

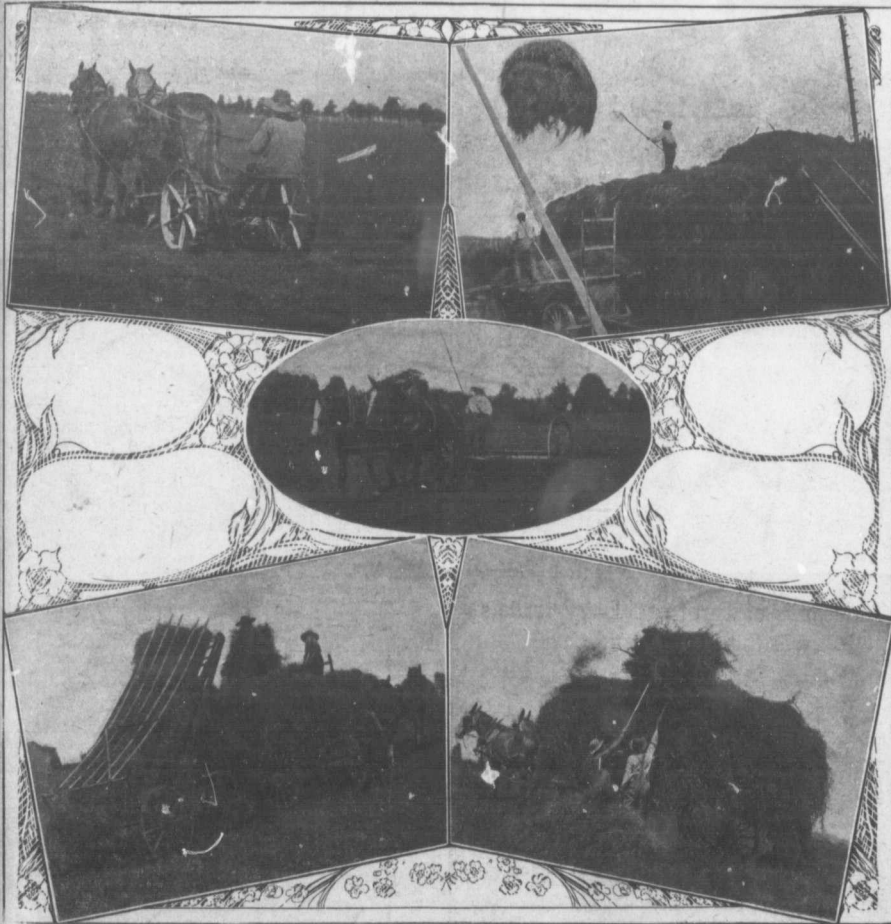
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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Dairy and
Cold Storage

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., June 24, 1915



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PETERBORO

ONTARIO

Why Every Farmer Should Have a Silo

The Many-sided Argument of a Nova Scotia Farmer
Fred. A. Read, Bear River, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

THE value of a crop preserved by a silo is increased about forty per cent. over that of a crop harvested in the usual way.

Less room is required for the storage in a silo of the product of an acre of land than in cured condition in a barn.

A much larger amount of digestible food can be secured from an acre of silage corn than from an acre of hay.

A silo furnishes a feed of uniform quality. The influence of well preserved silage on the digestion and general health of an animal is very beneficial.

The silo enables us to preserve a larger quantity of the food materials and of the original fodder for feeding animals than is possible by any other system of preservation now known.

Successful food is nature's food.

Since smaller barns may be built when silage is fed, there is less danger of fire, thus decreasing the cost of insurance. Inclemency of weather does not hinder its harvesting.

Silage enables us to keep more stock thereby increasing the fertility of the farm which will in time give us larger crops and affords a chance for another increase in stock.

Ensilage is considered the most economical part of the ration of dairy cows and young stock. It will save about one-third or more of all feeds fed in winter.

A silo prevents the losses that occur in curing.

Where hay-making is precluded, as is sometimes the case with second crops, as clover, rowen, etc., on account of rainy weather late in the season, the silo will preserve the crop, so that the farmer may derive full benefit in feeding it to his stock.

No danger of late summer droughts, as by using the silo with clover, or other green summer crops, early in the season, a valuable succulent feed will be at hand, when pastures in most regions is apt to give out.

Crops unfit for harvesting may be preserved in the silo and changed into a palatable food, such as thistles, weeds, etc.

The harvest can be removed earlier, making it possible to finish fall plowing sooner and to seed the land down to grass or winter grain.

At a conservative estimate two cows can be kept by feeding silage at the cost of one cow from the same acre, fed on hay or other roughage.

Convenience in feeding and economy of storage room, as 10 tons of silage can be stored in the same space as one ton of hay.

When fed with the proper rations, silage is a greater milk producer and fatter than any known feed.

Ensilage fed stock in a rule, are in a healthier state than when other feeds are used.

When properly taken care of there is absolutely no waste of any part of the corn crop.

The acreage needed for pasture is

Over 90 Reasons Why

Every farmer believes he should have a silo, whether he has or not. Few of us, however, would have believed it possible to adduce so many reasons for a silo as are given by Mr. Fred A. Read in the article adjoining. These arguments won for Mr. Read a 10 by 20 Ideal Green Feed Silo, or its equivalent in value, in an essay writing competition recently conducted by the De Laval Dairy Supply Company of Peterboro. The judges in the competition were J. E. Smith, B.S.A. of Farm and Dairy, and H. C. Webber, Proprietor of "Stone Hedge" Farm, Peterboro.

The De Laval Dairy Supply Company, Limited, desires to thank all of those who have so kindly contributed to the interest of the contest, and to congratulate Mr. Fred A. Read, of Bear River, Nova Scotia, on his very excellent paper. The Company feels that the interest evinced through this contest has been wide spread and will mean considerable benefit to all of those who participated.

as well.

It excels dry feed for the cheap production of fat beef.

It keeps young stock thriving and growing all winter and enables the cow to produce milk and butter most economically.

It uses lessens the labor required in caring for a herd, if it is conveniently attached to a barn.

It allows the spring pastures to get a start.

It enables preservation of food which matures at a rainy time of the year when drying would be almost impossible.

It does away with the system of strictly grain farming where few of the elements are returned to the soil. It increases the digestive capacity of the animal.

The silo supplements pastures and carries the burden of the winter feeding.

The silo will greatly reduce the pasture acreage required and will have a marked effect on beef production on high priced lands.

Night pasturing has been found to be a very valuable practice in connection with summer silo.

A silo permits of saving crops a year of great plenty for other seasons of less plenty.

Experiments have proved that silage fed steers have repeatedly made the heaviest and cheapest gains.

Silage saves a large proportion of grain needed in fattening animals. It saves the need of any grain while the calf is growing. Silage-fed calves gain faster, finish more quickly, and the meat is better.

The silage system helps maintain soil fertility.

The palatability of silage for cows and sheep is universally recognized by all farmers who have given it a fair trial.

Cattle show great eagerness for silage.

Its succulent character makes it very comparable with grass or other green stuff.

The choicest of milk is produced from herds fed silage.

(Concluded on page 11)



Our We Welcome

Trade increases

Vol. XXXIV

Farm

French and

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A Type of

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Authority of Dairying in Canada.

1917 We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1915

No. 25

Farming in the Bedford District of Quebec

French and English Speaking Farmers Live Side by Side and the Dairy Cow is the Mainstay of Both.—By F. E. Ellis

QUEBEC is the oldest province in the Dominion of Canada. Separated, however, from the people of the other provinces by both the race and the language of her inhabitants, we hear less of her people and industries than their importance would warrant. The most of us never give Quebec agriculture a thought, except in the fall fair season when Quebec Ayrshires have the habit of carrying off most of the prize money at our greatest fairs and Quebec buttermakers monopolize the first six or eight places in the creamery butter classes at all of our important exhibitions. Then we give Quebec credit for what she has done, and straightway forget about her.

I myself once held to the too prevalent idea that Quebec is hopelessly backward in her agriculture and that no good thing could come out of Quebec. It took a couple of visits to the Chateaugay district to convince me that Quebec had at least one section in which her farms and farmers rank with the best that Canada can show. A few weeks ago I visited another farm district, and what I saw in the two counties of Missisquoi and Bromes, which compose part of what is known as the Bedford district, compelled me to again revise my preconceived notion of Quebec and its agriculture. In Bedford, as in every other district of every other province, I found poor farms and indifferent farmers. But I also found a goodly proportion of progressive, intelligent men whose farms spoke eloquently of good management and whose buildings bespoke the prosperity that goes with well-conducted dairying. I am still of the opinion that too much of the province depends on hay as the main money crop, and that all such sections are necessarily backward in farming methods. But there are certain sections scattered here and there, which prove



The Home of One of the More Progressive French-Canadian Farmers of the Bedford District.

As a general rule French Canadians are not so progressive as their English speaking neighbors. There are exceptions. The attractive home, here illustrated, is that of Chas. Paradis, who farms 200 acres of land, milks 20 cows, mostly Jerseys, and ships cream to Montreal.

the possibilities of old Quebec, where intelligent management is given.

The dairy cow reigns as queen in the Bedford district. A few decades ago general farming was followed, which means that the farmers produced a little of everything and not much of anything. Shorthorn cattle were common. Then creameries and cheese factories were established. Cattle of dairy breeding proved their worth, and to-day practically all of the cows of the district are either pure-breeds or grades of one or the other of the specialized milk breeds. For the last 15 or 20 years diversified farming has been the rule, with dairying the main line on at least 60 per cent. of the farms. On the farms which I visited the lighter breeds of cattle—Ayrshires, Jerseys, and in some sections Guernseys—were favored,

the preference being due to the nature of the country.

The soil in the Bedford district is productive. I saw there as good fields of grain and clover as I have seen anywhere in Ontario this spring. The thing that impressed me most, however, was the immense amount of human labor required to bring the farms up to their present standard of excellence. On every farm visited in the district save one, men and teams were busy pulling out boulders and carting them away. Not an acre of land had been brought under cultivation without much hard labor. As is usual in districts such as this, the farms are large, but with only a small proportion of their total area under the plow. Among the farms that I visited around Cowansville, for instance, that of Geo. Beach had 320 acres total area and only 76 acres cultivated. On this small cultivated area, however, all of the rough feed and part of the grain feed was produced for 65 head of cattle and nine horses. Of the 150 acres of Charles Rutter & Sons, only about 60 is under the plow. On the neighboring farm of Geo. Ford, 318 acres are owned and 150 cultivated. This is an unusually high percentage of land under cultivation. Watson Eros, at Dunham, informed me that of their 300 acres, only 76 to 80 was under cultivation, and this, I believe, is a fair average for the district.

Good Grazers Wanted

With so much rough land, the first requirement that a popular dairy breed must have is that the cows be good grazers. Ayrshires are considered the ideal grazers by many, and they are popular all through the Bedford district. No live stock census has been taken, but men well acquainted with conditions throughout the three counties informed me that there were probably as many



A Type of Barn That Is Common and Popular in All Sections of Quebec.

The big barn on the farm of Watson Bros., in the Bedford District of Quebec, is three stories high. The lowest floor is used as a stable; the highest, right up in the roof, is the drive floor, from which all hay and grain can be unloaded downwards into the deep bays on either side. This arrangement, very convenient before the days of the modern unloading fork, is not so desirable now.

pure-bred Jerseys as all other dairy breeds combined. Jerseys, too, are popular, and Chas. Ruiters & Sons and Geo. Ford have herds of this breed that will average well up in production with any other Jersey herds in Canada. Sir Sydney Fisher at Knowlton has a herd of Guernseys; and Guernseys and their grades are now fairly common in that locality. Holsteins have been more recently introduced, but are now gaining in popularity. Messrs. Cooley & Soles, in West Brome, have excellent Holstein herds, the former being one of the few men of the district who is using a milking machine. Probably, too, there are many other Holstein herds of which I did not hear. The biggest objection to the black and whites on the majority of farms will be their inability to make good use of extensive, rough pasture lands.

Crop rotations are as well understood among the English-speaking farmers of Bedford as anywhere else in Canada. The main dependence for cow feed is placed on corn ensilage and clover hay, and silos are found on a far greater proportion of the farms than is common in Quebec localities. Alfalfa, I was told again and again, cannot be grown successfully on account of the hard winter. The Ruiters boys, however, seem to have disproved the common belief. When on their farm, Mr. Andrew Ruiters took me out to a field of alfalfa, standing two feet high and almost ready for the first cutting. This crop had survived several winters, with practically no winter-killing, and two good crops and sometimes three have been cut. Eventually the Ruiters hope to run their whole farm on a five-year rotation of corn, grain and three years alfalfa.

