in quality, and should therefore be used exclusively. Scours are often caused by a filthy condition of the feeding pail or trough. Clean milk or milk out of unclean vessels will cause trouble. The best to give the calf pails the same treatment. Attention accorded the regular milk pails should be kept sweet smelling.

Temperature of the Milk.

Milk should always be fed at a temperature that is about that of blood heat, or between 95 deg. and 100 deg. F. This is the temperature at which the calf would receive the milk if it were sucking the cow. Cold milk taken to a young calf's stomach so chills that digestive processes are checked for a time and digestive disturbances are liable to follow.

Calves that have reached the age of two and one-half or three months may be fed milk somewhat colder than an 95 deg., but in any case the temperature should be constant and if should not receive warm milk at a feed and cold milk at the next.

A thermometer should actually be used in testing the temperature of the milk—at least often enough so that the temperature can be estimated fairly accurately.

Overfeeding.

Probably the most frequent cause of scours is overfeeding. When overfed the appetite of the calf will be more keen after taking its milk than before. It is impossible to satisfy a calf's appetite for milk without overfeeding it. Overfeeding at any particular feed is best guarded against by actually weighing the milk each feed or measuring it in a vessel sufficiently small to avoid guesswork. Weighing is to be preferred, as the foam which appears on separator

milk makes accurate measuring rather difficult.

If several calves are being fed in the same pen it is best to have ties of some sort for them, so that each calf may receive only its apportioned feed. For this purpose small, rigid stanchions are the most convenient. If the calf is kept tied until after the grain is eaten, there is less likelihood of its forming the habit of sucking other calves' ears.

Overloading the calf's stomach in the morning and evening should be avoided by feeding the roughage through the middle of the day.

Feeding Foam to Calves.

On skim milk fresh from the separator there is always more or less foam. Large quantities of this foam fed to a calf will cause it to become bloated and may even cause sickness. The little that the calf will ordinarily receive with its milk will cause no trouble.

Dirty, muddy, or uncomfortable quarters are favorable to scours. Calves should not be turned out into muddy or wet lots where they will not have a dry place in which to lie. In fact, young calves up to three or four months of age will thrive fully as well in a roomy, clean, and well lighted stall as on pasture. The young calf should be especially protected from quick changes in temperature and cold drafts, which are liable to bring on pneumonia.

One very important rule to follow in calf feeding is to be constantly on the lookout for disorders. Prevention of sickness is far better than curing it. The feeder should always observe the keenness of the calf's appetite and the character of the dung. At the slightest hint of any disturbance the amount of milk should be cut down.

A 23-Year-Old Stave Silo

By F. H. Westney, Ontario Co., Ont.

THIS silo, of which I enclose photo, was first erected in 1893 on a farm near Toronto, and was moved and re-erected on its present site in 1902. The roof was put on in 1915. This silo is 15 by 23 feet, and will hold approximately 120 tons of corn, or the crop from about 10 or 11 acres. The staves are six inches wide, slightly



A Stave Silo That Has Been Giving Good Service Since 1893.

bevelled, and of white pine. It sits on a concrete foundation, which extends three inches higher than the bottom of the silo. It has been filled 22 times and still keeps the ensilage in fine condition. The wood is apparently as sound as ever, and I see no reason why 23 years from now, barring accidents, it should not keep ensilage almost as good as ever.

The silo, from its location, gets a heavy sweep of wind, and last year I decided to put on a roof for support.

The illustration will show the style. The plates are eight by ten inches and are 16 feet long. They are fastened securely to the barn and the silo. The rafters are ten feet long and the flat top is 36 inches. The idea of putting on a roof of this pattern was, first, to secure strength by fastening the roof to the barn, and second, by filling with corn, then spreading this around when silo had settled somewhat, to give increased capacity. A roof like this will hold 1,040 cubic feet of corn, or from 10 to 15 loads. An ordinary round roof will hold only two or three loads. The cost of the roof was about \$29.20.

The hair of a dairy cow should be fine and soft; the skin soft and pliable and not too thick. A good dairy cow rarely carries a thick, stiff skin. A great deal of emphasis should be placed upon this matter in selecting dairy cattle. The bone should be fine and free from coarseness in order to give the animal a look of refinement.

—W. B. Richards.



An O. A. C. Student at Home on His Father's Farm. Owen Hoer, of Northumberland Co., Ont., took the two-year's course at Guelph. Besides his activities as secretary of a live Farmers' Club, he takes an active interest in the breeding of pure bred Holsteins.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

I HAVE a friend in Toronto, Ontario, who became years ago. He started into p. Just why all Biddy for assist of his kind, as well as a prodigious amount of work when eggs were home. He is "An egg is not that his curiosity cause a dozen and colors, it is so desirable for graded. "This he to me recen and one very He knows it, class, the one does not. And can't hold the reach. His fre it is true, but least \$200 a year self rather than I have often and watched sk repacking the p. It must pay the not do it. If the self why should the wages that repacking? In attractive packe ducts, fruit or premium if you class of trade, one lives near a self direct to the that we must p.

Cutting

THE following is an outline of the Chief of the Commission of the Canada Milk Producers' Board, written for the few modifications ever attained in the industry. In order to get the best out of the product that the market price, all the proper steps in such a way as to be as much as possible as well. In order



The One Man We Must Please

F. Grant, York Co., Ont.

I HAVE a friend just outside the suburbs of Toronto. His original home was in the city.

We became acquainted with him some three years ago. He had gotten the farm fever and started into poultry, farming on a small place. Just why all the "back-to-the-landers" turn to Bliddy for assistance, I don't know. Unlike most of his kind, however, our friend has gotten along well as a poultryman. He seemed to have the knack of producing eggs. His hens were laying when eggs were scarce on hen's teeth in our home. But he is not getting on as well as he should. He is a poor marketman.

"An egg is an egg" to this man, and he insists that his customers should understand that because a dozen eggs include as many shapes, sizes and colors, it does not follow that they are not so desirable for eating as eggs that are nicely graded. "This egg is as good as that one," said he to me recently as he picked up a normal egg and one very much elongated. Sure enough. He knows it, but the customer of the better class, the one who pays a premium for quality, does not. And my neighbor wonders why he can't hold the class of customer he wishes to reach. His fresh eggs bring him a good price, it is true, but not a fancy price. He loses at least \$200 a year by insisting on pleasing himself rather than the customer.

I have often visited produce houses in Toronto and watched skilled packers at work, grading and repacking the produce that comes from the farm. It must pay these dealers to repack or they would not do it. If the farmer would do this work himself why should not he benefit to the extent of the wages that the produce dealer must pay for repacking? In my own experience I find that attractive packing, whether it be of poultry products, fruit or butter is sure to command a premium if you make your appeal to the best class of trade. Particularly is this true where one lives near a good market, as we do, and can sell direct to the consumer. He is the one man that we must please.

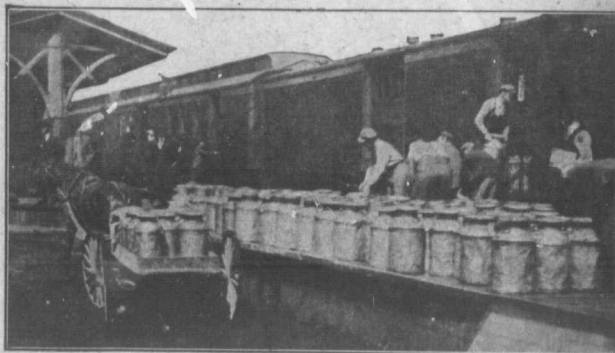
Cutting and Curing Alfalfa

THE following directions for cutting and curing alfalfa hay are given by Don H. Bark, Chief of the Irrigation Investigation Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Though written for the Alberta farmers, they are, with few modifications, applicable to conditions wherever alfalfa is grown.

In order to secure the best appearing alfalfa hay of the highest possible feeding value, and a product that will always command the highest market price, alfalfa hay must not only be cut at the proper stage of growth, but should be cured in such a way as to retain, not only its leaves, but as much as possible of its bright green color as well. In order to obtain this class of product,

it should be placed in the stack or mow at the first possible moment after it is sufficiently cured, for exposure to the sun, wind and rain causes it to lose, not only a percentage of its feeding value,

time is, of course, a serious drawback in the curing of alfalfa, and one of the hardest factors to guard against. In the New England and Middle Atlantic States, where alfalfa is highly prized for



Shipping Milk From Chesterville, Ont., to the Montreal Market.

Chesterville claims to be one of the greatest milk shipping points in Canada. Each morning several hundred cans are sent to the Montreal market, 86 miles away.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

but also its bright green color, which makes it so attractive.

