

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

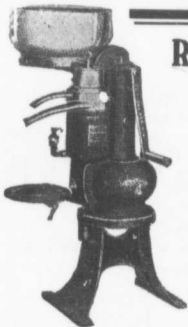
Peterboro, Ont., June 25, 1914



ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



Rather Warm These Days

In fact too warm for one to do any more work than is absolutely necessary. Are we not right?

But still there you are taking your pail and stool and milking perhaps 6 or 8 or 10 cows, and at the same time running the risk of losing all by an unlooky "kick" on account of the Bess.

And then when milking is over, skimming your milk with a hard to turn, hard to clean separator.

If the above describes your situation we have something interesting to say to you.

Can you guess what it cost one of Ontario's most progressive dairymen, Mr. Wm. Kaufmann, of Tavistock, to milk his 22 cows twice a day? Just 15c. And it took less than an hour at each milking too. That's one example of what our

The supply can be out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip-pat, between base and body, catches all drainage.

B-L-K Mechanical Milk Separator

will do. And it's no exception either. And for simplicity, easy turning, easy cleaning, perfect skimming, speed in separating, etc., etc. our

"Simplex"

LINK BLADE

CREAM SEPARATOR

"has it on them all."

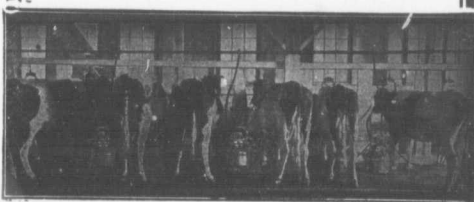
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D. Derbyshire & Co.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



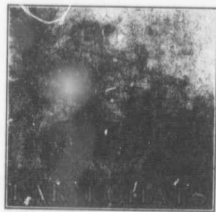
The Harvest Season With Dairy Farmers

Ever hear of the season of **JUNE PASTURE?** That season is now on. Now is the time of greatest milk flow—the cheese factories, creameries and farm dairies are running at full capacity—the season of fat and growing bank accounts with dairymen.

The Time of Heaviest Buying

Now is the time to send your message to our 18,000 Dairy Readers, to cause them to want and buy your goods. FARM AND DAIRY can reach them for you. Note what some of our biggest advertisers are doing **right through the summer season.** Take a tip from them and have your message with us weekly.

FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO, ONT.



Back to the Land

H. Percy Blanchard, *Hants Co., N.S.*
King James, of blessed memory, whom someone styled "the wisest fool in Christendom," once upon a time asked his courtiers the question: "Why is a dead fish lighter than a live fish." After many and varied ingenious reasons were given to account for the phenomenon, His Majesty explained that a dead fish was not lighter.

The title chosen for this little talk, "Back to the Land," is heard no in most every place where men do congregate. Some who urge the re-peopleing of the abandoned farms are doubtless actuated by most benevolent impulses; others with the feeling that more farmers, meaning more production, the cost of living to the consumer would at once go down. Upon analysis, these respective motives are diametrically opposite.

It is then advisable that under present conditions a farm paper should advocate the multiplication of producers of farm stuff, either for the benefit of the present farmer or of the prospective one?

Some of us can remember 40 years ago when every little settlement had its shoemaker and any village could boast several. But now almost the last man of them has vanished. They made boots, beautiful boots, that were a work of art alongside the factory stuff of to-day. But the big factories, where one man with a machine can do in a day the work of 300 shoemakers, has driven out this craftsman.

So, years ago, there were more farm houses, proportionately to the population, and these farm houses at dinner time full of big strapping sons and buxom daughters; but what of the acreage tilled. To-day, one smart man with a triple team of Clydes will more than do the work. The mower, reaper, rakes, tedders and loaders, the gasoline engine and big tractor, all these, like the factory, are doing the work of the multitudes of men and women who would be needed if working under past conditions.

In 1911, Nova Scotia had a bumper crop of apples. But the prices realized were so low that many would have fared better with no apples at all. Last fall was a "poor" year; and yet the few apples a man had, brought him a profit.

The trouble seems to be that except in a lean year the middleman gets all the profit and the producer farms remain at a loss. Two things yet remain to be done before any farm paper can invite more workers back to the soil: The first is by Government or private cooperation to get the food more directly to the consumer. The other is to educate many of the laborers with mode of work to a more varied, healthier and cheaper diet. More orchard fruit and vegetables should be on their tables. Meat and potatoes, white bread and jam need in addition a wide choice of vegetables; and apples, baked, raw or stewed, are like a merry heart; they do good like a medicine.

When the conditions of those who now farm are bettered; when a remuneration to the farmer for his 15 hours can be got equal to the crop man's income; when there is reasonable assurance, not that a man can raise the stuff, but that he can get what he can raise; then there will be no need to sound the tocsin "back to the land" for the farm itself will call aloud and there will be many waiting ones ready to answer.

Distribution of Grant

Ontario's share of the Federal grant for agriculture this year amounts to \$230,808.83. Hon. Jas. S. Duff and Hon. Martin Breen have agreed as to its distribution.

The heaviest expenditure, \$106,000 will be for the extension of the work of the district representatives, the cost of this service. There are now 41 district representatives in Ontario with recent appointments in Wentworth, Halton, Port Arthur and Kenora. The distribution is as follows:

District Representatives	\$100,000.00
O.A.C. Short Courses	1,500.00
To encourage agriculture in the High and Public Schools	13,000.00
Educational work in connection with marketing of farm products, including organization of cooperative societies	1,000.00
Buildings at Ontario Agricultural College, including completion of buildings under construction	72,000.00
Short Courses at Institutes Lectures	7,500.00
Women's Institute Work including Courses in Cooking, Sewing, &c.	7,500.00
Short Courses for Fall Judges and Field Crop	1,500.00
Drainage Work	4,000.00
Demonstrations and Instruction in Vegetable Growing	2,500.00
Demonstration Work on Soils	5,000.00
Demonstration and Instruction on Live Stock and Poultry	4,500.00
Demonstration Work in Spraying, Pruning and Packing of Fruits	7,500.00
Work in Beekeeping	1,000.00
Lectures on Horticulture	500.00
Miscellaneous	1,888.83
	\$230,808.83

Items of Interest

Most attractive premiums are being offered for dairy cattle in the various sections of the Panama International Exposition, February 1 to December 4, 1915. The premiums in four cow classes and two pig classes start at \$75 and run down by graded stages of \$10 to \$30 for a fifth place. Even in the calf class first premiums run from \$30 to \$50.

Mention has been made from time to time of the great Soil Service Congress held at Ottawa early this year. The discussions at this congress covered all of the problems that affect the well-being of society. Addresses that would be of particular interest to farmers were given by E. C. Drury, Rev. John McDougall, Prof. J. B. Reynolds and Rev. S. F. Shaw. Cooperation among farmers was addressed by Alphonse Desjardins. The addresses are given in full in "Soil Service Congress," a book of over 500 pages just issued. It may be obtained for \$3 on application to E. J. Grigg, 229 Church St., Toronto. Farm and Dairy recommends the book to all its readers who wish to inform themselves on social problems.



We Welcome P

Trade Increases

Vol. XXXII

IT is not often I missed a train recently at Macdougall's dairy cattery. Paul A. Boring, though we made trait was out of the milking for a few minutes. Mr. of the work they college experimenting did it sounding the next train the day investigation work being conducted.

We first inspected to show the value of the plots were seeded July the previous nurse crop. Plot No. 1 did stand almost. This plot had been to seeding. Plot No. 2 almost bare. It exactly the same we had received the seed the manure had on No. 3 was the best plot," said Mr. Boring previous to seeding was top-dressed in see that alfalfa gives applications of manure of the crop an

QUANTITY OF

The high price of the next series of examined the most. All of these plots cast with a thin nurse crop of 100 lbs varying from five different plots. Plot No. 2 of 20 to 25 lbs, equally good, present stand. When we called at the rate of appeared to be very a closer examination that it could not be. Close inspection was the plots seeded at were thin. Mr. Boring per cent. Any five pounds to the acre. Our experiments Mr. Boring, "that acre is the most ac



FARM AND DAIRY



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

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1914

No. 25

Alfalfa Pointers From Macdonald College

IT is not often that one is glad that he has missed a train, but such was my experience recently at Macdonald College. I had been discussing dairy cattle breeding in Sweden with Mr. Paul A. Boving, just a little too long and although we made the station in record time the train was out a minute ahead of us. When waiting for the next train, which was expected in a few minutes, Mr. Boving made some mention of the work they were doing on the college experimental plots and so interesting did it sound that instead of taking the next train I spent the rest of the day investigating the experimental work being conducted at Macdonald College.

We first inspected some plots designed to show the value of manure in establishing the alfalfa stand. These plots were seeded in the latter part of July the previous summer without a nurse crop. Plot No. 1 showed a splendid stand almost ready for cutting. This plot had been manured previous to seeding. Plot No. 2, next to it, was almost bare. It had been seeded in exactly the same way as plot No. 1, and had received the same cultivation, but the manure had been omitted. Plot No. 3 was the best one of all. "This plot," said Mr. Boving, "was manured previous to seeding and then the stand was top-dressed in the fall. You can see that alfalfa gives good returns for applications of manure both in the size of the crop and in the percentage of the stand."

QUANTITY OF SEED TO SOW

The high price of alfalfa seed made the next series of experiments that I examined the most interesting of all. All of these plots were seeded broadcast with a thin nurse crop, the seedings varying from five to 25 lbs. on the different plots. Plots seeded at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. of seed were almost equally good, presenting a 100 per cent. stand. When we came to the plot seeded at the rate of 15 lbs. the stand appeared to be very good, but on a closer examination we soon found that it could not be rated better than 60 per cent. Close inspection was not necessary to show that the plots seeded at the rate of 10 lbs. to the acre were thin. Mr. Boving rated this stand at about 40 per cent. Any farmer would have dubbed the five pounds to the acre crop an "absolute failure." "Our experiments have convinced us," said Mr. Boving, "that a seeding of 20 lbs. to the acre is the most advisable."

F. E. ELLIS, B. S. A., EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY

The next proposition that Mr. Boving advanced for my consideration was the advisability of growing alfalfa in drills and cultivating it just as we do corn. "I have always been telling people here that alfalfa should be grown in drills," said Mr. Boving. "We get better results with this method of culture at my home in Sweden than

broadcast. This plot, seeded at the rate of nine pounds drilled, gives as good a stand as 30 lbs. of seed broadcast, and at the same time you have an opportunity to cultivate your soil and improve the land."

