FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont., July 1, 1915.



WAR ON ROADSIDE WEEDS.

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THE clutch is the one piece 1 taken apart in two or three minutes and reassembled in about the same time.

THE entire machine can be automatic safety clutch that has been so successfully used on the previous "Simplex"



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of Gearing. Removing the body-housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

AS far as possible the parts in all four sizes have been made alike and interchangeable. These include the principal parts of the frame, the gearing, bearings, tinware, etc. It is only by this system that such a

High Grade Machine

can be purchased at the prices.

THE case of running, case of cleaning, simplicity, self-balanc-I he case of customers of cleaning, simplicity, self-parabe-ing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the "Simplex" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

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Letters from the Trenches

EATERS of Farm and Dairy will reszet to learn that Mr. B. H. C. Blanchard, a few months ago As ociate-Editor of Farm and Dairy and a member of the First Canadian Contingent, has been wounded Following are extracts from two letters received from Mr. Blanchard, one written before he was wounded and one after:

France, May 13.—Am having a good rest back of the firing line a bit, and am feeling fit once more, although a few pounds lighter.

The country looks at its best now—the trees are nearly in full leaf—what a difference from shell-torn Ypres! In spite of the large number of men that are at war, one sees here men hoeing weeds in the grain fields. The grain is six to 12 inches high. I have seen them harrowing it with lig wood spike tooth harrows. They e wood spike tooth harrows: They exidently understand moisture conservation thoroughly. I believe that they have an advantage over us in having a longer growing season, and can ogach job better.

Potages are the season of the conservation of the co

have seen are of a dual purpose type: fairly large. I sometimes get a drink of milk at a farmhouse, but can't help creeping a bit when I see the way it is handled. Sanitation is not

way it is handled. Sanitation is not a strong point.

I have noticed how well trained the farm borses are. They are driven with one rein, the two bridle reins joining just back of the hames. They are of good size, mostly of Belgrian draught of Percheron breeding. I have seen a few coach horses. Saw a few flocks of sheep, but they were a rather seedy lot.

Life is far more comfortable here.

Life is far more comfortable here now that it is drier. It was a terrible now that it is drier. It was a terrible ordeal digging curselves in at Ypres under fire. A fellow works pretty fast in a case like that. I was often dig-ging with hands and tools both.—

Wounded

May 22.—Once again I have been very lucky. Have come out of another hot spot with a slight shrapnel wound on the head. We moved down to La Basse a short while ago, where, they being in the receive free head. wound on the head. We moved down to La Basse a short while aro, where, after being in the reserve trenches for a few days, got into another charge last Thursday night at the hold of the short charge last Thursday night and the short charge last Thursday night and the short charge last Thursday night and the short charge last the short charge last the short charge last the short charge down to the short charge down to the short charge with shell holes. My knees are velowed with shell holes. My knees are velowed from crawling out of holes of driving out of holes of the shell charge when a shell came right in the trench and out five of us. The shock was terrific—my head is achine yet—but I managed to make my way out to a dressing station.

dressing station.

From wounded who came in later
I learned that the Canucks succeeded in their charge and oot an orchard, a house bristling with machine ouns, and a German trench. In some places house bristling with machine cuns, and a German trench. In some places they advanced 800 vards over the open—an undertaking that would try the nerve of any man. The strillery duels at times were terrific. It is a great relief to get away from the noise of the shells for a little while.—Ben.

Pure Bred Stock for Western Canada

THE demand for pure-bred stock through Western Canada is holding firm and breeders in all parts of the Prairie Provinces are taking advantage of the lower freight rates arranged for them by the Propincial Live Stock Branch M. R. W. Wide: the Secretary of the Live

Stock Branch, advised us that d cars of pure-bred stock have sent forward to Western Canada cars Ontario breeders. The largest ment to-go forward was that of day last, June 29th, when two loads started West. It include bulls, of which seven were of dairy type, all but one being

The great advantage our ecure in shipping through th indicated Stock Branch is fact that the regular freight a horse to Regina is about In shipping the same animal the Department, the cost wor only \$24.00. A young Holste that went forward in the last ment cost the purchaser but from Toronto to Brandon.

riom form to the state on it would have about from \$25 to \$30.

There is a big Western marks should be more fully develope our Eastern breeders. Full page 1.5 for the state of the state o lars regarding the shipping of tered stock to the West can be ily secured by writing R. W. Live Stock Branch, Parliamen ings, Toronto.