The leaves of alfalfa hay contain more feeding value pound for pound than the stems of the plant, so that great care must be used in harvesting the plant to insure the saving of as large a percentage of the leaves as possible. The proper curing of alfalfa, however, is not a difficult problem, provided favorable weather conditions can be secured. No hard and fast rule can be laid down that will fit all conditions equally well for the methods of handling in each case will always depend largely upon the weather.

Normally, alfalfa should be cut in the forenoon after the dew is off and raked up into windrows while still quite green, either late the same afternoon or not later than the following afternoon, for the longer it is left in the swath, the more it will become bleached and discolored from the sun. If the weather is dry there is but little danger of placing it in the windrows too green. It should be left in the windrows from one to two days, or until half dry, and then placed in small or medium-sized cocks or piles, where it is to be left until it is sufficiently cured to permit of storing.

The main principle to be observed in the curing of alfalfa should be to dry it out sufficiently for storing with as little exposure to the sun and elements as possible. If this principle is borne in mind, and the plan outlined carried out, it is possible to dry it out sufficiently for stacking and still retain its bright green color—always provided the weather is good. Rain during harvest

its feeding value, it is being more widely grown each year, but is harvested and cured with difficulty. Some growers in these districts pile up piles of hay on small "stools" with slatted bottoms, the stools being constructed of 1 x 4 in. lumber, and elevated on short legs about 4 inches from the ground, after which each pile cock is covered with a canvas cover until the hay is thoroughly cured and ready for the stack. This method is expensive from the standpoint of both equipment and labor. The covers used cost about 60 cents each. Whatever the condition of the weather or the method of curing, it should be borne in mind that water on the hay increases either dew or rain is more liable to cause rot than moisture in the hay. Hay is ready to stack when no moisture can be twisted out of a bundle or wisp by twisting in the hands.

* Keeping the horse well groomed is an important item in the proper care of horses, as a cleaner horse's skin, the warmer the horse's coat will be. The importance of grooming is not sufficiently realized. It is yet looked up to as a kind of unnecessary performance in the nature of vanity. This it is not, and it cannot be compared with some of the phases of toilet making people. Grooming is essentially what a change of underwear is to a man, and we may imagine how healthful and pleasant it would be to keep on the same underwear during the whole winter, and then to depend on the spring rains to do the laundering.



A Promising Bunch of Young Holstein Females on the Allison Stock Farm, Dundas Co., Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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Breeders Hold a Successful Picnic

Brant County Holstein Breeders Meet at Oak Park Stock Farm, the Home of W. C. Bailey, Bramford, Ont.

THE breeders of black and whites in Brant county are highly favored in having as one of their members the proprietor of Oak Park Stock Farm, as no better place than this farm could be found for holding a picnic. The large park with its shade and conveniences is ideal for this purpose and with a host possessing as large a heart as Mr. Bailey and as willing to go any length to make things enjoyable, nothing further was left to be desired.

About 125 persons, including a representative of Farm and Dairy, gathered on June 16 to enjoy this hospitality and listen to the program provided by the club. The first part of this program was in the form of a picnic basket luncheon and a ramble through Mr. Bailey's up-to-date buildings. In the main barn were found the well bred and high testing Holsteins for which Oak Park Farm is rapidly becoming famous. In an oak finished horse barn were found pure bred Clydes and racing thoroughbreds. In a new piggery of modern construction, were found pure bred Yorkshires of approved type. A large flock of pure bred Shropshire sheep is also maintained on the farm. Very noticeable was the water system which supplied water to these buildings and kept a large cement trough full to the overflowing point in the yard. This water came from a spring some 3,000 feet away and was raised 150 feet by two hydraulic rams. After careful inspection of these things, the guests gathered in front of one of the verandahs of the house to listen to the speeches and the musical selections of the program.

The president, Mr. F. S. Pasmore, in his opening remarks expressed his appreciation of such a gathering as this and hoped that it might be the means of the breeders of Holsteins in the county getting in closer touch with each other. The small breeder was the one that would be benefited by these gatherings and it was hoped that they would avail themselves of such opportunities to learn from experts as much as possible about their business. He further stated that Holstein breeders were working harmoniously with breeders of other cattle for the upbuilding of the great dairy industry. Speeches were given by Dr. English, superintendent of the Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ont. and other prominent men. The comic songs of Mr. Harvey Lloyd, much enlivened the program at different times during the afternoon.

The principal speaker of the day was Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural college. The boyhood and early manhood days of Prof. Dean were spent in Brant, and many old friends were present to welcome him in his home county. Prof. Dean paid high tribute to the enterprise of Mr. Bailey in purchasing Oak Park Farm and founding such a high class herd of Holstein cattle. "A man of the type of Mr. Bailey," said Prof. Dean, "can do more good in a community than any amount of college talk. We have all been taught that example teaches more forcibly than precept, and an illustration of this truth is found in every unpretentious man of the type of Mr. Bailey." Prof. Dean was quite optimistic regarding the Canadian dairy industry. He stated that the boundaries of this industry are greater to-day than ever before, and it continues to expand in a rapid manner. Cheesemakers are worried just now over the rennet situation, but even this promise not to prove so serious as at first expected. Farmers should assist in correcting this

situation by saving calves' stomachs for the manufacture of rennet. The Government is doing all in their power to assist the cheesemaker, and have purchased a ton of peepsin to supplement rennet wherever available.

The increased demand for all dairy products should be a stimulus to Canadian breeders, and should encourage them to do more consistent work in breeding, feeding and testing. Big records are being produced the world over, and Canada does not have to take a second place to any country in this regard. We have recorded world's champions, and have others in the making. No man can know what he has in his herd until he tests the individuals in it. The test is the only ratemeter open into championship records. It is made as easy as possible by the cooperation of our Government, and every breeder should make use of this assistance in building up his herd. To make good records there must be thoughtful preparation before the test is begun and wise treatment while it is being carried on. Cows should be put in good condition before freshening, and should never be stuffed with concentrates to their full capacity during the test. The danger line in all test work is in the possibility of overfeeding while under test, and many very promising prospects are spoiled by injudicious feeding just at this period. Good cows properly handled and well fed are a source of satisfaction to every farmer.

Pleasure is also to be found in dairying if the business is looked after in the proper manner. Dairying yields a revenue at all seasons of the year and this makes it possible for the families of dairymen to have many conveniences that are not possible for others. Their boys and girls are receiving a much better education than many generations. Best of all, this education is a better balanced one than they received, and it should enable the boys and girls to so direct the future movements of Canadian farm life that much of the toll and demoralizing labor heretofore connected with it would be eliminated. There is an American proverb which says that "the best part of a man is above his ears." The dairy farmer of the future should exemplify this proverb. Better things can be made possible by the revenue derived from the dairy cow. Man's part is to use this revenue for educational purposes and for the adding of conveniences and other things that will make life of the dairy farmer still more enjoyable.

A judging demonstration was conducted by Mr. E. A. Nixon, a Brant county O.A.C. graduate. His talk and illustrations were much appreciated by those present. The success of this first Holstein Breeders' Picnic in Brant county was so great that the opinion was frequently expressed that it should be made an annual affair and patronized by all the breeders of the district.

The corn crop needs boosting. The way to boost it is to give the corn plants the most favorable conditions. The things that can be done now to do that is to keep the field free from weeds and to cultivate shallow. The weeds need just the same things that the corn does—plant food, moisture and sunshine, and the weeds are better fighters than the corn. The corn and weeds run to the surface of the ground. In a wet year they will be near the surface than usual. Outing the corn roots gives the corn a setback, both delaying its ripening and lessening the yield.

HORTICULTURE

Summer Care
By W. T. Macoun

ON the care of plantations growing large extent they will be next seasons that can be trowed so that quickly and be true. Very often plants in one place in another. Which and much left apart, the crown and the fruit is important to be free of weeds and as long as possible in the case of soft in better part of clean strip of the ground freeze prevent alternating in the winter Raspberries, Go

Often there is left on the bush best results. As this now, as present can be done, if a fruiting season ensues should no six inches, the being removed as Where causes are in water, the left until spring fore pruning, was injured by the cases and covering, or where soil the pleasure the cases v berries are difficult, but, if the pruned, picking than if there Branches older should be cut off horse on the vine. It may be better strong new shoot allowed to remain six fruiting branches will be roots are pruned berries, but a few may be left. On the fruit of blue on the wood severe pruning desirable to use each year.

The Use

The Tractor on Before the day it drove up the slides And finished them forth, it was Just as the bre it respired and then And hauled it it plowed the field And when the it hummed a job And churned And pumped the And ground it And hauled the To still it of Thus ran the by By many a la An eye, when the Tractor For while the it For by the 7 And ran the 6

HORTICULTURE

Summer Care of Small Fruits

By W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

Strawberries.

