

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

By the Editor
Dairy and Cold Stor-
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Dec 18
CANADIAN LING

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 12, 1915



"IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME."

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



TWO GREAT HELPERS

In the harvest season or in fact at any season, do you ever be-
trudge the time it takes you to do
the milking and

the separating. If so we have something to say to you.

With our

"Simplex" Link Blade Separator

the women folks can do the separating, and do it too without it being any strain on them. The low supply can and the ease of operation of the "Simplex" make it a favorite of the women folk and it is easy to clean and keep clean, too.

With a

B-L-K MILKER

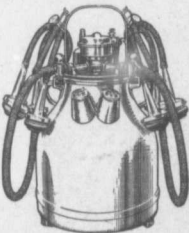
a boy can milk the cows and can milk 20 of them in an hour. That may seem a little steep to you but it is being done, and the owners of the B-L-K are loud in their praises.

If you drop us a card we will send you our literature on any of our lines.

We are also dealers in all kinds of cheese factory, creamery and dairy supplies.

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

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MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.



HATS OFF TO ONTARIO'S WHEAT FIELDS!

What looks like the largest wheat crop produced in Ontario for many years is now being harvested all over the province. There is a great increase in spring wheat. The weather of an unusually low temperature has brought on the crop, and we do not believe there is a more smiling picture on the whole face of the globe than the wheat fields of Ontario at this moment, nor any sweeter music than the click of the four-horse binder at its work. All that is wanted now is for the rain to withhold for the next fortnight and then to let every farmer get his reaper to work, his grain stacked, then drawn to the barn.

Equally encouraging is the Ontario crop of all other grains and everything points to a bountiful garnering.

In spite of the war, in spite of the slow-down in the Canadian west from a real estate and speculative point of view, and of restricted orders from the farmers there, this is to be a great fall for business in Ontario, and the stimulus of this magnificent crop will be felt before the first of September all over the province.

Every citizen of Ontario should take off his hat to the wheat-fields and thank an all-wise Providence that sent them.

OUR EXHIBITION ANNUAL

is slated for Aug. 26th—in our readers' hands before the real opening of the Canadian National. Tell them of your exhibit. They will appreciate and you will profit. Last form closes Aug. 23rd.

Advertising Dept. - Farm and Dairy, Peterboro

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

USUALLY at this time of the year sweet peas require plenty of water.

A new strawberry bed may be set early this month if the weather is not too dry.

One of the best all-year plants for the hardy border is the Hardy carnation. It requires little attention. As fast as the flowers of shrubs and perennials fade remove them and let the strength that would go into the seed go into the foliage.

There are few flowers that will stand poor soil and lack of attention better than nasturtiums. They come in a variety of colors in flower and foliage now.

When watering the lawn, shrub or plants do a thorough job. Be sure the soil is moist clear to the rot tips. Then don't water again till the plants need water.

Most perennials may be sown now in pots or boxes or in the open ground seed bed. Transplant as soon as large enough, to flats or beds. They should be protected by a cold frame over the winter and set in the permanent beds in the spring.

Attractive Packages

IT is time that our fruit growers and farmers learned to standardize their products in the same manner as the manufacturer of staple food articles. A reputation for perfect product, together with honesty in measure and packing, is the greatest asset that the fruit grower has.

The low prices obtained for small fruits are in many instances due to the carelessness of the grower. The prevalent idea among fruit growers is that when the prices are low, it does not pay to take the care and pains that should be taken, as the returns do not warrant it. This is wrong reasoning, for one might argue with equal reason that when the fruit is high, the consumer will take a poor pack and a poor grade, as the demand is greater than the supply.

The grading and packing of fruit should not be regulated by prices obtained. If any change or any relaxation in the ordinary rules of packing and grading is to be made during a period of low prices, it should be made towards greater care, so that the fruit will sell, regardless of any over-supply.

A good example of how appearance sells fruit is found in the Bon Davis apple. Almost every consumer knows the quality of this particular apple, yet when properly graded and packed in a new box, the looks of the apple will sell it, regardless of its quality.

POULTRY



Avoidable Egg Losses

J. C. Stuart, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa

AT a time like the present, when so much is being said and written about the high cost of living, it is only natural for the uninitiated to blame the middlemen for the enhanced prices of food products. In comparing the difference between

the price paid by the city consumer and the price paid to the producer in the country one would be led to believe that on eggs at least the middleman is making large profits. When we realize, however, the enormous losses that are incurred in the handling and marketing of eggs and the number of eggs that have to be thrown out, we must admit that perhaps there may be some reason other than the greed of the middleman for these high prices.

The Loss is \$1,250,000

We find from statistics that owing to conditions on the farm, transportation facilities and the ignorance of the retailer, enormous losses are made with the United States, owing mainly to the farmers allowing the male bird to run with the flock, some \$14,000,000 worth of eggs were rendered unfit for food last year. In Canada some million and a quarter dollars' worth of eggs had to be thrown out for this reason. The producer so far, seems to have failed to realize the fact that the fertile egg will start to hatch very shortly after it is laid if temperature conditions are not correct. Seventy degrees of heat will start incubation in a fertile egg. The farmer who does not remove the eggs from the nests at least twice a day, especially in the hot weather, is simply aiding in the work of rendering these eggs unfit for food, for with the broody hens sitting on the nest day and night, unless the eggs are taken from the nests frequently they are left in the very best condition for hatching.

The method of handling eggs that is also conducive to spoiling the fertile egg. Even if the eggs are gathered frequently they may be placed, as is very often done, somewhere in the house that is not so cool as it should be for the proper keeping of these eggs for food. Again on the way to market, which is generally the country store, if these fertile eggs are uncovered in warm weather the hatching process will again start. The store keeper also adds to the danger of spoiling these eggs. Again on the way to the city they may be left on the station platform, subject to the direct rays of the sun, and then placed in hot cars and spoiled. The city retailer who buys these eggs, wishing to advertise his business, places them in the windows where they are subject to the direct rays of sun, and even if they were in the best condition when he received them they would, if left for any time, be spoiled before they reached the consumer.

Loss From Mustiness

The loss from musty eggs last year was over a quarter of a million dollars. This may be caused by the eggs being laid in damp surroundings, or placed in wet fillers or being subjected to weather conditions on the way to market.

From dirty eggs we find a loss of almost one-half a million dollars. Dirty eggs are caused by unsanitary surroundings in the hen house. The egg is an article of food. It is at its best when placed new laid on the table of the consumer in the natural shell. We should be particular that these eggs should be exceedingly clean if we are going to realize a good price for this high-class article of food.

Phenol Sodique is recommended in all cases of canker or diphtheria. It can be obtained at almost any drug store.

It's Welcome Product

Trade Increases the wealth

Vol. XXXIV

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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1915

No. 32

Producing City Milk Profitably

W. F. STEPHEN, HUNTINGDON, QUE.

THE great problem of the successful milk producer is the earning of a profit. This is no easy task when the producer is surrounded with present day regulations, when he endeavors to meet them, and at prices now being paid by city retailers. The cost of feeds, cows, and labor has so increased that there is a very small margin between profit and loss, if any in many cases, even at the prices paid by Ottawa dealers, which are the largest paid by dealers in any city in eastern Canada for reasons I will give.

Ottawa dealers pay \$1.70 a quart in summer and \$2 in winter at the Farmers' Dairy. Montreal dealers pay \$1.30 in summer and \$1.00 in winter. Much of the milk is sold for less. Which gets the best milk? Ottawa, to be sure. Nearly all the business in Ottawa is handled by one large firm, who do it most economically. They have a cash system, pay the producers more, and sell a better and purer milk for less money than is sold in any city in Canada.

Montreal has a wasteful system of delivery. Numerous large and small retailers crossing and re-crossing each other's tracks many times daily, competing against each other and selling for credit, thus meeting many losses, which ultimately comes out of the producer.

The Essentials to Profit

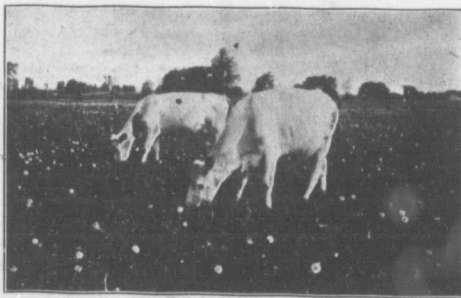
Briefly the essentials to profit in the production of market milk are as follows: Not too expensive land, and not too much capital tied up in buildings. Stables may be comfortable, convenient and sanitary without being too costly. There should be some well-defined plan of work whereby labor may be economized. Labor-saving implements can be used to advantage, but the farmer must avoid locking up too much capital in implements and machinery. Frequently it is cheaper to hire implements and horses than purchase them.

In order to produce milk economically it is essential to have a system of rotation of crops that will give the highest maximum yield per acre of roughage, as well as produce grain at the least cost. No farmer can produce milk cheaply without some succulent ration for winter feeding, such as roots and corn silage. Protein is the costly element in food, required for the production of milk. It is cheaper to raise this in the form of clovers and alfalfa than purchase it in concentrated form. I know something about milk and cream production, as I followed the business actively for 50 years, and I endeavored to raise as much nitrogenous fodder as possible. When this part of the ration has to be purchased, buy the foods containing the largest per-

cent of protein that you can get for the least money and consistent with the other elements in the ration.

An Individual Problem

These are problems peculiar to every dairyman, and he must study and work them out for himself. He may observe business principles and conduct his business accordingly to the conditions under which he labors. The producer may have all the foregoing worked out to a successful completion, and yet miserably fail as



Efficient Dairy Cows Are the First Factor in Profitable Milk Production.

Photo by editor of Farm and Dairy on farm of Jno. Murphy, Dundas Co., Ont.

regards profit, if he has not a good business herd of cows.

Clean milk and big prices are all very well, and sound like profit-making, but if each individual cow in the herd does not give a large and steady flow of milk at a minimum cost of feed, the profits are not what they should be. The day of the 4,000 or 5,000 pound cow is gone, for the successful milk producer. His herd must be composed of cows having a capacity of not less than 7,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk a year. Not more cows, but better cows, would enable the milk producer to better meet present day regulations and conditions. This is the pivot on which turns the wheel of success for the producer of milk for city consumption.

The Value of Water

C. Montgomery, Stamford C., Que.

WE have just installed in our remodelled stables, a complete water system. There are individual water basins before the cows. The water is brought from springs some distance away. We could have gotten water nearer, but we would not have been so sure of its purity.

Our stable and farm is the first in the section to be so equipped with running water, and we have been asked many times if such an investment could possibly be profitable. Some of our neighbors have been sceptical; some have really been after information. I will endeavor to present my views as I get some results.

When first I brought some really good dairy cows, I began to study feeding, balanced rations and so forth. I found that a general rule in feeding was to feed according to the product. The text books laid great stress on the high protein quality of milk and advocated accordingly a ration that was rich in protein. On looking up the analysis of milk, however, I found that protein is not the main constituent but that 88 per cent of it is water. Water is the most important of all the constituents of milk. Yet how many of us think of it as an important constituent of a balanced ration?