Alfalfa Success Secrets

The success that Ruiters have had with this crop when others have failed is probably due to the care that they have taken in inoculating their seed and in liming the land. The Bedford district is off the limestone belt, and one of the first requirements of good alfalfa is a soil rich in lime. A dressing of 1,000 pounds of lime to the acre has given the Ruiters splendid conditions for alfalfa and the soil on this farm is representative of the soil on other farms in the district. The Macdonald College demonstrator,

Alfalfa Seed Production in Canada*

Prof. James Murray, Macdonald College, Que.

THE amount of alfalfa seed grown in Canada is very small compared with the amount used for seeding purposes each year. Most of our seed comes from warmer countries, from the central and south-western states and from South



The Hardiness of Alfalfa Again Proven.

This alfalfa, standing two feet high, is on the Ruiters Farm in the Bedford District of Quebec. Mr. Andrew Ruiters may be seen in the illustration.

America. Many of the varieties imported are too tender for Canadian climatic conditions, hence the frequent failure of alfalfa to make a stand in Canada. Acclimated seed is scarce and expensive, but I would prefer to get it and sow a little than take the risk with the tender varieties on a large scale.

Three varieties of alfalfa are now being advocated as hardy: Ontario Variegated, Grimm's, and the Baltic. The Ontario Variegated has been grown for 25 or 30 years in the Niagara peninsula. The supply of seed is limited, and yet seed must be grown under practically the same conditions under which the crop is expected to flourish. I believe that Canadian farmers could grow their own alfalfa seed and grow it well. The greatest difficulty to this plan is that alfalfa is very uncertain as a seed producer. For seeding purposes the plants must not be too close together. Each plant should have room to spread out and blossom.

*Synopsis of a part of the address given by Prof. James Murray at the last Ottawa Winter Fair.

To grow for seed it is necessary then to follow different methods than in growing for hay or fodder. The best plan is probably to sow in rows two and one-half feet apart, then the seed can be sown thinly, the soil cultivated easily, and there will be room for the crop to spread out. I would say do not sow more than two pounds to the acre, and sow in June or July. Sown at this period, we have two months in which to get the soil into proper condition. If the crop has sufficient top and blossom in August, it should be cut and the cuttings left on the ground.

The spring following seeding the field should be worked up thoroughly by drawing an ordinary cultivator across the rows. This stirs up the soil and tears out the weeds. The second cutting is the one reserved for seed. I would advise harvesting when two-thirds to three-fourths of the pods have turned brown. The balance will ripen when the top has been cut. Cutting with an ordinary binder is as good a way as any, the alfalfa being bound and stoked in the same way as grain. Lacking the binder, a mower with clover seed attachment may be used, the cut crop being moved out of the way of the horses' feet. Threshing is best done with a clover huller.

One hundred pounds of seed per acre is an average crop, but under very favorable conditions it runs as high as from 300 to 400 pounds. The greatest returns of seed are secured from seeding thinly in rows as I have suggested.

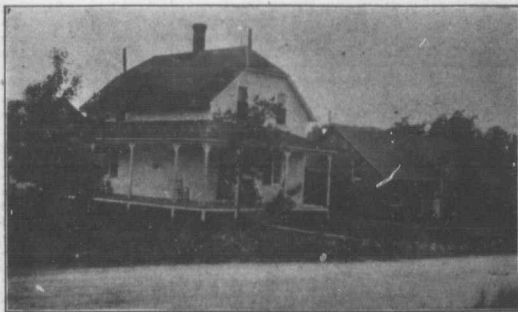
The Control of Locusts

DURING the past three years Farm and Dairy has received many inquiries asking for methods to prevent the ravages of locusts or grasshoppers. During the years 1912-14 these pests have been extremely numerous and destructive in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. One farmer in Lanark Co., Ont., reports that crops in his district alone have been destroyed to the extent of 75 per cent. In many instances, fields of oats and barley were cut green to save for feed. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa reports that in some parts of the province of Quebec, farms have been abandoned within the years mentioned, owing to the large number of locusts present.

Several thorough and extensive experiments have been conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture to determine the efficacy of poisoned bran mash in holding locusts in check. At Bowesville, Ont., for instance, the mixture was broadcasted early in the morning, and counts of the locusts killed made four days later. These counts gave from 50 to 414 dead locusts to the square yard. Several farmers of the same district, who tried the mixture, reported later that they were well pleased with the results of their experiments. Rev. J. I. Trudel reported from St. Etienne de Gres, Que., that eight days after the poison mixture was broadcasted, counts in various fields showed 900 to 1,200 dead locusts to the square yard.

In the Bowesville experiments the mixture was scattered so that 20 pounds of the bran was sufficient to treat four acres and the cost for labor and material came to 25 cents an acre. In the Quebec experiment, the cost was 18 cents an acre, exclusive of labor. The formula used in preparing the poison mixture was as follows:

Bran, 20 pounds; Paris Green or white arsenic, 1 pound; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 3 fruits; water, 3½ gallons. In preparing the mash the bran and Paris Green or white arsenic are mixed thoroughly while dry. The juices of the oranges or lemons are squeezed into the water, and to this is also added the pulp and seed after cutting into fine bits. The molasses should then be added, and when dissolved the mixture poured on to the dry bran and poison, stirring the whole constantly so as to dampen the bran thoroughly. This mixture is then broadcasted very thinly over the fields.



Creameries Are Common All Through the Bedford District.

This is one of the larger creameries of the Bedford District of Quebec. It is situated just outside of Cowansville, and three silencing plants are run in connection with it. The residence in the foreground is that of T. W. Dunn, the proprietor. Mr. Dunn, like almost all other creamery men of Quebec, is ever willing to denounce the hand separator as the prolific source of bad cream and second grade butter.

—All photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Lode, is making a special effort to introduce alfalfa throughout the district, and it proper attention be given to liming and inoculation, I believe that this queen of legumes will soon be a more popular and common crop there than it now is.

The marketing of the output of the dairy herds of the district is largely in the hands of the factory proprietors. Creameries preponderate, and

(Concluded on page 6)

Breeding

THERE is a farmer that is easy to raise, an almost sure to be mother of good heifers are equally heifer calf is large against you. Even instances from experience of night milkers were paid. I will grant their contention. I want to know about where everything plain sight. Milkster of temperament is not so easily of the charm of dairymore skill and good of the beef breeder.

I am speaking of pure-bred dairy or a herd of good breeding of heifers is a more certain of a good beef made by those who a lottery is that milking qualities scientific investigations to making tendency largely from the records offer abundant. Study the pedigree animals. In all cases through a line of the sire's side, wide, in many cases mediocre.

Milk Transmittance

Starting the same way may be milking cow trans through her male female offspring. I that has come under A big roan Shroff's herd was a friend heifer calves milkers. A couple had been sold to a few heifer bulls turned out to ers, possessing the tive powers of their

It is just at this testing work cond maximum results in who are trying to ing heifer calves much regard to the sire. Such breeding



A Choice Line of Jersey

Breeding Milking Heifers

By "Perlman"

THERE is a very prevalent opinion among farmers that beef cattle are comparatively easy to raise, and that the beef-bred heifer is almost sure to be a good beef animal and a mother of good beef animals. These same farmers are equally certain that the raising of a heifer calf is largely a lottery, with the chances against you. Every one of these men will cite instances from their own experience or the experience of neighbors where daughters of excellent milkers were themselves of no account at the pail. I will grant that there is some truth in their contention. A beef animal carries all we want to know about her right on the outside, where everything we desire of her is right in plain sight. Milk production, however, is a matter of temperament and breeding tendencies and is not so easily controlled. To me, this is half the charm of dairy cattle breeding; it calls for more skill and good judgment than is demanded of the beef breeder.

I am speaking only of breeding high-class pure-bred dairy cattle. In a grade dairy herd or a herd of moderately good pure-breds, the breeding of heifers that will do well at the pail is a more certain operation than the breeding of a good beef animal. The cardinal mistake made by those who consider dairy cattle breeding a lottery is that they place their reliance for milking qualities on the dam. All scientific investigations and practical observations go to prove that the milk making tendency is inherited most largely from the sire. All our breed records offer abundant proof of this. Study the pedigrees of high record animals. In all cases they trace back through a line of high producers on the sire's side, while on the dam's side, in many cases, the breeding is mediocre.

Milk Transmitted Through Sons

Stating the same breeding law another way we may say that a heavy milking cow transmits her qualities through her male rather than her female offspring. Here is an instance that has come under my observation. A big roan Shorthorn cow in a friend's herd was an excellent milker. Her heifer calves were failures as milkers. A couple of her male calves had been sold to neighbors. Practically every heifer sired by those two bulls turned out to be excellent milkers, possessing the excellent productive powers of their grand-dam.

It is just at this point that I expect the cow testing work conducted from Ottawa to fail of maximum results in many cases. I know of men who are trying to improve their herds by keeping heifer calves from the best cows without much regard to the milking proclivities of the sire. Such breeding may result in a deterioration

rather than an increase in the average of herd production. I am not finding fault with the cow testing movement; it is good, and I have personally heard Mr. Whitley urge that milk weighing and testing should be only supplementary to good breeding.

I do not wish to be misunderstood; the sire is of most importance, but the dam also has her influence. Best and quickest results are obtained by breeding the best cows in the herd to the best dairy sire obtainable. Cow testing and the pure-bred sire going hand in hand, dairy breeding is not a lottery. It is a reasonable certainty.

The Length of the Test

By J. R. Donaldson

THE commercial dairyman must have his cows freshen at or near each 12-month in-

terval. The commercial dairyman, who makes his records in 12 months between calvings, is asked to compute the superior value of pure-bred cattle on records made in 12 months of actual milk production and 15 months between freshening. This has not seemed reasonable to some. Others are equally ready to defend the present system. Breeders themselves vary in their opinion, and recently when in the Belleville district of Ontario, I asked several of our leading breeders for their opinions. Here are a few of the replies received:

"The length of the test should be reduced to 10 months. The cow needs a rest, and if she does not get it she cannot be bred so frequently."—R. Honev.

"I am not in favor of changing the length of test. Canadians are even now at a disadvantage as compared with United States breeders in making records."—Wm. Stewart.

"I am not in favor of changing the length of test. Some large records have already been made under the old regulations, and 10-months records would look small compared with them."—Alex. Hume.

"A change to a 10-month lactation period should meet with favor."—Eagleson.

"I believe that the length of the test should be reduced. Canadian breeders are not on the same basis with United States breeders anyway, and a 10-months' test would be a more normal one."—P. E. Nelson.

"I believe it might be advisable to reduce the test period to 10 months."—Richardson.

"It will be a long time before the 10-months' standard is adopted. There have been too many records made at 12 months."—H. K. Denyes.

"I believe the 10-months' test to be preferable because it better resembles normal conditions than one of 12 months' duration."—A. D. Foster.

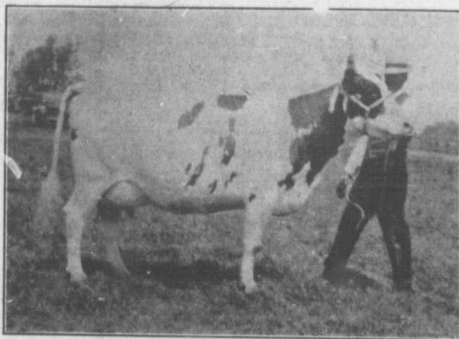
"I am wholly in favor of a 10-months' test; 12 months is too long to keep a cow working at full capacity, especially when she is carrying a calf."—D. B. Tracey.

Here are the opinions of several breeders of both Ayrshire and Holstein cattle. Evidently it will be some time yet before breeders will agree on either one practice or the other as being most desirable.

Dragging the corn crosswise of the rows is good practice both before it appears and a few days afterwards. Then start the cultivator.