This experiment was certainly an eye-opener to me and deserved the commendation that Mr. Boving gave it. One argument in favor of the drill seeding that appealed strongly to me then was its economy of seeding. Alfalfa seed has been scarce and expensive for a couple of years and a method that cuts the seed bill in two is worthy of consideration. Mr. Boving then went on to give me some pointers on the drill method of growing alfalfa.

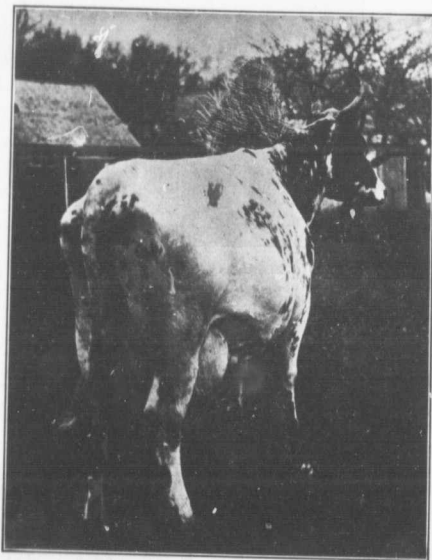
"These drills," said he, "are a little too far apart. They are 30 inches. For field work this might be reduced to 20 inches if we can get a cultivator to work that narrow. A good rule for the farmer would be for him to find how narrow he can cultivate and then place his drills just that far apart. Land that can be cultivated in this way is cleaner and the alfalfa will maintain its stand for a greater number of years. We have also found here that drilled alfalfa is not nearly so subject to winter killing as alfalfa seeded in the other way, as individual plants are stronger and better able to resist the winter."

DISK THE ALFALFA OUT OF SIGHT

"The next spring after seeding," continued Mr. Boving, "Prof. Klineck who has charge of this work, had the alfalfa cultivated one way and then double disked crosswise of the drills. When this disking was completed our alfalfa plots looked like a fallow field. Uninitiated ones would think that the alfalfa would surely be killed out. On the contrary it did not injure the stand at all, rather it improved it. Likewise it cleaned out every weed. Where kernels were split by the discs they healed and more plants resulted. In Sweden I have given alfalfa two harrowings with a stiff tooth harrow after which not a plant could be seen, but good crops justified the method."

I found Mr. Boving an enthusiastic advocate of the harrow. "Use the harrow every chance you get," said he. "It will cheapen work immensely and save many a crop."

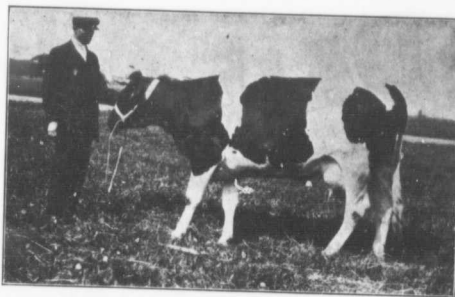
Later in the day Mr. Boving called my attention to other variety experiments with alfalfa. He asked me to look over the best rows and select those which I considered had stood the winter best. Without exception the rows that I



One of the Greatest Ayrshire Cows that Canada Has Produced

This is Milkmaid 7th, owned by Andrew McEwan & Son, Queens Co., P.E.I. Her record in the mature class is 16,674 lbs. of milk and 720 lbs. of butter fat. She exceeded the previous Canadian Ayrshire record by 500 lbs. of milk and over 100 lbs. of butter fat. This cow is a splendid example of show type and performance combined; she has been a winner in both dairy tests and the show ring.

with broadcasting and there is no reason why the plan should not be equally advisable here. Look at this experiment for instance! In these drills seeded side by side we have used seed at the rate of three, six, nine and 12 lbs. to the acre. There is a good stand on every plot. You will notice that the drills seeded at the rate of three pounds to the acre present almost as good an appearance as the plots seeded at the rate of 15 lbs.



First in Her Class and Champion Female at a Recent Show

This is Canary Topsy Golden owned by P. J. Sally, was first in the class for three-year-olds in milk and Ormstown Spring Show. Her splendid quality is her

selected were of the Grimm variety. At Macdonald college the winter of 1912-13 injured all strains more or less, except the Grimm. The varieties tested numbered 80 and were obtained from Canadian, United States and European points.

The second train then being nearly due, I thanked Mr. Boving for the profitable day he had given me, and started again for the station.

Three Years of Egg Circle Success

J. J. King, Ontario Co., Ont.

I HAVE been manager of the Cannington Egg Circle, No. 7, Ontario Co., Ont., since its organization three years ago. We commenced with 35 members, but new ones were joining every week and at the beginning of the second year we had over 200 patrons and we still have new ones coming, wishing to join, continually.

Our People realize that the egg circle is a great advantage to them in different ways and say they would never go back to the old way of marketing eggs. We meet with keen competition from store-keepers and market buyers, and they have planned and schemed to break up the egg circle, in fact they will go right to our patrons and ask them for their eggs and promise them one or two cents more than we will give them, no matter what our price may be. They think if they could only break up the egg circle they would soon get back to former prices. Our members tell them, however, that even if they got five cents a dozen more for their eggs than they get in the egg circle they would not go back to the grocery store method. In fact, store-keepers in the towns in this community cannot get a sufficient supply of eggs at some seasons to supply the local demand.

TWO TO FIVE CENTS MORE.

Our prices to patrons are generally two, three and five cents a dozen ahead of the local price according to the season of the year. Each patron has a pad and stamp bearing his circle number and individual number with which they stamp their eggs as a guarantee. People in the city appreciate our circle eggs. Anyone who has bought them say they are the nicest eggs they have ever got.

I gather the eggs regularly the first three days of the week and as the eggs are much more carefully handled, stamped and sorted than when taken to the store or market, are of much better quality.

During the second year of our egg circle work I gathered 47,680 dozen eggs from Jan. 1st, 1912, to Dec. 30th. Money received for these eggs was \$12,500, and for 1913 about the same amount of business was done.

One of the big reasons why patrons like the

Lachina Baskie, Que. She is champion female at the outstanding characteristic.

we went on the assumption that the drier we could get our hay the better. Accordingly we allowed it to ripen in the field and then cut, because we found out that ripe hay was easier to cure thoroughly. When it came to feeding that



Offspring of a Great Sire

Here we have the first prize senior yearling bull calf, first prize heifer calf and first prize junior bull calf at the Ormstown Spring Fair. All are owned by E. B. Ness, Howick, Que., and all are sired by Masterpiece, owned by Mr. Ness, and many times a champion. The junior calf later sold for \$800.

woody stuff the cows would simply eat off the heads, a little of the top of the stem, and the little leafy portion that remained. Most of the leaves were left in the field. It was a regular twice-a-day occupation with us to go through a stable and push back a good part of the hay that we had fed to the cows to serve the purpose of bedding. Such a thing as having the hay eaten up clean never occurred to us.

It was at a Farmer's Institute lecture meeting that I got thinking on the right track. The next year I gave the early cutting idea a trial on an acre or two of mixed clover and timothy. I cut just as soon as the first blossom was beginning to fall from the timothy, cured until the hay was dry when squeezed in the hand, (Concluded on page 7)

egg circle so well is because they get their eggs taken from their door and get a cheque on the bank for their money. Thus they are independent and can go where they wish to buy, and are not obliged to take trade for their eggs.

Cut the Hay Early

F. H. McKinnon, Dufferin Co., Ont.

THE merry click of the mower will soon be heard in the land and my mower will be clicking earlier than any other in this locality. When we first start farming many years ago

The Dairy Shorthorn Not Favored

A. Arthur Gibson, Durham Co., Ont.

IN Farm and Dairy of June 11, Mr. J. A. Macdonald again opens a discussion on the English dairy shorthorn. For Mr. Macdonald the dairy shorthorn may do, but for the majority of Canada's farmers such an uncertain thing would prove a failure.

In the first place, how would the common farmers (who, Mr. Macdonald has said, cannot afford either special dairy or beef cattle) pay \$1000 to \$1200 for a dairy shorthorn, such as purchased by the Ontario Department of Agriculture last year? The cows of the English shorthorn breed will likely give a fair profit as milkers but they cannot show the profit of our own dairy cows, nor can they produce beef cattle such as top the market. The best of dairy shorthorns have such pronounced dairy conformation as to be only equal to our Holsteins for beef purposes, and the more beefy ones are no better than strictly beef cattle.

Then what's the use of paying fortunes for a half-made creature when right here in Canada we have cows which will produce 10,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk a year, and when fattened will sell for as much or more than a dairy shorthorn? Such cattle are not so rare nor expensive. I am now milking a pure, bred Holstein cow which is producing daily on ordinary feeding over 60 lbs. of milk and over 18 lbs. of butter a week. This cow is a deep, low-set, well fleshed individual and weighed over 1,500 lbs. last March. Her bull calf, born April 17th, weighs 350 lbs., and I bet Mr. Macdonald he can't find his equal for quality in the whole English shorthorn breed.

We had one dairy shorthorn bull in this district, but what did he or his calves represent. Their conformation was strictly dairy type. Some of them were even very hard to keep in good condition. We have one now but she is not equal to her dam, a grade Holstein, nor is she a better beef cow.

Last winter, T. M. Gibson butchered a grade Holstein steer, 10 months old, that weighed when dressed 400 lbs. meat. His sire was a grandson of the first cow in Canada to make 27 lbs. butter in 7 days, and his dam was a grade Holstein. The calf was fed only ordinarily, on skim (separated) milk, oat chaps and hay.

When Holsteins first came to America they repeatedly won in competition with the best of shorthorns and other beef cattle, but their beef qualities are not now developed. I have said little about Holstein records, but it is beyond dispute they have no equals in the world as dairy cattle.



The Finest Type of Ayrshire Cow that is Bred

Here is a cow combining beauty and business conformation, a type that is desirable in a representative of any dairy breed. She might be taken for Auber brain Brown Kate 4th, so closely does she resemble the champion Ayrshire producer of the world, but she is Auchenbrain Hattie, the champion Ayrshire cow at Ormstown as a dry cow. Owned by McMillan & Leggat, Trout River, Que.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy

Hon

WHERE cement per aggregates practically farmers are find concrete posts for are temporary at cast within a ver

Concrete posts ter alignment than mal conditions the latter. In so can be made chea Their fireproof a them especially do can be easily ma



Concrete Fiel

make his own mou from one of the vature molds on a last club together in molds, thus reduci This is a very goo warp or decay.