Water the System Requires

Of every 100 lbs. of good rich Ayrshire milk that I get from my herd, 88 lbs. of it are water. This alone calls for a large supply of drinking water. Every breath that a cow takes means that a certain amount of water is lost from the body on the exhalation. All of us have seen the frost or moisture on the walls of a stable in cold weather. This comes from the cow's nostrils. The winter feeds that we give are mostly dry. Even silage is comparatively dry. Water is needed in the system to moisten and dissolve this food and the more milk a cow gives the greater are her demands in this direction.

My studies brought me to the conclusion that a cow should have water whenever she wants it. Watering once or twice a day, as we used to do, may be all right for cows giving a small mess of milk, but the modern high power producer, requires better attention. She is doing more for us than the old fashioned cow, and we must do more for her. It was these considerations that led me to invest about \$300 in a water system.

All of my system is not found in the stable. We have a permanent pasture a couple of hundred yards down the lane from the barnyard. Formerly it was our practice to pump water into a trough in the barnyard and ask the cows to come all the way from the pasture for it. Now we have the water piped right to the pasture. I notice that the cows drink more frequently, and I am sure that they milk more freely as a result. Of course the importance of water is not so great when grasses are fresh, but in a dry season nothing will drop a cow's milk flow quite as quickly as a deficient water supply. We expect dividends from both our stable and pasture water installations.

I will mention, too, that the same supply tank which supplies the cows is also piped to the house, where running water is indispensable.

Why I Believe in the Silo

By N. H. Gray.

"CORN is King" is a phrase coined in recent years, and which I endorse after years of experience with corn in a silo. Until the possibility of preserving corn in a silo in a green and succulent condition became known small areas only were grown, chiefly for the grain, the stalks being considered more of a nuisance than of value. Cattle and sheep would eat a portion of the leaves and top of the stalk, but the great bulk was wasted and became a nuisance to cure and store as well as in the manger, the barn yard, the maize and in the field. Since the advent of the silo, corn becomes available as the foundation for the balanced ration for all kinds of farm animals, not only the dairy cow, the fat steers, the sheep and hogs, but horses will root out of the way brighter colored and timothy hay to get the corn silage at the bottom of the manger; even the hens enjoy it.

Under former conditions, owing to the tendency of corn fodder to heat, mold and rot, it was necessary to leave the stocks in the field exposed to sun, wind and rain and all the changes of weather, depreciating their feeding value, and by the time they eventually reached the manger they were so deficient in palatability that a very small portion was consumed. The silo has overcome all these difficulties. It is therefore the silo that has made corn King; indeed the silo is the Crown won by King Corn.

Where It Pays

The silo is becoming a leading factor in economy of farm management, in that it enables a farmer to produce more feed per acre for his animals than by any other system, and places the feed in such convenient, compact form that a much larger herd may be cared for per man. Because the silo enables one to feed a larger herd, it also becomes an important factor in increasing the fertility, again permitting an increase in the herd and again increasing the fertility.

Since the introduction of the silo the acreage devoted to corn has increased by leaps and bounds, enabling the following of a better system



Wide Farm Lanes May Afford Much Valuable Pasture Land.

Farm lanes must be wide to be convenient, especially with the big implements of to-day. On the Allison Stock Farm, Dundas Co., Ont., the lanes are seeded to permanent pasture and the land made to pay dividends.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

of crop rotation. The best agriculturists recommend a three-year system of corn, grain and clover. Corn must, therefore, occupy a much larger portion of the farm, and the only economical method of preserving large quantities of corn fodder is in a silo. Following this system of rotation the farm may be kept comparatively free from noxious weeds, and by using the silo the crop is removed sufficiently early for sowing to wheat or getting into condition for the crop to be sown the following spring. Thus the value of a silo on every farm becomes more appreciated as it becomes known.

Less space is required to store the crop. Weather conditions, whether it be rain or frost, do

not seriously injure the feeding value or retard the labor of harvesting. Stock kept in ideal condition because the succulence of ensilage more nearly conforms to summer condition, and less veterinary bills are a result of the silo. The manure from animals fed from the silo is in the best possible condition to apply directly to the land. It may therefore safely be said that no other feature occupies so important a place in the economy of farm management and contributes so largely to increased fertility as a silo.

At Allison Stock Farm

THE 225 acres which comprise the Allison Stock Farm, near Chesterville, Dundas Co., Ont., produce practically all the rough feed for over 100 head of cattle, 50 of them milk cows, a 12 to 13 horses. On the first day of June last, the Farm and Dairy representative visited the Allison farm, and in chatting with Mr. Percy Allison, the manager, found that they had on the farm at that time 150 pure-bred Holsteins, and that for the feeding of the previous year, only six to seven tons of green oats and a little bedding had been purchased. All the other roughage was produced on the farm. This is an unusually high proportion of live stock, so we inquired into the farming methods followed.

"In the first place," explained Mr. Allison, "every foot of our 225 acres is the very best of land. Some of it was a little wet, but we are getting it underdrained, having purchased a traction ditcher of our own for the purpose. The results of underdrainage are all that could be desired. There are two fields that we would not be on yet (June 1st) were it not for the underdrains. In one of these fields we laid laterals every 50 feet. In the other field we laid a main and four laterals to wet spots. This year these two fields were the first that were ready for spring work."

Few Acres in Pasture

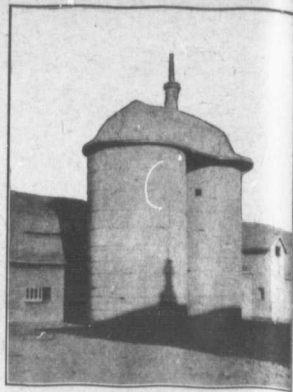
"We could not put much dependence on pasture and feed the number of stock that we have. Our main cow pasture is just 18 acres, and it is along the creek and river where the land is irregular and could not be worked to advantage.

It, however, makes 18 pasture. We also have about 30 acres of pasture for our stock. On the place there are four sets of buildings with lanes running back from them, and these lanes afford considerable pasture. You could not say, however, that our pastures are extensive.

"We place more dependence on corn ensilage than on pasture. We feed it the year round. We have two silos 30 x 18 feet, with the roof so constructed that the silo can be extended up to 40 feet high. We have an additional silo 16 x 30 feet at our main barns, and at

one of the other sets of buildings we have a silo 18 x 22 feet. We grow 52 acres of corn, and in this you pretty nearly have the explanation of the quantity of stock we winter. In addition, we have four to five acres of roots, about 40 acres of grain, mostly mixed grain, peas, oats, and barley, and the rest in clover and hay. We endeavor to follow a regular rotation of crops, with a hoe crop every four years. Everything grown on the farm is fed on the farm, and this with the concentrates added is continuously increasing the fertility of the soil and our stock carrying capacity."

The Allison farm may be called a "large farm, well tiled."



Twins; and Big Ones Too.

These two silos, 30 by 18 feet, are the main source of roughage for the big Holstein herd on the Allison Stock Farm, Dundas Co., Ont. The roofs of these silos open out giving a total height at filling time of 40 feet.

Raising Dairy Calves

By C. Larson.

MOST farmers now have a cream separator. If the milk is fed at once after separating the temperature of the skim milk for the calves is likely to be uniform. Where no centrifugal separation is in use this question of obtaining uniform temperature of skim milk is much more difficult. Bright, smooth-haired, thrifty, good-looking calves on a farm are almost conclusive evidence that there is a hand separator on the place, and that, in other ways, they are well cared for.

Calves do not seem to be able to gauge for themselves the proper amount of milk. They are greedy. If healthy, they, as a rule, do not stop until there is no more in the pail. Not long ago a good housewife who takes care of the calves told the writer that she fed the calves much more milk than she did the lot she raised last year, but these did not do so well. It happened that these calves were fed just previous to our conversation and the calves in the yard were ample evidence of their thriftless condition. The patch was the part of the calf most in evidence.

Each of the calves appeared like a balloon, ready for ascension, with one side more swollen or puffed than the other. They were slowly walking around in the yard with their mouths partially open and froth hanging around their mouths. There were no signs of thriftiness to be seen anywhere. They were in misery. Perhaps by the time the calves got ready to enjoy life feeding, time would again be near.

Depth of Corn Cultivation

THE depth at which corn is cultivated has a good deal to do with the yield. A plant sends its roots as near the surface as it can find moist soil. When the cultivation is shallow, the roots can come quite near the surface without being disturbed. When the cultivation is deep, a number of the roots are cut and the plant retarded. At the North Dakota Experiment Station, trials have been made in cultivating corn shallow and deep. The yields were 61-10 bushels more on the shallow cultivated. The shallow cultivation also saves work in cultivating or makes it possible to get over more field in a day, and the weeds can be kept down as easily by the shallow cultivation as by the deep cultivation, if done at the proper time.



It Is a Long J

The three illustrations on this page show the types of Champion reaper sections and the method of harvesting machines.

A Budget of Opinions on Hired Help

A Question for the Boss

C. A. A., Toronto, Ont.

I PUT in six years as hired man on Ontario farms. I knew a little about farming when I started; not a great deal. My former bosses will all testify, however, that I was eager and willing to learn. In that six years I learned to handle a team, milk cows and lay out a day's work with the best of them. Two or three of my employers were good enough to tell me that I was the best man they ever had. I wouldn't mention these personal points, which may sound like bragging, if it were not for the proposition that I now wish to present. Here it is.

During that six years I got as good grub to eat as the farmer's family. If the quality was not always the best, I had the satisfaction of eating the same as the rest of them. I got a bed to sleep in, sometimes my washing done and sometimes not and \$25 a month the first year I was on the farm as an inexperienced man, and \$30 a month the last year I was on the farm, a skilled farm hand.

I was a skilled laborer in things agricultural, and yet I was drawing little more than the pay of the most unskilled. The stigma was attached to me of belonging to an inferior class,—the hired man class. I had worked six years with an advance of \$5 in my pay. I seemed to be at the top of the job. There was no hope for the future. I left for the city.

In the work I am now in, I am again a skilled mechanic, my wages have been advanced as my ability has increased and I can look forward to climbing up higher and higher in proportion to the energy that I expend. It is the same with other skilled mechanics. Now here is the question I have for the boss. Can the farmer expect the best class of men to stay in the country and work for him while the flat rate wage exists and men are not paid in proportion to their skill and willingness?

The Importance of Mrs. Smith

THE hardest part in digging the Panama Canal, says Colonel Goethals, was not making the dirt fly or any engineering difficulty, but the human problem. As an example, he describes the system of housing employees' families in furnished Government quarters. It was necessary to have the women to keep the men, and wives surely helped enormously in the build-

ing of the canal. But they were also a source of trouble.

"That Mrs. Jones had three mission rockers while Mrs. Smith had only two," the Colonel relates, with dry humor, "would not appear as having much to do with the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. However, if Mrs. Smith was dissatisfied, Mr. Smith was dissatisfied too, with a consequent loss of interest in his work and lack of efficiency. In building the canal it was just as necessary to see that Mrs. Smith had a good stove as it was to decide the

ranged to give employment throughout the year, helping the Smith family to prosper and rise and feel that it really counts for something in the scheme of things.