One of the Choicest Cows Ever Shown at the Ormstown Spring Fair. Rhoda's Princess, female grand champion of the Holstein breed at the recent Ormstown Spring Fair, was pronounced by many to be the best milk cow exhibited at any of the six fairs held there. Note her true dairy conformation and splendidly balanced udder. She is owned by Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



A Fine Tribute to the Skill and Good Judgment of Her Breeder. Loch Fergus Cherry, along with more size than is characteristic of the Ayrshire fancier. She was first in the milk cow class and female champion at Ormstown. Owned by Hector Gordon, Riverfield, Que. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



A Choice Line of Jerseys. The Graded Herd Exhibited at the Ormstown Spring Fair, by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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YOU SAVE YOUR MONEY when you don't milk by hand; when you cut the waste of the careless milker, and the loss through the unhygienic condition of the open pail. The **EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER** is the greatest labor saver on the farm, with it two men can milk as many cows in a given time as seven can by hand.

YOU SAVE YOUR COW by giving her tests in milking a gentle and regular massage which keeps them in healthy condition. This is frequently not done in hand milking and consequently the cow is irritated and exhausted, and as a milk producer injured.

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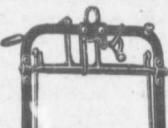
... works by vacuum and atmospheric pressure so that its massage of the teats is always even and gentle and the milk yield is often increased. It gives nervous cows stand quiet and injury to the udder is impossible. The Empire costs less to install and operate than other mechanical milkers because it needs only one pump and pipe line.

The Empire Mechanical Milker is in successful operation at the Central Experiment Station at Ottawa and at many smaller stations.

If you have Cows Kill out the Coupon.

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TORONTO
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Coupon
Name
Address
Write me information for my own use. I will send you the Empire Mechanical Milker free of charge.



"Make Hay While The Sun Shines"

31" inch Tines
14" inches apart

YOU say, "Oh! it all very well for those Dillon fellows to talk that way, buy they don't have to get out and pitch on and off all day!"

Now that's just where our point comes in. The pitching on is in most cases a necessity, but the "pitching off" comes under the lost time heading. A few hours lost, a few loads left out, a few rain storms and there's more than the price of our whole outfit, carrier, fork, track, pulleys, rope, etc. Did you ever look at the matter in that light before?

The illustration shows our "Oshawa Fork" Canadian Standard High Carbon Steel, carefully made and every one tested, and our Meadow King Carrier, for fork or slings, for Imperial Steel Track. This carrier represents the limit of all that is up-to-date in Hay Carriers. The lock is perfect. Contains no springs.

In buying Dillon goods, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Note the guarantee under which all of our products are sold. We employ no agents. "From factory to user and a square deal to all" is our policy. Write us to-night of your needs.

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We agree to allow anyone thirty days to test out any of our products, and if at the end of that time they do not prove perfectly satisfactory to you they can be returned to us and we will pay the freight charges both ways, and also refund any money you have paid on the purchase.

R. Dillon & Sons
OSHAWA
ONTARIO

Farming in the Bedford District of Quebec

(Continued from page 4)

in the majority of cases the most of the milk is skimmed at the factory. The hand separator for use on the farm is not popular with the creamery men, although its popularity is increasing with the farmers. "The hand separator is the curse of the dairy business in the country," emphatically declared T. W. Dunn, proprietor of the Cowansville creamery, during the course of a short visit. "It has lost us our export market altogether. It is not so much the use of the separator as the abuse of it that explains the situation. One dairy I was in, for instance, was famous for cleanliness in the stable. There was sawdust on the floors and the whole place looked good enough to eat in. Mr. Dunn paused here to give added emphasis to his succeeding remark: "And they wash their separator only once a day."

Another Separator Abuse

One of the greatest abuses of the hand separator and one that has had its effect in lowering the quality of the district's butter output is the inefficient delivery of cream. The old-fashioned skimming creamery with stationary tanks throughout the district, received the milk, skimmed it and got the cream immediately into cold storage. Then it was that Bedford district butter found its way to the British market. Now, so the creamery men told me, the hand separator has closed that market perhaps for ever. Another development in the creamery situation is the cream shipping business. At Mr. Tunn's creamery, for instance, fully 70 per cent of the product is sold as cream, and part of it is shipped to Montreal.

Sheep are not as popular as might be expected in a country whose rough pasturing ground is abundant. Of all the farms that I visited, only two mentioned sheep among their live stock. Here again the Macdonald College demonstrator is doing good work. He has already formed a wool growers' association, which this spring sold the highest grade of wool at 31½ cts., the next two grades at 30 cts., and the rejects at 25 cts. The highest price paid to growers outside of the association was 25 cts. and one of the members told me that the highest price he had received in previous years was 28 cts. for 6,000 pounds of wool were sold in this way. With a market assured, sheep should become more popular.

English Population Declining

My visits among Bedford farmers, of which I will have more to say in future issues, were necessarily limited to the English-speaking families, who are the more progressive of the mixed French-English farming population. The French-Canadians, as a class, seem to lack in ambition and initiative. But there are many brilliant exceptions. Right next door to the Ruitier farm, for instance, is the attractive home of Charles Paradis, illustrated elsewhere in this issue, who farms 200 acres, milks 30 cows, and ships his cream to Montreal. In spite of their tardiness in adopting the progressive methods, however, the French farmers are able, due to a lower standard of living and large families, all of whom work, to pay a higher price for land and still make a living than are English-speaking people, and slowly but surely the English-speaking farmers are being forced out. Mr. Geo. Beach informed me that in one township, where there had been 23 English schools 25 years ago, there are now only seven. Right in the vicinity of the Beach farm ed of 830,000 worth of property has changed from English to French hands in the past five years. All with whom I talked seemed certain that sooner or later they would be forced out and the district become entirely French.



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The Clover

By Andre
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FARM MANAGEMENT

The Green, Clover Harvest

QUITE a number of years ago Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., started the agricultural world with what was known as the "green clover harvest theory." The method was tried with varying success here and there, and while few have adopted it in its completion, his teachings induced many to dry their clover less and put it into mows in a greener, fresher condition, which is certainly more palatable and better relished by the stock. I asked Mr. Glendinning about this method of clover harvest when at his farm early in the spring.

"In harvesting clover green," explained Mr. Glendinning, "we cut it in the morning or twice, rake it, and put into the barn in the afternoon. This is our procedure if the ground conditions are right—that is, the ground must be dry, the hay must be cut before it is lodged, and the atmos-

the hay loose in the swath or windrow that the wind may have a free circulation through it, and to keep it from exposure to the hot sun, as far as possible.

Before the leaves and stems become dry and stiff, the hay should be raked into windrows. If it looks like rain when the hay is being raked, it should be put into well-made cocks, and, if possible, covered with cloth covers.

If the weather appears likely to continue good, the clover should be left in the windrow over night and turned once or twice the following forenoon. In good weather it should then be fit after noon. If the weather is such that the hay is not fit to stack but will still go into the cock, it should be put into good-sized cocks and left for some time.

Radium Fertilizers

By R. M. Isham

THE columns of many of the magazines have recently carried advertisements of so-called "radium fertilizers," setting forth in extravagant terms the benefits to be

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

DOUTBLESS you intend putting in an increased acreage of Fall Wheat this season. To get the biggest possible yield per acre you must use Fertilizer and the Fertilizer that gives the best results at the lowest expenditure is Sydney Basic Slag. Write us at once and we will get our representative to call and give you the names of Ontario farmers who have grown record crops of Fall Wheat with the aid of Sydney Basic Slag. We make money by helping you to make more money, and it will not cost you anything to have our representative call on you. We want agents where we are not already represented, and if you are the means of introducing Basic Slag into your district you will be conferring a benefit on your neighbors and there will be a reasonable remuneration in the business for your trouble.

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The best that money can buy—is the labor that goes into the Canadian Ford. Our workmen are the highest paid motor car mechanics in the British Empire. This means dollars saved in after expense to the man who drives a Ford "Made in Canada." Because the Ford car is built right.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.
Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at any Branch Manager—or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ontario, for catalogue F.



Better Sheep on the Road Than Weeds on the Roadside.
Notice how clean and free from weeds are the sides of this Durham Co., Ont., road. In cleaning out weeds in this manner sheep are truly farm improvers.

spheric conditions right. A bright sun and a breeze from the north-west make hay splendidly.

"If hay is lodged and mildewed before it is cut, it will have to be dried more before it can be put in the mows safely. If the hay is put in the barn moist along with the spores of mildew, they are sure to develop and the hay become musty and bad. Again, if the hay is put in too green it will turn to silage. There is a certain point above which the hay dries out without heating, and below the same point it will turn to silage. I would like to see our experimental stations do some investigation work to find out just where that is. They have better facilities for such investigation work than I have."—F.E.E.

The Clover Harvest

By Andrew Boss

CLOVER for hay should be cut as soon as the first blossoms begin to turn brown. The mower should be started in the evening before the dew has fallen or in the forenoon as soon as the dew is off; and it is not wise to cut down too much at one time.

Clover hay should be cured in the shade, and not exposed to the hot sun unless it is frequently turned. The sun quickly dries the thin leaves, causing them to become brittle and easily lost. The leaves are the most valuable part of the hay. The drying channel for the moisture to get out of the stems. After the clover has been cut, it should be turned with a tedder, side-delivery rake, or hay rake, as soon as the leaves in the upper part of the swath are thoroughly withered. The object should be to keep

derived from the use of radium as a manure.

These fertilizers are in most cases ordinary nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus fertilizers, with the addition of, at most, infinitesimal quantities of radium, derived from the residues left after the extraction of all commercially available radium from its ores.

Since the present market price of radium is \$16,000 per grain, or \$70,000,000 per pound, it is readily apparent that a fertilizer cannot contain very much of it, even when sold at the high price of 25 cts. per pound.

The claim is that radium aids plant growth are, at best, no means proved. Professor Cyril G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, found that the application of radium to the soil, in quantities worth as much as \$100 per acre, had no noticeable effect in increasing the crop yield. No doubt these "radium fertilizers" are of benefit to the soil, but the benefit is in all probability due rather to the nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus they contain than to any radium which may be present. Until the value of radium as a fertilizer has been actually demonstrated the economy of paying high prices for such fertilizers is decidedly questionable.

Disturbed the Censor

FROM a sailor's letter to his wife: "Dear Jane,—I am sending you a postal order for 10s, which I hope you may get—but you may not—as this letter has to pass the Censor."—Punch.

An exchange recommends the application of tincture of iodine every day for ten days to remove warts from cow's teats.

1915



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I thought that roof might be expensive

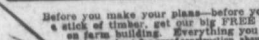
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2nd—They lock together on every side—no lap joints, every joint a solid hook—They make a roof of solid metal that will hang together during the most severe wind storm or even if the frame work below should twist or sag. That means a solid roof—

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Farm and Dairy.

Orchard and Garden Notes

K EEP the cultivator going. A heavy mulch of manure is good for the rose beds.

Another sowing of peas, beans and sweet corn may be made. Prune early-flowering shrubs, such as spiraea and lilac, as soon as they are through flowering.

Vines should be used to cover unsightly board fences. Morning Glory, wild cucumber, canary-bird vine, or eourd are useful for this purpose.

Watch for currant worms. They may be killed by spraying with arsenate of lead. Paris green and lime may also be dusted over plants on which worms are working, with good effect.

Keep the asparagus bed clean by cultivation as long as possible.

Keep the seed pods of rhubarb. Otherwise it soon becomes tough.

Stake dahlias and do not leave more than one or two canes to grow. Too many shoots mean small flowers.

Soil Management in Young Orchards

By John P. Stewart, Pennsylvania

THE best soil management in a young orchard is the one which conserves the moisture best. This gives the largest growth and earliest fruiting under most conditions. The moisture is conserved most efficiently by a good mulch of straw, manure or other plant materials, which should be accompanied by proper protection against mice. Where sufficient mulching materials are not available, proper tillage and cover crops should give satisfactory results.

The use of tilled intercrops, such as potatoes, corn, beans, and peas, during the first seven years, has resulted in no injury to the adjacent trees even on a poor soil, and has brought in returns of \$40 to \$50 an acre in some years. On good tillable soil, and with the trees well mulched, this is the most practical method of orchard development.

Best Cover Crops

Among the annual cover-crops, buckwheat, hairy vetch, and millet rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting or heading, and probably without materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees. It thus is possible a combined cover-and-intercrop system, which apparently is a new idea in orchard development.

A combined mulch-and-intercrop system is also possible on suitable soils, by the use of alfalfa while the trees are young. This plant is not only capable of furnishing an abundant supply of mulching material for the young trees, but under favorable conditions it may also afford a considerable surplus for hay. The mulch, however, should be heavy enough to keep down the direct competition between alfalfa and the principal tree roots. In our experiments, this system has given better results than any kind of annual tillage during the first seven years, and it is especially well adapted to large acreages.