The easiest and oc is the straight mold not taper. Such n having various dev of the post a simpl amount of lumber s these molds are fill ally made in "side" several side by side end pieces.

Posts should be e in each corner. In sixteen or one-four

After the molds h concrete should be p any reason the con before using it shou hatch mixed, for ce set, makes weak, though it is retem water. After the m depth of three-four the spacing of the reinforcement should by means of at leas spacers. The concre until the molds are an inch or one inch reinforcement is described above and filled. To render th crowbar or a pinch each corner of the m up and down quick concrete more conc bubbles, but there wi

Home-Made Concrete Fence Posts

WHERE cement is easily obtained and proper aggregates are available, which apply practically to the greater part of Canada, farmers are finding it profitable to substitute concrete posts for posts of wood. Wooden posts are temporary at best, and in some localities decay within a very few years.

Concrete posts are indestructible, keep in better alignment than wooden posts, and under normal conditions, cost little more if as much as the latter. In some sections of the country they can be made cheaper than a good wooden post. Their fireproof and everlasting qualities make them especially desirable. A simple type of post can be easily made on the farm. A farmer may

bles if the concrete is thoroughly mixed and of proper consistency. If desired, the exposed corners of the post may be beveled with an "edger," and the open face given a neat finish by using a trowel immediately after the surface water has been absorbed and before the concrete has become too hard.

The following are exceedingly important precautions:

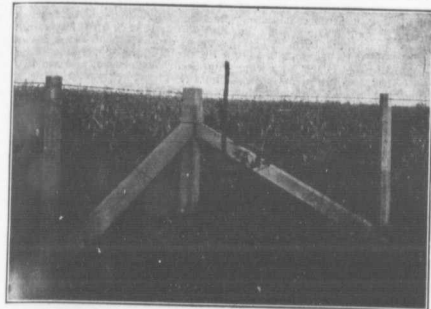
Do not expose the newly made posts to wind, hot sunshine or frost.

Do not remove the mold from the green post until thoroughly hardened, which generally requires two or three days. Even then the post must remain on the bottom board in the shade and not be disturbed for at least a week. During the first two days keep the post wet and covered with canvas, burlap or other clean material, and dampen it thereafter each day for about a week.

THE MIXTURE

In mixing the concrete, if unscreened "bank-run" gravel is decided upon, it should be used in the proportion of one part of cement to four parts of gravel. For crushed rock or screened gravel (which is much better than "bank-run" gravel) the concrete should be in the proportion of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and four parts of rock or gravel. All measurements should be made with the material poured loosely into the measuring box, and the box when full should be carefully leveled.

Let us draw more on the atmospheric wealth over our farms. Free things are not so plentiful that we can afford to neglect this one.



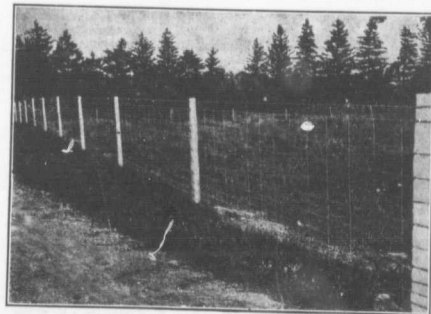
Concrete Field Posts. Braces at Corner Post are Also Concrete

make his own moulds, or he can purchase them from one of the various concerns that manufacture moulds on a large scale. Farmers sometimes club together in purchasing factory or metal moulds, thus reducing expense to the individual. This is a very good plan as metal moulds do not warp or decay.

The easiest and cheapest wooden mold to make is the straight mold, or one for a post which does not taper. Such molds are merely long boxes having various devices for making the molding of the post a simple matter. On account of the amount of lumber saved and the ease with which these molds are filled, straight molds are generally made in "sets" or "gangs," by constructing several side by side with a continuous bottom and end pieces.

Posts should be reinforced with a rod or wire in each corner. In most cases round bars three-sixteenth or one-fourth inch in diameter are used.

After the molds have been oiled or soaped, the concrete should be placed in them at once. If for any reason the concrete stands for 30 minutes before using it should be thrown away and a new batch mixed, for cement if it has once partially set, makes weak, dangerous concrete, even though it is rettempered by turning or adding water. After the molds are filled evenly to the depth of three-fourths of an inch, according to the spacing of the reinforcing rods or wires, the reinforcement should be laid in, properly spaced by means of at least three "fool-proof" wire spacers. The concrete should then be poured in until the molds are filled within three-fourths of an inch or one inch of the top, when the remaining reinforcement is fitted in place in the manner described above and the molds are completely filled. To render the concrete more compact, a crowbar or a pinch bar should be placed under each corner of the mold successively and moved up and down quickly. This vibration makes the concrete more compact by shaking out the air bubbles, but there will be very few of these bub-



A Line of Concrete Posts with Wire Fencing Attached

I like to be on hand when the cows calve. I take a trip through the stable last thing at night, and if any are restless I wait up. If not, I get up early in the morning. Particularly do I like to be around when a heifer is calving. One point I would note here: Don't do what I found a hired man doing once—trying to assist the cow by pulling all the time. Pull with the cow and rest when she rests. I would not stay right with the cow or heifer; it excites her. Nor would I assist until it is evident that it is necessary.—"Herdsman," Peel Co., Ont.

Farm Homes Lighted with Electricity

THERE are half a dozen or more power companies willing to sell electric energy to farmers. As yet few have taken advantage of these offers to even a limited degree. The Seymour Power Company operating in Eastern Ontario is one of the companies that is making efforts to reach the people who live along their rural lines. Their plan is to place a small transformer on the pole opposite each home subscribing for power. This transformer reduces the high voltage of the main power line to voltage suitable for the requirements of the farm home. When in Durham recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy called on a few farmers who have installed lighting systems. All were pleased with the new system of lighting. Our conversation at a couple of houses will illustrate the satisfaction that electric lighting is giving.

The farm of Mr. Andrew Sharpe is removed a few rods from the main road along which the power line runs. He however induced the company to supply him with electric energy. When I called at the house Mr. Sharpe was away, but Mrs. Sharpe showed us their system. "It is rather awkward wiring an old house," she remarked. "There is so much tearing up of floors for the laying of concealed wiring. We have lights all through the living part of the house, but the wiring is not as good as it might be. If we were doing the wiring again we would do it differently and have our switches more conveniently arranged."

THE COST OF ELECTRIC LIGHT

Speaking of the cost of installing electric light Mrs. Sharpe estimated the bill of expense at about \$30 exclusive of chandeliers. The monthly costs she told us vary from 55c to 83c, the latter charge being in the winter when much light is used. She spoke with special appreciation of the light on the veranda. "We would not be without that light for anything," said Mrs. Sharpe. "On a dark night when anyone is away we turn on the light and it casts a reflection right on to the road. One can see to unhitch the horse by that light."

"Electric light is costing us more than did our old oil lamps," said Mrs. Sharpe in reply to our question. "We never spent over \$1 a month for kerosene oil, but in spite of its economy we would not go back to the old lamps under any consideration."

The electric light bill for the Sharpe household is larger than is common. The fact that old-fashioned carbon lamps are burned instead of the more modern Tungstens may offer one explanation of the larger consumption of electric energy.

OPERATING COST LOWER HERE

Our next call was at the home of Mr. W. Hutchinson, who has had electric lighting since last December. Mr. Hutchinson told us that his charge per month had averaged 77c. The lights that are most used are all Tungstens with carbons in bedrooms and in the cellar. The wiring of the house cost \$56. Additional fixings brought the bill up to \$100. As will be seen by the illustration: Mr. Hutchinson's home is a large one, which would add to the cost of wiring.

"We use electric energy in other ways also," remarked Mr. Hutchinson. "We have an electric toaster and we use it every day in the year, and

(Concluded on page 11)

Lightning Conductors Act Two Ways

- 1.—They prevent strokes
- 2.—They carry the current to the ground when a stroke occurs

An excellent metal for Lightning Rods is copper, because it is a good conductor of electricity—about six times as good as iron; because it is nearly indestructible (do you remember the old copper kettle at home?), and because it is not easily melted.

The best statistics available prove that for every 100 buildings now struck by lightning about 5 only would be struck were they rodged. Rods have an efficiency of 94½ per cent. as a preventive of strokes. This is the report of 18 Companies in Ontario and includes rods of every kind. But should a stroke occur—and sometimes it will—then you must have a good conductor to carry it off harmlessly.

The "Universal" Rod has a big conducting surface, with the copper where it is wanted, on the outside of the rod, the sheath, which is fastened with a Lock-Joint.

Would you care to see our Catalogue? Drop us a line.

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Makers of the Rod with the Lock-Joint, at
HESPELER, ONT.

Deering New Ideal Binder



A Deering New Ideal binder will go into any grain field and cut, bind and deliver all the grain in that field. Any Eastern Canadian farmer can prove this statement to his full satisfaction by studying Deering binder features and trying the machine.

The reel is adjustable for tall, short, down or tangled grain. The special T-shape cutter bar enables the operator to tilt the platform close to the ground when necessary. The bottoms of the guards are almost level with the bottom of the platform, preventing trash being pushed in front of the knife.

Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. Three packers and three discharge arms aid in doing efficient work. The main frame is made of tough, strong steel bars, forming a unit which the hardest usage can not twist out of shape. Then there is the famous Deering knottor—simple, accurate, unflinching.

Get a catalogue from your local agent, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

A Farmer Single Taxer Speaks Out

Chas. S. Brown, Peterboro Co., Ont.

MA Y I trespass a little on the patience of Farm and Dairy readers by replying to an article that appeared in your issue of June 4 on "Unearned Increment." It may be due to a lack of knowledge on my part, but I fail to see through some of the comparisons that the writer, Mr. Parsons, makes.

In the first place no man, be he single taxer or Socialist, need think that land is going to cease to rise in value. Increase of population, increase in the productive power of labor, and other causes will always cause land values to rise and rents to increase. The principle underlying the single tax is that in reality the land does not belong to anyone; and that if a man monopolizes a piece of land for his own use, thereby keeping others from using it, he should be willing to pay the public a just amount for the privilege.

Now, Mr. Editor, if ten men want a piece of land and the owner raises the price as your correspondent

man loses by his gain; and it is nothing short of nonsense to make such a comparison.