For Every Ford Owner

WNERS and drivers of O automobiles will welcompublication of "The Moreover Car." written by Vid Page. This is the most on and practical instruction book published on the Ford car.
high grade, cloth bound book,
ed on the best paper and ille
by specially made drawing
whotographs. All parts of the Model T car are described an trated in a comprehensive re Nothing is left for the reguess at. The construction guess at. The construction treated and operating principle clear to everyone. Complete tions for driving and repair given in an untechnical yet ti

Men who have owned au for any time know that unles able to keep his own car is an alarming rate and impleasure and profit that one otherwise get from his car, the auto driver, however, th understands the mechanism gine and can see to it him all things are kept in soo expenses can be kept at a m expenses can be kept at a mil It is for this man, the man willing to care for his own a this book has been written. A new Ford engine chat makes the location of Ford

troubles easy, has also be lished, the drawing and em being by the same author. T outlines clearly all parts of gine, and it can be carried tool box or pocket with ease save its cost many times elimination the first time troubles present themselves. average owner independ roadside repair shop when Farm and Dairy has made ments to supply this chart it ers at 25 cents each, and The Model T Ford Car" B had through us at the reg of \$1. The illustrated of the latter on repairing and ing is alone worth many price of the book.

A mistake occurs in the Successful Dairy Fam Muck Land," which app Farm and Dairy June 24, we would draw attention. two successful farmers me Mr. "Albert" Twiss, not Twiss as there stated.

Horses with heaves will a trouble alleviated if they an before feeding and their is ened.

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who have g A brother cently sent "The Farm interesting



Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land $-Lord\ Chatham.$ Vol. XXXIV FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1915

Profitable Dairy Herds from Unprofitable Stock

The Change May be Accomplished at Minimum Expense Through The Cooperative Breeding Circle.

By JAS. R. JOHNSON HERE are three big herds of dairy cows in Canada. In the first herd are all of the cows that pay for their feed and labor, and then yield a profit. This is the smallest herd of the three. Then there is a much larger herd, composed of cows that just about break even. Their milk is sold for about the value of their feed, and the farmer receives the calf and manure in pay ment for his labor. The biggest herd of all, however, is composed of the cows who do not even pay for their feed, and the owner has only heir society as a return for feeding, milking,

and caring for those cows 365 days in the year. If the average cow pays only for feed, and in that average are all three of these herds, we can only conclude that there are many thousands of cow owners who must be paying their cows something to board with them.

Better Cows the Remedy

There is only one way out of the situationbetter cows. The man with a tidy bank account (needless to say not accumulated from the profits of his herd) can go out and buy better, and this is probably the best way. Most of these poor cow owners, however, cannot go out and buy good cows. They haven't the money in the savings bank, and the bank wouldn't lend them the money to buy a half a cow, no matter how honest and industrious they might be. The solution usually given to this man is to buy a pure-bred sire and grade up his herd. Even this, however, may be difficult. A good sire would cost \$100, and probably more. Of course, I know that wonderful results are figured for that expenditure of \$100. Figured correctly, too. But I know from experience just what \$100 means to many farmers whose incomes are small and the demands of whose growing families are ever increasing. In dozens of cases it would be hard even through the most rigid economy, to find \$100 for a pure-bred sire.

Governments have recognized this situation and have been active in placing sires of pure breeding in sections not already supplied, but they cannot go far toward meeting the great need of the country. I question, too, the advisability of too much Government assistance to private business. It is apt to kill initiative and stultify ambition. My suggeston is better than the Government way; it is the cooperative way. This method has not been tried out systematically in Canada, so far as I know. But why should we not learn from our United States cousins, who have gone before us in cooperative breeding. A brother of mine, who farms in Minnesota, recently sent me a copy of one of their papers, "The Farmer," and in that issue is told a most interesting story of the work of herd improvement done in and around Milaca, Minn. Here is the story as "The Farmer" tells it: Many Cows, But Poor

"The cooperative creamery at Milaca is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the state of Minnesota. In spite of this fact, the great majority of the cows tributary to Milaca are of the



A Winner in The Netherlands. seen herewith, was first prize yearling bull this t one of the central bull shows of The Nether-He was shown by A. Brak, and sold to the san, seen nerewith, was not prize yearling bull this ear at one of the central bull shows of The Netherands. He was shown by A. Brak, and sold to the ontrol club Voold Beemster.