In the older bearing orchards, where the mulch-producing area is small, three courses are available. Mulch and manure may be brought in; a tillage system, preferably by discing, may be adopted; or it may be possible to replace both by a proper system of fertilization.

The general system of fertilization found best in our older orchard experiments involves annual applications of either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tons per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about 6 per cent of nitrogen, 5 per cent of phosphorus (P₂O₅), and 4 per cent of potash (K₂O), and 4 per cent of potash. This is applied at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre. The fertility needs are often most important in the older orchards, but a local fertilizer test is advised in all doubtful cases. The manure may be applied at any time during the spring, but it seems best to apply the fertilizer some time after the fruit has set. This incidentally gives an opportunity to vary the amounts applied somewhat in proportion to the size of the crop set.

On young trees, applications of plant food alone have given, as a rule, but little benefit. Such benefits as have appeared were largely in those cases where the moisture was especially well conserved or the class was naturally abundant. In a few cases some actual injury has apparently resulted to young trees from rather heavy applications of commercial materials especially rich in nitrogen. A soluble form of potash. Hence a good mulch of manure is probably the best general application for young trees. If manure is not available, moderate surface applications of a general fertilizer stand above should be satisfactory.

Sprays for Potatoes

SOME of the most careful work ever conducted in spraying potatoes for fungus diseases has been that carried on at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva for the past few years. The results over the whole series of years tend to show that lime-sulphur is harmful, rather than beneficial, to potatoes, and that a mixture of water, tip burn, made the foliage dark green, prolonged the period of growth and increased the yield. Lime-sulphur, on the contrary, aggravated tip burn, dwarfed the plants, shortened the period of growth, and reduced the yield.

During the latest experiments, those of 1914, plots treated with Bordeaux mixture yielded at the rate of 459.8 bushels an acre. The unsprayed plots at the rate of 335.8 bushels, and those sprayed with lime-sulphur, 319.6 bushels. Six applications at the rate of 160 to 200 gallons per acre were made during the season, the first on July 7, and the last on September 21st.

Potato Jettings

By W. Slate.

THERE is only one sure way to have no jettings potatoes—keep them sprayed. If the field is not large enough to warrant the mixture of Bordeaux on the place, commercial preparation may be used. If using Paris green alone, two pounds per acre should be added for each pound of Paris green.

This will prevent injury to the vines. Recent rains have done much for corn and potatoes, but this only emphasizes the need for constant cultivation. Eternal vigilance is no more the price of success than is frequent cultivation the road to good corn and potato crops. If cultivation has been deep early in the season there is no reason why potatoes should not be cultivated after the tubers have set. A two-horse riding cultivator is a splendid tool for this work.

POULTRY

With the

C. McKenny,

THE baby chick, hatched one week, poultry industry has demonstrated itself without being hatched and still vigorous stock. I of a bury to get set out of the seasonally they are after hatching. M hours, and occasionally pressed, they have later. Nature has the egg in the case of food.

When the chicks brooder, their first in sand. This is brooder or Hoover it is scattered food swept up in the water is kept before and buttermilk which cannot secure but fresh milk milk to acid bacteria of the here, has a very in the direction of the

Down to Ground

The next feeding cats and finely ground chaff a day on a only in small quantities be cleaned up immediately I begin to consist of two parts one part of corn and one-half part every 100 parts added a handful of charcoal, a handful of a handful of fine feedings are reduced and commercial chaff to keep the chickens the litter of one of alfalfa and one of alfalfa and

When the chickens the colony houses, hoppers. From this is fed in one bushel corn and wheat 1/2 a third. They are green and animal One point I would feeding of young have learned it from experience. Be very sickly. Some kill chickens as they sell, or stray cats.

The VanKies

PURE BRED DALL multiplying Vaul Stockmen the difficulty that it is time to increase of their districts on the rest of the country. I am of a live stock annual exhibition in 1914 last. The show of the district club with assistance of the first meet was such the belief that the use to grow from a number of years were numbers. All classes, a notable feature number that had R of Hantsdon place. The principal exhibitor Mode, George M. R. zias, McNab Cameron and Lockie McCreer. It was the first with Netherlands



POULTRY

With the Chicks

C. McKenny, Kent Co., Ont.

THE baby chick trade has performed one useful service to the poultry industry as a whole—it has demonstrated how long chicks will live without food. My first hatched and still make healthy and vigorous stock. I am never in much of a hurry to get the chickens off the nest or out of the incubator. Occasionally they are taken out 36 hours after hatching. My usual rule is 48 hours, and occasionally, when work pressed, they have been left even longer. Nature has left the yolk of the egg in the chicken as its first food.

When the chicks are removed to the brooder, their first meal is of clean, fine sand. This is scattered over the brooder or hoover floor. Along with it is scattered clover or alfalfa leaves swept up in the barn mows. Pure water is kept before them at all times and buttermilk when we have it. If I cannot secure buttermilk, I allow fresh skim milk to sour. The lactic acid bacteria of the sour milk, I believe, has a very beneficial effect on the digestion of the chicken.

Down to Grain Feeding

The next feeding consists of rolled oats and finely graded wheat, fed five days a day on a clean board, and only in small quantities such as will be cleaned up immediately. In a few days I begin to substitute a mash composed of two parts of wheat bran, one part of corn meal, one part shorts and one-half part rolled oats. To every 100 pounds of this mixture is added a handful of very finely ground chaff, a handful of bone meal, and a handful of fine table salt. Their feedings are reduced to three a day and commercial chick food fed in the litter to keep the chicks busy scratching the litter, of course, being a light one of alfalfa and clover leaves.

When the chicks are removed to the colony houses, they are fed from hoppers. From then on the dry mash is fed in one hopper and cracked corn and wheat in another, and grit in a third. They are expected to get green and animal food from the soil. One point I would emphasize in the feeding of young chickens, and I have learned it from dearly bought experience. Be very careful to feed nothing too salty. Too much salt will kill chickens as fast as skunks, weasels, or stray cats.

The Vankelee Hill Show

PURE BRED dairy herds have been multiplying for some years around Vankelee Hill, Ont. Stockmen of the district have decided that it is time to impress the importance of their district as a live stock centre on the rest of the country and they are doing it through the medium of a live stock show, the first annual exhibition being held on June 12 last. The show was financed by the district club without government assistance and the success of their first meet was such as to encourage the belief that the show will continue to grow from year to year.

Ayrshires were out in strongest numbers. All classes were well filled, a notable feature being the large number that had R. O. P. records or R. O. P. ancestry. W. F. Stephen of Huntingdon placed the awards. The principal exhibitors were: G. D. Mode, George M. Renick, W. I. Douglas, McNab Campbell, Earl Hunter and Lockie McCrae.

In the sired bull class, Mode got first with Netherhall Sir Douglass, an

animal that stood at the head of the herd of J. W. Logan, Howick, Que., for several years. A right good bull was the two year old Bonnie Bree Lac, shown by McNab Campbell, that was later awarded the championship. It is noteworthy, too, that this animal is a grandson of Eileen, one of Canada's greatest producing Ayrshires. Thomas McIlwain was first in yearling bulls, G. M. Renick in Sr. bull calf and G. D. Mode in Jr. bull calf.

The class for mature milch cows brought out 12 head, practically every entry showing good looks and tests. W. J. Douglas was first with White Rose, Mode second and third, and Renick with several good ones outside the money. In three year old cows, Mode got first and second. In two year olds, Douglas first, in three year olds, first and second went to Renick, and the first money in the younger classes was divided between Kenick and Mode. The champion female was Douglas's mature cow.

Holstein Exhibits

There were but two herds of Holsteins exhibited, those of Mr. D. A. McPhee, Crystal Spring Farm and Mr. J. Johnston of Hawkesbury. Others had individual entries. All through the classes were of merit, the aged females attracting particular attention with their strong udder development and desirable dairy conformation. In the aged bull class Pieterzick, De Kol Beauty exhibited by McPhee, was first, M. G. Gibson second, and Wm. Allison third. There was only one two year old bull, King Jesus Beets Walker, shown by James Paul of Lachute, Que. Yearling bull honors went to C. Sample, J. Johnston and J. McIntosh, in the order named. The senior heifer, Miss Pease, shown by D. A. McPhee, was later made grand champion. McPhee also had the first yearling calf.

The class brought out a string of eight with Johnson's Jewell Bell Dewdrop on top, closely followed by McPhee's Kate Sylvia and Lily Tenside. In the other female classes McPhee had things very much his own way in awarding the first money, but the championship went to J. Johnston on his mature cow.

"United Farmers" Progressing

REPORTS of a most encouraging character were presented at a meeting of the executive committee of the United Farmers' Cooperative Sales Company Limited, held last week in Toronto. There was practically a full attendance, only one member of the executive being absent. Sales have been maintained in a most encouraging manner. On one day alone last week, orders were sent out to the value of \$1,800.

The first shipment of binder twine from Ireland, comprising six tons, has been received and distributed, and so far the twine has given excellent satisfaction. Many more orders were received than could be filled out of the supply of twine from Ireland. For a while it looked as if these orders would have to be refused, but recently the company has succeeded in making arrangements with a large firm in Canada for an additional quantity of twine which will enable it to fill all orders.

On account of the many demands for price lists and information about the goods handled by the company, the executive decided to issue a price list with the least possible delay. Giving the information desired in a concise simple and readable manner. Last week, Secretary J. J. Morrison had a busy time attending meetings at Kincardin, Embro and points in the northern parts of W. Ontario.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 18,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are sent slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,700 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

PETERBORO, ONT.

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

"Reconstruction"

IN a recent editorial under this heading, The Toronto Daily News endeavors to impress on the country the gravity of present industrial conditions, and the need of some definite, vigorous policy of reconstruction. "We have an industrial and railway equipment for 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people," says The News, "and there should be a supreme effort to make equipment and population balance." As a means to this end The News suggests "a conference between Dominion ministers and the Provincial premiers with a few authoritative representatives of industry, transportation and labor to consider the whole situation."

The great problem, The News admits, is to get the people on the land. But is this so difficult a problem as to necessitate the calling of a great Dominion conference? To us it seems to be simply a matter of making the land available to the people who wish to work it and removing legislative obstacles to profitable agriculture. Just how the opening of natural resources to free development solves the problem of unemployment, was well illustrated by an incident of the South African War. After the war, Captain Josiah Wedgewood, an English single taxer, was military governor of the city of Ermelo, South Africa. The city was thronged with destitute men, while, as in Canada, there were thousands of acres of unused land around, and an abandoned coal mine. Here is how Captain Wedgewood, who was recently wounded in the fighting at the Dardanelles, solved the problem:

"I decreed that all men might work this land and mine the coal without interference," said Captain Wedgewood in a recent interview. "From that time on all men were free in Ermelo, because they could work for themselves, and get the product of their labor. The employed workers were free, too, for they had the option of quitting and working for themselves if they saw fit. Wages rose to five dollars a day and employers complained of a scarcity of help."

In Canada there is an abundance of good land close to shipping facilities held out of use by speculators. Were all the taxes of the country placed in favor of the men who would use the land in a productive way. Were this done, the problem of unemployment would solve itself, as it did at Ermelo, in Africa. Such a method, however, would be far too simple, we fear, to appeal to the rank and file of our legislators. Also it might interfere with the unearned profits towards which many men in high places are looking as a result of increasing land values.

The O. A. C. Summer School

THE last week of July and the first week of August will see still another innovation in the work of rural betterment in Ontario. During these two weeks there will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College a summer school for rural leaders. Amongst those singled out as coming within this category, school teachers and country clergymen are specially mentioned, but the course is open to anyone interested enough to attend. The list of speakers already selected as published in a recent number of Farm and Dairy, indicates that those arranging the course do not intend to make the proceedings resemble a short course in the elements of agricultural science, but a conference in which the larger aspects of the rural problem will be intelligently dealt with by competent authorities.

It is reassuring to note this indication that the faculty of endeavouring to give those in attendance a course in scientific agriculture, is recognized. Any attempt to induce them to cram scientific facts would be disastrous. Should they go home from such a course surfeited with half-digested lectures they would be in exactly that frame of mind in which they would be of least use to their communities as leaders. The quickest and surest way to dampen a person's ardor for rural betterment is to try to teach him all there is to learn about agriculture in two weeks. The surest and quickest way to stimulate that ardor is to provide a course of lectures that will inspire and encourage him in his struggle with the rural problem.