Any other basis of dealing with the help problem is a good deal like trying to build a pyramid with the point downward.

Figures gathered in one farming state show that the best net money returns are on farms with an average family of five, because with such a family there is the extra labor of women and children to be used during the short rush seasons of light work. In hiring help a family is valuable, and farmers are learning to take it into account, just as employers of industrial labor have lately done.—Country Gentleman.

System Attracts Farm Labor

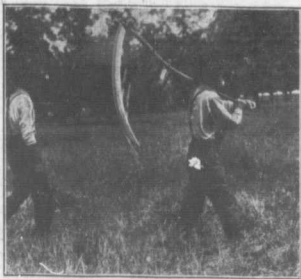
"E-Hired Man," Pictou Co., N.S.

IT is now just 25 years since I landed in Nova Scotia from my home in Old Scotia. Like most young Scotchmen who work their passage over, I landed here without money. The first 17 years I worked as a hired man, and had an unusually good opportunity to study the half dozen employers with whom I was in that time. As a result of my experience as a hired man, on my own farm I am now striving, above all other things, to impart system into all the work of the place. I regard it as one of the biggest factors in holding good labor.

I stayed with my first employer in this country just one season. He was long of brawn and short of brain. He was always in a rush and hurry, kept his men the same way and never managed to get much done. That man never knew when we started out in the morning just how we were going to be employed during the day. It was quite the usual thing to work on half a dozen things in half a day and not finish one of them. For instance, we would no sooner start repairing the pig yard fence than he would remember that there was no wood split, or that some of the calf pens stood in need of repair. Every other day at least we worked around till dark or later on work that we could well have done during the day, but which had not been thought of until after supper. I left that man at the first opportunity.

The best employer I ever had was the last one. I stayed with him six years and then

(Concluded on page 13)



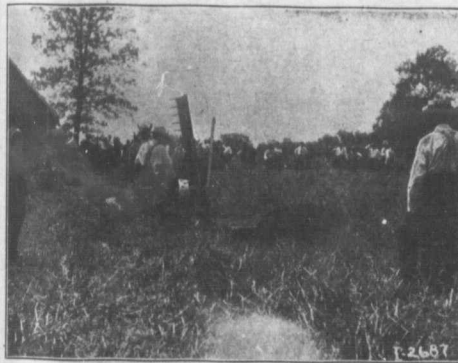
"Going Afield."

location of the Pacific flight of loeks—and the former was the more difficult task of the two."

Mrs. Smith's comfort or dissatisfaction is just as big a factor in the problem of farm help.

Much of the trouble with floating, incompetent hands arises in the first place from the absence of Mrs. Smith. Good help is scarce to the employing farmer because he has never taken her into account. The kind of hired man who has never developed enough stability and ability to provide himself with a family is shifty labor material. Attempts to farm with such fellows usually prove disappointing. As a shrewd farm manager says: "It is plowing with cats."

There should be a Mrs. Smith and several little Smiths. Getting intelligent, loyal, steady work out of Mr. Smith then is largely a matter of making his family comfortable and happy—a decent house provided, the farm schedule ar-



It Is a Long Jump from the Cradle to the Modern Self-Binder, but It Has Been Accomplished in Little More Than One Generation.

The three illustrations on this page depict three stages in the evolution of the modern binder. The old cradle was considered a great advance on the sickle; the early type of Champion reaper seen to the left was a marvelous machine in its day, and to the right is a modern self-binder. What will be the next step in the evolution of harvesting machinery? Many once thought it would be the combined reaper and thrasher. This machine, however, has proven too heavy for wet land in any season and for any land in a wet season.



GOOD YEAR MADE IN CANADA Fortified Tires

No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

The Tires That Fell Looked Like Goodyears at the Start

If the treads are smooth, it is hard to tell the difference in tires except by the makers' names. In the anti-skid type, there are many makes that look heavy and strong.

So you can't judge a tire by looks. Most virtues are hidden away. In a poor tire, skidding can't be seen. The difference is enormous, but it doesn't show till you run a Goodyear and some rival tire on opposite wheels. Then you will learn why we build the Goodyear "cascas" extra strong to support the All-Weather tread. For this tread is tough and double-thick.

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In 5 additional ways we build exclusive defenses into Goodyear Tires. They protect you against the worst attacks that a tire must meet—against Blowouts, against Rin-Cuts, against Loose Tread, against Punctures and Skidding. These are vital for country driving. Then repair shops and stocks are miles away and you're at the mercy of your tires.

So farmers have learned to depend on Goodyears. Yet in spite

of the extra values, we've cut our prices 37 per cent in two years. This is due largely to fast-growing output.

How to Choose

Don't ever buy a tire on looks again. Test a Goodyear on your car. That's the way to learn the facts. And when you have done this, you'll never go back to imported tires or ordinary Canadian made tires.

Any dealer can furnish you Goodyear Made-in-Canada Tires.

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(23)

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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Half the value you get from an engine depends on getting the right one for your needs, and fitting it properly to the job. Davis is a practical farmer and shop man, as well as a practical engine builder. He knows, and his advice is FREE—At the same time get your copy of "Engine Facts"—tells you all about the 188 models of the famous **ELLIS ENGINES**—the simplest, strongest, most economical engine made. Will run 10 hours on 6 cents worth of lamp oil per horse power—30 days ahead! 16 to 18 h.p.

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A United Farmers' Picnic

A. E. Wahn, Bruce Co., Ont.

AGRICULTURE is beginning to know itself. For the proof of this you should have attended the grand and successful picnic given

In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

The Manitoulin Marketing Association

THIS is an endeavor to consolidate the selling interests of the Farmers' Clubs of Manitoulin Island, Ont. There are some eleven clubs on the island and five of them are participating in the endeavor to consolidate, while the others are upholding a friendly neutrality, watching the situation keenly and ready to fall into line if any degree of success is attained.

Mr. Metcalf, District Representative, has given great aid to this endeavor, and appearances are that success is assured.

Wool is one of their chief products this year. Through the association \$5,000 worth was disposed of, netting a substantial gain over the mode of individual sale practised heretofore. By this system a Government grader was sent to the island and the output of wool put into marketable shape. It was then sold by the manager, netting a nice profit over local possibilities, if sold in the old way.

Mr. J. B. Gibson, Foxey, P.O., is the energetic secretary of the association, and is doing his utmost to make the endeavor a success. The association has a subscribed capital of \$45,000, and is about to incorporate purchasing of farm requirements into the movement. Each club in the association has a secretary on the executive of the association.—J. J. Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer, United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.

A thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was passed, interspersed with music, speeches, lunch, races and games. The picnicers were addressed by a number of speakers from town and country, among whom were Mr. Monk, (chairman), Mr. McDevall, (editor Chesley Enterprise), Mr. J. J. Purvis, Mr. Cargill, and Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of United Farmers of Ontario. The several speakers spoke along lines suitable for the occasion, touching here and there on politics, with the usual political talk that is always handed out to the agriculturist for the purpose of keeping him satisfied and asleep; but it is only making him more awake to the situation.

Mr. Morrison in his clear and logical way, took up several points of the other speakers and showed them how far they were off the view-point of the United Farmers and that in many ways where our government thinks it is helping agriculture, it is only doing it harm.

The executive of this club proposes to make this picnic an annual affair for the purpose of rallying and creating a more cooperative and united spirit among the farmers. May it gain its purpose and may many similar picnics be instituted to arouse the farmer to a sense of his importance and need of organization.

A Handy Man, Surely

A WOMAN in the country recently advertised in the local papers for a "handy man." "What I want," she said to the first applicant, "is a man that will do odd jobs about the house, run errands, and that never answers back and is always ready to do what I want."

"Ah," said the applicant as he representing fall. The bringing in very abundant the dead tops in the side of the potatoes were field made from cut straw the earth and a well rack in the center. To cover the wheels grasses and oats were three inches clear of the laid about three inches the appearance of growth corners were showings of just cut, and standing seven feet high. The tops were then 30 inches, 4th.

The Main Attractions

On the centre of the good old Union Jack on pole. The cute little crowd, especially the children, the way, by the time made the round of the grain had been pulled youthful fingers for the feeding the calves. The very much interested in and by the way they took they seemed to enjoy the W. E. Scott, Deputy Agriculture, sent a variety to the Institute, thanking conducting such an attraction for bringing agriculture and especially thanking the who designed and built the

Since then, this enterprise has built their own hall. Having asked the for a market in vain, the work and built themselves now being done business

One Silo Created a Desire for Two.

This illustration was secured by an editor of Farm and Dairy midway between Berlin and Preston, in Waterloo Co., Ont. The inscription on the larger silo reads: "J. D. Sherk, A.D. 1904." On the smaller one we read: "A.D. 1905." We did not need to interview Mr. Sherk to know that he is satisfied with the silo as a method of storing cow feed.

under the auspices of the United Farmers' of Ontario, of the Township of Biant, Bruce Co., in the bush of Mr. Liefso on the 10th concession of Brant. The large attendance, between 800 and 900, at a time when hay was in full swing, gave evidence of the interest of the farmers in their own welfare, and the anxiety of everyone, even the ladies, to have it known that they are farmers, especially United Farmers, shows that a new spirit is entering agriculture.

turned away, "it's a husband you're looking for, ma'am."

"Good morning, Mrs. Clancy," said a friend, as reported in the humorous column of an exchange; "an' how's the family?" "They's all doin' well," said Mrs. Clancy, "with the exception of me old man. He's been enjoyin' poor health now for some time; but the mornin' he complained of feelin' better."

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Wood invites fire, lightning, rot, vermin. The modern farm building is made of everlasting Acorn Iron. If you are building, we have a book you will want to read—"Better Buildings." FREE to Farmers. Write for it.

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HOTEL CARLS-RITE Opposite the Union Station **TORONTO** American Plan - \$2.50 per day
"The House of Comfort" This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Farmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada

the most up-to-date silos and buildings and remodelling their dairy barns, and some of them are improving their herds by using pure-bred sires.

I am fairly well acquainted with the store-keepers in this and surrounding villages and I do not know a Jew, Syrian or German among them.—A. C. Abbott, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Drying a Cow

D. Shoemaker, The Netherlands
 IN the February 20th issue of Farm and Dairy appeared an article on "Drying the Cow," with which I do not altogether agree. This article said in part:

"How to dry a cow is a question that every farmer must decide for himself. Some cows cannot be safely dried before freshening under any method of procedure. Other cows, and this is the majority, may be dried without injury by decreasing the quality of the ration, but not the quantity. That is, limit the grain feed, but not the roughage. If the quantity were reduced it would weaken the cow and she would be in bad condition to freshen again."