ON the care which the strawberry plantation receives during the growing season, will depend to a large extent the kind of crop there will be next season. The more runners that can be placed with hand and trowel so that the plants will root quickly and be evenly spaced, the better. Very often there are too many plants in one place and not enough in another. Where plants are crowded and much less than six inches apart, the crowns do not develop well and the fruit is liable to be small. It is important to keep the plantation free of weeds and the ground cultivated as long as possible, as late growth, in the case of strawberries, will result in better plants. A light covering of clean straw is desirable when the ground freezes in the autumn, to prevent alternate thawing and freezing in the winter or following spring. Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

Often there is far too much wood left on the bushes of these fruits for best results. Attention is drawn to this now, as pruning of these fruits can be done, if desired, as soon as the fruiting season is over. Raspberry canes should not be left closer than six inches, the dead and weaker ones being removed and the strongest left. Where canes are not covered with soil in winter, the thinning out may be left until spring when one can tell, before pruning, which canes, if any, have been injured by winter. Bending down the canes and covering the tips with soil, or where there is little snow, covering the plant entirely, will ensure the canes wintering well. Gooseberries are difficult to pick at any time, but, if the bushes are kept well pruned, picking will be much easier than if there are many branches. Branches older than three years should be cut out. The best fruit is borne on the two and three-year-old wood, but there should be a few strong new shoots, well distributed, allowed to remain each year. About six fruiting branches with their side shoots will be sufficient. Red currants are pruned somewhat as gooseberries, but a few more fruiting canes may be left. Unlike the red currant, the fruit of black currants is borne on the wood made this year, hence severe pruning of the older wood is desirable to ensure strong new wood each year.

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Just at the break of day,
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And hauled it all away.
It plowed the field that afternoon,
And when the job was through
It hummed a pleasant little tune
And churned the butter, too;
And pumped the water for the stock
And ground a crib of corn,
And tumbled the baby round the block
To still its cries forlorn.
Thus ran the busy hours away
By many a labor blest,
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C 15-30

DEATH OF C. C. JAMES.

AS we go to press word comes of the death of Dr. C. C. James, Dominion Agricultural Commissioner. Dr. James came to his end with tragic suddenness. He had been staying for a few days at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and on June 23 went alone to St. Catharines by the radial car line to receive medical treatment for a slight indisposition. Just before the car reached its destination, he was found dead in his seat. Death had come instantaneously from heart failure. In the death of Dr. James, Canada loses an honored and highly valuable public servant. As Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, a position which he resigned in 1891; as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the next 21 years, and as Agricultural Commissioner for Canada for the last four years, he has accomplished a great work in the interests of agriculture of Ontario and of Canada. To him more than to any other man, Ontario owes her system of county representatives, which he succeeded in establishing in 1906. As administrator of the \$10,000,000 grant given in 1913 by the Parliament of Canada for agricultural instruction, Dr. James' activities have extended throughout Canada. In 1914 he was given charge of the Patriotic and Production campaign, and has latterly been one of the ardent promoters of the national campaign of Production and Thrift. The farm place which he held in the west of Ontario agriculture at the time of his death will be a difficult one to fill.

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Wayside Gleanings

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

Winter Apples Falling

WHEN in conversation with Mr. Kidd of the Fruit Branch in the Town of Woodstock, Ont., last week, he told me that in many cases apples of winter varieties were falling from the trees in an alarming manner, the reason he gave being imperfect fertilisation, caused by the wet weather. The bees did not work as well this year as they generally do. The pistil of the apple flower is known to exude a sticky substance for the purpose of retaining the pollen. It is just possible that the wet weather of this last spring has in some manner diluted this substance, so that it could not hold the pollen. The distribution of pollen may not have been as thorough as usual, because of the humidity of the atmosphere. It would be advisable, said Mr. Kidd, for apple growers to make an examination and see if their orchards are affected.

Sweet Clover.

Many diverse opinions are given regarding the use of sweet clover on the farm. A striking illustration of how it has been used with success, where at first it did not appear promising, was cited by Prof. Barton recently. It became necessary in their work at Macdonald college to have more land for pasture. They rented a farm which was ill suited, and upon which sweet clover was growing very luxuriantly. A car load of steers was purchased and turned on this farm. The cattle ate the other grasses in pre-summer months. An early frost came in the fall and affected the clover plants to some extent, after which the

cattle ate the clover with considerable relish, first the leaves and then the stalks, almost to the ground. In subsequent years, the same lot was pastured with the same results. The cattle would leave the clover until the other grass became dry, when they would eat it in preference to anything else. As for the value of sweet clover for pasturing, Prof. Barton says, that he cleared over \$500 on the one car load of steers, being good evidence of its value for pasturing purposes.

Favacut Drainage Results.
Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., while attending the Ayrshire Breeders' Field Day at Norwich, Ont., cited a case of how drainage pays. A field of very wet land in his neighborhood was drained last year at considerable expense. This spring the owner was working it on Good Friday and he now has his corn and roots in and in as well up with his work as usual. His neighbors have had the same amount of trouble with wet land as he did formerly and are not nearly as well advanced with their work as he is. This man considers that if his field had not been drained, he would not have anything sown on it at present date. This is another example of how it pays to drain wet land.

Some Western Counties Very Wet.
Complaints of the excessive wet condition of land are heard from all parts of the province. Some of the Western counties are suffering more from this wet condition than others. A trip through the counties of Brant and Oxford brought to my notice large tracts of land that had been plowed last fall and are still too wet to cultivate. Hay places are suffering to some extent in these counties because of the excessive wet. There will be acres and acres of land where the cultivation this year unless there is a change in weather conditions very soon.

POULTRY**Disposing of Old Stock**

THIS is the time to dispose of all our breeding males, both cocks and cockerels. The breeding season is over, therefore, why should we keep them, unless of course they are exceptionally valuable? The presence of the male birds in our flocks, during the warm weather, is the cause of millions of dollars loss to the farmers of Canada annually. There are many ways to go about the disposal of these birds. In the first place if they can be easily replaced for next season by the birds we are growing this year, kill them and market them, or use them at home. They will bring a good price now, as nothing more than a few broilers have found their way to market yet. In the second place if they are considered too good to kill give them comfortable quarters by means of, but whatever you do, do not let them with the flock of hens. Oftentimes we see male birds shut up in a small, dark, unsanitary coop and there left until next season. This practice is cruel to say the least, and at the same time impairs the health of the bird so that he will not be fit for further use. If it is found necessary to keep one or more of the male birds over, give them a pen and run large enough for exercise, and keep it clean.

The Old Hen.

Not only should the male birds be disposed of now, but many of the old hens also. The reason for this is that now the price is better than it will be in the autumn and as the flock has

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to be thinned out considerably before next winter it is wise to begin now if we have not already done so.

The rash of hatching is over, so now there will be more time for other things in the poultry yard. If there is not time to properly kill, pluck and prepare them for market, it is better to market them alive, however, when marketed and dressed the price is so much better that it is worth the extra time and trouble.

By this time we all know pretty well about what number of pullets we are going to have next winter. The next thing is for us to reduce the number of old hens to less than half or even a quarter of the number of pullets. The pullets will make our best winter layers, so why not get rid of the hens now and give the pullets the benefit of the extra feed in order to promote growth?

It is true that old hens are found in our laying flocks both in winter and summer. It costs just about the same to feed a layer as a non-layer. Let us give the future layers a chance, by beginning our weeding out of the old hens now—Canadian Poultry Review.

Using Nature's Method.

THAT the hen is not likely to be displaced altogether by mechanical methods for rearing chickens, is the opinion of a successful poultry farmer who does things on a large scale. This man hatched over 3,000 chickens with incubators and hens this year. When each 200-egg incubator was set, he planned to set also 12 hens, so when the eggs hatched he could give the incubator chickens to part of the hens and save artificial brooding troubles. Six hens usually take care of the natural hatched chicks and the artificially hatched ones were given to the other six hens. This plan worked out very satisfactorily and fully sixty per cent. of the chickens live to maturity.

Artificial brooding, according to this poultryman, are not, however, an entire failure if good men can be had to look after them. Electric heated ones are far more satisfactory than hot water or hot air stoves, as they give a steady dry heat that can be evenly distributed, thus preventing crowding. A satisfactory system of ventilation can also be operated which is very beneficial. Significant is the fact, however, that with electric and all other styles of brooders at his disposal, this poultryman still uses the clucking hen for rearing chickens on the large scale.

To Prevent

Egg Eating—feed a balanced ration. Keep the hens exercising. Darken the nests.

Feather Eating—feed a balanced ration. Keep the hens exercising. Never feed them bloody feathers.

Comb Picking—keep the flock busy. Keep the flock contented. Suspend strips of meat or vegetables from roof for them to peck.

Poultry Jots.