It is to be hoped that beside the leading addresses there will be ample opportunity for full and free discussion by those in attendance. Most men and women are as much inspired by the sound of their own voice as by the most eloquent orator; especially is this true of those who may be looked upon as rural leaders. It would be folly to suppose that a monopoly of the knowledge of rural affairs is held by those who will give the leading addresses. Those most likely to attend are the very ones who have ideas on the subject. The wisest policy would be to utilize to the fullest extent the ideas and experience of those attending.

Packing House Profits

IT takes a good steer nowadays to bring eight dollars a hundredweight. But the cheapest cuts sell at retail for twelve cents and the best cuts at over twenty-five cents a pound. Who gets the difference between the price paid by the consumer and the price paid to the farmer? In the past the packer has been made to bear a large share of the responsibility and the big dividends paid on packing house stock have been cited as proof of his culpability. Packers, on the other hand, have maintained that they have very small profits on their turn over and that big profits on capital are the result of a great volume of business. Investigations recently conducted by Kenneth F. Warner, of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, seem to prove that the packers have been honest in their contentions.

Mr. Warner ascertained that the dressed carcass is only fifty-one per cent. of the live weight

for cattle, seventy-seven per cent. for hogs, and forty-seven per cent. for sheep. In the case of beef, the packer sells the whole carcass for less than he paid for the live animal. For example, in 1913, on one market, the average price paid by packers was \$6.25 a hundredweight, a thousand-pound steer costing the packer \$62.50. He sold the carcass for \$58.65, and got \$15.06 by by-products, a gross margin of \$11.21. Out of this \$11.21 the packer had to pay the expenses of his packing plant, freight to local distributing houses, and the operation of these houses. The retailer paid \$58.65 for the carcass and sold the whole for \$84.30 to consumers, his gross margin being \$25.55, or 30.3 per cent. of the selling price. Since it costs retailers twenty to twenty-five per cent. of sales to do business, it is apparent that the retail butchers were not making inordinately large profits.

According to these investigations neither retailer or packer are making exorbitant prices. But the fact of the high cost of living still remains. Consumers find it hard to make both ends meet and farmers must be content with hired men's wages if they would have anything left as interest on investment. We wonder if the commission appointed by the Dominion Government some months ago to enquire into the high cost of living in Canada, have yet delved deep enough to throw additional light on the situation?

The Jitney Bus

THE jitney bus, a recent development, is now offering such serious competition to older methods of transportation in our cities, that street railway companies are endeavoring to have them taxed. A jitney bus, we may explain, is an automobile large enough to carry several passengers, running over certain prescribed routes and asking the same fare as the street car—five cents from each passenger. The jitney, having proved its usefulness in the cities, is now being introduced into rural districts in some parts of the United States. In our own country, automobile stages have become quite general, and they may be the forerunners of jitney bus lines in rural Canada. Is it too much to suppose that following close on passenger jitneys there may be a regular automobile freight service for country communities? Changing methods of transportation have worked revolutions in social and commercial life in the past, and there is a possibility that the jitney may work a similar revolution in the future.

One of the changes that we would expect from the general adoption of the jitney in rural districts would be a still further decline of small villages and the building up of centrally located towns. Another effect, still more far-reaching in its influence, would be the equalization of farm land values. There would be less of a premium on farms situated right close to shipping facilities, while other farms, situated farther back from railway stations, would increase in value. The automobile is already tending to bring about such an equalization. Farm folks, with the cheap services of the jitney available, would get away from home more frequently than in the past and the rural neighborhood would be widened. There are some of the chances we may look for in the not distant future, if the jitney prove as serviceable in the country as it has in the city.

I would like to see every farmer in this country employing one, or better, two, hired men the year round. That we are not doing so is a confession that we are novices in farming. If we visit the Old Land we will not see the farmer working with the assistance of one of his sons. He is working with half a dozen men. He is not making \$100 or \$200 a year, but \$200 or \$300. We are not getting one-half out of the land that we should and part of this is due to too much economy in labor.—J. H. Grisdale.

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By the use of canned very much fruit, preserve
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Why Every Farmer Should Have a Silo

(Continued from page 2)

A silo adds to the appearance of a farm.

By the use of a silo the fodder is canned very much as a housewife cans fruit, preserves and vegetables.

In no other way is it possible to produce so large an amount of food feed from an acre of land as by raising corn and making the same into silage.

The succulent silage is the best possible substitute for June pastures. It is relished by cows at all seasons of the year.

In winter cows can be fed a palatable balanced ration that will keep them up to summer fow.

Every winter we see a shortage in the dairy line! This can be overcome by introducing silos.

With a silo you can keep more stock.

Or keep the same stock on less acres and will leave more land for the other crops.

Ensilage has a higher feeding value than roots.

Ensilage increases the milk flow.



When Clearing Land Leave a Few Trees for the Cows' Sake.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy on

the farm of O. Kendrick, Dundas Co., Ont.

Your creamery checks pure silage larger by its use.

Keeps fodder contents pure, succulent and palatable in every climate.

A silo is a watch tower that marks the advancing line of progress in agriculture.

Ensilage increases production.

Ensilage saves labor.

A silo is not an experiment but has been proven.

The present high prices of feed stuff and of live stock make it imperative that the farmer conserve the wealth which their acres produce.

Silage has been demonstrated without doubt to be one of the best feeds for dairy cattle.

When pasture lands are very high it is more profitable to provide succulent feeds through the silo than by pasture.

Silage can be kept longer than any other succulent feed.

All successful dairymen consider a good silo a very necessary part of their dairy equipment, and the silage contained therein greatly increases the milk flow.

There is as much food in good milk producing silage as in green summer pastures.

The silo means the succulence of pasture all the year round.

Ensilage is a cheaper feed than pasture.

Ensilage means thriftier cattle. It fattens cattle more quickly.

A silo will pay for itself the first year, and after that it is all clear profit.

Silage is a necessity for the most economical production of milk and butter fat, and the silo should be on every farm.

It is one of the best investments on the farm.

There is no way to store, ton for ton, succulent feeds so cheaply as by a silo.

The silo and its product must now be regarded as a fixed factor in farming.

Silage is more palatable to cattle.

It has been proven that fodder corn or ensilage yields twice t've dry matter that can be secured from a crop of roots grown on the same land.

It increases the milk and cream production and decreases the feeding cost.

There is a large number of crops suitable for ensilage, such as the ordinary grasses, clovers, lucerne, vetches, oats, rye, corn and various weeds.

By all uniting in its use will help build up the country.

It stands like a beacon light to the farmers and points the way to safety to those whose course to independence is beset by crop failures and high priced feeds.

It can be fed to all kinds of stock.

A silo saves lots of worry and anxiety, thus ensuring a longer and happier life.

It will save two of the most expen-

sive crops, that is hay and grain.

The work is all done at one time.

The silo method is by far the cheapest and most convenient way of handling the corn crop.

Ensilage helps to prevent diseases in the herd.

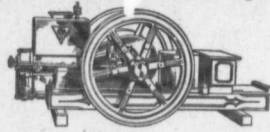
A silo would help to sell a farm to a better advantage.

The fact that all farmers who have tried the silo are unanimous in its praise would seem to form the best possible recommendation for its use.

In summing up would say: It has been abundantly proved that ensilage forms a wholesome and nutritious food for cattle. It can be substituted for root crops with advantage because it is succulent and digestible, milk resulting from it is good in quality and taste. It can be secured largely irrespective of weather. It carries over grass from the period of great abundance to the time when none would otherwise be available and a larger number of cattle can be supported on a given area by the use of ensilage than is possible by the use of other crops.

Everybody may think he or she knows the potato, but a perusal of Pamphlet No. 2, issued by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, when the Solanum tuberosum, will convince the same he or she that there is much to learn. A reprint from The Agricultural Gazette, official mouthpiece of the Department, the pamphlet is a collection of articles of superlative worth. Everybody concerned in potato-growing will be interested in this pamphlet and should send for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Where corn is killed by grubs why not try seeding alfalfa without a nurse crop?



If You Can Drive a Horse You Can Easily Operate an Alpha Gas Engine

THE ADVANTAGES OF A GAS engine for farm use are so well recognized that to-day it is simply a matter of selecting an engine that will do the work with the best attention and expense.

THE DESIGNERS OF THE ALPHA were not satisfied to build an engine that would merely reduce farm work. They went a step further and developed an engine, that in meeting every farm requirement, also reduced the work and cost of operating an engine.

ANY MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD who can drive a horse can operate an Alpha. Simply oil it, turn on the fuel, give the fly wheel a turn and it will plug along all day, sawing wood, pumping water, grinding feed, cutting fodder, or silage. It will be a big help to your wife as she can use it to run the cream separator, churn, and

Eleven sizes, 2 to 22 horse-power, portable, or portable style, and with

washing machine; in fact the entire family will find this engine a great time and labor saver.

THE ALPHA HAS NO BATTERIES to weaken or cause trouble. It starts and operates on a simple, low speed magneto. The carburetor acts perfectly with either gas or kerosene fuel. The ignition system is the simplest and most reliable ever used on an engine; you will understand its operation at a glance and never have any trouble in getting a fat, hot spark.

ASK FOR THE ALPHA ENGINE catalog. It is a book you will read with interest from cover to cover, and it will show you what great progress has been made in simplifying and improving engines for farm use. Get all the facts about the Alpha before you buy any engine for use on your farm.

Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper tank cooled cylinder

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THE most serious drawback to poultry health and prolific laying is body lice. Before the troublesome vermin get a chance at the young chicks, spray or paint the walls near the roosts—also nests, roosts and dropping boards with

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Then finish the job by giving the birds a thorough washing with

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thus quickly and effectually ridding your fowls of those murderous, blood-sucking pests that sap their energy and seriously interfere with laying.

At your dealer's.

"Test money back if not satisfied!"

Write your name and address on margin of this ad., tear out and mail with 10c. for 160-page Poultry Book.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited

Dept. 6 Toronto, P-14

The Upward Look

The Rift in the Clouds

UNTO "Thee lift I up mine eyes,"
—Psalm 123

It was a vision, that gave a great uplift, seen from a balcony, far away from, but which had a clear view of the city. Tall steeples, graceful towers and stately buildings rose above the green woods and across the valleys that intervened. All was a dark, dreary morning. Clouds were low and threatening. Fields and river and mountains were shadowed and forbidding.

Suddenly, just after sunrise, there was over the centre of the city, a great break in the clouds, and there the highest towers and tallest buildings were all resplendent in those early morning rays. Above the shadow and gloom they rose towards the heavens, clear, pure, gleaming.

Ever since, that vision has been a wonderful aid, causing the thoughts, as they rise to the Power behind that radiance, in the surrounding darkness. It has caused to higher endeavor in the daily, common-place duties. It has strengthened in the hours of weakness and weariness. It has encouraged the moments of depression and discouragement.

The inspiration was brought about by the story in that somber setting. That thought suggested Tennyson's lines:

"I'll at the last raise the man,
Or crowned with attributes of woe,
Like glories move his course."
We know not what the clouds and the shadows and the darkness of our lives are working in our characters, and by a higher strength we rise above them, and, in spite of them, and through them, into the beauty and the greatness of noble Christlikeness.—
I.H.N.

Don't Kiss the Babies

If some babies could speak when they are being caressed, dandled in the air, and in various other ways made uncomfortable by admiring relatives, they might give vent to their feelings in a way that would be rather surprising to those said admirers. A writer in the Canadian Ladies' Home Journal expresses some pronounced views on this subject that are worthy of note:

For the first few months the babe should do little but sleep and eat. It should not be tossed about, kissed and tickled, nor should it be hawked about, visiting; its feeding hours should be regular, and between times let it alone.

The persecution these little ones suffer at the hands of silly relatives and family friends is really pitiful. Leave the babies alone and let them grow.

The death rate in the first three years of child life is greatest, and after that every added year increases its safety.

The most frequent cause of infant mortality is improper feeding, and that's milk; the stomach of the new born babe is a very small, and a very delicate affair, but it is through the action of this small and delicate organ all growth comes, and the food which Nature has prepared for the babe's stomach is the mother's milk.