I used to think that in order to dry a cow, one must limit the quality of the feed. I tried this plan on a nice dairy cow and injured her. For the first few days she gave the same amount of milk, but was not getting enough feed. The next year when I wanted to dry her I stopped milking her on a certain day, waited for three days, milked again perfectly, and so on to the end. During the drying period, however, she got the same amount of feed, both in quality and quantity, and remained in good condition. I dry nearly all my cows at once in this manner. Some farmers here milk the best of their cows once a day for the last eight days.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES

For Sale—Male and Female Puppies, from Otterburn Dams, 1886, and sired by the champion and imported dog, Paribold Pleasur, 1868. For particulars and prices write to CHAS. A. NEWMAN, the Phone "Nelson" Campbellville, R.R. No. 3

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Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest of dryers and chop it up into the mow, 12-inch throat, roll raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting and chopping with no stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Kalle wheel carries tires. No loading, reversing cut, wheel always in balance. Best fat case.

Made in twenty-two mounted or unmounted. We use the largest type machine for common work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and see us for new catalog showing all styles.

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Ask for Catalogue and prices. We will stamp name or number, or both, on cow markers as required.

- Aluminum Bands: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 50c; 100, 1.00; 250, 2.50; 500, 5.00; 1,000, 10.00.
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- THE IDEAL SPECIALTY CO., Dept. B, Smith's Falls, Ont.

WON'T BREAK - WON'T BIND

Griffith's Handy Tie is as strong as two knots, but it won't bind. You could tie or untie it with mitts on. It's as handy as a snap and ring, but it won't break. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and get one by mail.

Griffith's Handy Tie

You can see dozens of Griffith's money-savers at your dealer's. Ask him for our list of harness specialties. Or write to us, mentioning this paper. We will send you our goods at regular prices. **G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 76 Waterloo St., Stratford.**

An Indestructible Concrete Road in New York State.

This type of highway means minimum maintenance charges. Even poor macadam roads cannot now withstand heavy automobile traffic and in the increasing use of the auto we find an explanation of the wide interest in concrete as a road material.

Newly Letter from Revelstoke

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I was pleased to see such commendable mention made of the Revelstoke District by your special correspondent in the issue of July 15. Your correspondent, however, failed to mention that on the Farmers' Day Parade, the first prize floss was one representing agriculture. It consisted of a perfectly built farm cottage, three feet square with a two foot wall and half pitch cottage roof. It was fitted with a perfect door and windows curtained, well painted with white and green, and an imitation cement chimney. At the front was a small lawn with flower beds in full bloom. Evergreen trees, about 18 inches high were all around the side. A picket fence was around the front, with a little gate on hinges, and all painted white. Along the side of the house and lawn was a kitchen garden in which were growing potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries.

At the back of the floss was a dividing fence of woven wire eight feet from the front. On one side of this fence was growing for pasture, and two pure bred Jersey calves, about eight weeks old, were grazing. On the other side was a potato field newly dug representing fall. The potatoes were lying in very alternate furrow and the dead tops in the others. Along side of the potatoes was a stubble field made from cut straw placed in the earth and a well rounded straw stack in the centre. The wheels of the floss, grasses and oats were placed all round three inches clear of the ground, and laid about three inches deep, giving the appearance of growing. At the corners were sheaves of winter wheat, just cut, and standing from six to seven feet high. The height of the oats was then 30 inches, cut on June 1th.

The Main Attraction

On the centre of the lawn was the good old Union Jack on a four foot pole. The cute little calves drew the crowd, especially the children, and by the way, by the time the floss had made the round of the city, most of the grain had been pulled out by the youthful fingers for the purpose of feeding the calves. The latter were very much interested in the crowd, and by the way they took in the feed, they seemed to enjoy the day.

W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, sent a very nice letter to the Institute, thanking them for conducting such an attractive scheme for bringing agriculture to the fore, and especially thanking the individual who designed and built the floss.

Since then, this enterprising Institute has built their own city market hall. Having asked the city fathers for a market in vain, they went to work and built it themselves and have now been doing business for four

weeks with remarkable success; good cash prices for everything offered, and as yet nothing has been left over. Our only trouble is in getting enough to supply the demand. Fully 100 per cent. more business can be done if the produce is forthcoming.

Mention was made by your Special Correspondent about the district winning first prize at Calgary International Irrigation Convention last fall. I noticed the C.P.R. exhibition expert had his men there with zinc lined boxes almost before the affair closed, in order to get the collection of grasses and grains, which were on exhibition at Frisco. This collection would be very hard to beat anywhere. The C. P.R. people did not advertise it as grain put up by one man of Revelstoke, but it was advertised as grown under the C.P.R. line, and when they received the gold and silver medals, they only mentioned a few farmers around the C.P.R. irrigation block. This certainly is not giving Revelstoke justice, and especially the man who was responsible for the growing of these grasses and grains.—"Another Special Correspondent."

A Reply to Mr. Moore

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I have read a letter of J. B. Moore in the July 8th number of the Farm and Dairy, re "The Farmer and the Village Store," and the reply in July 29th number by G. A. Bean, Oxford Co. I wish to say that all that Mr. Bean says in regard to his community applies also here, and it is hard to understand why Mr. Moore seems to wish to give the impression that we are living in the midst of a community of foreigners, and where everything is going to the bad.

We have as fine a class of country stores as can be found anywhere, and the storekeepers almost without exception are intelligent, obliging men and women, who keep first-class up-to-date goods, which are ordered weekly or monthly from travellers who are constantly passing through this section of country in motor cars or by train. Outside of the ordinary lines of goods usually kept in stock, our storekeepers will get anything that one wishes for on short notice, be it an automobile or a rubber collar. Moreover they will take farm produce of all kinds, paying the market price, less freight, and if it is abundant be true that they prefer to pay in trade, it makes no hardship to anyone, as the farmer needs the goods.

While we do have to cope with a rugged, hilly country, we are by no means behind the times. We have rural and long-distance telephone, daily mail delivery, run by automobile, three lines of the C.P.R. through this section, and the Good Roads System, through this and surrounding townships. The farmers are erecting

Silver's "Ohio"

New Features for 1915
PATENTED Bester Feed saves man. Largest bundle of corn shoves on feed table through the machine without further attention. This with Standard Hot-Dog City wheels easily doubles feeding efficiency.

And here is about it: "You want the big wheel—see the 'Ohio' features—double feed table—patented Bester Feed—large—big tomatoes on non-explosive hot-dog wheels—patented 'Ohio' wheels—double—cut any crop. Write today."

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You can see dozens of Griffith's money-savers at your dealer's. Ask him for our list of harness specialties. Or write to us, mentioning this paper. We will send you our goods at regular prices. **G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 76 Waterloo St., Stratford.**

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AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Weather

IF it rains on St. Swith's Day the superstitious look for a wet harvest. This year their superstition seems to have received some justification. It did rain on July fifteenth, and it has rained at such frequent intervals since that both hay and grain harvest has been beset with difficulty. Many farmers have lost a part of their hay crop and at time of writing half the grain in Ontario, if not a greater proportion, is lying flat, with little chance of recovery even were the best of weather to set in. In some of the Lake Ontario sections the grain fields on low land are submerged several inches. The situation is not one calculated to engender optimism in the minds of Ontario's farmers.

It is cheering to remember, however, that situations such as the one we are now facing are seldom as destructive or costly as they at first seem. In past years badly lodged crops have been harvested successfully and threshing returns were satisfactory. This year crops promised to be record breakers, and even with the set-back they are now receiving ultimate returns will be satisfactory. The greatest danger is in Western Canada, where cold, heavy rains are liable to be followed by early frosts. Such a combination of weather conditions would be little short of a catastrophe.

Nearby Markets

A HOUSEKEEPER who formerly lived in Toronto, but now resides in a small town, complains that she has to pay more for farm produce on the village market than she had in the large city. The town in which she now lives is the centre of a rich farming district, shipping all lines of general farm produce, and in recent years a considerable quantity of fruit as

well. The most of it goes to Toronto. Just why she should have to pay more for this produce at the shipping point than she would have to pay did she live in the city to which it is shipped, is a problem that this lady cannot understand.

The situation of which our friend complains is a common one. The nearby market, if small, is neglected for the distant market of the big city. On many occasions there have been various gluts of farm produce in Toronto, Montreal, and Hamilton, when there was a scarcity of the same products in the smaller towns and villages right in the shipping district. The nearby market is in many cases well worth developing, especially when over-production is threatening in some lines, as at the present time. Most of us have yet to learn that the biggest market is not necessarily the most profitable market.

Buy Carefully

MANY farmers in south-western Ontario can testify to the fearful ravages of hog cholera, once it becomes established in a herd. The same disease has caused the loss of millions of dollars to farmers in the United States. The recent fight against foot-and-mouth disease in that country has been spectacular and costly. Still another disease, tuberculosis, has played havoc with thousands of dairy herds in every country in the world. The seriousness of disease as an economic factor in the live stock industry is now universally recognized.

There is a tendency in Canada to shift the responsibility for fighting contagious animal diseases on to the federal government. The government undoubtedly has a responsible part to play in the eradication of all the diseases mentioned and we believe they are doing their part well. In the final analysis, however, it is up to the individual farmer himself to safeguard the health of his own live stock. Every time a farmer buys ten cows, the chances are that one or more of them is tubercular; and one tubercular animal will soon affect a whole herd. Every time a horse trade is transacted with a gypsy, there is a risk of glanders being disseminated in the horse barn. The same risk exists when hogs are purchased in districts where hog cholera has been known to exist. Personal vigilance is the price of healthy live stock; let us never forget that.

A Severe Handicap

A GAIN and again has the value of good stock been diminished, yet it was only the other day that a friend who pretends to be a dairy farmer remarked: "I haven't much use for these high faultin' milk cows. They just eat their heads off."

We were nettled for a moment. There was no use in advancing the usual arguments for high-producing cows. Our friend had heard them many times and knew them as well as we did. Finally we suggested that he looked around him. Up and down the country road on which we were driving, was a mixture of prosperous farms and other farms not so prosperous. We compared notes for a while. We found that the prosperous farmers were all owners of good herds, the kind that "eat their heads off" (!?) We pressed the question closer home. Our friend admitted that in many cases the prosperity of his neighbors had commenced when they first began to milk those big feeding, big producing cows. Such a lesson proved more convincing than columns of type, and our friend said the point.

Will he now buy a pure-bred dairy sire and go in for cows of the same kind? Surely he is convinced that the good money goes to the man with good stock. If he doesn't, he will be under a severe handicap as compared with all his progressive neighbors.

Do It Now

O VER the desk of a Toronto business man, with whom we sometimes meet, is this simple motto, "Do It Now." The business he manages is capitalized at over \$1,000,000. His duties involve much detail work, but at any time we have been in to see him his desk was clean and he seemed to have time to spare. "I just follow that motto there," he explained. "As soon as a matter comes before me, I attend to it. Otherwise I would soon be swamped by neglected duties."

A few months ago we spent a few hours on one of the neatest 50-acre farms we have ever visited. There was no litter about the yards. We did not find a gate or one hinge. The fences were as neat as the day they were erected. There were no weeds in the hoe crop, and our visit was at a season when weeds are supposed to thrive. In short, everything was in "apple pie order." We knew that one man, the proprietor, did practically all of the work on the farm. "I never put off a single thing for to-morrow that needs doing to-day," was the ready explanation of this thrifty and tidy farmer.