Do not keep mongrel stock. They are not high producers, and their eggs are not uniform as to size and color.

Keeping laying hens separated from setting hens.

Gather eggs carefully in warm weather twice daily.

Insist that your buyer candle and grade your eggs and that he pay a premium for "firsts" over "seconds." You cannot afford to produce the best and take a flat "case-count" price along with the producers of small, dirty, stale, inferior eggs.

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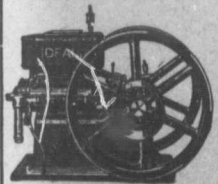
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PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Late Senator Derbyshire

WITH the passing of Senator "Dan" Derbyshire, of Brockville, Canada, and especially eastern Ontario, has lost another of those old stalwarts to whose energy, enterprise and zeal much of the success of our great dairy industry is due. For many years the board of directors of the Eastern Dairyfarmers' Association, of which the late Mr. Derbyshire was at the time president, was composed of men who were a distinct success of dairying in their respective districts, and whose good common sense, and desire to advance the industry was recognized throughout the province. The result was that both the provincial and Dominion governments made it a point for many years to consult the officers of the association concerning all important measures affecting the dairy industry. Often the directors of the association were the first to see the direction in which progress should be made. On such occasions their suggestions to the government most concerned for the necessary legislation or plans for the expenditure of money for educational purposes were almost invariably adopted by the government. For some twenty-five years Senator Derbyshire was president of the association. His strong personality was always manifest, both on the board and in the conventions of the association. The strength of the association, however, lay in the fact that the directors also were strong men whose strength, united with that of Senator Derbyshire, was what made the association so influential. Years went by without their being a break by death in the ranks of these men. During the past half dozen years, however, the silent angel has been at work, and one by one they have been dropping from the

field of their former activities, until now only three or four are left.

While it is not possible for us to mention all these men by name, a reference of this character would not be complete without naming a few who were among the most prominent. One of the first to pass away was Mr. Richard G. Murphy, of Elgin, who for many years was the popular secretary of the association. His tact and pleasing personality made him many friends, who felt his loss keenly when he passed away, and who still talk of his absence with regret.

The late Edward Kidd, of Carleton county, who controlled several cheese factories, and whose popularity with those who knew him best was shown by his being elected to the House of Commons, of which he was a member at the time of his death, was another who has passed away within the past few years. He more than any other one man was responsible for the progress of the dairy industry in Carleton county.

Another younger man, but one of the strongest of all, was the late J. H. Singleton, of Smith's Falls, who controlled over twenty factories in Leeds county, and who heard his Master's call quite suddenly a few months after he had been elected to the presidency of the association. Known far and wide as a man of absolute integrity, and of high ideals, the late Mr. Singleton left a gap in the ranks of the dairyfarmers of eastern Ontario which has not yet been filled.

Still more recently there passed away "Jim" Whitton, of Wellman's Corners, whose activities in the dairy industry in the Hastings county district commenced at an early date in the history of the industry, and continued until the time of his death. As a cheese buyer and part of the time as an official of the association, he was personally known to almost all the dairyfarmers of that leading dairy district.

Another figure, probably not so widely known to the public, but one who numbered his friends by the score, and in Glenora, his home county, by the hundreds, was the late John McGregor. As a cheese buyer at Ottawa, Brockville, and on other leading Boards in eastern Ontario, his figure was well known for years, and his shrewd common sense always valued by his associates.

Two other dairymen who have passed off the scene and who at one time were identified with the association, were the late D. M. McPherson, the cheese king of eastern Ontario, and the late Mark Everett, of Brockville.

No better tribute could be paid to the late Senator Derbyshire than was paid to him by his associates, when they for so many years annually re-elected him to the presidency of the association, being contented to do so in the interests of the association, thus relinquishing their own right to advancement in order that Senator Derbyshire might continue at the helm.

There are a few members of the old board left. To them the loss involved in the passing of Senator Derbyshire has come home with special force. Prominent among these is Mr. John R. Dargavel, M.L.A., for many years the treasurer of the association, later its president, and now its honorary president. Mr. Dargavel was probably more closely connected with Senator Derbyshire than any other members of the board except possibly the late Mr. Murphy. They knew each other from early manhood and grew up together in the dairy industry.

Still another is Mr. G. G. Publow, chief dairy instructor for eastern Ontario, who, while not as well-known in the early years of the industry as some of the other men mentioned, is now the outstanding figure in dairy circles in eastern Ontario because of the great services he has rendered to the cause of dairying.

Mr. Wm. Eaker, of Morrisburg, and Mr. Geo. Carlaw, of Warwick, who for some years have not been on the board, are two more former members of the board who helped to guide its

activities for many years in the early days of the association.

No one will ever be able to estimate fairly how much the dairy industry in Canada owes to the late Senator Derbyshire and to the men who for so many years were associated with him in the industry in which he was always such a prominent figure. Those who knew them best prized most highly the privilege of being associated with them in the important work which it felt to their lot to perform.

The Stability of Dairying

THE dairy industry of Canada is greater today than ever before, according to Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The value of our dairy products last year was \$150,000,000. Cows, milk, cheese and butter are selling at satisfactory prices. The outlook for the future is bright. The wet weather that has prevailed this season has not affected the dairy farmer as much as it has the grain grower. A recent report given out by Dr. Zavitz states that the grain crop will probably be about forty per cent. less than that of last year, but everything points to a large yield of grass and hay. These two crops are the mainstays of the industry in the great dairy countries of Europe, and the Canadian dairyman also depends on them to a large extent. The dairyman has therefore less cause for worry than the grain farmer.

The professor's optimism regarding the dairy farmer's position is well founded. Each day the faithful dairy cow is piling up a balance to her credit. By utilizing some of the crops that have been recommended for late sowing the danger of a shortage of feed later in the season or during the coming winter can be largely eliminated. The lack of home-grown concentrates can be remedied by the purchase of mill-feeds. With the good start that the dairyman already has in securing an income for the year he can, by making the most of his opportunities for the rest of the season, secure for himself an enviable place amongst Canadian farmers.

Preserving the Identity of Fruit

RECENTLY we noticed a short advertisement in a city daily calling the attention of the urban consumer to the output of a certain fruit growers' association. Information was given as to how the fruit grown and marketed by a member of this association could be identified. On each package would appear the name of the association and a number, each number representing a member and furnishing a clue as to who produced the contents of the package. If the fruit was found to be defective instructions were given to communicate with the secretary of the association, whereupon the matter would be taken up with the member who had been guilty of placing the fruit upon the market in an undesirable condition.

The preserving of the identification of fruit until it reaches the final consumer should prove a benefit to the producer and the consumer alike. The interests of the honest fruit grower are protected against the sharp practices of the unscrupulous grower. The consumer has the satisfaction of knowing that if the fruit for which he pays out his money is not up to standard he has the means at hand of tracing the matter to the responsible party. There are many farm products beside fruit that lend themselves to some method of having their identification preserved until they reach the final consumer.

To give vision to the common life, and to inspire men for service to common needs; these are the great uses of the church in the open country.—Dr. W. H. Wilson.

Lessons F

By T. C.

THE commerce in seed for sowing purposes for another year, brought its lessons to the farmer. Never before of clover and grass seed during this season, the prices were very high. The conditions anything for sowing the crops. Why did such a high for timothy and red clover account of the way that factor influenced price? It seems to me there were factors which played a part. The first one scarcity of home grown seed. The local supply was inadequate, because the 1915 was very unfavorable for production of red clover. There was a quantity of seed brought along to perfect seedling. The season was not so growthy during the autumn for seed production. There was a quantity of seed grown here and there in the field, but it changed hands farmers themselves went into the trade, and was not very steady. Most seeds were of a quality such as foxtail and narrow leaved and farmers, without real long prices for the purpose if they could have obtained seed content. Yet what I saw would be rejected some cases many times over would mean either more seed needed to the output of 400 seed seeds per acre. To get relative prices seed needs one must remember there are some 18,400 acres in one ounce.

Good Seed Bought
It is only fair to the wheat trade to say that brought in from outside prices grades No. one and two, concerned, were unusually good seeds. There were however, in a few cases that was marked No. two. No. three from western Ontario last year, and occasionally No. three. Thanks, I believe, to the Control Act, our importers bought in the present and for home consumption. Good seed was obtained in Ontario last year, and is generally known, one got no less than six carloads of grain in Alberta. It may be a new industry in Alberta farm.