The wise mother will insist upon nursing her child not only for the child's sake, but also for her own. The mother-fed child is the one that escapes a hundred dangers to which the bottle-fed babe is exposed; folly Nature and it is well for mother and for child. Nature loves her own, and it is when we stray from her that infant mortality begins.

The mother must be well fed if she

could feed her child; make no mistake about this. To-day we have so many food fads, and out so many things that often the mother's milk is deficient in certain essential elements necessary for the child's growth.

Think of all the elements required. bore, muscle, energy, nerve (we can't live to-day without nerve), the heart, lungs, in fact all the thoracic viscera, all the abdominal viscera, the skin, the brain—all must be fed and kept growing; and the mother must through the food she takes provide for herself and her child.

It is not difficult to understand that a most generous diet is required to meet these demands. Every food stuff should be a part of the mother's daily rations from the time of conception until the child is weaned.

There is no better resting place for a child than in a roomy carriage on the verandah, sheltered from the winds, or in the south room of the house, well ventilated and warm in winter time.

Inexpensive Curtains

PROBABLY after washing some of the bedroom curtains in the spring, you have found that they came through the wash and the stretchers rather badly worn. Probably you darned and patched them up, saying to yourself that you would make them do until fall. Here is a way in which curtains may be made for less than 50 cents a pair, and a suggestion may pave the way for you to have a new pair of curtains for the summer after all:

Purchase a fairly cheap grade of unbleached cotton, and in order that curtains may not be too plain, add a fringe of old-fashioned candle-wicking. A heading may be left at the top of the curtains and the rod run through a casing. In adding the fringe, one has to punch holes half an inch or so apart all round the hemmed side of the curtain and the



In the Dairy

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



PANSHINE

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

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

THE MAN THAT USES HIS KNOWLEDGE

Of how to do things makes the most money from his farm. Are there any departments of your farm not paying, owing to unscientific management. If so write for our catalogue. It will tell you what books will help you put things on a paying basis. Write, Book Dept.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

FINE GRAIN MED. GRAIN COARSE GRAIN

St. Lawrence Sugar

SUCCESSFUL CANNING AT HOME

Requires Fruit perfect in shape and quality and a clear well made Syrup.

The Syrup must be made with pure good sugar, as organic matter in sugar acts like over-ripe fruit and causes fermentation. To avoid such disappointment and loss, it's worth while insisting on being supplied by your dealer with the old reliable more than 99.99 per cent pure St. Lawrence Standard Granulated Sugar.

Made exclusively from pure cane sugar in a perfectly equipped and right up-to-date refinery ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR HAS THE REPUTATION WITH HOME JAR AND PRESERVE MAKERS OF BEING LUCKY, and it's even, steady excellence and purity are the secrets of its success.

To avoid mistakes buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated in Refinery sealed packages, 2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons, 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags, which assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights. Take your choice of the three sizes of grain: fine, medium and coarse. Any good dealer can fill your order.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.



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The Secret of Good Butter is Windsor Dairy Salt
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HAWK BICYCLES
An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle listed with *Color Charts, New Derrubure Cross Brads and Hubs, Detachable Tire, high grade equipment, including lamp and fenders. \$22.50*
Send for FREE 1915 Catalogue.
10 pages of *Bicycles, Sundries, and Bicycle Parts*. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale prices.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
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Chiclets
REALLY DELICIOUS!
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM.

end and tie the candlewick in each hole. Cut the wicks four and a half inches long, and when tied it will make the fringe one and a half inches long. Curtains made from such material give a soft, creamy light in the room, and on account of their inexpensiveness, one can have an extra pair on hand to hang whenever they are needed to replace others.

OUR HOME CLUB

An Interesting "Pen Chat"
I HAVE been an interested reader of the different letters in the Home Club columns dealing with the "Hired Man Problem," and as others are invited to express their opinions I gladly come for a little pen chat.

I quite agree with "A Satisfied Hired Man," and cannot understand why our hired man while under the roof-tree in our own home should not be treated as one of the family.

Why, I ask, should his position as our salaried assistant, demean him? I guess the sooner we employers improve our morals, so as not to contaminate our hired men, the better for us. I have given the subject careful thought and in no other way can I account for our man's supposedly menial position, unless it is because he consents to do our work; for in other walks of life employees are treated as equal by their employers, not as inferiors.

Our professors had to begin at the foot of the ladder by learning the letters of the alphabet. No discipline, schools are a government institution, so why should we not God-like try to educate our young hired men, if we find their earlier training has been slighted.

They, perhaps, have not had our privileges, our environments, our circumstances. We know as surely as water bends and shapes itself to any channel, and aid folds and adapts itself to any form, so are our habits formed, our very character moulded by our surroundings and by our youthful training. We, especially in youth, are creatures of our influences. Our natures then are most pliant, and if surrounded by bad influences we can readily guess the result. It is the parents of guardians of the young men, such as "Perplexed Sister" describes, who are to blame, not the poor, misguided youth. But I believe such are in the minority. They are the exception not the rule. Oftentimes the one employed is superior in every way to his boss.

We do not live in Africa where blacks are looked down upon as inferiors, nor yet in India, where they have different castes. We live in a Christian land where we profess to believe our Saviour's teachings, who said "The last will be first and the first last." It seems to me cobwebs are being drawn over our eyes when we belittle ourselves talking so much and casting slurs on honest, deserving men, high grade employees, including clergymen and doctors. Why not also discuss lives of men in other walks of life, for instance the doctors, lawyers, etc.? The fact that a man is poor, and is compelled to earn his daily living is no disgrace. Our Saviour learned the carpenter trade, and was one of the poorest. He is our Great Example: so what have the hired men as a class done to be held up to such ridicule or why do they alone merit such confab?

In our home our hired man gets as good a room, as good a bed as the boss (and his wife), and our hired man appreciates it, too.

Once being short taken for help in harvest I was fortunate enough to secure the services of a man from another part of the country. He was engaged at our home one night near midnight. He was shown to his room, and as the hour was late he quickly extinguished the light, not properly

expecting on the floor, so in our room he indulged in the filthy habit. In the morning upon arising he noticed the extreme cleanliness of the room, and shamefacedly he came at once to his mistress, confessing his misdeed and promising that the like would never occur again—and it did not. This was one instance of the mother being to blame; so mothers take a hand and do not neglect your boys' education at home.

I could write to greater length on this subject; but as my letter is already long I must not intrude by being too much verbose in space. Before I leave may I make comment on one paragraph of Cousin Mae's letter which appeared in your issue of May 23rd. While I only have one letter to agree with many of her fine thoughts, still with one I disagree, and that is her suggestion that the "old folks build a small house on the farm, and give up their home to the young folks." Now, why not leave the home, so dear to the hearts of those who earned it, in the hands of the owners? Let the son and daughter return to the small house. Let the young couple creep before they walk, but do not have the parents turn backward, by stepping as if were, down and out. The happy pairs are those who hold the reins of power as long as they live, and such is just and right, and my earnest advice to parents is "Do not give up your home." "If you do, you may regret when it is too late for reparation. I do not speak from actual experience; but I have heard sad, pitiful tales from lonely dependent parents, and have heard their expressed regrets at having been so foolish as to give up their place in the world, and as it were, their own aim in life, only to await Death.—"Farmer."

The Summer Dinner

PERHAPS there is no commandment the Lord has put so generally kept as "Six days shalt thou labor." I believe, too, that in the country the day of rest is more strictly observed than in the city. The farmer allows his horse to rest on Sunday because he realizes that they will stand the summer's work better. The hired man is not expected to do anything in the absolutely necessary work on Sunday, and quite often has the day to spend as he pleases. In fact, all regular work is laid aside on that day;—or I might be nearer the truth by saying, the outdoor work.

Somehow a great many of us seem to be coming to consider Sunday as a day of feasting as well as a day of rest from labor. But the preparation of the meals, which includes a big dinner, is not rest from labor, and yet it falls to the lot of many a tired housewife in many communities Sunday visiting is common. I am not condemning this custom, for when people are busy from daylight to dark almost every other day of the week, it is a rest for neighbors to meet in a social way on Sunday. What I do take exception to is the way some women wear themselves out baking good things on Saturday, and not content with that, "bake themselves" over a hot stove on Sunday preparing a hot dinner. Even when company is not expected, the hot dinner is looked for just the same.

In summer especially, I think it is a shame for any woman to have to nutter around a hot stove in a hot kitchen preparing a hot Sunday dinner on a hot day. The treat of the day being one of rest for her when she may have an opportunity to gather fresh energy for the coming week's duties, it is a pity that so many women instead of it being a fixed custom that mother be free to go to church every Sunday morning if she wishes, she very frequently stays home to get

dinner while her husband and the children go off to church, and bring the company home.

Let me say, I believe, is to try to have something on the Sunday before. And so far as the company is concerned, what is good enough for the family, should be good enough for the company. Probably some Home Club members have worked out a plan to their own satisfaction regarding the company, and if so, I would like to hear what they have to say about it.—"Sister Mac."

More Attention to the Home

HERE are two departments every farm, the farm proper and the home. If well managed the farm supplies the income, the latter the great spending department; but the tendency on the part of many farmers to give all attention to the producing end of their business to the detriment of the home. This view point is in the hands of the H. V. Denyes, of Hastings, Co., Ont. He Denyes spent several weeks last winter in Institute work, and he notes an opportunity to emphasize his belief that the farmer should have an attractive an occupation as it should be until the home receives more attention.

"I should pay more attention to our home and our community than we do," said Mr. Denyes at one meeting, which was attended by an editor of the farm and home paper of too many of our farmers is like that of a certain Michigan farmer who received a visit from his minister. The farmer was counted one of the best in the community. When they visited the pig pen, the minister was able to get full information as to the age of each litter, and the farmer could not do so. The minister was well refreshed. It was so in connection with every department of the well-managed and profitable farm. The minister was invited to the party, sat down to dinner with the family, which included three or four bright youngsters.

"How old is this little girl here?" asked the minister for a minute and then looked at his wife. "Say, Mrs. how old is Louise anyway?" "The minister was able to appreciate the point in Mr. Denyes' story. He went right on to drink his home. "We are trying to get the right type of cow, horse, and hog," said he. "We would be doing a great work if we direct more of our energies to the development of ourselves and our children."

Women's Work

"Some of our good women are working too hard. Help is scarce in the house than it is on the farm, and it is scarce enough in the city, I know. Why, I would even help a farm woman did we try to be a little more pleasant around the home. Come in with a pleasant smile, and say, 'Hello, if you have a moment to spare.' Some of us have too many jobs for the women folk. After they have done the baking, kept the house clean, and sent their children off to school, to say nothing about mending, darning, and so forth, we even expect them to come out and help weed the garden as well as do the housework. I believe a farm woman should be expected to do anything outside of the home.

"Life is not all work; at least, it should not be. Our women should have energy enough left to entertain. The many of our women have worked until they made gods of their work. The more the menial work, the more they get tired, and let the work go."

Much more homely philosophy along the same line did Mr. Denyes give. He said that the farmer should often bear such sentiment expressed by "a mere man," and they were precatives.

This photograph shows a planter. The planter is a small, rectangular, wooden box with a handle on top. It is used for planting seeds into the soil. The text next to it says "Short Cuts in Nello E."

CONVENIENT have over a easy reach is utensils that are hanging underneath shelves, condiments other materials as line.

Hang the spoons, and small things which used always place.

When washing dish and table are with tance of the cupboard be placed on the shelves saving one hand. A large tray to rest and from the dining set saver, but better tray. The first cost is large, but the house to indulge in one, it can hardly be over a zinc covered top well-equipped kitchen can be put on a cost ped table at a cost and the saving of it is worth considering.

The sink, table, be such a height person using them short without stooping. If you have a wash put your life in it with a good linen cost about \$1.35. A varnished cover of 15 cent five or 10 years. If rugs are kept w will save the feet a leum. If the floor has been finished so easily cleaned.