On the farm, if odd jobs are allowed to accumulate, they often never get done. procrastination will pile up trouble as fast on the farm as in the most complicated city industry. Lack of help may make it almost impossible to do all that we desire, but doing all that we can with ~~de~~ help will accomplish wonders.

Fertility

(Journal of Agriculture.)

DID you ever hear about the man who when set to pruning a tree, crawled over the limb and sawed it off? It wasn't a wise thing to do, as he probably reflected after the tumble, but a lot of farmers are doing pretty nearly the same thing, in another way. Comparing a farm to a tree, they are sitting on the limb of fertility and sawing it off by selling all the grain they can raise and making no lasting return to the land. It may be a good sized limb that will stand a lot of sawing before giving way, but there's a limit and some of us are getting uncomfortably close to it. We have sawed so deeply into the fertility limb that it needs first-class care to give it a chance to heal and bear good fruit.

Live stock farming and crop rotations in which clover, alfalfa or other legumes are included, are the remedies needed. We should save every loaf of manure and straw and put it back on the land. We should not burn straw or cornstalks—because it's simply burning money. We should grow winter cover crops on the fields that are inclined to wash. Keep hilly and rolling land in grass as much as possible, and deepen our soil gradually by fall plowing.

Feed the farm and it will feed you.

Defending the Land for Whom

(The Standard, Sydney, Australia)

THE people of Australia are just beginning to realize some of the grim realities of war. Early casualties are being published. They include well-known names. But whether well known or not the loss of every man leaves a gap in the family and social circles of Australian life. Most of the men at the war are landless. Whether they struggle or their heirs have to carry on the struggle for existence it must be on land. What is the landless man fighting for? Not for the land of his country since he does not own a foot of it. Should he return whether wounded or not, the land which he fought to safeguard will still belong to the landlord who will charge him the highest possible rent before allowing him a chance to earn a living. This is a phase of the land question which requires immediate attention.

Rural Problem

Features of the Address

THE development of the rural community is the object of the address. The speaker, Mr. J. H. ... of the Ontario Agricultural Experiment Station, discusses the various factors influencing the rural community, including the role of the farmer, the land, and the government. He emphasizes the need for a more equitable distribution of land and resources, and for a more active role for the government in supporting the rural community.

The speaker also discusses the importance of education and training for the rural community, and the need for a more efficient and productive agricultural system. He concludes by calling for a more unified and organized rural community, capable of meeting the challenges of the future.

The Declining Pop

In a series of lectures on the Conditions of Rural Ontario, Reynolds made the statement that the rural population during the last 40 years has lost 111,000 population, a natural increase, which means that the rural population has decreased by more than one million. The results have been that the rural community is now facing a serious decline in population, which has led to a number of social and economic problems. The speaker discusses the causes of this decline and offers suggestions for how to reverse the trend.

The speaker also discusses the importance of education and training for the rural community, and the need for a more efficient and productive agricultural system. He concludes by calling for a more unified and organized rural community, capable of meeting the challenges of the future.

Direction of Cooper

There has been a great deal of talk about cooperation in the rural community. The speaker discusses the various forms of cooperation, including land pooling, joint marketing, and the formation of rural co-operatives. He emphasizes the need for a more organized and efficient agricultural system, and for a more active role for the government in supporting the rural community.

Rural Problems Discussed by Rural Leaders

Features of the Addresses at the "School for Rural Leaders," Recently in Session at Guelph.

THE development of the "community idea" was the central thought developing out of the School for Rural Leaders held recently at the Ontario Agricultural College. Permanent associations of Women's Institutes, Farmers' Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, the Churches, and the Schools, were advocated, the object being the federation of all the forces of the community for the carrying on of community events. By this means it is hoped not only to increase the usefulness of each organization in its own field but also to bring them out of the various spokes of as their "water-tight compartment" that they may work together for the good of the community.

To prepare men and women for the intelligent undertaking of such work was the object of the "School." The forenoon sessions of the program consisted of addresses dealing for the most part with the social and economic aspects of country life. Social surveys, consolidation of schools and the place of the church and school as social centers were some of the subjects discussed. In the afternoons the rural leaders were made familiar with the work being carried on under the various departments of the college. Each day one of the professors took charge of this class and explained to them the work which he had on hand. After this lecture a couple of hours were given over to recreation and games suitable for country districts were explained and indulged in. The evening sessions were devoted to matters of general interest, and were largely attended by those attending the other courses which were in progress at the College.

The Declining Population

In a series of lectures on the Social Conditions of Rural Ontario, Professor Reynolds made the statement that the rural districts of the province had during the last 40 years suffered the loss of 111,000 population, plus the natural increase, which amounted to many thousands more. At the same time the urban gain has been 1,015,000. The result has been that in the country we now find depleted homes and depleted communities. The changing conditions have also caused the passing of "social types." In the days when communities were more self-supporting, many local artisans, such as shoemakers, blacksmiths, and carpenters were employed. These had a view point of their own and different methods of thinking; consequently they enriched the life of the community, and in their passing the community has suffered a distinct loss.

The balance of the sexes has also been much disturbed. At the present time there is in country districts 116 males to every 100 females, or an excess of 85,940 males in rural Ontario. The disabilities of farm life fall more heavily upon women than upon men with the result that the movement toward the city has been greatest among them. Professor Reynolds claimed, however, that there is no noticeable falling off in the morality or mentality of most rural districts.

Direction of Cooperation

There has been a great increase in one species of cooperation, the "tee." Where formerly it was the custom to assist one another by changing work, each farmer now works alone with machinery. Cooperation, therefore, has taken a new direction. The establishment of Farmers' Clubs, Fruit Growers' Associations, and so forth, indicate the lines along which cooperative endeavor must be directed in

the future. In order to fully develop the full powers of the community, it would be necessary to federate the forces at present working in the community. What is needed is not new organizations but the coordination of present forces working toward a definite community ideal.

In discussing the subject of education for country life, S. B. McCready, B. A., stated that the ideal to be worked for was a progressive, intelligent, happy and prosperous country population, choosing their leaders from amongst themselves and content to remain in the country. The present school system is not well adapted to working towards this end and our secondary schools are positively, though unconsciously, antagonistic to the country.

Mr. McCready advocated the substitution of a township school board for the present board of trustees; the consolidation of schools under the direction of the township board, and where possible, the establishment of township high schools for training in such branches as agriculture, domestic science, manual training and music. He strongly advocated the appointment of a commission to investigate the educational needs of the country and the effect of the present school system on country life. There should also be a propaganda to educate the people about education in which the services of school inspectors and district representatives could be called into requisition. The opinion was also expressed that the people should make more use of the agricultural college in the training of teachers and others engaged in rural work.

The Size of the Farm

Two lectures on farm management were given by A. Leitch, B.S.A., lecturer on farm management at the college. "Farming," said Mr. Leitch, "is not attractive from the purely financial standpoint, but has features which compensate for this deficiency. The farmer is his own master and thinker, his old age is generally well provided for, and his children are generally raised under more favorable conditions than those of the city."

The comparatively large farm was advocated by Mr. Leitch, who showed by statistics that the labor income of the farmer increases in direct proportion to the size of the farm up to about 250 acres. The biggest factor in the farmer's expense account is not the cost of land but of labor, and the large farm on which diversified farming is carried on has proved to be the most economical under modern conditions. The keeping of good grade stock in preference to pure bred, except under special conditions, was favored. Pure bred stock require an amount of attention and skill which is impossible to give them on an ordinary farm.

Assistance to Rural Leaders
The college Y.M.C.A. Secretary, Mr. A. McLaren, outlined the scheme by which it was proposed to assist the rural leaders in the work in their own communities. It was proposed that in each district a social survey be made. A conference will then be organized, and action taken upon the facts revealed by the survey. The endeavor will be made to federate all the forces of each community so that "instead of each organization working independently, as at present, they shall all work together for the carrying on of community events." In the winter, entertainments, debates and "mock parliaments" shall be instituted, the idea being to utilize local talent to

(Concluded on page 13)

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LITTLE minds are tamed and subdued by misfortunes; but great minds rise above them.—Washington Irving.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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(Continued from last week)

"NO," returned Clem. "I've already started in."

Brassy wheeled him, played with him, tried to draw him to the acceptance of the money, but Clem was firm.

Across the aisle a woman was trying to hush a baby against her breast, but it would not silence. At the continued crying the passengers frowned and began to cast significant glances. There were tears in the woman's eyes which she wiped away with the back of her hand without pretending to use a handkerchief; red rough hands were wet. Reaching into a worn frayed bag, she brought out a striped rubber ball; only there weren't many stripes left on it; just splotches where the stripes had been.

"Pretty ball!" she mumbled to the child. "Nice pretty ball!"

The child's face grew up; it gave one cry and then held its breath. The train rocked and roared while the child's face grew tighter and tighter. Then it gave way in one wild scream.

A fat travelling man, with his toothbrush sticking out of his waistcoat pocket, rose, dragged his sample cases off the rack, glowered at the mother and moved to the other end of the car.

Brassy turned so that he faced the woman and child. "What you going to do in Kansas City?" he asked Clem, his eyes across the aisles.

"I don't know anything I can till I get enough money to go home and be respectable."

Both dropped into silence. The baby began to fret in the unmistakable manner of a sick child. The splotched shapeless handful of rubber fell to the floor, and bouncing limply, rolled under a seat. Brassy was down on his knees and after it like a terrier. He put the ball into the woman's knotted hands and wiggled a fat finger at the child. Sized up the child's hand went out and seized the man on the fat finger. Brassy wrinkled his nose like a rabbit and hid his face behind a hairy hand. Suddenly he barked like a dog and the child cooed in glee.

Clem could not keep his eyes off Brassy. There was a softness and kindness in his face that he had never seen there before. The woman began thering confidently, frankly. Clem withdrew into another coach for an hour and when he came back Brassy was sitting hunched down in the plush, his hands heaped over his roting stomach. The baby was stretched out in a seat asleep, under its head a pillow; the mother sat, opposite, her eyes on her child and in her face the light of new hope.

Brassy was strangely silent, sometimes studying the woman's face,

sometimes his gaze bent on Clem. Clem had never known him so quiet or so thoughtful; he marveled at the change.

At last Brassy roused himself. "I get off at the junction. I'm going home—if my wife'll have me back. My daughter left when I turned back, but my wife has never given up hoping. It's queer about wives, ain't it? I'm



Can This be Beaten for Neatness? The home of P. W. Hagerman, Hastings, Co., as photographed by an Editor of Farm and Dairy early last spring.

going to sell hog remedies and while it ain't very exciting, it's honest and nothing to be ashamed of."

When the train stopped at the junction Brassy fitted his hand into Clem's. "Keep your eye on that woman and kid—I gave them everything I cleaned up this morning. The little thing looks an awful lot like the lion tank r did when she was its size." The hands closed again and Brassy dropped off the step. The station slipped away into the night and a switch-light that had been standing sentinel beside the track turned and fled after it.