THE FARMER SPECULATOR. I do not deny that the Grain Growers' Association and many farmers have reaped big profits by increasing land values. But I don't ever remember seeing any thing in "Farm and Dairy" upholding the game when it was played by farmers. I imagine that most farmers are just as keen to make money in this way as anyone else. And nobody need blame them. I do not look upon money made in this way as "criminal"; but I do contend that the state has its right to a share in the "spoils," no matter whether they are coming to the farmers or others. Mineral lands should be assessed at their full acreage value and not, as is very often the case, the same as ordinary farm lands. It would cure the holders of the idea of holding them out of use, and would encourage the development of natural resources.

Wouldn't This be a Fine Bunch for Any Man to Start With

All young and closely related to May Echo, Sara Jewel Hengerveld and Post-tio Harms, No. 1 in Johnsons De Kol Hengerveld, No. 2 Maggie E. De Kol, No. 3 Nancy Countess De Kol, No. 4 Princess Ruby Hengerveld and No. 5 Violet of Balsam Shade. Be sure you look up this bunch at the big sale in Belleville on July 1st. They are the offering of J. W. Embury, of Balsam Shade Stock Farm.

states, why should he object to paying back at least a part of the increased value? No one man increases the value of land except as he is an individual unit in society. If the community creates land values, then the community has a perfect right to ask the individual to pay back a part.

SPECULATIVE VALUES. Single taxers do not condemn the increase of land value provided that the increase merely keeps pace with the increasing production of wealth; but when speculation sets in, as it does in nearly every case, they have good reason to demand a fairer system of taxation.

Your correspondent can see no difference between the increase of land values and the increase in price of a farmer's produce. I think there is a very great difference. Land is a product of nature, and is not the result of human labor because the population of the whole world, if they labored for a thousand years, could not increase or decrease by one pound the amount of matter on the globe.

Farm produce is a product of labor. For its production, land, labor and capital were necessary. The sum received for farm produce represents rent and land, wages for labor and interest on capital. I wonder if Mr. Parsons thinks it any harm for a farmer to hold his produce for a time in order to secure more wages and higher interest; or does he think a man should rush off and sell his produce as soon as harvested, often selling it for less than it is worth. Farmers as a rule receive small wages and low interest on their investment. When a farmer sells his products no

With regard to farms increasing in value three or four times in 10 years, the statement is news to me. I think an increase of 10 to 20 per cent. would be a nearer estimate. Some lands in the neighborhood of large cities that have been used for market gardening purposes have increased many times in value during the last decade according to the city as has come out to them; but this has nothing to do with the farmers who are miles from these centres of population.

In closing, I would like to point out that as soon as a land becomes too valuable for agricultural purposes it soon leaves the farmers' hands. Inflated land values and agricultural prosperity very rarely go hand in hand. The owners are only too anxious to sell out and move to the city or else hand their holdings over to tenants with results that are well known to every one.

Items of Interest

Sheep breeders of Prince Edward Island have organized themselves into an association, the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association. The association has for its object the encouragement of sheep breeding on the island by every legitimate means.

If the corn is slow in coming up and the weeds are getting a start, cultivate the rows just as though the corn was up. In a weedy field this is an important item, for it holds the weeds in check and loosens the soil, thus allowing the sun's rays to penetrate deeper and warm it more quickly. C. P. Bull.

Sweet Clover

I am growing sweet clover this year. Will you care for making it in Wentworth Co. Ont.

Canadian information regarding this crop is lacking in sweet clover. Kansas sweet clover for a long time. The ment Station gives advice:

"Sweet clover produces a fair quality makes a desirable stock or red clover. One clover can be obtained. This crop should be shown on top of the inch underground. Crop can be cut close to the stem and perched. The first one should be for the first bloom since the plants are coarse and woody after bloom. The sweet clover should be cut sufficiently low few branches and the man of the plants. The second cutting led in the same way. The time of cutting governed by the judgment. The sweet clover usually in bloom soon cutting comes on. should be cut when high, and must be cut early cutting. The hay is blown close to the hay is cured in the alfalfa or red clover."

H. McKee, Illinois Farmer. In following pointers: first year's growth of is well matured before does not form seed pods as it does in the old growth shown just before the bloom cut is harvested but all possible care to prevent the loss of hay, as they are a portion of the plant.

Cut the Hay

(Continued from page 725) hand, but still looks and then rushed it. The hired man, at my head of my new hay, predicted apportion and said that I for that experiment cutting early ever. I believe that almost cutting a trial year before. We more clover than rule here is to start as soon as a few heads to become big understand, the cost.

If some scientist along and prove to hay or clover has than earlier cut hay fore it pays to allow for a longer period at him. There is food in front of a food is palatable. The extra grass would have to be bedding. Early cured is palatable clean.

I would be inclined so important a fact contrary we need large, but are excusable. May Bismarck. Mary Holstein cow, 1,800 lbs.—L. J. Co.

Sweet Clover Hay

I am growing sweet clover for the first time this year. Will you publish directions for making it into hay?—A. G. Wentworth Co. Ont.

Canadian information on the handling of this crop is scant indeed. In Kansas sweet clover has been grown for a long time. The Kansas Experiment Station gives the following advice:

Sweet clover properly handled produces a fair quality of hay which makes a desirable substitute for the more valuable forms, such as alfalfa or red clover. One cutting of sweet clover can be obtained the first year. This crop should not be cut until the crown sprouts have begun to show on top of the roots about one inch underground. At this time the crop can be cut close to the ground.

Two and perhaps three crops of hay may be obtained the second year. The first one should be cut just before the first bloom buds appear, since the plants will then become coarse and woody after they start to bloom. The sweet clover should be cut sufficiently high to leave a few branches and leaves on each plant. If cut too close at this time many of the plants will be killed. The second cutting should be handled in the same way as the first.

The time of cutting will have to be governed by the judgment of the farmer. The sweet clover will be continually in bloom soon after the second cutting comes on. Ordinarily it should be cut when about 30 inches high, and must be cut high, as at the first cutting. The third cutting may be mown close to the ground. The hay is cured in the same manner as alfalfa or red clover."

H. McKee, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, adds the following pointers: "For hay, the first year's growth can be left until it is well matured before cutting, as it does not form such coarse, woody stalks as it does in the second year. The old growth should be cut for hay just before the bloom appears. The crop is harvested much as is alfalfa, but all possible care should be used to prevent the leaves from shattering, as they are the most valuable portion of the plant."

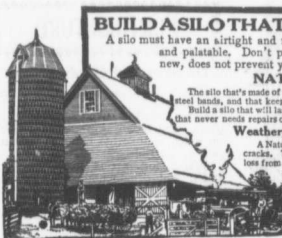
Cut the Hay Early

(Continued from page 4)

hand, but still looked fine and green, and then rushed it into the barn. The hired man, and everyone who heard of my new method of curing hay, predicted spontaneous combustion and said that I would pay dearly for that experiment. I have been cutting early ever since, and I believe that almost every year I have been cutting a trifle earlier than the year before. We are now growing more clover than timothy, and our rule here is to start the mow just as soon as a few heads become brown. We do not wait for one-third of the heads to become brown, which is, I understand, the common rule.

If some scientist were to come along and prove to me that late cut hay or clover has more food value than earlier cut hay, and that therefore it pays to allow the hay to grow for a longer period, I would laugh at him. There is no use in putting food in front of a cow unless that food is palatable. Much more feed than the extra growth would give would have to be thrown back for bedding. Early cut hay moderately cured is palatable and eaten up clean.

I would be inclined to ask, is size so important a factor after all? Of course we need a cow reasonably large, but are excessive weights desirable. May Rima weighs 1,300 lbs. Many Holstein cows weigh up to 1,800 lbs.—L. J., Compton Co., Que.



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A silo must have an airtight and moistureproof wall to keep ensilage fresh, sweet, succulent and palatable. Don't put up a silo that soon will need repairs, and, even while new, does not prevent your ensilage from souring or rotting. Build a

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Please mark this fact:

After men have tried millions of No-Rim-Cut tires, this year's sales jump 55 per cent.

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It is because of our All-Weather tread—a double-thick, resilient anti-skid, which runs on dry roads like a smooth tread.

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No-Rim-Cut tire prices are about one-half what they were in 1909. Part of the saving comes in lower-cost rubber, but a very large part is due to quantity output.

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Yet we give you in all ways the utmost in a tire. And in four ways we give you more than any other maker offers.

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It is because we saved men countless blow-outs with our "On-Air" cure. And no other maker does that.

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POULTRY

Another Egg Laying Contest

One of the chief features of the great Poultry Show to be held in connection with the Panama Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco next year, is an International Egg Laying Contest, which will begin on November 1st, 1914. The contesting pens will be composed of 10 females. The birds must be at least eight months old and not over 11 months old.

The prizes offered are attractive. The owner of the pen making the highest egg record will receive a trophy, and \$75 in gold. The second prize will be a trophy and \$50, third a trophy and \$25, and fourth \$10. The leading pen in each variety will be awarded a medal and \$10 in gold.

All fowls to enter this competition must be shipped express prepaid and addressed to the Egg Laying Contest, care of the President of the Panama Pacific Exposition. No fowls will be received for this competition later than October 30, 1914, or earlier than October 1st. An entry fee of \$25 will be required for each pen.

Poultry Pointers

Fresh air night and day is vital to poultry. But drafts are fatal.

One old hen may offset all two young ones can do in the way of bringing you success.

Never use wood ashes as a dust bath, as they are strongly alkali and will irritate the skin and bleach the shanks. Road dust is preferable for a dust bath, but sifted coal ashes answer the purpose very well.

Hens demand some mineral matter to form the shell of their eggs. Do not forget the oyster shell and the hard, sharp grit. These will furnish material for the formation of the eggs' shell and at the same time will keep the fowls in a healthy condition.

Rid Your Fowls of Body Lice!

Every form of poultry life is more or less afflicted with lice. They suck the blood and sap the life of your fowls, thus seriously interfering with egg production.

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Perhaps you have heard what Basic Slag has done for others and that you would like to make a trial of it on Fall Wheat, or you might even be able to join with some of your neighbors and get a car load.

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SYDNEY - NOVA SCOTIA

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the entire editing columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser here deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that you do not attempt to sue. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

Time for Public Service

A Y.M.C.A. secretary had asked a young man to undertake a certain line of work in connection with the Association. The member objected on the ground that he was very busy and there were many other young fellows around who had ample time on their hands. "If you were not a busy man I would not have asked you to do this work. The busy ones are the only ones who can ever find time to do still more work," was the immediate rejoinder.