To do away, as fast the heavy iron kettle minimum. There is housework equal to a like a meat grinder, mixer, a good ewe whip, standard meat spoons, all ensuring the materials. Cleaners that such be bought at a price. Save time in keeping old teapots and baking powder. When cooking ever old four stoves, it can be taken all together.

re, is to try to... prepared the dis... the compan... good enough... also be pow... any. Probabl... have work... own satisfac... Sunday dinn... out it.—"Sine

the Home... departments... managed the... the, utter... ment; how... rt of many... tion to the... business of... This vie... M. H. I... Co., Ont... weeks last... and he new... emphasizing... in as it shou... eives more a

the attention... unity than a... at one me... by an edit... The attitud... ers is like a... farmer who n... minister. The... ne of the be... on which the... was able to... to the acce... ermer could... in connecti... of the w... the farm. The... and present... in the famc... four or five

the girl here... The time... a minute at... "Say, Man... ray... Mr. Dennis... on Dr. De... on to get the... and hor... to doing a m... cent more of... ment of me...

men are work... scarcer in t... the farm, and... even help... to be a little... and the home... ant smile, and... have two ma... k. After the... kept the hom... school, as... darn, as... them to com... a garden as... t believed... expected to... home.

at least, I... entertain. Te... were work... to make the... we work a... philosophy also... Denies giv... as an... ent expres... they were sp

to look over her time carefully and learn how to live on 24 hours a day. After subtracting sleeping, eating and dressing time, the housekeeper may find that she has left perhaps 12 hours out of the 24, all of which she spends in working. But there ought to be time in every woman's day for some out of door life and for rest and reading. How is she to get it?

"Perhaps the housewife feels that there is not a single thing which she can leave undone. Let her review the duties of the day. Are all the things which she does, really essential to the health and happiness of her family and herself? For instance, is it necessary for her to have cake, cookies and doughnuts, all at one meal?

Would it not save a time and simplify meals to have just one of these? It is hard for women to distinguish between essential and non-essentials, but that is just what must be done first of all."

Two general principles underlying all work are pointed out by Miss Beach, as these: First, every movement takes time and energy. Second, there is one best way and one shortest way to perform any work done with the hands, or with hands and head working in cooperation.

In standardizing housework, Miss Beach suggests the following efficiency methods:

- 1. By studying motions.
2. By applying commonsense.
3. By open-mindedness and reading.
4. By standardizing conditions under which one works: (a) Height of working surface—table, sink, etc.; (b) Light; (c) ventilation; (d) right tool for the right work.
5. By writing down results of study to help others in their work.

Plants Require Fertilizer

E. F. Collins, York Co., Ont.

PLANTS require some stimulant during the summer, when they should be growing. If they are not re-potted during the season they ought to have some fertilizer twice a week, such as a top dressing of sheep or cow manure, and then frequent watering. Clay fertilizer dusted on the surface and then watered is most beneficial. The amateur gardener should always remember that during the hot dry weather the tax on the strength of plants is like it is on the human system. Evaporation is rapid through the lungs of plant life that are not watered, and manure and food can constantly be supplied through the roots, plants become stunted, they show a poor color and growth and eventually die.

The Housewife's Problems

THE reason why women dislike housework is that they let their work master them, instead of mastering their work. So says Dorothea Beach, Instructor in Home Economics at the University of Maine, in a recent pamphlet got out from that Station. "Judging from the conversation between women which one sometimes hears," she continues, "one would suppose that no class of people have more monotonous duties to perform than housekeepers. Housekeeping is interesting and presents innumerable possibilities for creative power, ingenuity and originality. One can use all the mental power which one is willing to put into it."

Nothing Useless Is

NOT even emptied baking powder cans. They use seems limitless. The pound nine makes a splendid chopping knife, to use in chopping potatoes for frying, cabbage or cooked beets for salad, or other cooked vegetables when desired to have them cut fine. Such a can is better than a vegetable chopper for salads, as the chopper crushes the fibre, instead of cutting.

The baking powder can makes an ideal tin for steamed brown bread, steamed pudding, for a cute loaf of white bread to be used in making sandwiches, for baking small cakes, for cake cutters. As it is fitted with a cover, it is just the thing for holding spices, seeds, etc. Many an ambitious baker has grown in a baking powder can.

Nothing useless is; even oara coals make the ideal fuel to be used in smoking bacon. Odds and ends of random fat, and the oil from the fork killed for dinner, may be utilized in making good soap. The cast-off overalls may be cut in strips and made into a serviceable braided mat for the kitchen door.—A. A. F.

help the busy housewife to solve some of the problems is to look over her time carefully and learn how to live on 24 hours a day. After subtracting sleeping, eating and dressing time, the housekeeper may find that she has left perhaps 12 hours out of the 24, all of which she spends in working. But there ought to be time in every woman's day for some out of door life and for rest and reading. How is she to get it? "Perhaps the housewife feels that there is not a single thing which she can leave undone. Let her review the duties of the day. Are all the things which she does, really essential to the health and happiness of her family and herself? For instance, is it necessary for her to have cake, cookies and doughnuts, all at one meal? Would it not save a time and simplify meals to have just one of these? It is hard for women to distinguish between essential and non-essentials, but that is just what must be done first of all."

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

The Breed that I Like Best

R. Featherston, Carleton Co., Ont. I like the cow. No other breed could show me how to fill the pail both night and morn. And make a test to day, one's horse a hundred pounder? "Oh my, my!" is the answer. He comes obnoxious farmer ery. Who keeps a few tough, we, red cows in barnyards, or in fixed up mows.

Not a single month does there go past, that does not carry on its path. A bigger record made at last. From cows like that great Pontiac Lass.

By true my friend, yet every year a Holstein's winner at the Fair, set for her best but for her milk, had a test from which she did not shrink.

And when their day for milk is past a chunk of beef in most cases lasts: as my friends in every breed, so have a Holstein if you need.

So now I think I have said enough of that great breed that gives the stuff, as Lyndee, Emerance, Short-horn try to win the place money can't buy.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 10 TO MAY 31, 1915

- 1. Brookland's Korndyke Wayne, 9517, 30-day record, 7y. 7m. 4d.: 2,273 lbs. milk, 14.6 lbs. fat, 53.93 lbs. butter.
2. Lakerive Battler, 11364, 7y. 3m. 16d.: 1,915 lbs. milk, 22.48 lbs. fat, 29.30 lbs. butter.
3. Merona Calamy Poach, 9166, 7y. 1m. 3d.: 1,916 lbs. milk, 21.92 lbs. fat, 27.41 lbs. butter.

Two Farmers

The staphed farmer goes by guess, and has all kinds of back distress. He doesn't keep his head on straight, but sticks to methods out of date. You say, "Why don't you take a brace, and cultivate your brain's old pipe, in modern style, with modern tools, according to the latest rules? Why not improve your books and herds? Then you'd have one to pet the birds."

He answers through his old straw lid: "I do the way my father did. I have no use for modern rules for agriculture learned in schools. No farmer's journal do I read. I have no time to sit and read. I've too much trouble on my mind, to stand and talk here 'til 'til mind; my cows are all producing why, my horses have never learned to lay; my pigs are trained with the thumpers; my horses have the jumping mumps; our old stone churn is out of plumb; the well is dry, the chimney smoke, my hired man, my hired woman, and I must kick around and roar, just as my father did your."

The modern farmer, up to date, has all things running smooth and straight. He knows the farmer must know and know gains at every chance. For farming is no man's game; the winner needs a lofty view, and must have a comprehensive view, and know what other farmers. He ought to know what kind of stock will bring him roubles by the crock, know how to combat his bill or mites; he ought to know what kind of pills to give his horses for their ills; he would sidestep grief, and so he reads farm papers every day, and knows the best one makes it pay. It pays a hundred times its cost—the time spent reading isn't a—Walt Mason.

milk 56.97 the fat, 71.23 lbs. butter. D. B. Tracy, Cobourg.
5. Jette's Aris Hengerveld, 24153, 6y. 1m. 25d.: 464.8 lbs. milk, 30.06 lbs. fat, 25.86 lbs. butter.

1-day record, 6y. 1m. 25d.: 740.9 lbs. milk, 30.39 lbs. fat, 29.79 lbs. butter. Allison Bros., Chesham, Ontario.
6. Cera Countess Echo, 9130, 6y. 1m. 29d.: 530.5 lbs. milk, 19.26 lbs. fat, 24.30 lbs. butter.
7. Berta De Kol Waldorf, 9585, 10y. 7m 30d.: 388.7 lbs. milk, 19.37 lbs. fat, 24.23 lbs. butter. J. W. Stewart, Lyrn.
8. Inka Mercedes Tebbe, 15294, 5y. 3m. 4d.: 45.7 lbs. milk, 18 lbs. fat, 22.81 lbs. butter.

1. Maggie Emerson, 15762, 6y. 1m. 9d.: 422.8 lbs. milk, 14.45 lbs. fat, 18.07 lbs. butter. P. J. McCalpin, Gannaque.

Senior Four-Year Class
1. Casio De Kol Hengerveld, 14517, 4y. 11m 24d.: 874 lbs. milk, 50.34 lbs. fat, 25.30 lbs. butter.

1. Princes Calamy Wayne De Kol 2nd, 12286, 4y. 3m. 4d.: 848 lbs. milk, 28.62 lbs. fat, 25.34 lbs. butter. T. G. Greig, Ingersoll.

1. Millie De Kol of Fairview, 18946, 3y. 10m. 3d.: 654.4 lbs. milk, 19.76 lbs. fat, 24.71 lbs. butter.

1. Countess De Kol Calamy, 12564, 3y. 6m. 3d.: 470.3 lbs. milk, 16.82 lbs. fat, 21.61 lbs. butter.

1. Belle Crest Pontiac Suse, 22709, 3y. 2m. 6d.: 646.6 lbs. milk, 19.42 lbs. fat, 24.28 lbs. butter. G. C. Johnson, Preston.

1. May Belle Walker, 23378, 3y. 1m. 19d.: 365 lbs. milk, 12.94 lbs. fat, 16.05 lbs. butter. F. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.

1. Butter Girl Pontiac, 20896, 3y. 2m. 13d.: 441.2 lbs. milk, 14.35 lbs. fat, 17.98 lbs. butter. G. A. Brethun.

1. Dolly Belle Walker, 23378, 3y. 1m. 19d.: 365 lbs. milk, 12.94 lbs. fat, 16.05 lbs. butter. F. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.

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Our Two Leaders

They say a man is known by the company he keeps. It is equally true that a farmer is judged by the machinery he buys.

You will find certain farms the standard for what a farm ought to be, and on these farms will be exhibited a

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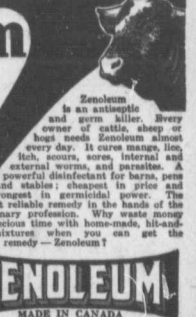
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Get the complete proofs that our plan of building is what you want.

The Metal Shingle & Sliding Co., Ltd., Preston

Zenoleum Litter

Poultry pastured by Lice never thrive, do not eat so much or lay so much and are unprofitable. ZENOLEUM KILLS LICE, and thus allows hens to put their whole mind on getting fat and laying lots of eggs. Fertilizer comes nearly the very form of chicken disease with Zenoleum. It is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide for the inside of poultry houses. It is absolutely harmless, and is not inflammable. Used in the incubator, it increases the hatch. Absolutely guaranteed. Zenoleum, if not sent free, for sample—enough for 5000. Medium sized 10c, 60c, large 10c 2.00.



Zenoleum is an antiseptic and germ killer. Every owner of estate, sheep or hogs needs Zenoleum almost every day. It cures mange, lice, Hicc, scours, sore, internal and external worms, and parasites. A powerful disinfectant for barns, pens and stables; cheaply in price and strongest in germicidal power. The most reliable remedy in the hands of the Veterinary profession. Why waste money and precious time with home-made, ill-advised mixtures when you can get the standard remedy—Zenoleum!

ZENOLEUM

MADE IN CANADA Used and endorsed by Fifty Canadian and American Agricultural Colleges. Leading breeders and stockmen in Canada and the United States use it almost exclusively. Dangers in every town. If your dealer hasn't it, we will ship you a prepaid tin, enough for 5 gallons, for 25c. One for 50c. Poultry—LICE STOCK Insurance—FREE. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO. 318 A. CHURCH ST. CANTON, N.Y.

The Dairy

HINMAN The Universal Milker

MADE IN CANADA Ask for FACTS when buying a MILKER. THE HINMAN is sold on its REPUTATION...

H. F. BAILEY & SON Sole Manufacturers for Canada Dept. D GALT ONT. CANADA

PASTEURIZER FOR SALE One 300-Gallon Wipper Cream Ripener or Pasteurizer, copper-covered, in good condition...

Peck, Kerr & McElderry Barristers, Solicitors, etc. 415 Water St., Peterborough

GILSON 14 H.P. Gasoline Engine with Light & Hot Water system

The annual economic loss due to avoidable errors in the castration of domesticated animals is great.