Another factor leading to demand for seed was, in the intention to keep more from as a means of cashing out of getting over the problem. With the price of seed and dairy products farmers are not slow to take of least resistance in farm seed. It is generally true that high priced seed was sown and had to be cultivated up again, as the grain for a silage rotted in the ground and with water. It is that some of it has not been that case it is not too now to seed with the same ground be well prepared clover and grass seed as this may be made of any new until the middle of the year with an assurance of good a fine stand. Of course, will not produce much unless it is sown very soon

Lessons From the 1916 Seed Trade

By T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

THE commerce in farm seeds for sowing purposes is about over for another year, and it has brought its lessons to the careful observer. Never before was the sale of clover and grass seed brisker than during this season, although the prices were very high and the weather conditions anything but favorable for sowing the crops.

Why did such a high price prevail for timothy and red clover? Was it on account of the war? No, although that factor influenced prices no doubt. It seems to me there were two other factors which played a more important part. The first was a local scarcity of home grown seed during 1915. The local supply was totally inadequate, because the season of 1915 was very unfavorable for the production of red clover seed, although it was a splendid one for bringing along to perfection the new seedling. The season was too wet and too growthy during the harvest and autumn for seed production.

The quality of local seed grown here and there in the province, but it changed hands among the farmers themselves without getting into the trade, and was for the most part very weedy. Most of the weed seeds were of a noxious character, such as foxtail and smart weed seeds, and farmers, without realizing it, paid a long price for the pure local seed if they could have determined the seed seed content. Very much of what I saw would be rejected seed, in some cases many times over, and that would mean either more than 80 noxious seeds to the ounce or more than 400 weed seeds all told per ounce. To get relative proportion of weed seeds one must remember that there are some 18,400 seeds of red clover in one ounce.

Good Seed Brought In.

It is only fair to the wholesale and retail trade to say that the seed brought in from outside points, no far as grade No. one and No. two are concerned, were unusually free from weed seeds. There were exceptions, however, in a few cases, and seed that was marked No. two was really No. three from weed seed content, and occasionally No. three was rejected. Thanks, I believe, to the Seed Control Act, our importers of seeds bought in the purest and best seeds known to consumption. Some very good seed was obtained in Northern Ontario last year, and what may not be generally known, one seed house got no less than six carloads of timothy again in Alberta. This promises to be a new industry for the Alberta farmer.

Another factor leading to the extraordinary demand for seed was, in my opinion, the intention to keep more land in grass as a means of easier farming and of getting over the farm labor problem. With the price of stock advancing and dairy products soaring, farmers are not slow to take the line of least resistance in farming. It is unfortunately true that a lot of that high priced seed was sown, and then had to be cultivated up again in some cases, as the grain for a nurse crop either rotted in the ground or was smothered with water. It is also true that some of it has not been sown yet, so that it is not too late even now to see it with the small seeds if the ground be well prepared and the clover and grass seed sown alone. It may be done at any time from now until the middle of September, with an assurance of good results for a fine stand. Of course, such land will not produce much this season unless it is sown very soon. A late

hay crop might be secured in this case. It is not too late yet to sow mixed grain for green feed, or hay or rape for pasture, corn and millet for fodder, and buckwheat or summer for a crop of grain.

It is true that haying is at hand, and this complicates things, along with the extra cultivation the weedy and grassy lands require to get them into shape for seeding. It seems impossible to get extra farm help, and the chores have to be done, so that a lot of land necessarily will go without a crop, or as an indifferent summer fallow.

As farmers let us not be discouraged by the conditions now suddenly aged. The grass is growing and weather conditions may suddenly change before the hay is spoiled. While it is most disheartening on undrained, heavy or low lying land, we must realize that many farmers on the light and shallow soils, or on well drained soils, have not much fault to find with the weather man so far.

The District Conventions

OWNING to the impossibility of all the clubs being represented at the annual meeting held during the winter in Toronto, the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario have decided to hold five district conventions in order to give the members of the clubs throughout the province as full an opportunity as possible to get in touch with this great movement. It is hoped that these conventions will be the means of arousing a greater interest in the movement at large, as well as in the work of the local, and for this purpose clubs are again urged to be well represented at the conventions.

The dates of the meetings have been rearranged slightly and will be as follows:

Palmerston, June 28; Woodstock, June 29; Petrolia, June 30; Belleville, July 5; Chesterville, July 6.

Morning sessions will open at 10 a.m. and afternoon sessions at 2 p.m.

Lennox and Addington Have 263 Silos

Silos

MR. G. B. CURRAN, District Representative of the Ontario Department of agriculture, for Lennox and Addington County has just completed a silo census for his county. He found that there were 263 silos in the county of Lennox and Addington, there being 126 wooden and 67 cement. Eighty of these silos were erected in 1915, and over 90% of them are situated within 20 miles of Napanee. Over 95% of these silos have been erected within the last five years and the prospects are that during the coming year that 100 new silos will be erected.

The Modest Bass

The bass singer in a country choir dreamed one night that he died and went to heaven. Saint Peter took him round to inspect the choir. On being told that he could arrange the singers according to his own taste, he said: "I shall need twenty thousand more altos, twenty thousand more sopranos and ten thousand more tenors."

"But what will you do for bass?" exclaimed Saint Peter.

"Oh, I can sing bass," was the quick retort.

Protein grown on the farms is often more satisfactory than that purchased in concentrated form. For instance, cows will leave grain for well cured alfalfa hay.



You need a new DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR WASTE IS greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer when the milk supply is heaviest.

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREAT-est value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

BECAUSE THE SKIM-MILK IS poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves.

BECAUSE THE WORK OF AN improved De Laval-Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and insanitary separator are greatest at this season.

BECAUSE OF THE GREAT economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

BECAUSE AN IMPROVED DE Laval is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared

for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk-pile long ago.

BECAUSE THE WORK OF AN improved De Laval Separator of to-day is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators is to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot summer months.

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha-Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

For fire-safety inside the home use 'Metallic' Ceiling Plates

YOU can make your home fireproof and more attractive at small cost by using Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates. Many beautiful designs with cornices and mouldings for any style of room. You can put them on old walls as easily as new. Wash them or brighten up with paint whenever desired.

'Metallic' Ceiling Plates are sanitary, fireproof, inexpensive and good for a life time.

Write for booklet and prices. We manufacture all kinds of 'Metallic' building materials and sell direct at lowest prices.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg

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.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

The Upward Look

Travel Series, No. 38

The Aftermath of a Rehabilitation.

It is good for me that I have been afflicted that I might learn Thy statutes.—Ps. CXIX. 71.

The best of all of the wonderful views to Horrite Lake in the Valley of the Ten Peaks of the Rocky Mountains, was the first view we had of it. Surprise Point, which is so rightly named. One could not be at all prepared for the grandeur of the scene they lay before us. There was those Ten Peaks with wonderful glaciers in each valley between them, the lake grandeur reflected in clear depths of the water with its exquisite details.

To the left of the lake was a huge mass of boulders and debris of which had at one time been another mountain peak, a great part of which had fallen down in a vast land-slide. It lay there, it had dammed back waters of a small river, thus forming the Lake, which added so much to the glorious beauty of that scene. From that great mass of watered rock and twisted trunks, we looked at the beauty lying so close, which had been so much endangered, that catastrophe.

Just the same way in looking at our lives, can we not see that in some wonderful way has brought good out of sorrow. At the time, it seemed the collapse of all our plans, dreams and aspirations. Later we knew it was their very salvation. Even if those same plans, hopes and aspirations of ours never had accomplishment, God had given us infinitely better. If we never had these afflictions, we never had had the knowledge of our Father's marvellous plan of deliverance or of the wonderment in which He turned them into our blessings.

Out of downfalls and reversals, come the beauty of a closer knowledge of Him who sends them; the grateful love; glad, joyful submission; loyal, confident trust; wider accomplishment; deeper, grander character.—I. H. N.

Amusement Dept.

Conducted by Marion Dallas.

Socials of Various Kinds

SOCIALS to save—to save from what? Well, we need socials to save us from loneliness, for one socials to save us from dissipation, uselessness; to take the awkward boy and girl and reform them into wide-awake men and women; to teach us to talk, how to shake hands well; help latent talent and energies; to raise money for all our artistic funds; socials to save us gloom. Ah, did we ever have need of the cheerful appreciation of the true meaning of life that is present time?

A Penny Social.

Way of raising money is by a Social. Charge an admission of three pennies. Have small with trifles for sale, such as soap, wash cloths, tin pins, pen holders, dusters, etc. Five pennies or 10 for the cake. Cut the cake into individual pieces and serve tea with for so many pennies a cup. Desserts may be carried to any ex-

tent, but all charges should be made in pennies.

Chain of Socials.

Considerable money was raised by a band of women who met to discuss literary subjects. Each woman present promised to give a "tea" to 10 of her friends with an admission of 10 cents. In turn each of the 10 gave a similar tea at her home. The refreshments were very simple. At some of the "teas" the women worked, at others they played, for they were all busy women at home. From this one chain over \$30 was realized.

Social Events With Canadian Authors.