That secretary was right. The more we do, the more we can do; the greater our private interests the more time we can spare for public service. This principle will be particularly applicable to many of Our Folks at the present time. Now as never before farmers are taking a new interest in public questions. Cooperative enterprise is showing a healthy growth. But public service calls for time. No great public work of any kind was ever started without sacrifice of time and effort on the part of the leaders. Most of us feel that our time is fairly well taken up. But if we hear the call to service let us not hold back on the plea that "we haven't the time." Tackle the new work with a will and the time problem will solve itself. And think of the satisfaction. Unselfish work for the public weal will furnish more true happiness and satisfaction than the greatest and most successful efforts that we may make on our own behalf.

"Eating Their Heads Off"

At a recent fair a friend slipped his arm through that of a breeder of record-making black and white cows, and drew him aside for a confidential chat. "Now look here, old man," he began, "own up. Don't you think that big milking cows eat their heads off? Don't you have to pay as much in feed bills for that extra milk as it is worth?" A little figuring convinced this doubter that the big milking cows of his

friend, the Holstein breeder, were making him three dollars net profit, where his ordinary cows were not making him one dollar. He went away fully convinced that big milking cows did not eat their heads off.

We mention this instance because this man is only one of a large class. We may lay it down as a fundamental rule of business that small investments never yield big returns. If we are to get great returns from dairy cattle, we must have cattle that will consume a great amount of feed and turn it into milk and butter fat. If we have the right kind of cows we need have no fear of them eating their heads off. If we use the scales at both the feeding end and the producing end any element of speculation or gambling that there might be in feeding big producers, may be entirely eliminated.

The Dog Nuisance

A FEW weeks ago an Eastern Ontario farmer lost practically his entire flock of sheep by dogs. Recently we were travelling in another section of Eastern Ontario where sheep were once found on every farm, but where now the "golden hoofs" are few and far between. Farmers with whom we discussed the question agreed that the greatest detriment to sheep husbandry was the dog evil.

It would seem to be a choice between the sheep and the dog. What are we going to do about it? The solution of the problem is complicated by the confidence that every man has in his dog. Other dogs may be sheep killers and worthy of nothing but immediate death, but his own dog is always a devoted companion and absolutely harmless. To get around this difficulty the Breeders' Gazette has recently suggested simple and effective legislation. They would make it illegal for any dog to be allowed to run loose at night. All dogs must be tied up from sundown to sunup. Any man who allowed his dog liberty at night would be subject to a heavy fine. This is a new and novel suggestion, and one well worthy of consideration.

A Point for Explanation

WHAT is the difference, in point of principle, between a Customs rebate and a railway rebate? Why is one justified in the eye of the law and the other classed as criminal?

A railway rebate, we may explain, is a method adopted by railway companies to give their friends special privileges in the form of rebates on the regular freight charges paid. The lucky individual who gets on the "inside track" with the railway company is in a position to undersell his competitors and get control of the market. This law regards as unjust discrimination, and in the past railways have been heavily fined for the practice.

Customs rebates are granted to manufacturers on the imported raw material that enters into the manufactured goods that are exported from the country. Take the case, for instance, of the farm implement manufacturers in Canada. They import much of their raw material from the United States and elsewhere. The duty that is paid on the raw materials entering into the implements that are shipped out of Canada is refunded to the manufacturer. There is no rebate on the duty on raw material entering into the implements that are sold to the Canadian farmers; hence implements may be sold cheaper abroad than at home. Such a discrimination, therefore, places the Canadian farmer at a disadvantage as compared with his foreign rival. Likewise, while the Government grants a rebate to the manufacturer on the raw material entering into his exported goods, the farmer gets no rebate on the raw materials that enter into the

goods that he exports. In other words, the Government grants a rebate to a certain class of the community denying that rebate to others.

Freight and tariff rebates are on the same principle. If one is unjust, the other must be unjust also. The Government has classed one as criminal and the other as justifiable. In which case is the Government wrong?

Convicts for Road Work

SEVERAL states of the neighboring republic are utilizing convict labor for the construction of good roads. This policy is meeting with the fierce hostility of the labor organizations, but it has the commendation of many unprejudiced and intelligent citizens. The state has too long been housing and feeding its criminals and getting nothing in return. The policy of confinement in idleness has proven as bad for the men as it is expensive for the state. Both men and state are benefitting by healthful, out-of-door work on the roads.

In the states where this system is in operation the convicts are paid regular wages, earning \$1.50 a day and more. When their term expires they leave the prison with good health, new courage and money in pocket. They leave, in many cases, with an ambition to live upright lives instead of worse than when they entered as it is the case where idle confinement is the rule. Likewise the system helps to solve the good roads problem. It is worthy of consideration in Canada and we farmers who travel the poor roads should be particularly sympathetic to the system should it ever get a start this side of the border.

A Living Worth While

"YOU know we farm people have to work so hard, and all we get out of it is a living," complained a friend, a farmer's wife, not long ago. We knew that the family was an industrious one. Probably its members worked harder than did most of their neighbors during the busiest seasons. At other times, however, they plan to work only reasonable hours, and never hesitate to take a day off for a picnic or a pleasure trip. Taking the whole year round they do not work any harder than does the average man of the town.

The principal complaint of our friend, however, was that the farmer gets only a living for his work. Many a town man would envy them that living. They have a comfortable home, equipped with many modern conveniences, and surrounded by a lawn and beautiful trees. Their table is always spread with the best that the land affords. All the members of the family were well dressed. They have a horse to drive when they want it.

A few days after we had occasion to go to Montreal. When we looked out of the window of the sleeping car next morning it was on dirt townements four and five stories high with families crowded in small quarters and nothing more beautiful to look at than a row of similar tenements opposite. It was the hour when the working men of the city leave their homes for the shops and factories. Most of them carried their dinner pails, which meant a cold dinner. Instead of working in the pleasant fields and fresh air the majority of them looked as if their work shop were a dirty and sooty factory. These men, too, work and get only a living.

Things are not as they should be on the farm nor are the majority of farmers getting the rewards that they should for their investment and labor. But let us not think of the town as an all desirable Mecca. Who would care to change the living on the farm for the living of the tenement-house dweller of the city?

Farm Homes

Elect
(Continued)
sometimes twice a particularly handy the fire is not con
The toaster can boiling water for to making toast."

Mr. Hutchinson over by his neighbor lived in Bowmanville and knew the ins and wiring, hence his complete. In the instance, is a three enables him to turn the upstairs hall stairs, and then turn switch at the head similarly convenient them to light the c
"When I get my will, it will summe
in, 'I will have



Electrically Lighted Hatch

there also, so that wh
house to the barn. I
lights on at the hou
I hitch up and drive
them off at the barn
come to the house
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Farm Homes Lighted with Electricity

(Continued from page 5)

sometimes twice a day. We find it particularly handy in summer when the fire is not continuously burning. The toaster can then be used for boiling water for tea and coffee or for making toast."

Mr. Hutchinson had an advantage over his neighbors in that he had lived in Bowmanville for some time, and knew the ins and outs of electric wiring, hence his system is most complete. In the front hallway for instance, is a three-way switch, which enables him to turn on the light in the upstairs hall before going up stairs, and then turn it off at another switch at the head of the stairs. A similarly convenient switch enables them to light the cellar before going down.

"When I get my barn wired, which will be this summer," said Mr. Hutchinson, "I will have a three-way switch



Electrically Lighted Home of Mr. W. Hutchison

there also, so that when I go from the house to the barn I can turn the barn lights on at the house and then when I hitch up and drive away I can turn them off at the barn and not have to come to the house to do it. This three-way switch will cost a little more to install and will necessitate an extra wire from house to the barn, but it will be well worth while."

So highly have the farmers up and down this line recommended electric lighting to their neighbors that farmers living off the line have asked the company to run lines to their farms. So far, however, the company has been devoting its energies to getting farmers living directly on the line to install electric lighting and, except in the case of the Sharpe's, have refused to do business with those living on the side lines.

Dr. Rutherford on Ayrshires

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, but now connected with the Live Stock Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the annual banquet of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association some time ago, made one of his usual witty speeches, interlarded with good advice.

While he maintained a herd of Holsteins to supply milk for the dining car service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when he wanted a high-class dairy animal for household purposes he had bought an Ayrshire. Holsteins were noted for the production of large quantities of milk, and Jerseys for the richness of their milk, but the Ayrshire, as an all-round dairy cow, was unexcelled and unequalled.

During the past 16 months he had been carrying out an experiment in breeding which he had long desired to attempt. He had purchased a considerable number of Ayrshire heifers in Eastern Canada, and was breeding them in the west to dairy Shorthorn

bulls, and purposed breeding their heifer calves in the same manner. He was satisfied that the product of these crosses would be undistinguishable from the long-sought dairy Shorthorn except for their superfluity of lactical fluid.

Dr. Rutherford regretted that so many grade Ayrshire heifer calves were being destroyed. These calves should be preserved, as if well fed and well cared for they would be sure to realize handsome returns not only now, but for years to come. The prairie provinces are on the eve of a tremendous development in live stock breeding. Looking over the world situation he had never seen a time when prospects for good prices were so bright as at present. He had never seen any permanent recession in prices for good stock, and there was never so little prospect for such a recession as now.

New Zealand Farm Credits

The report of the British Columbia Royal Commission on Agriculture contains an interesting summary of the results achieved in New Zealand by State loans to farmers over long terms. Eighteen years ago the New Zealand Government sold bonds in London to provide a fund for making loans to farmers for productive improvements. The business is carried on by a superintendent and a Board of Directors independently of politics.

They have loaned out \$65,000,000, and not only have had no losses but have a clear profit of \$1,500,000 over the cost of flotation. The loans are made on first mortgage security, at 4 1/2 per cent. for terms up to 56 years, and the loans are up to 80 per cent. of the value of the property, including the improvements for which the money is being borrowed.

The commissioners require the strict application of a loan to the purpose for which it was borrowed, and give it out only as the work progresses. Short term loans are supplied by the banks.

The impetus to agriculture has been tremendous. While Canada was coming near to a standstill in agricultural production, and supplies of live stock have actually decreased, in the last eighteen years New Zealand has increased land under cultivation from 2 1/4 acres per head of population to 6 1/4 acres. The live stock production has increased wonderfully. In the last four years the number of cattle, sheep, lambs and hogs slaughtered for home consumption and export has been 10,700,000, and during the same period the flocks and herds of the same animals have increased 3,325,000. Canada is now a steady importer of New Zealand dairy products and mutton. Progress of this type may not be entirely due to the system of cheap and ample credit, but assuredly a large part of it is.—Mail and Empire.