Gastration of Domesticated Animals by F. S. SCHNEIDER and R. D. DYKSTRA explains in simple language...

Best Department FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, June 21.—"The one thing needed to revive trade is a noticeable victory for the allies," said a business man...

to believe that perhaps prices have been reduced to unwarrented degrees...

WHEAT The weather all over the wheat growing areas of America has been exceptionally favorable...

World's Record for Butter-fat Production Broken Findexie Pride Johanna Rus, 12163, has broken all records for fat production...

COARSE GRAINS A quiet season has been done. The greatest difficulty confronting exporters...

Waterloo Waterloo, June 22.—The new potatoes are coming in plentifully...

EGGS AND POULTRY The storage season is over and egg receipts from now on will be taken care of by the retail trade.

7. Arora, Moehlibile, 9701. Gf. 1123 lbs. milk, 370 lbs. fat, 462.5 lbs. butter...

HIDES AND WOOL The market for hides is very firm. The market for wool is also firm.

1. Lobo Girl, 16697. Gf. 3541.4 lbs. milk, 637 lbs. fat, 646 lbs. butter...

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES The biggest factor in knocking prices down is there is a disposition in the trade...

1. Spark Lake, Two-Year Class, No. 1504. Gf. 3407.8 lbs. milk, 486 lbs. fat, 607.60 lbs. butter...

PEERLESS BUTYRATING A Real Process—Not Heating. Through a special tank...

DAIRY BOARD SALES Striving. Ont. June 18-700 boxes sold at 15c. 15c. 15c.

OUR FARM... PRINCE EDW. RICHMOND... HASTING... WATERLOO... BRANFORD... NORWICH... A CANADIAN READER... A GREAT RECORD... PURE BREEDING... AYRSHIRE FOR SALE

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P. E. I. RICHMOND, June 16.—We are having the wettest season on record. In early sections there is a lot of grain to be lost...

QUEBEC

RICHMOND CO., QUE. DANVILLE, June 16.—Fogging is not all bad. A great deal of seed was sown...

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT. TRENTON, June 15.—Grain of every description is looking fine. Hay is light, but frequent rains may wonderfully improve it...

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, June 15.—The dry spell has been broken and we have had some good showers of rain lately. Everybody is busy...

WINDSOR CO., ONT.

NORWICH, June 14.—Rains of recent date have made a great improvement in price and crops, which we have had...

A CANADIAN RECORD BROKER

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—Prince Harry Everett Pletie, our first bred bull, was born on the 16th of June, 1912...

A GREAT RECORD IN THE MAKING

In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Mr. O. A. Brethen, Farm and Dairy, tells us of a cow of his farm whose record is making under semi-official...

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE 1 Choice Bulls of breeding age. Also a few Females. G. S. MCINTOSH, R.R. No. 5, WEAPOFF, ONT.

en, "an amount equalled, by possibly any one other cow in the world. She is still very uniform in production."

The following paragraph will also be of interest to those who are interested in "Bill-Crest," one of the best bull records mentioned, viz., that of 'May Bull' of Chatham, Ont., who has won the past three seasons, to Merwin Bull of Blue, and four other Toronto records...

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MTY IS TO MAY 18, 1915

- (Continued from page 17.) 3113 lbs. fat, 28.98 lbs. butter, J. W. Stewart. 7. Duchess Johanna Walker, 25343, 57 lbs. butter, P. H. the milk, 11.50 lbs. fat, 13.50 lbs. butter, P. H. Lechman, Rapid, Que. 8. Grace Colantha Wayne, 25097, 12, 50m, 234; 219 lbs. milk, 10.40 lbs. fat, 12.12 lbs. butter, David Campbell, St. Thomas, Ont. 9. Nettie Wisniewski, 25653, 317.1 lbs. milk, 10.08 lbs. fat, 12.00 lbs. butter, H. Haley, Springfield, Ontario. 10. Colantha, 25095, 27, 50m, 24; 284.4 lbs. milk, 9.76 lbs. fat, 12.30 lbs. butter, David Campbell.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' MEETING

THE SOUTH COAST Ayrshire Breeder's Club held a breeders' meeting at Stratfordville on the 12th inst. The meeting was the most successful and best attended of any of the year held by the Club...

A BUSINESS MEETING OF THE MEMBERS

A business meeting of the members was held before dinner, at which a new constitution was adopted. The judging demonstration was held on the fair grounds, where a fine exhibit of over 30 head of Ayrshires was given...

A BREEDERS' MEETING WAS HELD IN THE TOWN HALL

A breeders' meeting was held in the Town Hall, situated on the fair grounds, on the 12th inst. The meeting was presided over by the Dominion Animal Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Mr. D. Drummond, of the Ontario Department for the Record of Performance, and formerly of Canada's most famous Ayrshire breeders. At the meeting the members of the association was made to the outside, and the business of the meeting was devoted to the holding of judging classes. This part of the programme proved to be the most successful, and the result of the day's proceedings, classes of cows in milk, dry heifers, heifer calves and bulls were placed by the members at their own reasons in each case for the placings. This brought the day's proceedings to a close, and the members at the Town Hall set sail for "Home Sweet Home" in their day's outing.

FAT STOCK SHOW AS USUAL

The management of the Toronto Fat Stock Show advise that they intend to have the members at the Union Mill Stock Yards, along same lines as last year, and that the dates have been set as Dec. 13th and 14th, 1915. The premium lists will be ready for distribution in about three weeks, and can be secured by writing to the secretary. It is indeed gratifying that Canada's big industrial fat stock show is being held as usual. Live stock and general farming have profited greatly by account of the war. This year's early season should be an inducement for our breeders of meat producing animals to be specially prepared for the fat stock show Dec. 10th and 11th.

AYRSHIRES

WOODLAND STOCK FARM The place to come for the Ayrshire bulls fit for service, heifers, bull calves and young Ayrshire sires to six years. All from first prize cows. JEREMIAH DICKSON, R.R. No. 4, CAMPBELLBELL, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian-bred. Youngling, Long Distance Phone in home. R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEWCASTLE HERD OF DAIRY SHORTHORNS A choice dual purpose Shorthorn Bulls for sale, from 18 to 20 months old. Prices right. A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

A few choice young Boars for sale from the best money cow buy. Price, \$10.00 if taken at once. Now in your chance. Apply to PATERSON BROS., R.R. No. 2, COOKSTOWN

GUERNSEY BULLS

A few choice young animals for sale. Best Orlington Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. R. R. BLACK, Highland View Dairy, Amherst, N. S.

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YUKES

Boars and Sows of breeding age. A choice lot of Young Pigs, just ready to wean. F. J. SCALPIN, Korngold Stock Farm, CARANOUQUE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

READY FOR SERVICE 'BOBIE VERMAN' CLOTHIER, Born September 10, 1914, Sire, King Fayne Segia Holstein (8900). Sire's sire, King Aggie Fayne. Sire of Flanders Hollinger Fawn, three-year-old world's Champion over all ages, and also sire of Flanders Mutual Fawn, two-year-old world's Champion over all ages. Dam, Terie Paul Veeman (4678). Dam's Sire, the late Paul Veeman (3737) 17 R.O.M. daughters. (Mollie Idalene De Kol, two years and two months, 3114). R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

RIVERBIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, bred by son of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 24.00 butter in 7 days, 15.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record which many have failed to equal. R. R. No. 1, W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

READY FOR WORK

I am offering a choice 18 months son of record of 22.07 lbs. butter in 7 days and 21.30 lbs. in 30 days—the Canadian record when made. Write me if you see the good King—winners in open dairy tests. W. J. BAILEY, Lyndevale Farm, R.R. JARVIS, Ont.

BULLS FOR SALE

- No. 1—Nearly 2 yrs. old, nicely marked, fit for service. Dam, Helena Pantiac Holstein, No. 1588, 73 lbs. milk, 29.97 lbs. butter in 7 days. No. 2—Full brother, 1 yr. 11 mo. old, fit for service. Both of these bulls and another calf, a full brother to No. 3, are sired by Sara Jerey Hengervald, 809. No. 3—Nearly 1 yr. old, fit for service. Dam, Flora Korndyke Pietertis, 15.32 lbs. butter in one year 3 mos. and 15 days. No. 4—A fine animal, 8 mos. old. Dam, Molly Pietertis Hengervald, 12.52 lbs. butter in 2 yrs. 4 mos. Sire, a son of 1910, 27.97 lbs. milk in 1 yr. For particulars address: U. HAERMAN, R.R. No. 1, HAROLD, ONT.

ATTENTION HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

RAISE YOUR OWN HERD SIRE AT A NOMINAL COST The Turistock Breeder's Syndicate have decided to accept a limited number of young bulls to their great and proven sire, King Lyons Hengervald, sired in his wonderful rich pedigree has been a proven transmitter, and his service fee, \$50.00. For extended pedigree write H. HOLLETT, R. R. No. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

FOR SALE

19 or 13 Holsteins and coming in. Apply to Cows and Heifers, L. C. P. DRETTY, WILKESPORT, Ont.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE

For Sale, Choice Young Stock, for sale, some Choice Young Stock, for sale. E. F. OSLER, Prop., T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

FOR SALE

Holstein Bull, born Apr. 2nd, 1914. Sire's dam, 21.18 lbs. butter in 7 days, 96 lbs. milk 1 day, 21.50 lbs. milk 1 year. Dam, 57 lbs. butter 7 days, 15.75 lbs. milk 1 year. Average test 2.5% fat. He is mostly white in color. Price, \$100. S. LEMON, LYNDEN, ONT.

HET LEO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.

Let us quote you prices on Hetior Calves from 18 to 6 months old, also high bred good divided Bull Calves. Dams with records from 25 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon. Write or come and see them. DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop. GORDON H. MANNARD, Mgr.

AVONDALE FARM BULLS

Our sale nearly cleaned us out of young bulls. We have one grand individual from 27.63-lb. cow, 4.77-cwt. nearly two years. A bargain for a stocker. We have a dozen from four to six months, from cows up to 16. We make good offers for all. Write for catalogue. Pletie Bull, All Breeds, one new cow at \$90. An opportunity that won't occur again. Address correspondence to H. LYNN, Avondale Farm, R.R. No. 3, Brockville, Ont.

Have You Secured One of Farm and Dairy's Real Live Premiums

If not, do it NOW
They are proving very popular

They are popular with Our Folks.
We know this because they keep us
busy filling their orders.

We like them best because after Our Folks get
them they will constantly become more valuable.
A cheap and trashy premium would be lost or de-
stroyed in the course of a few months, but at the
end of that time one of our

REAL LIVE PREMIUMS

have trebled in value and become a source of con-
stant revenue. In a year or so, they will be like
the fine big fellows you see in these illustrations.

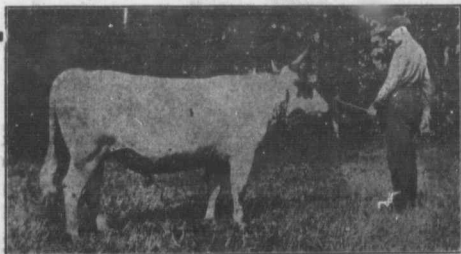
Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull Calves

These are guaranteed to be good, strong-boned,
typey calves, well marked with clearly defined col-
ors and of the very best breeding.

In short, they will be

**A CREDIT TO THE BREED
AND
ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION**

We are giving one of these calves for 25 New Sub-
scribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.



Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves

We still have some of the Holstein calves from
the same herd as those which we have been offer-
ing lately. They are big, strong, typey fellows.
These are going rapidly. Begin at once and earn
one of them before they are all gone. Send us a
list of 25 New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy at
\$1.00 each, and we will have one ordered for you
right away.

Pure Bred Pigs



During the last four years we have given away
hundreds of PURE-BRED PIGS. They are still
going strong. Not a day passes but two or three of
our boy readers send to us for supplies and sample
copies of Farm and Dairy with which to secure the
9 New Subscriptions at \$1.00 each, which is all
that is necessary to obtain a pig, either sex, of any
of the common breeds. They have proved to be
the most popular of all our premiums. Fill in the
coupon and send to-day for all the information and
supplies.

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Dear Sirs,

Please send me full information and supplies, as I am
determined to win one of your REAL LIVE PREMIUMS.

Name

Address

Premium desired