CHAPTER XIII. GETTING A JOB.

Unstopped by bag or baggage, Clem wandered up the streets of the city alone. It was not his world; everybody was in a hurry, and nobody said good morning.

A janitor in a sweater was standing on a rickety ladder, the top resting against the glass of a window, washing and whistling away. It was a wonder that the window didn't cave in and send him sprawling through it, cutting him all to gracious.

"Hadn't you better go a bit careful?"

"Used to it. Never had a fall in

my life. Where you from?"
"How did he know that Clem didn't live in the city? And when he was there so early in the morning?"

"From Curvillie."
The man in the sweater shook his head, and brought the rubber comb down in a long sweep, the water flowing in front of it like a mild river.

"Where's that?"
"Nodaway County."
The man shook his head again. "Do you know where I can get a rooming house to live in?"
The janitor finished another river. "Right around the corner—if you want beans instead of style. Not much on dog, but the beans is regular. Used to live there myself."

There was the sign in all the colors of the spectrum, some of the letters thin and perpendicular, others fat and wavering. The largest letters shouted:

HOTEL COMFORT

while another string of the same species, but patently not of the same family, made it known that beds were thirty-five cents a night, while good beds might be obtained for fifty cents. Clem turned into Hotel Comfort.

Clem came clear up to the desk before he saw any representative of Beds 35c—Good Beds 50c. She was bending over a book, one ear in her hand, her tousled hair falling free. Clem put his elbows on the desk and cleared his throat. Evidently his

the page. He hesitated a moment, then wrote: "J. H. Craig, Chicago, Ill."

The girl whirled the book around, and studied the signature. Clem trembled and turned his flushed face away; she had seen through him. "I visited there last summer," said the tousled one. "My aunt she's got an automobile and you can't get in her house till you ring two bells. When 'bout do you live?"

"A hot flush ran over Clem. "You mean when I'm home?" fighting for time.

"Yes—in Chicago."
"Oh, you mean when—when I'm home in Meigs."
"Course."

"In—in the western part. The street's paved. What time is breakfast ready?"

"Six to seven-thirty. Tookie, show this gentleman to 17 and get a clean towel as you go up." Dropping down behind the counter, she flopped open the book and fitted an ear into her hand. Her grasp was not had a chance to come to realization of what she was doing to the tear-stained face.

Wouldn't Hulda make things fly if she could set in that room for six hours? You wouldn't know it. No body in Curvillie could touch her when it came to keeping things slick and shining; everybody said so, and he wouldn't be afraid to put her up against the whole state.

Clem picked up the soap, between forefinger and thumb, drawing the corner of his mouth into a shiver, and dropped the coated cake out of sight behind the wash bowl.

"It's this a thirty-five cent room?"

"Un-hun," grunted Tookie, reaching into his mouth and scratching a layer of sticky candy off his teeth.

"What are the 'Good Rooms 50c like?"

"Two beds." The last of the law was off and Tookie rolled it with satisfaction on his tongue.

Clem mentally calculated; the room was probably only a third more and that was a clear saving of fifteen cents a day.

Tookie understood the hesitancy. He pulled his teeth apart with a plop. "But I ain't got the keys—they're down-stairs."

Tookie swung on the door-knob, mashing back his red hair with his free hand. "I came purty near making some money out of this room once," he said suddenly without connection. "A lot of it."

It was plain what Tookie wanted. Clem was thinking and it was half a minute before he thought himself allowed to ask, "How was that?"

"Sidna Allen slept here one night," declared Tookie, then chewed a moment before finishing. "And there was a reward on her head the time I didn't know who it was till a week later, but I seen him and talked to him. A kind of suspicioned it might 'a' been him the quick way he could move his hands—draw a sun quicker 'n a wink—like that, only quicker."

"He didn't say much, but his eyes could just look a hole through you. You know, I'm going to be a policeman. A policeman gets to carry a gun all the time. I got an uncle that is a policeman and he has an ivory handled gun. But that don't make 'em shoot any straighter. One time he was cleaning it and it went off and shot a hole in the baby buggy."

Tookie reached in with thumb and forefinger and pulled the candy loose from his teeth. "But that don't make 'em shoot any straighter. One time he was cleaning it and it went off and shot a hole in the baby buggy."

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(To be continued)

OUR HOME

Seasonable

THIS afternoon in the house the thought of something was wrong in prospect of the windows. Finally about two inches of snow fell, and the trouble, and the lately plucked sufficient further invasion of known as "flies." The "fly" season and with it comes. Now, someone is to flies in your house, baby it would be again in the City fly dose.

Where is the fly in nature plus all places. The more flies it. He walks foot-meeting in his neighborhood. next? Into your house. What does He takes the foul on his legs, wings, and feet. He swims in his neighborhood, washing this fly and emerge and again more flies.

His brother who may have lighted that has just been even. Here he was door mat on which before going further light on anything is more interested which he alights, his meat. Anything rooting place of on which he alights, his fish and germs. are the source from diseases spring. thousands of people nothing of eating our from the fly and drink as a dog pool.

To return to the responsible for the fly. Our reader may house entirely to to blame." And you to ask you for seat and windows, you in amusement. You may put the fly in windows, and think equipped. My dear only half equipped.

If the reader boy may put the fly in someone else. But

OUR HOME CLUB

Seasonable "Fly" Talk

THIS afternoon I noticed three flies in the house at home. At once I thought that something was wrong, and I began an inspection of the screen doors and windows. Finally, I found a hole about two inches wide in the kitchen screen door. This was enough to solve the trouble, and the hole was immediately patched sufficiently to stop any further invasion of the pest commonly known as "flies."

The "fly" season is again with us, and with it comes the usual trouble. Now, someone is to blame is you have flies in your house. Who is it? Probably it would be well to mention again in the Circle what harm the fly does.

Where is the fly usually hatched? In manure piles and all sorts of filthy places. The more filthy, the better he likes it. He walks on the most vile, foul-smelling manure and lands in his neighborhood. Where does he go next? Into your house, if he can get there. What does he take with him? He takes the foul material with him on his legs, wings and body. What next? He swims in the milk, and after having a good bath, and after washing this filth off his legs, he may emerge and again go out hunting more filth.

His brother who came in with him may have lighted on a beautiful cake that has just been taken from the oven. Here he would find a splendid door mat on which to clean his feet before going further. In fact, he may light on anything in the house, but we are more interested in the eatables on which he alights, butter, cheese, bread, meat. Anything may be made the roosting place or door mat of the fly, on which he will be pleased to deposit filth and germs. Germs, we know, are the source from which nearly all diseases spring. And yet we have thousands of people to-day who think nothing of eating and drinking after our friend the fly has used our meat and drink as a door mat or swimming pool.

To return to the point. Who is responsible for the flies in your house? One reader may say, "I leave the house entirely to my wife. I am not to blame." And yet if your wife were to ask you for screens for the doors and windows, you would look at her in amazement. You probably have two screen doors and two or three screen windows, and think your house is well equipped. My dear sir, your house is only half equipped.

If the reader be the housewife, she may not put the blame on her husband or someone else. But surely she can per-

suade her good man to buy at least a few screens for the doors and windows, and then make the best of it by keeping these screens closed.

To both husband and wife I would say, "Get screen doors for every door you have open at all during the summer, and screens for every window you have open." There is nothing in my opinion that is more needful in the whole house. I hear someone say, "Well, we did that last year and we still had flies." It is still your own fault, because the screens were not tight fitting.

The best screens that I have seen are those covering the whole window, staying there night and day, whether the window is up or down. They must be absolutely fly-proof. The screen door, too, must fit tightly. It should be held shut firmly by an extra spring so that flies cannot get in. At the hospital this morning the superintendent told me that there was not one fly in the building. Why? Because of tight-fitting screens.

How can you invite company to your home and offer them to eat "fly door mats," or "fly bathing fluid," as you have done time and again. Don't you think it is about time that you were particular enough about your eating and drinking that flies be absolutely excluded from your house? It can be done. It should be done. Make same advance in housekeeping as well as in other lines, which you are doing so magnificently.—"The Doctor."

An Automatic Foot Scraper

I THOUGHT I would write and tell you of a device which our hired man made for us this summer to prevent so much mud being carried into the kitchen.

The device consists of a walk built out from the kitchen door. It is about eight feet long and 18 inches wide. The man first laid down two pieces of scantling. He then ripped some old boards into strips two inches wide, and cut these strips into 18 inch lengths. These are placed on their edge upon the scantling and are held about one inch apart by small pieces nailed between them.

Whenever the men come from the barn or fields they have to pass over the walk. A great deal of the mud scrapes from their boots and drops through between the slats. The walk is also a reminder for them to clean their boots and they soon get the habit of scraping their feet every time they passed over it. After a while they began to do this unconsciously, and it is very amusing to see them scraping their feet vigorously in dry weather when it is not needed, without thinking of what they were doing.

Since the hired man put the walk down for us we have not had one-half the trouble in keeping our kitchen floors clean.—"Your Country Cousin"

The Upward Look

A Secret Sanctuary

THUS said the Lord God . . . I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them a sanctuary for a little while in the countries where they are come.—Ezekiel 11:16.

The prophet Ezekiel was at this time a captive in Babylon, an exile in a heathen country, like many others of his own people. Although the prophet was undergoing a severe testing time, as were also his people, yet he was making it his purpose to sustain the faith of the exiles, and assure them that in His own good time God would bring them back into their own land. One of God's promises which Ezekiel delivered to his people, was that He would be to them "a sanctuary for a little while in the countries where they are come."

A man once asked Lyman Abbott what reason he could have for believing in the love of God, when disaster came after he had done his best for ten years to raise peaches. The answer he received was: "If the object of the Creator is the making of peaches, the illustration of your peach orchard would be a conclusive argument against belief in His intelligence; but if the object of the Creator is the making of men, just such exigencies as occurred in your peach orchard may serve an exceedingly useful purpose in the creation of character."

It was hard for God's chosen people to see His love in the hardships which they had to endure in captivity, as it was also difficult for the man who was endeavoring to grow peaches without success. It is just as hard for us to see God's love when we are endeavoring to do our best and everything seems to be against us. Should we not realize, however, that if goodness always brought outward success, we would be very apt to serve God only because it was profitable to do so.

Through our adversities we may, if we will, learn lessons in patience, courage and trust. While there are many things in life that are perplexing to us, and we fail to understand why we should have such trials, should we not keep in mind the thought of God's promise to the Babylon captives. "I will be to them a sanctuary for a little while in the countries where they are come."

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Midsummer Styles That Should Please

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As the summer season progresses, a profusion of shorter and beautiful materials are being shown, and the styles are graceful and attractive. The woman who makes her own clothes as well as those of other members of the family, can afford to select some of the prettiest materials, so she cuts down expenses by making the frocks herself.

Some of the latest styles features that have come to our notice are the quaint little jackets or over-blossoms. Some are made from same material as the dress, while other very fancy jackets are of bright colored taffeta, silk. These do not require much material, nor much making, and present a very stylish appearance, as well as doing duty as a wrap in cool weather.