List of Fairs

- Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Alta., June 29 to July 4.
- Lethbridge Industrial Exhibition, Lethbridge, Alta., July 6 to 9.
- Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, Man., July 10 to 18.
- Brandon Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Brandon, Man., July 20 to 25.
- Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, July 27 to Aug. 1.
- Cobourg Horse Show, Aug. 18-25.
- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 29 to Sept. 14.
- Western Fair, London, Sept 11 to 19.
- Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., Sept 5 to 12.
- National Dairy Show, Toronto, Oct. 22 to 31.

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

BECAUSE your waste is greatest and quality of product poorer in midsummer, when the milk supply is greatest.

BECAUSE time is of greatest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

BECAUSE the skim-milk is poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves and young stock.

BECAUSE the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

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

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

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

BECAUSE an improved De Laval Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junkpile long ago.

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



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The Man from the City

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

(The Country Gentleman)

Note: There are many homes in the country where husband and wife work in loving cooperation, and share alike in the returns of their mutual labor. Such homes, we like to think, are those of our folks. But in publishing this story, we do so with the knowledge that, while it may not apply to our readers, it does apply in far too many country homes. Perhaps you can think, dear reader, of some heroic, sacrificing woman who is a prototype of the Mrs. Millwood of the story. It is such homes as these for the country—Household Edition.

GORGE WAYNE had left the city because of the time had found when he could not think, "I can think, but not enough," he had characterized his illness.

"Bunk!" his cheerful physician had replied. "You think too much. Your brain's going round like a fly-wheel. It's overdoing things. Get out to the country—deep country—where a real thought is as rare as a petrodactyl!"

Now, awaking from side to side in the hired carriage that was taking him over the nine miles between the railroad station and the Millwoods' house, he already was beginning to think—to think differently. Pictures that had hung forgotten in the galleries of his brain became new and fascinating. A stretch of the road, white as paper, straight before him in the moonlight and lost at last in the woods beyond, reminded him of a drive he had taken in his boyhood with a girl—a girl of whom he had not thought once in the last fifteen years.

Clouds, thin and fleecy as lawn, half-veiled the moon in such a way that he had before him all at once a night when he had wandered from the ballroom with her to stroll aimlessly beneath the trees. Unconsciously as he thought of it and as he heard the crickets and all the chorus of the soft, murmurous night, he whistled a bar from an old waltz, a tune that had been magic long before the days of the tango had begun. Then, involuntarily, he became keenly conscious, greedily desirous, of all the pleasure to be derived from the heavy perfumes of the fresh, dewy night. The hook of an owl far away was, in some indefinite manner, full of music. And the velvety blacks, the very deep purples, the glazes of silver, the low gray vistas—all the catalogue of mystic coloring written on earth and trees by the moon made him tingle with enjoyment. His delight was so keen that it was an excitement, a new sensation.

George Wayne, author, had won his fame by writing about the tragedies of great cities. More than any other man he had sensed and had expressed the misery of the tenement houses and alleys. His sentences had been sledge-hammer blows beating the public consciousness into reluctant admission that things were not as they should be. Possessing a rare imagination, he had developed the faculty of sympathizing with the individual, of getting inside a man, of eating with him his miserable dinner, of lying down beside him on his

rag pallet, of going out with him in the morning to his heart-breaking work for wages that could not con-



A Cozy Cottage Such as This Appeals To One

This is not a farm house. It is the home of the caretaker of Jackson Park, Peterboro, Ont. The design would be equally suitable for a farm home where land; there are many advantages in having one of the rooms on one floor as in this case. Notice the artistic effect produced by the cobblestone—photo-

quer even hunger. And, having done these things, he had written of the ideals destroyed under the countless wheels of trolleys, of the hopes beaten down by the hydra-headed disappointments born in great towns, of the high ambitions made drab and dirty by the dust of millions of feet tramping the pavements. His prose was hailed as the epic of the sorrows of the cities.

Once during the ride he thought of the heavy-eyed women, the white-lipped children and the sullen-faced men—all prisoners in the jail of poverty—whom he had left behind. His exquisite sympathy for them had helped them much, and it had blazoned him as the preacher of a new gospel—the apostle of the value of personal charity.

He paid the driver, swung open the gate and flashed up the walk, all his movements quick, flame-like. So swift was his approach that the woman who had been sitting on the porch had scarcely come to the top of the steps.

"This is Mrs. Millwood?" he asked, putting out his hand.

The moonlight falling upon her as she stepped forward from the shadows showed her tall and slender.

"Yes. And this is Mr. Wayne?"

Her voice was pleasant, with full, rich tones; and her smile was graceful, strikingly attractive. She was pretty, he decided, almost beautiful, and there was in her face some sort of strength, some picture of self-reliance, which stamped her as efficient. Later he analyzed that expression.

"Please sit down," she added, "while I tell the driver where to put your suit-case."

Then, as she went down the steps, he following, she explained over her shoulder:

"It's too bad that your trunk couldn't come over to-night. But the mail wagon will bring it in in the morning. We had nothing to send for it."

She led him to his room and left him to plunge his face into a tremendous basin of cold water. The window shutters were thrown wide open, so that the slow breeze filled the room with the perfume of the honeysuckle, a fairy sweetness with

scents of its when her lowered ladies lay for an instant like shadows against her cheeks.

Somehow she astonished him. In a vague way he had fallen into the habit of thinking that farmers' wives neglected to preserve their attractiveness. He thought they threw away their youthful freshness simply because they did not value it. But here she was, a denial of all his ideas, with a self-possession and poise that compelled his admiration. He was glad to see that she was what she was in a scene of such beauty.

"I envy you all this," he declared, waving his hand comprehensively.

"All of what?" she asked, and looked at him quickly.

"This loveliness. Why, this is the most wonderful night I ever saw!"

He drew a deep breath. "It's the first time in my life that I ever realized that there must be forty million stars in the heavens. The sky is so big, so immense! The earth round us is just a little bit of a fair, green field, with the orchards and silver—and all the rest is distance, marvelous distances with flashing glory and bursts of light before them. Isn't it wonderful?"

"Of course, it is," she agreed without looking toward him; "but we get used to it in a way."

"Yes; but you could never get used to this as I have gotten used to the city—the cafes, the orchestras, the theatres." He leaned forward swiftly and talked down to her rapidly.

"You know, men are poor manufacturers of beauty. When they begin to imitate God in the making of it, loveliness they're utter failures." "And yet," she suggested, looking far into the night, "the people there have good times, awfully good times, do they?"

"Oh, in a way," he agreed, leaning back in his chair. "But the love have what you have—contented happiness. That's your treasure. In the city men and women are hunting so desperately for pleasure and what they call happiness that they are willing to kill each other in order to get it. By George, they do kill each other! Most men and women are being sacrificed and killed there every day and night by night to give other men and women the feverish thing they mistakenly call pleasure!"

"That's terrible," she said thoughtfully. "I never thought of that before."

"But here it's all so different," he went on in his imperious suzerainty. "All you people know each other and like each other. You know each other. Your life, your very work, is in the midst of flowers, surrounded by the everlasting freshness of Nature itself. There can't be anything very bad in such a life. You know that, don't you? But, after all, it's a blessing to work when so much enjoyment in the evenings, in the rest time, is within your reach—isn't it?"

"Oh, yes," she answered, "it is."

The sound of a child's crying interrupted her. As the first note of it came from a room upstairs, she swung on her feet, accomplishing the process of rising in one continuous graceful motion.

"That's Richard," she said, "he's ready on his way into the hall. He's not very well."

When the child's cries had died away she returned.

(Continued next week)

Environment has its influence, but when all is said more depends on the harmony of spirits than on the number of furnishings in the making of a home.

The Up

Unexpressed

"Be kindly after other"—Rudyard Kipling

What a pity stress and strain often give vent to, as a result towards the very best of all, we would never outsiders! Also we look and act, as some other fellow.

Many a home on earth, if only it would so each to be great for any words he

It will never be of a young man, lifeless body of his. He thought you that he had not been kind and loving been, and then it our dear ones are we may have the life we had never had, if we loved them, how much

There is far too about expressing our another. We are granted. We can how much joy it may be cheer, discomfited if we would love an idea of his to us.

A friend worried mother is very good we heart just hung word or word. "Oh, my friend, it is I those who love we Tender words, while

Than to say them o'er

Planning the D

With the Household. We busy housewife have very little time to get as possible done in a state. Very often time to rush pell-mell into a son as breakfast is of system, the idea upper of being to get as possible done in a state.

How many have their having a pad and pencil in the kitchen morning. They are spending time juggling down, it done that day. If we each morning and enormous duties done in a state the best time to do the would not be how and good plan is to jot down that have to be done at should be done if circumstances.

After one has planned they can go ahead and do time to time look over the mark to the tasks that they accomplish. This will be a reminder and will be a satisfaction to see how much done. No doubt there will be something left undone that can go on the list for the day.

In systematizing our work there is a very important thing. This is to see that is setting aside a time. In some cases women always been accustomed readily throughout the day as an idea that setting a rest would be wasteful.

The Upward Look

Unexpressed Appreciation

"Be kindly affectioned one to another"—Rom. xii., 10.

What a pity it is that under the stress and strain of everyday life, we often give vent to ill-temper and towards the very ones that we love, the best of all. We address them as we would never think of addressing outsiders! Also we often speak, and some other person were present.

Many a home would be a Heaven on earth, if each member of the family would so act towards the others, that afterwards he would have no regrets for any word or action of his. It will never be forgotten, the night of a young man, hanging over the lifeless body of his father. All his thoughts had been about his father, kind and loving as he might have been, and then it was too late! After his dear ones are no longer with us, we may have the life-long regret that we had never told them how much we loved them, how much they were to us.

There is far too much reticence about expressing our affection for one another. We take too much for granted. We can scarcely realize how much joy it may give, loneliness may cheer, discouragement it may lighten, if we would but give those we love an idea of how dear they are to us.

A friend wrote lately: "John's mother is very good to me, but Oh! my heart just hungers for a loving word or look."

"Oh, my friend, it would be better. If to those we love we gave tender words, while they were with us,

Than to say them o'er a grave."

—I. H. N.

Planning the Day's Work

With the Household Editor

We busy housewives in the country have very little time for idling. The majority of us rise early and work late. Very often too we are inclined to rush pell-mell into the work as soon as breakfast is over, regardless of system, the idea uppermost in our mind being to get as much work as possible done in a day.

How many have tried the plan of having a pad and pencil in a convenient place in the kitchen and after the morning meal spending a few minutes jotting down the things to be done that day. If we would sit down each morning and enumerate the various duties and how and when will be would not be nearly so irksome. A good plan is to jot down the tasks that have to be done and those that should be done if circumstances permit.