This may be either an informal social or it could be made a splendid entertainment. Much depends on the talent available. In any case, have an admission fee. There is a wealth of material from which to prepare a programme. The patriotic songs are too numerous to name here, but perhaps the readings are not so familiar to us all, so I will give a few, and these will suggest others.

Suggested readings: Selections from "Daulac," Wilfrid Campbell; "The Battle of Lundy's Lane," Campbell Scott; "Canada to England," Isabella V. Crawford; "Canada to England," Charles Roberts; "Canadian-Born," Pauline Johnson; "Dominion Day," "Fidella," "The Convalescent," Robert Service; "The Jubilee Ode," Henry Drummond. Some Canadian songs which are not patriotic would be appreciated. For example, "Slumber Song," by Alicia Needham; "Dead Leaves," by J. W. Garvin; "You and I," by Alice Roger; "Hepaticas," by Alice Roger.

An Art Gallery.

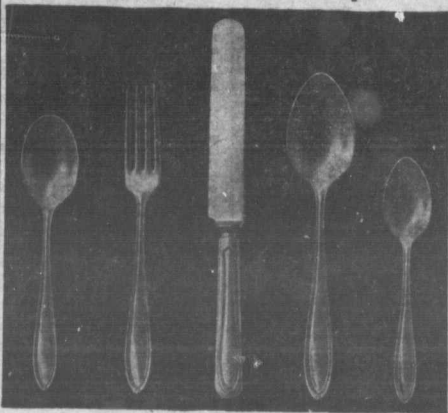
This form of amusement is a very popular way of raising money, either at a house social or a garden party. Have a large sign with "Art Gallery" printed on it. Purchase of a portion of the room and arrange the pictures upon tables or pin them to the wall. Each picture is labelled with its title. A catalogue may be posted up in some prominent place. The number on the article and this are the same. Here is a partial list of a collection of pictures, which should provide entertainment for one evening:

"Rock of Ages"—A cradle; "Old Ironsides"—Flairons; "Voices of the Night"—Two cats in a cage; "Young Man's Fear"—Mitt; "Something to Adore"—Key and lock; "A Perfect Foot"—Foot rule; "Mementos of the Great"—Coals from the grate; "Samson was Great; Lo, a Greater!"—Nutmeg grater; "A Marble Group"—Group of marbles; "A Hard Case"—Shells; "Study in Heads"—Cabbages; "A Wyvern Traveller"—Old shoes; "A Perfect Match"—One match; "All Right"—Arl in pan of water; "The Ruins of China"—Broken dishes; "The Skipper's Home"—Cheese; "Not to be Dored"—Gimlet; "Lay of the Last Night"—Egg; "The Best Thing Out"—Tooth; "A Fatal Subject"—Onions; "Bridal Scene"—Bride; "The Sun That Never Sets"—Rooster; "Sold Again"—Old shoe half soled; "The Devil in Disguise"—Bottle of whiskey; "Ever of these I fondly dream"—Money; "Things That End in Smoke"—Cigars.

This list could be added to indefinitely. It will add to the fun if some comical person acts as guide. An admission fee is charged. The preparation of the "Art Gallery" requires very little labor and expense.

There are corks in some bottles such as those containing shoe polish, glue, cement, etc., that are always stuck when we wish to take them out. Here is a suggestion to eliminate the trouble. Put a few drops of glycerine on the cork before inserting in the bottle. They are as tightly corked as ever, but the glycerine prevents sticking.

Two Coupons Free To Every Reader of This Paper



Get a Full Set

With Your Quaker Oats Coupons See the Double Coupon Below

Here are Two Coupons for Quaker Oats users, to apply on our valuable premiums. See our offers in each package—dozens of things in Jewelry, Silverware and Aluminum Cooking Utensils as gifts.

Two Coupons come in each 25-cent package of Quaker Oats. The 10-cent package contains one. You may use those coupons, with the coupon below, to pay for any premium you want.

Quaker Oats is oat flakes in their most luscious form. This grade is made of queen oats only—just the big, rich grains. We get ten pounds from a bushel. We want you to know this extra quality. It makes the dish doubly delicious. So we offer these premiums to get you to try it. It costs no extra price.

Dominion Pattern Silverware

The Tableware we picture is made by the Oneida Community. It is their famous Pat Plats, with the best nickel base. The wearing qualities are guaranteed by the makers and by us.

This pattern—the Dominion Pattern—is made exclusively for us. It terns—is most resembles Old English Sterling patterns. You never saw a more exquisite design.

Pay In Coupons

The Tea Spoon is given for 10 coupons or for 2 coupons and 10c.

The Cereal Spoon is given for 20 coupons, or 2 coupons and 10c.

The Table Spoon is given for 20 coupons, or for 3 coupons and 20c.

The Fork—a medium fork—is given for 20 coupons, or 3 coupons and 20c.

The Knife—a medium knife—is given for 30 coupons, or 6 coupons and 25c.

Two are Free

Cut out the coupon in this ad. It takes the place of two of the Quaker Oats coupons. Then each 25c package has two coupons—each 10c package has one. They Quaker Oats and get them. Send them to us with the coupon we print here, and get a full set of this Silverware. We send it post prepaid.

This Coupon Good for Two

This coupon counts the same as two coupons from the Quaker Oats packages, when sent with the regular coupons. But only one of these coupons can apply on any one article. The rest must be Quaker Oats coupons. P

The Quaker Oats Company

Premium Department Peterborough, Ont.

(138)

The Canadian Cook Book

GIVEN FREE

Send us in one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy, or a renewal of your own subscription and we will send the above Cook Book absolutely free. It contains 156 pages of recipes for preparing soups, fish, meat, vegetable, etc., and other features all well. Get a new subscriber to-night, send it in and book will be mailed immediately.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

Footwe

Farm and Dairy pants... the Farm and Dairy... and Dairy... for adults... are filled with... in our Falls, W... Dairy, Victoria, Ont.



...very important... of the fashion... us this season, of course... On account of the very... and also pronounced... in the old days it... especially popular... Nowadays our tendency... the coverings of the... mark of refinement... have our footwear as ne... all occasions. Next... very important part... 1914-15's Dress. Altho... solutions are not altogether... buying in a supply of sum... of the apron, then, bet... near future, and we want... if it does come. The... girl is a very neat... could make up prettily from... The belt part... the brock. Four sizes: 10, 12, 14, 16. 1914-15's Apron. Some... the long, loose, apron... of the apron, then, bet... it is more attractive... would also therefore... 1914-15's Nightgown... 1914-15's Nightgown... handsome popular. Ju... are certainly attractive... handsome... adorned with which to

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 12.)

you, so you may tell him the truth about yourself—except that you met me in Montreal eighteen months ago, and married me there.

With this warning she was gone. From the curtains Philip heard a deep breath. When he came to the other side John Adare stood staring down upon the sleeping baby.

"I came in like a monster and didn't wake 'im," he was whispering to himself. "The little beggar!"

He reached out a great hand behind his forehead and it touched a chair. He drew it to him, still keeping his eyes on the baby, and sat down, his huge, heat shoulders doubled over the edge of the bed, his hands hovering hesitatingly over the cotterpane. In wonderment Philip watched him, and he heard him whisper again:

"You blessed little beggar!"

Then he looked up suddenly. In his face was the transformation that might have come into a woman's. There was something awesome in its animal strength and its tenderness. He seized one of Philip's hands and held it for a moment in a grip that made the other fingers ache.

"You're sure it's a boy?" he asked anxiously.

"Quite sure," replied Philip. "We've named him John."

The master of the Adare House leaned over the bed again. Philip heard him mumbling softly in his thick beard, and very cautiously he touched the end of a big forefinger to one of the baby's tiny feet. The little fingers opened, and then they closed tightly about John Adare's thumb. The older man looked again at Philip, and from him his eyes sought Josephine. His voice trembled with ecstasy.

"Where is Josephine?"

"Gone to her mother," replied Philip.

"Bring her quick!" commanded Adare. "I'll make a trip to her mother and wake the kid or I'll yell. I've got to hear the little beggar talk." As Philip turned toward the door he swung after him in a sibilant whisper: "Wait! Maybe you know how to do it."

"We'd better have Josephine," advised Philip quickly, and before Adare could argue his suggestion he hurried into the hall.

Where he would find her he had no idea, and as he went down the hall he listened at each of the several doors he passed. The door into the big living-room was partly ajar, and he looked in. The room was empty.

For a few moments he stood still. From the size and shape of the building whose outside walls he had followed in his hunt for Jean he knew there must be many other rooms, and probably other short corridors leading to some of them.