1354-Lady's House Dress-A house dress that is easily made, easily laundered and one which keeps its color well, is the kind that we should all aim to have. Here is a design from which a neat house dress can be constructed at little cost. The blouse is plain, except for a tuck on each side, and the rolling collar. The skirt is quite full, measuring about three yards at the lower edge. Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

9910-Girl's Apron-Comfort and simplicity are the essential features of this apron for small girls. On very warm days, such an apron might be worn without a dress underneath. It would also be very convenient for slipping over the dainty dress on Sunday, after coming from church. This apron is cut in sizes from 2 to 10 years and requires 1 7/8 yards for the 6 year size.

1354-Costume for Misses and Small Women-This design shows a pretty dress, and is something different from the majority of models shown. While the effect is simple it is also unique. Buttons down the centre of blouse and the panel in back and front are the style features of this costume. Three sizes, 16, 18 and 22 years.

1349-Girl's Dress-Middy suite are finding much favor with both old and young

this season and many varied are the styles and materials from which they are made. Raw silk middies are being shown quite extensively for young women and might also be used to advantage for the smaller girls. In the design herewith, white material trimmed with blue, red, paddy green, or some such color, would be very attractive. The fitted skirt conceals a very becoming outfit. Four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1335-Lady's Apron-A feature of the apron which should commend its use is the princess panel front, which is attached to the strapping going over the shoulders, and thus prevents any danger of the straps falling, as they sometimes have a tendency to do. The skirt portion of the apron completely envelops the dress and ensures it against being easily soiled. Three sizes, small, medium and large.

1356-1353-Lady's Dress-This dainty frock will no doubt attract the attention of many of our home dressmakers. In the larger view, the over-blossom effect is constructed of lace, which would make a very pretty dress. If this was considered too elaborate, however, the blouse could be very prettily fashioned from the smaller view, where the over-blossom is omitted. The skirt is plain with a row of lace insertion in about a couple of inches from the bottom. This design calls for two patterns, 10c for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 30 inch waist measure.

1337-Dress-Dame Fashion does not neglect the young girl in her selection of new styles, but always has a provision of pretty designs from which to choose. The one featured herewith has a style all its own. It has the distinctive feature of although very plain, it presents a smart appearance. Either long or short sleeves may be utilized, and the trimming necessary is buttons and the little pocket on each side. If desired, one might use a narrow plating of contrasting material where the waist and skirt join. Four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Redpath

is the Sugar for Jams and Jellies.

When you pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, you naturally want to be sure that your jellies and preserves will turn out just right. You can be, if you use *Redpath* Sugar.

Absolutely pure, and always the same, REDPATH Sugar has for sixty years proved most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be REDPATH Sugar, in one of the packages originated for REDPATH—

2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons,
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

“Let Redpath Sweeten It”

142 CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

The Make

Butter and Cream... invited to send... department... and to suggest... sion.

Why Cream

W. J. Bird, N. S. THE variation... ator cream... quently has... and managers of... difference of from... cent has been n... tests. Particular... when the milk is se... and the cream shi... ery. Naturally, w... ence occurs, patro... know the cause of

Among the cause... several minor ones... sudden starting of... ferences in the qua... evening milk, imp... The seven chief one... amount of variatio... determined by exp...

(1) The tempera



On the B

a difference of from... cent. in the cream... ming temperature... is caused in extrop... es the milk the r... an abnormal loss o... milk. Separate the... degrees F., or as s... the cow.

(2) The amount... skim milk used with... temperatures make... from one to three... trems cases makin... great as ten per ce...

(3) The variatio... the bowl makes a... two to sixteen pen... on the amount of y... very common cause... the country. If t... running steady clo... possible.

(4) The variatio... the bowl causes a... one to thirteen pen... of cream dependi... of speed. One rev... dle slower than is... makers of the ma... about one per cent... This is another ve... variation in tests.

(5) The amount... flow through the se... one half to full ce... ferences of from o... depending on the d... "Extracts from the... patrons of Nova Boot

The Makers' Corner

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

Why Cream Tests Vary*

W. J. Bird, N. S. A. C., Truro, N. S.

THE variation in the test of separator cream is a problem that frequently has confronted patrons and managers of creameries. Often a difference of from one to eight per cent. has been made in individual tests. Particularly is this the case when the milk is separated at the farm and the cream shipped to the creamery. Naturally, when such a difference occurs, patrons are anxious to know the cause of such variation.

Among the causes of variations are several minor ones, such as that of sudden starting of the separator, differences in the quality of morning and evening milk, improper oiling, etc. The seven chief ones, however, and the amount of variation in each case, as determined by experimental work, are:

(1) The temperature of milk makes

capacity of the machine, also the make of the machine. The machine should be run at full capacity and the supply tank kept full through separating.

(2) Effect of Acid in Cream
(6) The amount of acid or sourness of the milk causes an irregular variation in the test of cream, depending on the amount of acid it contains. When the acid has reached a high point, three per cent., for instance, and the separator used constantly for an hour or more, it will eventually clog. The cream will then become thicker until the separator is entirely clogged. The extent of clogging will depend upon the condition of the milk and the size of the machine. The sourer the milk and the smaller the separator the quicker it will clog.

(7) The condition of separator. In some cases where the machine is only washed once a day, the bowl becomes clogged with foreign material which is always found in the machine after separating. The variation in the test will be from one to two per cent., according to the amount of dirt, and where the bowl becomes clogged. Separators are made to skim when in a clean condition. No separator will do satisfactory work when it is a dirty condition.

hot weather cheese will not stand up straight on the shelves.

If cheese are likely to be exposed to warm weather, it is well, when boxing, to see that the boxes are cut to about the exact height of the cheese. This will tend to keep them in shape should gas develop while in transit.—N. Y. Produce Review.

System Attracts Farm Labor

(Continued from page 5.)

would have left had I not accumulated sufficient capital to buy a farm of my own. No factory was ever run with greater precision, weather conditions being favorable, than that farm. We had regular hours to work and every hour was made to count. There were two men on the place besides the boss. Every morning we found our work planned out for us.

One of the secrets of this good management was the notebook that the boss always carried in his pocket in which to put down everything that needed doing. When passing a fence with some of the rails down I have seen him take out his book and make a note of it. A gate in need of repairing came in for the same consideration. Even loose boards on the barn were taken note of and repaired in good time. Nothing was ever done on a fine day that could be left to a rainy one. Nothing was done in summer which could be done just as well in winter. Winter is usually regarded as a slack time on the farm, but we were all kept profitably employed with my last employer.

I have heard that no farm can be run on a 10-hour schedule. That farmer got more work done in 10 hours than most men would in 16, and his men were glad to back him up in doing it. It was all the result of system. He had what is a very unusual thing for a farmer, a waiting list of men who wanted to work for him. If success crowns my efforts as an independent farmer and an employer of hired help, I will attribute it largely to the lessons learned from this systematic employer.

Rural Problems Discussed by

Rural Leaders

(Continued from page 9)

the fullest extent. Outside lecturers or entertainers will be done without as much as possible. In the summer community play day would be held in each district with the object of promoting the play spirit of both old and young. In connection with this, an athletic contest will be held and prizes awarded. The play ground selected should also be in the community, and the practice of running excursions to such places as the Centre Island at Toronto, was very strongly condemned.

The rural leaders were strongly urged to address themselves to getting the work under way and with their assistance and that of the college students who return to the farms, there is no reason, said Mr. McLaren, why a revolution should not be worked in the rural life of Ontario in a very few years.

The recent sessions at Guelph mark the pioneer attempt to hold a school of this character in Canada. It will be an annual event and its promoters anticipate that it will grow in value and influence from year to year.

Solving the Difficulty

LITTLE Robert was playing with his army of tin soldiers one Sunday afternoon, when his mother entered the room.

"Why, Bob," she exclaimed, "how many times have I told you not to play with your army on Sunday?" "Well, you see, mother," explained Bob, "this is the Salvation Army."



The Most Picturesque Water Voyage on the Continent

Many interesting trips covering all important points on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA

A delightful summer cruise through a land of indescribable beauty—a country famed for its traditions, beautiful scenery and cool, invigorating climate.

Niagara Falls—Toronto—Lake Ontario—Thousand Islands—St. Lawrence River Rapids—Montreal—Quebec—Murray Bay—Tadoussac—Saguenay River Canyon—Capet de Trinity and Eternity—Laurentian Mountains.

Many short trips of unusual interest.

Luxuriously equipped passenger steamers. Every comfort and convenience. Low passenger fares.

For full particulars, apply local ticket office or address

Passenger Department

306 Victoria Square, Montreal

A Brick Cheese Factory

For sale, in one of the best dairy districts in Western Ontario, Good dwelling, bank stable, hog pens, feed about 150 hogs season, 4 acres of land orchard, a never failing spring running into factory; Factory is fully equipped with up-to-date facilities for cheese and butter, making 15 cheese per day, and 350 lbs. of butter a week, and is a good going concern, 1/4 mile from village with 2 churches, 2 stores, school, blacksmith shop, and good road; possession may be had this fall. Good reasons for selling. Address

BOX 1566

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

WANTED

Our prices have shown a steady advance for Good Quality CREAM. We are prepared to meet ANY competition. You should write us.

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

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advances by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied from

Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

Chiclets

REALLY DELICIOUS!

THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED

CHEWING GUM



On the Beautiful Chateauguay River, Near Howick, Que.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Appearance Count

BUYERS of high class cheese are becoming more particular each year as to the outside finish of the goods they buy. There is a wide difference in preferences as to weight and style of cheese, but all users of fancy cheese now discriminate closely as to external appearance. Of course the drawn plug exerts more influence than a pretty finish, but the appearance of a lot of cheese will often decide a buyer in his choice.

A maker of cheese cannot be too particular on this point. Each cheese should stand up straight with clean, sharp corners, straight sides and surfaces, in substantial boxes made to fit the cheese. And uniform weights, as desired by many buyers also, so that a careful weighing of the curd into the hoops, making allowance for difference in the character of the matured curd will often be found worth while. Buyers when they visit a factory to make a deal will be much more impressed if they see in the curing room rows of well shaped, clean cheese, of uniform size lined up on clean shelves than they would were the cheese an assortment of different shapes, with various degrees of slant, some sloping one way, some another, and with edges that indicated a general lack of care of hoops and followers.

No cheese should leave the press for the curing room unless well shaped, and it is poor economy to continue in use a curing room in which temperatures are so poorly regulated that in

a difference of from one to five per cent. in the cream at average skimming temperature. Greater variation is caused in extreme cases. The colder the milk the richer the cream but an abnormal loss of fat in the skim milk. Separate the milk at about 85 degrees F., or as soon as taken from the cow.

(3) Lush Water Affects Test
(4) The amount of flushwater or skim milk used with average skimming temperatures makes a difference of from one to three per cent., in extreme cases making a difference as great as ten per cent.

(5) The variation in steadiness of the bowl makes a difference of from two to sixteen per cent., depending on the amount of vibration. This is a very common cause found all through the country. If the machine is not running steady close skimming is impossible.