After one has planned their work they can go ahead and do it, and from time to time look over the list and mark off the tasks that have been accomplished. This will serve as a reminder and will be a source of satisfaction to see how much one has done. No doubt there will oftentimes be something left undone, but that can go on the list for the following day.

In systematizing our work in this way there is a very important point that is setting aside a time for resting. In some cases women who have always been accustomed to work busily throughout the day seem to have an idea that setting apart a time for rest would be wasting time.

Should we not keep the idea ever before us that when we are resting we are storing up energy to enable us to do our work more efficiently. Few women realize the strain under which those who are wise will make a point to conserve their strength by having a daily rest period.

Luscious Fruits from our Garden

The strawberry, "King of Fruits," is very beautiful and nutritious as, on account of the iron it contains, it is of great medicinal value. Iron in this form can be taken by delicate people whose stomachs rebel against it in any other form. So while it is a luxury it is also a necessity and fortunate are we if we are privileged to partake of this specially should have a strawberry garden and reap its joys and its benefits.

Many are the recipes that can be given of strawberry dishes, such as pies, short cakes, etc., but why spend hot days serving a variety of dishes when this particular fruit, like the manna of Bible times, is given to us ready for use. It cannot be improved upon, and cooking only detracts from its food value.

What is more appetizing than a dish full of ripe strawberries fresh from the garden, a pitcher of cream and a bowl of sugar? It is a treat, and one that is appropriate for serving at the morning meal, the midday repast or for tea.

Strawberries can also be canned for winter use without cooking, in fruit. If absolutely necessary to can a sieve or colander, taking great care that every berry is broken; any hard particles must be thrown away. Then to this mixture add best granulated sugar, pound for pound, stir thoroughly, and leave in collar for about 18 hours, stirring frequently until all the sugar is dissolved. Seal tightly in sterilized sealers, using new rubber rings. If sugar is 41 fruit will keep for years. Currants can be canned in the same way.

Gooseberries can also be grown to advantage on the farm. A couple of splendid recipes for preserving this fruit follow:

CANNED GOOSEBERRIES (GREEN)

Make the gooseberries hot and dry in the oven, then fill with pickled fruit, not too full. Pour boiling water over, covering the berries to the top of the bottle. Cover tightly as soon as possible and keep in a cool, dry place. Rhubarb can be canned in the same way.

GOOSEBERRY JELLY

Take seven pounds green gooseberries and two quarts water. Boil together to a pulp, tie in a coarse cloth and let drip through then add one pound sugar to each pint juice. Boil twenty-three-quarters of an hour and seal.

In making shells for lemon pie turn your pie tin bottom side up and press crust over the outside. Bake, and you will be surprised to see how nice they are.

To clean a porcelain kettle, fill it half full of hot water and put in a tablespoonful of powdered borax; let it boil. This does not remove all the stains, scour with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.



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AMUSEMENTS
Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Concerning Canadian Patriotism

Patriotism—love of country—what magic there is in the word; how it thrills our souls and arouses the noblest sentiments of the heart. All ages have burnt their sweetest incense of admiration at the shrine of patriotism. The most beautiful pages of history are those which relate of brave and noble deeds. Firosed tales and the outpouring of the people would lose their warmest glow were the patriotic elements effaced. From patriotism our noblest poets and singers have gained their greatest inspiration. The paramount need of a new and growing cosmopolitan such as our great Dominion, is the possession and retention of pure and lofty ideals—the vision of the patriot as expressed by Grant Balfour:

**'The Patriot sees with eagle eye,
The vision far and wide;
Unswerving by passing 'Inrent**

high
The people's trusted guide.'
We have a wonderful heritage, and while these are the days of peace in our fair Dominion, the days when patriotism is a duty, have not departed. What was won by the sacrifice of our father's must be guarded by us and handed to our children intact. Canada is to-day the centre of world attraction. People are flocking to our shores at the rate of over a thousand a day. Last year we added to our nation representatives of 67 languages. For any nation to receive in one year an increase of one immigrant for every 20 of its population is enough to make every serious minded Canadian stop and think. Surely there is a need of exalting the national ideal, of proclaiming the oneness of Confederation, and of emphasizing one flag and one tongue.

These strangers come to Canada, not because of a particular fondness for our form of government but because the aspirations of improving their condition in life. We gladly welcome them. Talk as we may, however, about this form or that form of fiscal policy, Canada will never measure up to the full stature of manhood until her population becomes impregnated with an ardent national spirit.

Canadians are sometimes accused of lacking that deep and fervent love of country which is so characteristic of other nations, and especially that of our cousins to the south of us. Canadians have proven their loyalty to Motherland and home when they gave of their best blood in response to the call for volunteers, and we would do so again. We are very reticent in displaying our sacred feelings. We do not wave our flag or exploit our maple leaf as we do every day. We do not celebrate the birthday with that patriotic enthusiasm which would convince all the new-comers that it was the birthday of the greatest dominion in the world. Nor do we express them that we are proud of such a country. Canadians should make a science of teaching our young people to have a genuine love and reverence for our flag and country. It is only an old bit of bunting—it's only an old bit of bunting—it's only an old colored rag.

And shed their best blood for the flag.'

Every heroic event in our national life should be emphasized and lovingly lived upon. The names of every brave woman and the noble men who have sacrificed their lives for their country, either on the frontier or the field of battle. These together with our national songs, should be indelibly stamped on the lives of all the boys and girls in our Canadian schools from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The suggestion has been made that patriotic entertainments should be given to celebrate the birthday of our beloved Dominion. The following programme, with electrics, has been arranged with a view to assist those who are preparing for such events:

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENTS

Musical selection—Medley introducing patriotic airs—
Opening chorus—"The Recession-ist" (Kipling)
Addresses or essays—(a) "The Discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot"; (b) "The Landing of Champlain"; (c) "The Capture of Quebec."
Readings—(a) "Reflections from DuRoi" (Wilfred Campbell); (b) "The St. Lawrence and the Saguenay" (Chas. Sangster); (c) "The Seats of the Mighty" (Gilbert Parker).
Chorus—(a) "O Canada" (Lavelle); (b) "Rule Britannia" (Martens).

Addresses (or Essays)—(a) "The Cause of the War of 1812"; (b) "Queensdown Heights"; (c) "The Story of Laura Secord"; (d) "John Simcoe"; (e) "Isaac Brock"; (f) "De Salabery."
Recitations—(a) "The Battle of Lund's Lane" (Campbell Scott); (b) "Canada to England" (Valency Crawford).

Songs—(a) "Upon the Heights of Queenston" (Martens); (b) "The Maple Leaf For Ever" (Muir); (c) "Fableaux—(a) "From the Life of Queen Victoria"; (b) "From the Coronation of Queen Alexandra"; (c) "Events in the Life of Queen Mary." Short Addresses—(a) "The Rebellion of 1837-38"; (b) Papineau; (b) Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. Empire Flag Drill, with patriotic accompaniment. Characters represented: Navy, Army, England, Ireland, Scotland, Indians, French, Canada and countries represented by newcomers.

Addresses on the Father's of Confederation—(a) Joseph Howe; (b) John A. Macdonald; (c) George Brown.

Recitations—(a) "Canadian Born" (Pauline Johnston); (b) "Dominion Day" ("Piddie"); (c) "The Last Chapter of The Handicap of Knappton"; (d) "The Jubilee Ode" (Drummond).

Closing Chorus—"The Land of the Maple" (Godfrey).

"Our loved Dominion bless
With peace and happiness
From shore to shore,
And let our Empire be
United, loyal, free—
True to herself and thee
For evermore."

Frederick Scott.
'God Save the King.'

Pat's Makeshift
Pat was making his first voyage on the sea, when sudden—the dread cry of "Man overboard" rang on. Away rushed Pat to assist in the rescue.
"Throw him the buoy! Throw him the buoy!" roared the captain.
Pat thought he understood. Seizing the steward's little man, who he thought he dropped his own side, saying:
"You ain't exactly a boy, old un, but you ain't a little chap, so you'll do as well."

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REGISTERED
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Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green hay into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—cut, compact cutting surface. Can be used with or without chopping—can be reversed. Three pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries face, no jugging, everting cut, certain always in balance. Steel face case.

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make large type machines for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and write for our new catalog showing all styles.

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A large manufacturing and distribution agency for women and children desires a local representative in each locality to introduce the special line of sanitary specialties; representative to carry stock in her own home and build up a permanent business on personal interviews; references required. No salary—only you see what you can do.
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The Improved Logical
Silo Filler

"Ohio" improvements for 1913 were radical—and now you get the new "Ohio" with its new "One Lever Control". Doing work with marvelous efficiency, it takes chances with volume makes until you see what the "Ohio" offers. 50 years' experience—absolutely famous direct drive.

One Lever Control
This new control device for 1913 has finger pressure—no effort—no friction. It is a new invention of the "Ohio" Silo Filler. It is a new invention of the "Ohio" Silo Filler. It is a new invention of the "Ohio" Silo Filler.

Write for free "Ohio" Silo Filler information to The "Ohio" Silo Filler Co., 345 Broadway, Boston, Ohio.

83

SEND THIS TO YOU



Household Hint

A piece of charcoal placed in a soappan when boiling greens or onions will prevent the odor spreading through the house.

Box shoe-blackening frequently becomes hard and crumbly before the contents of the box are used. Put the box on the back of the range and in a few minutes the heat will cause it to melt, forming a paste. When

cold the contents of the box will be of their original consistency.

Laundry starch is excellent for cleaning glass. Dissolve two or three lumps of the starch in the rinsing water and let the glass dry before polishing.

Ordinary gasoline leaves a ring on most any fabric when used to take out spots. To aid in avoiding this, first wash the gasoline in this manner: Put the desired amount in a glass

jar, adding an equal amount of strong soapsuds. Shake the jar rapidly for several minutes, and allow the contents to settle. The soapy water will be dirty, having taken the impurities from the gasoline. Pour off the latter and put into a bottle. It will leave no ring when used as a cleaner.

Filing patterns for future reference is a capital idea. Place the patterns in envelopes and at the top write the name of the pattern and the number

of pieces in it. It is also a good idea to paste on a scrap of the cloth from a garment cut by the pattern.

To make dry beans cook quickly, wash them in warm water, taking the beans up between the hands and rubbing them briskly for two minutes. This causes the skins to loosen and they get an earlier start in cooking. Put them on to cook in warm (not hot) water with half a teaspoonful of soda.