Just now his greatest desire was to come face to face with Croisset—and alone. He had already determined upon a course of action if such a meeting occurred. Next to that he wanted to see Josephine's mother. It had struck him as singular that she had not accompanied her husband to Josephine's room, and his curiosity was still further aroused by the girl's apparent indifference to this fact. Jean Croisset and the mistress of Adare House had hung behind when the older man came into the room where they were staying. For an instant Jean had revealed himself, and he was sure that Adare's wife was not far behind him, concealed in the deeper gloom.

(Continued next week.)

Homemaking--A Wonderful Calling

DESPITE the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the Women's Institute held recently at Richmond Hill in York Co., Ont., turned out very successfully. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Pugsley, one of the most influential members of the branch who informed our representative that they had anticipated having a large attendance had the rain not intervened. The gathering, however, was quite satisfactory and several of the members expressed the opinion that the meeting was one of the best since their institute was organized. The president, Miss French, presided and Mrs. W. J. Hunter, of Brampton, was the speaker of the afternoon. Her address on "Homemakers and Patriots" was very practical. All present, we believe, went away feeling that it had been an afternoon spent. We must only touch briefly on some of the points dealt with by Mrs. Hunter. "Our individual homes," said Mrs. Hunter, "are the potent factors in making our life better. We must realize that just what the nature of our home is, the standards and ideals set up, the training given the young people, is exactly what the country will be years hence. We must have a great deal of respect for the organization whose interest centres on the home life. It is worth while for our women everywhere to study seriously and diligently the problems of the home."

In going from one branch to another, the members of the institute have remarked to Mrs. Hunter that they did not seem to hear talk on how to cook certain foods, the value of foods and so forth as they have heard so much along that line. What they wanted was something different. While there is a possibility of hearing too much along one line, it is Mrs. Hunter's opinion that there is much to be learned about food values, etc., and that if we have not yet learned the last word in preparing food, so that we can serve what the stock-raiser would call a balanced ration, we still need to hear about food values. We have to be well informed if we are to be good housekeepers.

In speaking of the various ways in which we can keep our homes up to the highest standard, the intellectual side was mentioned as being very important. It is necessary that we have a certain amount of intellectual food and keep ourselves informed on current events of the day. This requires time and thus necessitates managing our household affairs systematically, so that we can have time for such reading. There is the social life, the appeal to the heart.

Mrs. Hunter remarked, "I do not refer to our hospitality in entertaining our friends. I mean the social life of the family itself. Have you ever heard women say, 'Well, I don't know what day it is tonight!' I have heard women say this and when I had the privilege of knowing something about their home, I did not see any indication of a social atmosphere there. It did not mean that the home life centered to that. Get the boys to bring their friends to the home, become acquainted with them and cultivate such an atmosphere in the home as will keep him contented. The moral training is another important factor. Mrs. Hunter told us that it is worthy of note in this connection to find how seldom she is asked to speak on the subject of "Training the Children in the Home." "Why is it," she asked, "that we find so many spoiled children in the home? Why is it that so many children are not even taught the very law of obedience to their parents? One thing that the busy mother has not time to teach the children. That is why I

dealt with women to reduce household labor and install every contrivance possible and so have time for these other things. It takes time to deal more time to teach the child to be obedient than to let him have his own way. It is worth while, however, to instill the number of character traits in laid in early years."

Confidence between members of the family, also goes to make up the atmosphere of the home. "I believe in the mother's authority over her children's obedience, and also when we are interested in their little affairs, it's just the time we lose their confidence. I'll tell you another reason why I think a great many mothers do not get the confidence of their sons and daughters in their teen age. It is because we put on that all-holy attitude and make out that when we were there think a great many mothers do not give us their confidence under such circumstances. It's wonderfully worth while to pay attention to these things in the home."

In speaking of patriotism, Mrs. Hunter said that for years she has been talking about patriotism to institute women because the Women's Institute is a patriotic organization. The reason on the appeal came to the fore at the outbreak of the war was because it was the only patriotic organization at that time. It is Mrs. Hunter's belief that what the women have passed through during the last two years, has shown clearly to her that, first, to her home, then to her church and her country. We'll hear more about patriotism in one of our future columns, we wish to come. Of course, we are hearing more about patriotism in our churches now, but not as much as we should.

A striking illustration of how patriotism in the home can be shown was given when Mrs. Hunter told of a children's service which she had attended sometime ago. The decorations consisted of flowers and flags, and over the organ a motto had been erected bearing the words "Can we do it for Christ." "Was there any other," Mrs. Hunter asked, "in which these children could be taught the right kind of patriotism? If we are more religious and national than we do it at our own peril because Good Book says, 'Righteousness shall exalteth a nation.'"

After the War, What?

"Red Cross work is not going to last forever. After that, what? The war has been a revelation to everyone, we feel, and now, we are going to do our part. Are we going to do the real and enthusiasm that we put into this work to lapse, and to make ourselves felt in this country? Yes, it is our duty. It is our duty to make that work done. It is our duty to think of what Canada will be like after the war? We do not dare to prophesy about the future, but we know that Canada will never be the same again. We do not know what the political, economic, industrial or agricultural conditions will be. Some people tell us that we will have an immigration from Canada as never known. It seems to me that we should advise boys and girls must be to loosen to assimilate these foreigners. We look for a great deal from our churches. The influence and the example of our churches, of those who are Christians, will have a great more influence than any creedal missionary might have." Mrs. Hunter spoke of British Columbia during the war, and how she had been from her doors, and while she has been justified in doing so, it must be remembered that such

(Concluded on page 15.)

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FICKERING COLLEGE. Resident School for Boys and Girls. Established in 1842 by The Friends, it is not sectarian. Beautiful new buildings. Attractive location, with large campus, surrounded by rolling field and forest. Best instruction. Fine character-making surroundings. Reasonable tuition and charges. Preparatory and Collegiate Course. Complete training in: Elementary, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Music and Art.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED. In every town there is a boy and a girl who would like to ride a bicycle. 1916 Hyslop. It is not only the most reliable bicycle, but it is also the most beautiful. Hyslop 10 days it can be returned and money will be paid. Send for literature. Hyslop 10 days it can be returned and money will be paid. Send for literature. Hyslop 10 days it can be returned and money will be paid. Send for literature.

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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING. THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. FOR SALE.—Gasoline Engine; almost new; a bargain. Write Box No. 13, Farm and Dairy.

Footwear an Important Feature

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farms and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the best made and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state **BY** or **WASHT** measure for adults, size for children and the number of the pattern desired. Orders are filled within one week or 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns is **ONE DOLLAR** each. Address: all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



...most usual there are usually two or three extremes in styles which tend to keep up the invention, particularly of the fashion lovers. One extreme this season, of course, is the short, on account of the very short skirts, and also have come to be of one pronounced feature of our time. In the older days it is said that a dress almost wornhugged beautiful. Nowadays our tendency is to show up the coverings of the feet. Shoes of less ideal colors and descriptions are being shown this summer, colored hose being especially popular. While it is not necessary that we go to extremes in footwear in order to be stylishly dressed, it is a mark of refinement and good taste to have our footwear as neat as possible all occasions. Neat shoes and gloves are a very important part of the costume.

1675-Girl's Dress. Although weather conditions are not altogether conducive here in a supply of summer dresses, if we are hoping for better weather in our future, and we want to be ready for what it does come. This style for a small girl is a very neat design, and will make up prettily from unencolored material. The belt adds a chic touch to the look. Four sizes: 4, 5, 10 and 12 years.

1660-Lady's Apron. Some people fear the long, loose apron, while others like the apron that is belted in at the waist is more attractive. The design shown should therefore meet with approval. If fashioned from material with net running through it, such an apron will look neat and clean. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

1664-Lady's Nightgown. The Empire style seems to be meeting with a noticeable popularity just now, and they are certainly attractive. Many very elaborate and interesting ones are introduced with which to trim such

Homemaking—A Wonderful Calling

(Continued from page 14.)

thing can never happen again, for those men are to-day fighting side by side with our boys of Canada. "Don't you think," said Mrs. Hunter in closing, "that we as Canadian women are under obligation to do our part to make this country measure up to what people are thinking of it today. It is our business to maintain that standard."

A question drawer was conducted after the address, which proved quite interesting, and we will publish some of the questions and answers in a later issue.

Meals to Ensure Effective Body Service

THE daily question of most housewives is, "What shall we have for dinner?" In planning for this meal, however, do the most of us have uppermost in our minds the thought of having a meal properly balanced, consisting of easily digested foods and foods that will add strength to our bodies and keep us in the best of health. It is well for us to study this question whenever we have an opportunity and here are some suggestions worth noting, which have been sent out from the South Dakota State College:

The main part of each meal should consist of simply prepared, non-stimulating, and easily digested food. Well cooked cereals; thoroughly baked, sweet flavoured bread; potatoes; milk and eggs; fresh succulent vegetables and fruits; these should constitute the main part of the dietary.