(6) The variation in the speed of the bowl causes a difference of from one to thirteen per cent. in the test of cream depending on the variation of speed. One revolution of the handle slower than is required by the makers of the machine will cause about one per cent. less fat in cream. This is another very common cause of variation in tests.

(7) The amount of milk allowed to flow through the separator bowl from one half to full capacity makes a difference of from one to six per cent., depending on the divergence from full capacity.

*Extracts from a letter addressed to the patrons of Nova Scotia creameries.

Dispersion Sale

31 HEAD



31 HEAD

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

(Some Splendid Young Bulls and Heifers), also the TWO HERD SIREs will be sold

PRINCE ROUBLE HARTOG DE KOL
LEWIS PRILLY MERCENA HARTOG

ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915

AT

GLENESCOTT FARM
(NEAR LONDON)

SALE COMMENCES 1.50 P.M. Rain or Shine.

For Catalogue write

T. B. ESCOTT - LONDON, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
3 Milking Heifers, one nearly 3 years old and others just over 2 years. Also the bull calf of the latter and a bull calf from an R. O. M. dam with a record of 147 lbs. butter in 7 day test. JESSE LOCKER, B.R. No. 3, MITCHELL, Ont.



50 Head

OF

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915

Included in the herd is the celebrated

RHODA'S QUEEN

and a Score of her descendants.

Also

- 1 pair of Clydesdale Fillies
- 1 4-year-old Mare
- 1 Pacing Mare

Come and get Choice Stock at Your Own Price.

TERMS:—10 months credit on bankable paper; 5% discount for cash.

Catalogues on application.

N. SANGSTER, Prop., ORMSTOWN, QUE.
THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer, WESTMINSTER, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Monday, August 9.—The oldest inhabitant cannot tell a better story than the market school boy when it comes to reporting big rain storms during the harvest. The rain fell on Tuesday last week than on any other single day during the seventy years that weather records have been kept in the city of Toronto. More rain fell on that day than on the whole of the previous month; and July was considered the best month. It must seem like the irony of fate to farmers in some sections of Eastern Ontario, where they have had severe droughts for three years, to have their crop damaged in the fourth year by excessive rain fall.

The crops all over Ontario promised to be the best in many years. Reports received to date indicate damage by rain in almost every section, although it is too early to estimate what the damage will be. One farmer has placed his loss at at least \$5 an acre on all his grain. Much wheat was out, and some of it has sprouted. So far the storm has not influenced market quotations; in fact it requires more than a provincial storm to interfere with prices that are made on a world-wide basis. In the west and in the middle western states conditions are now ideal for maturing the grain and for harvesting. The markets of the west show very few changes. All grains are on practically the

be short and as that market is almost bare of old hay there is a lively trade going on over the border. United States buyers are busy in the Eastern Townships and are paying higher prices than rate on the Montreal market. Auctioneers on old hay are \$17 to \$19 for No. 1; \$15 to \$16 for No. 2; bad straw, \$7. At Montreal No. 1 hay is quoted \$21.50 to \$22, No. 2, \$19 to \$20.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
Wholesale quotations here are: Cherries, 11 qt. bkt., \$56 to \$60; English Marilla, 1 qt. bkt., 50c; gooseberries, 40c to 50c; red currants, 50c; black currants, \$1.20 to \$1.40; raspberries, red, box, 50c to \$0.75; black, 50c to 10c; apples, hamper, \$1.25 to \$1.50; 11 qt. bkt., 25c to 40c; peaches, 11 qt. bkt., 50c to \$1; plums, 11 qt. bkt., 60c; potatoes, bag, 81; barrel, 87; tomatoes, 11 qt. bkt., 40c to 70c; cabbage, 40c to 45c.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Receipts continue to be in excess to date of corresponding dates last year. At the same time the demand from local sources is less than what it was a year ago. Holders are confident, however, that there will be a market in England for all the eggs they have to offer this fall. None are going forward now for export. The presence of cheap Russian eggs on the English market has caused a depression in prices. In Ontario, 25c to 30c; select, 25c to 30c; No. 1, 25c to 30c; No. 2, 15c to 18c. At Montreal, No. 1 eggs are quoted 25c.

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them, the major portion was not as good as communi-
cated. The stock and
been quiet, as farmers re-
as too high. The distillers
not be buying
extent, and this, too, will
the market. We quote an
heavy clothed steers, 30
weights, 88 to 89.80; butch
\$7.50 to \$8.00 commo
\$7.50; heifers, 66.00 to 69
\$6.75 to \$7.25; medium to
\$6.50; butter bulls, 60.00
\$6.50 to 67.50; stochers, 81
pers and cutters, \$3.50 to 4
The market for scores an
lambs are quoted \$6.50 to
\$7.00; most for milk
\$7.00 for sheep and bucke
\$3 to \$3.50.

There is a distinctly we
hops, as the spring litter
ing into the market. Pa
the most for milk
DAIRY BOARD
MAJOR, Aug. 9.—315
New York, Aug. 9.—Offe
\$1.50.

MAJOR, Aug. 9.—Offe
colored and 1102 boxes of
sold at 15c, 167 boxes of
best colored at 25c to 30c
17c. The proceeds of ch
will be given for pa
Alexandria, Aug. 8.—King
170 boxes colored board
while sold at 23 9/16c. Wh

OUR FARMER
Correspondence
NOVA SCOT
CAPE BRETON C
SALMON RIVER, July
is 9c for growing, and
spered with sun. Turn
than usual. Potatoes are
all but no better. Corn
far above the average. H
to cut yet; it is at least
than no sugar. Sugar
eggs are unchanged, all
at 20c. Hens, 10c; chick
market and sells for 17c.
J. H. Macd.

PRINCE OF WA
KENNINGTON, Aug. 2—
der and the crop is a go
grain crop will be a
looks like a good crop.
se are plentiful. Pasture
of a good amount of w
silage for a high price
from \$20 to \$45. Horse
mand at all, with lots of

ONTARIO
HALIBURTON, Aug. 2—
KIMMULOCK, Aug. 2—
having very late but it
of now. About one-half
Bonds are coming on a
and all other grain is
of the tops of corn. It
Very few cattle buyers;
all cows are unchanged,
10c for 2-yr-olds; yearl
lambs, 80c to 85c; butter
new potatoes, \$2.00 a bus
at 10c.

HASTINGS CO.
TWEED, Aug. 4.—We h
rain which is a relief
and a great many field
been sold at 40c. Corn
is about harvested and
cuses a good crop. Corn
are making a good grow
promise to be a good cr
are becoming short and
a result of a heavy
for must are very badly
at WASHINGTON C
FERGUS, Aug. 5.—The
terday flattened the grain
and passed over the
where it is extra long
not come up again. We
are the hay harvests.
dant, but unless we soon
a quantity of it will be
not for would not make
with dry weather. Pastur
eggs are better; 20c; 10
alive, 15c; hens, 10c to 10
tatoes, 40c bag; hays, 15
July 23.—Hastings
backward lately owing
about 25 per cent. of
to cut. Fully 50 per cent
has been more or less
weather. Some fall wher

The Champion Holstein Female at the Calgary Exhibition.
Jacobus Johanna, owned by George Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., won the championship over representatives of such herds as those of J. H. Laycock, Okotoks; the Charlton Bros., Calgary; J. Hanly & Sons, Manning; and P. Palmer, Calgary. The Holstein showing at Calgary was the one.

same basis as they were a week ago. Country produce and live stock markets show no noticeable price fluctuations.

WHEAT.
The market primarily depends on the weather. In one day at Chicago recently the price first went up because of bad weather, weakened on the publication of a favorable crop report, and firm again at the close of the day following a report of frost in the Canadian west. The general belief, however, is that prices must break. There will soon be a great pressure of new wheat at primary points, as cutting is well on in the western states and will soon be general all over western Canada. At the same time the export demand is quiet. Quotations follow: No. 1 Northern, 81 3/4c; No. 2, 81.25c; No. 3, 81 1/2c; Ontario wheat, 81 1/2c, new crop, 81 to 81.02.

COARSE GRAINS.
The oat crop in Ontario must have suffered severely from the recent storm, but there has as yet been no real inference felt on the market which is in the grip of midsummer dullness, and price fluctuations are infrequent. Quotations: Oats, O. W. No. 1, 66c; Ontario oats, No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3, 56c to 57c; corn, 60 1/2c; barley, feed, 60c; rye, new crop, 72c to 85c. At Montreal quotations are: Oats, O.W. No. 3 and extra No. 1, feed, 60c to 61c; white, 60 1/2c; barley, malting, 60c to 80c; feed, 74c to 75c; corn, 59c.

MILK FEEDS.
Prices have been well maintained; bran, 87 1/2c; shorts, 87 1/2c; middlings, 83c; feed flour, 42c; 41 1/2c; cornmeal, 41 1/2c to 42c. Montreal quotations are: 83c to 83c. Montreal quotes bran 85c to 86 1/2c; shorts, 82 1/2c; middlings, 82c to 84c.

HAY AND STRAW.
The hay crop in Quebec will be somewhat in excess of that of last year. Some sections of Ontario will have a poor crop, but on the whole the crop will be average. The United States crop, however, will

be short and as that market is almost bare of old hay there is a lively trade going on over the border. United States buyers are busy in the Eastern Townships and are paying higher prices than rate on the Montreal market. Auctioneers on old hay are \$17 to \$19 for No. 1; \$15 to \$16 for No. 2; bad straw, \$7. At Montreal No. 1 hay is quoted \$21.50 to \$22, No. 2, \$19 to \$20.

SIXTH ANNUAL
Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS
TORONTO

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
December 10th and 11th
1915

BARGAINS IN ENSILAGE CUTTERS

One Bell Blower mounted on trucks, shop worn, but has never been used.

Regular Price \$158.00
Sale Price \$ 96.00

One Bell Blower, without trucks, used one season, has been thoroughly overhauled and all worn parts replaced.

Regular Price \$130.00
Sale Price \$ 70.00

One Climax Blower, used one season, is in the best of shape.

Regular Price \$140.00
Sale Price \$ 76.00

Also two I.H.P. Engines, new, never having done any work at \$40.00, less than cost, bought in car lots.

The above machines are genuine bargains and are being sold at these prices to close them out.

Write or telephone for full particulars.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
PETERBORO, ONTARIO



In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shovels, 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 Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.



Sharp Knives
IN EVERY FARM HOME

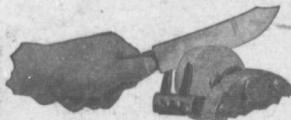


A Household Grinder

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

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

EQUIPPED WITH AN AUTOMATIC KNIFE AND SCISSORS GUIDE



There is nothing to get out of order. High speed is obtained by cut gears, which are fully enclosed so that they are dust proof and it is impossible for any child to catch his fingers in the gearing. It can be clamped to any

table, bench or shelf where it is out of the way but always ready for use. It is so easy to operate that all knives and shears about the place just naturally stay sharp all the time.

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

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

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

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

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