EATON'S

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EVERY WOMAN WILL WELCOME THIS OFFER


BLUE AND WHITE CHECK GINGHAM APRON

29c

74-XA7. A neat, well-made All-over Apron of strong blue and white check gingham, trimmed with a narrow band of white. Cut in a simple, smart, and serviceable apron at a very low price. Price..... 29c

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Women's Double Tipped 28-inch Length Gloves. Made with 2 Domes, 17 Buttons, and Double welt finger tips. These knitting a manufacturer's error during this exceptional bargain. Many big merchants who are pleased to save and give us a boost. If you need gloves, Pair..... 59c



GINGHAM HOUSE DRESS 73c

USUALLY SOLD AT DOUBLE THIS PRICE

41-X87. This splendid House Dress is made of thought Check Gingham—one of the best wearing fabrics known, and is the product of one of our famous makers of specialties of the line. It is a smart, well-cut dress for the very best price. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Choice of Oxford Grey and White or Navy and White. Price..... 73c

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

Fines for Fake Marking
 New regulations under the Dairy Industry Act will come into force in Canada on September 1st next. They are designed to prevent the false marking and sale of butter and cheese.

It is required that when butter, a mixture of whey butter with creamery or dairy butter, or butter manufactured from a mixture of ordinary cream separated from milk and cream separated from whey, must all be branded legibly with the words "whey butter" when packed.

Dairy butter mixed with creamery, dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for creamery, or cut into in parchment paper, must be legibly branded with the words "dairy butter."

Cheese manufactured from skim milk or milk from which any cream has been removed, or milk to which skim milk has been added, must be branded on the side of each cheese before it leaves the factory with the words "skim milk cheese."

No person shall apply any brand name or the word "Canadian," "Canadian," or Canada, as a descriptive term on butter or cheese boxes or packages, unless the cheese or butter has been actually produced in Canada, or give false information as to place of manufacture.

A fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$30 is fixed for each offence.

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 1 1/2 to 20 H.P.
 Stationary Mounted and Tractor



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Make Butter We Furnish Cream
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For best results, ship your live Poultry to us also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied. Prompt Returns.

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Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

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




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

PANSHINE

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

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CLIP OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL THIS TO-DAY

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 500 Eastern Avenue, TORONTO, Ont.

Please send me good size Free Trial Sample of Panshine.

Name

Address

A Six Months' Hoist

During April and May a good many poor cows have been milked, giving in some case only 600 pounds of milk and 12 pounds of fat in the month; some have contented themselves with producing even less than this.

One wonders if the owners of such cows are contented with records like that, and if the owners of the various factories concerned are content to let their plants be run with such poor support.

It is a common occurrence to find groups of 50 and 100 cows at a factory giving on an average 3000 pounds of milk more than similar groups supplying the same factory.

Supposing a factory is supported by only 200 cows it should thus be comparatively easy to have an extra three thousand six hundred dollars flowing through it in six months to the patrons if they had better cows. That is a good "six months' hoist."

The factory management is therefore directly interested in recommending cow testing to the patrons, and in providing for its operation. Some of the good records received at the dairy division, Ottawa, (where full information may be obtained about cow testing) for April and May, are: 90 cows at Ayer's Cliff, Que., with an average of 26 pounds of fat, 85 cows at Atwood, Ont., with 30 pounds of fat; 83 at Wallace, Ont., giving 1,000 pounds of milk and 32 pounds of fat. Three grade cows at Cornwall, Ont., averaged 40 pounds of fat, and a five year old grade at Perth, Ont., gave 1,600 pounds of milk, and 62 pounds of fat. This cow gave more than four times as much fat as many poor cows in the month.

A 10-quart cow does not often produce a 20-quart daughter. Keep the heifers from the cows that are best by test.


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 OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.
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 Bull Junior 3-year-old
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 An offering a nice
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Senior herd bull, Co
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 Junior bull, DUTCH
 for 1815 and 1816
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DE KOL
 Write for further in
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HIGHLAND VIEW

We are offering for sale, a big producing and advanced cow of the May King and Pontiac (the present herd bull is Fuller). Write for particulars or better come and see the cow.
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 combined with producing
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From 10 to 18 months old and
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Am offering Bull, fit for
 thousands of Pontiac
 20 Pm, 106 lbs milk 1 day
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 7 days; 110 lbs milk 1 day,
 and Butrie Pouch De Hood
 are a 5 year old, 1000 lbs
 as or come and see the
 reasonable
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We have for sale yo
 Calves, sired by **KING F**
ARTIE CANADA, the on
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 Calves are from one a
 one year, from 800 up
 high testing advanced
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 Canadian Champion Juu
 Year-Old, with over 55 lb.
 Many others as good an
 several, fully ready for
 Prices low for the qualiti
A. C. HARRI
Avondale Farm - Brockvil

The Belleville Summer Sale

TO BE HELD AT

BELLEVILLE DRIVING PARK, JULY 1st

What We Have to Offer

Look Over the List

JAS. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont., consigns 21 head, making an offering that for sumner and quality has probably never been approached in any Canadian auction. They include:

- 1.—Two daughters of Karel Korndyke (who was a son of Belle Korndyke.)
 - 2.—Several daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate (a three-quarter brother of the \$50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, and by same sire as the bull calf recently sold at Chicago for \$30,000.) Some of these heifers are out of daughters of Belle Korndyke.
 - 3.—A daughter of Colantha Johanna Gladi (the \$2,500 bull formerly at head of E. H. Doller's herd.) Several daughters of Francy 3rd's Sir Admiral Ormsby Velstra Triumph, Sara Jewel Hengerveld's son, and Dixon Hengerveld Pontiac.
- In addition, Victoria Burke (an unbeaten show cow due time of sale) the only 30 lb. cow ever offered in Canadian auction, and the highest also in daily milk production—106 lbs. Also her two sons (one by a son of Pontiac Korndyke.) Individually as good as their breeding.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont., has entered 10 head. A heifer and bull by Pontiac Hermes (show calves), the former out of a full sister of Lulu Keyes. Also two half-sisters of May Echo Sylvia (118.6 lbs. in 1 day at 4½ years), and several daughters and grand-daughters of May Echo Peitertje, a daughter of May Echo.

W. A. ANDERSON, Peterboro, Ont., has six head in sale, several being grand-daughters of De Kol 2nd's Mutual Paul (three 30 lb. daughters.)



VICTORIA BURKE—Milk 1 day, 106 lbs.; 7 days, 688.6 lbs.; Butter, 7 days, 31.81; 30 days—Butter, 122.00; milk, 2,339.2 lbs.

P. B. NELSON, Campbellford, Ont., is consigning some first-class cows. Also some heifer calves by a grandson of Lady Aargie De Kol, (many times winner of dairy test at Gueiph.)

BERTRAM HOSKINS, Crafton, Ont., has five good females for the sale, and two service bulls that should find ready sale at this season.

E. B. MALLORY, Belleville, Ont., has four females that are top-notchers. Two are half sisters of May Echo Sylvia, one by Pontiac Hermes out of a splendid R.O.M. and R.O.P. cow, and one by Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby, making it a sister of the \$310 heifer calf at April sale.

C. A. KINGSTON, Campbellford, Ont., who had the \$1,050 cow at the April Sale, is forward with four more good ones.

IN ADDITION to above several smaller consignors are contributing some good cattle, altogether making an offering creditable in every sense of the word.

AT THIS SALE

There will be no three-teasers or shy breeders, and all entries subject to Tuberculin Test—in other words, a sale of Holsteins guaranteed from "snip to tip."

Be sure and get a catalogue at once, and take advantage of **DOMINION DAY RATES** for attendance at **THE SALE OF THE SUMMER TIME. COL. PERRY** has promised to sell the cattle. He will interest you.

F. R. MALLORY

Sec.-Treas. of Club, FRANKFORD, ONT.

G. A. BRETHEN

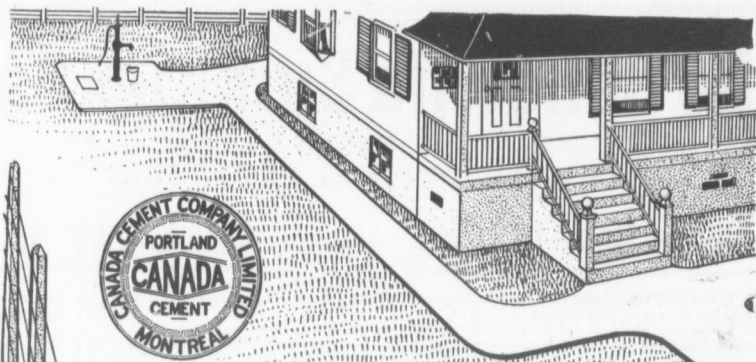
Sales Manager, NORWOOD, ONT.

GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rossmore, Ont., has five beautiful daughters of Segis Walker Mercena, most of which are bred to a splendid son of Homestead (Girl De Kol Splastic Lad. As the sisters of the sire of these heifers are making phenomenal milk records (up to 88 lbs. a day at 2½ years) this offering should be eagerly sought after.

J. W. Embury, Corbyville, Ont., two grand-daughters of Sara Jewel Hengerveld, the first Canadian 30 lb. cow (sold for \$2,000.) Also some daughters of Sir Pietertje Josephine Keyes.

A. D. FOSTER & Sons, Bloomfield, Ont., has an offering strong in the blood of De Kol 2nd, a grand-daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol (13 daughters milking over 100 lbs. per day.) Two grand-daughters of Hengerveld De Kol and two excellent young calves of De Kol Plus, over 22,000 lbs. in one year (former Canadian Champion.)

G. A. BRETHEN, Norwood, Ont.—The "Hill-Crest" bunch will consist of a 19.25 lb. daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld's Son (record made at 1 yr. 11 mths.) Two daughters of Pontiac Hermes from a splendid dam, and three heifer calves by May Echo Champion, the only bull whose dam, grand-dam and full sister have each produced 700 lbs. milk in seven days.



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THEY are not only best at first but are cheaper in the end than any other kind of walk. They are clean, permanent and safe. There is nothing to become loose nor are they slippery. They improve the general appearance of a house and are a source of great satisfaction to every housewife because they keep children out of the mud, prevent colds from wet feet and prevent dirt from being "tracked in" on floors and carpets. Equally important is the fact that they never wear out and never need repairs.

This free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete" tells all about concrete walks and how to build them, and a score of other things needed on every farm. Write for it to-day.

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