Meats, meat soups, candies, preserves, dressings, cakes rich sauces, pickles and condiments should be used in moderation in order to give color and interest to the dietary, but they should not furnish the bulk of the food at any one meal.

Milk should be used liberally in order to replace a part of the meat in the average dietary, because of all foods it is the richest in lime. Children, even after the first year, should use about a quart of milk a day.

Eggs should be used when they can be afforded. One egg a day for each child in the family is sufficient, and one or two for each adult.

Fruits and vegetables should be used liberally in the dietary for they are among the best body-cleaning and regulating agents. They furnish substances which stimulate the digestion, neutralize the harmful acids, and keep the blood in good condition.

Sweets in the dietary are unquestionably desired, but they should be served in such a manner as not to reduce the appetite for other foods and not to satisfy the appetite with sweet foods only. They should not be eaten between meals.

Serve meals at regular hours.



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

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Depends upon your education. Before deciding upon the college you will attend, look into the advantages of

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WHY? Horse Stock Depleted

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Prepare now to get your Share of an Assured Higher Market.

Breed Every Good Mare in 1916

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Avondale's Holstein Bulls

We have for sale a number of extra well bred young bulls, which we want to clear as early as possible in reducing our herd. Several are ready for service. Note the high record dams of a few: No. 1—A 13 months old son of 3176 daughter of King Segls. She has one 20-83 lbs. 4-yr.-old daughter. No. 2—A 13 months old son of 2909-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of Prince Hengerveld Pletsje—she has the Canadian 2-yr.-old record with over 37 lbs. Sire, Woodcrest Sir Clyde, a 32-lb. bull. No. 3—A 10 month old son of a twice 50-lb. cow at 4 years—a ring winner, and the 0.1 first sold by MAY ECHO SYLVIA'S son by King Pontiac Artis Canada. No. 4—A 13 mos. old son of a 23-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of Prince Hengerveld Pletsje—sire, King Pontiac Artis Canada. These are not cheap bulls, but their fine quality considered will be sold at bargain.

We have a lot of others from 2 to 27 lbs. with records from 11 to 21 lbs. to enter ones up to 23 lbs. record at \$100 in any year. EVERYTHING GUARANTEED. We have one special to offer—Dann, Belle Model Johanna 2nd, a twice 37-lb. cow (148 in 30 days) with a 35-lb. 4-yr.-old daughter, 516E, a son of the great MAY ECHO SYLVIA, who has 41 lbs. the butter and 100 lbs. milk records in 100 days. This is one of the best offerings now before the public, a beautiful calf 4 mos. old, nearly white. Address correspondence—

H. LYNN, Avondale Farm Brockville, Ont., Canada

Lynden Herd Holsteins

Offers the grand yr. bull Victor Paul Pieterje, dam, Daisy Pauline Pieterje, 35.50 lbs. butter 7 days, 118.7 lbs. milk 7 days, 21.87 lbs. milk, 107.50 lbs. butter 1 yr., 20.72 lbs. butter, 288.1 lbs. milk 7 days, 3 mos. after calving—Can. record. He is prompt and very sure. Price \$350; another bull 13 mos. old, sire dam 22.80 lbs. milk 1 yr., Dash 21.78 lbs. butter 7 days, 16.78 lbs. milk one yr. Price \$100.00; also heifers with 20,800 lbs. breeding. S. LEMON & SONS, LYNDEN, ONT.

Fairmont Holsteins

Young bulls for sale, all sons of King Segls Alcorita, Canada's, the famous son of the 250,000.00 Sire. One is about ready for service and every inch a show bull. All from tested Dams. Prices reasonable and terms to suit purchaser. PETER S. ARBOREAU, R. R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

FOR SALE

Three Holstein bull calves, one 11 months old and one three weeks old, full bred, sire is Concordia Plet-veit, 15997 lbs. milk at 3 years and 1 yr., 3.1 P. Test. Also one three and one-half months old, dam daughter of Concordia Plet-veit. Sire of calves is Pontiac Regis Walker, with five sisters averaging 100 lbs. milk a day. For further information write, J. L. ROSS HILTON, ONT.

AYRSHIRES.

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES.

Young Stock for sale, always on hand. (both sexes) from high-tensive heavy producers. Good mothers and large teats a special feature of my herd. Three fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of them if you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Fa m, HEMMINGFORD, Que.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Buds, 1343 Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves, and a few Cows for sale. J. E. L. WAREFIELD, ONT.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. TIERNEY Young Bull dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall (Good-Ums)"—5641—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write for catalogue and prices. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P. Q.

THE GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST

THEIR have been quite a number of successful sales held in Canada this last year, but we have a long way to go before we reach the magnitude of the one held recently in Detroit. The sale was advertised largely under the name heading that we have for this article. At this sale 142 head of cattle were sold for \$166,880, or an average of \$1,169.23 a head. The cattle came from various percent stations from buyers from 13 different states.

The largest purchase was by Oliver Cabana, Jr., Elm Centre, N.Y., who sold 11 head at an average of \$1,900. The purchaser was the most money for one animal was \$17, A. W. Green, Middleboro, Ohio, who gave \$10,000 for King Champion Reg Apple. This young bull was bred by Oliver Cabana, Jr., and is sired by the world-famous Korrydyke Reg Apple 2nd, for which Mr. Cabana paid \$25,000 a year ago.

The female bringing the highest price was Jennie Polson Bessie Hornstedt, consigned by the same agent. She has three calves, each over 35 lbs. and brought \$4,600. This fact that high class animals bring a long price when placed before the buying public in great condition is borne on their merits. The auction sale is very valuable to breeders for this purpose, and should be carefully guarded.

DISPERSION SALE AT BELMONT.

N the sale of Mr. S. W. McCullum, Belmont, Ont., advertised in this issue 101 Friesian and 101 Jersey cows, to be sold at public auction a superior sire, Judge Hengerveld Dook 2d is a three-year-old imported bull of excellent breeding from a 22.82 lbs. dam, a granddaughter of Augustus Johnson and 101 100 R.O. daughters. "Judge" is a grandson of Hengerveld Dook, with 118 A.R.C. dams with. Every dam had in four generations has a good official record. Last season Mr. McCullum had 101 five-year-old cows, four three-year-old and seven-two-year-old heifers, and at this same factory they made him \$1,842.31, besides raising 10 calves. The animals in this herd are all six years old and under, and have been bred on two farms from these six-year-old cows. This is the best herd of Friesian cows at stock. It will be to your interest to send for a catalogue.

DISPERSION SALE AT BRINSTON, ONT.

On Wednesday, June 14, Mr. Orrin Strider held a dispersion sale of his pure bred Holsteins at Hillside Stock Farm, Brinston, Ont. There was

an attendance of about 300 farmers, and prices were quite satisfactory, considering the balance of the season and the much desired condition of the stock. Thirty-four head sold for \$1,477.80, an average of \$103 each. The highest price realized was \$260, with two animals brought \$250 each. The following is a list of the animals for sale: 110 or over was realized: Mares: Pieterje, 1193, 204, Mrs. W. H. Kelly, Buckingham; May DeKol, 1195, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1196, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1197, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1198, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1199, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1200, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1201, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1202, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1203, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1204, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1205, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1206, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1207, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1208, W. H. Kelly; Pieterje, 1209, W. H. 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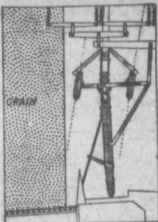
Auto Tongue Truck on Deering and McCormick Binders SELF-STEERING FEATURE

The binder is purposely thrown out of square in this illustration in order to show clearly the steering action of the tongue truck wheels.

When the outer end of a binder platform starts to hang back, it pulls the tongue truck toward the grain.

Any movement of this tongue truck toward the grain turns the truck wheels in the opposite direction and so great an angle that they automatically steer the binder back to its proper square cutting position, with the horses moving steadily straight ahead.

The binder cuts a full 8-foot swath with less work for both driver and horses.



For A Sure Harvest

IF your Deering or McCormick binder is in good condition when it goes into the field the chances are all in favor of its finishing the job without trouble. Should you have an accident, both repairs and extra help are within calling distance. The farmer who uses a Deering or McCormick binder is safe as can be. He can depend upon it to harvest his crop with the least possible work and trouble.

There are some Deering and McCormick features it will pay you to know about even if you do not need a binder this season. You will want to see the new auto tongue truck that shortens the work by hours and eases the strain on horses and driver. The wide, deep-tugged steel main wheel with its 10-inch face; the strong, well-braced reel with its outside reel support; the equalizer that keeps the canvases running true; the three handy levers for tightening and loosening the canvases; are all important features because they help in the work of harvesting your grain.

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