Photo, courtesy, D. Schoenmaker.

nost common type, and in many instances the dairymen have not been making as much money as the success of their creamery would lead one to believe. A couple of years ago, Mr. E. L. Westover, then agricultural director of the Milaca High School, started an agitation for the improvement of these common cows by means of the cooperative purchase of pure-bred dairy sires. The idea took immediate hold upon the farmers

to whom it was broached, and two successive meetings were called to afford discussion of the matter a mong all the dairy farmers of the community. As a result, in February, 1913, the Guernsey and Holstein Breeders' Association of Millelacs county was organ-

"At the time of organizing, the membership consisthaving about 400 cows. Last year it

had increased to 50 farmers with approximately 500 cows. The original idea was to bring in enough pure-bred bulls of one dairy breed to fill the needs of the entire membership; but an early difficulty presented itself, in that the members could not agree upon one breed. So a compromise was effected, and two breeds, Guernsey and Holstein, were introduced into the community. It was decided that one bull should be purchased for approximately 70 cows; and, acting on the expectation of having about 600 cows in the Association, nine pure-bred bulls were bought. The district was divided up into sections or 'blocks' and one bull was placed in each block-five Guernseys and four Holsteins. With this arrangement, no member of the Association, whether he wishes to breed to a Guernsey or a Holstein, is more than one and one-hair miles from the sire.

Raising the Funds

"The bulls were purchased at well-known breeding centres in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and varied in age from one to four years. The total purchase price was over \$1,300, the Guernseys ranging from \$110 to \$225 and the Holsteins from \$112.50 to \$160. Previous to buying the bulls, it was arranged that each member would buy one share of stock, at a cost of \$2, for each cow he owned. With 400 cows in the Association at the beginning, the sale of stock amounted to only \$800, and it was necessary to borrow \$700 from the bank to make the purchase and bring the animals to Milaca. Last year, an additional 100 cows increased the sale of stock \$200; and it was then decided to make a further assessment of \$1 per cow on all members of the Association to cover the remaining \$500 of debt. Thus the total cost to the 50 members was \$1,500, or \$30 apiece for the part ownership of nine pure-bred bulls, the service of which, as will be seen, will extend over a period of eight to 10 years. In addition, one dollar service fee is charged.

'The block system established is the most in-



The Home of Farm and Dairy's Dutch Correspondent, Mr. D. Schoenmaker,

ed of 35 farmers The Holstein heifers illustrated

teresting feature of this Association. There is a Guernsey circuit and a Holstein circuit, the former comprising five and the latter four blocks. These blocks, of course, overlap; but there is no mixing of breeds. The Guernsey admirers patronize the Guernsey, and the Holstein men take their cows to the Holstein. At the end of every two years in both circuits, each bull will be transferred to the next block, number one going to number two, and number two to number three, etc. Thus, each member in the Guernsey circuit will have the use of five bulls over a period of ten years, and the members in the Holstein circuit will have the service of four bulls over a period of eight years. Should any bull prove impotent or otherwise unsatisfactory, he will be disposed of and a new one procured. And at the end of the circuit period, if the animals are still fit for service, they can go over the same ground again without producing any ill effects from in-breeding.

"The Board of Directors designates the place in each block for stabling the bull, which places must be free from disease and have clean, sanitary surroundings. As caretaker of the bull, these members are paid \$50 a year, but have no privileges over the other members as to his services. In each block a director is also appointed, who is responsible for the proper stabling and care of the bull in his block. It is his duty to see that the bull is kept in a strong, vigorous and healthy condition, on a suitable ration, with sufficient yardage to afford ample exercise in the open air, and that he is not permitted to run with the herd. Each block director must also inspect the herds in his block at least once in each two months. Any improper conditions surrounding the bull or the members' herds must be reported to the secretary of the Association. And at least once a year the president and secretary must inspect all of the bulls and see that they are giving satisfactory service and are suitably maintained."

No necessity here for "squeezing" \$100 every couple of years for pure-bred sires. I notice that the average farmer in this association had just 10 cows. His initial expenditure, therefore, was just \$30, and that expenditure brought him the services of a first-class sire, not for two years or at most four, as is ordinarily the case, but for the entire serviceable life of the bulls purchased. In another way the small dairyman scored; instead of having the feeding of his own sire, a considerable item at present feed prices, the cost is distributed over half a dozen farmers. Does not this system reduce the cost of herd improvement to a minimum? Why could it not be worked in Canadian dairy sections where farmers are now keeping cows, but would prefer to have their cows keep them?

Seasonable Suggestions from the Dominion Department of Agriculture

Field Crops-Summer and Fall

W. L. Graham, Field Husbandry Division

TIMOTHY hay not intended for seed should be horvested by the first or second week in Inly at the latest. That which is still stand-

ing should be examined and, if free from weeds, could be utilized to best edventage as seed rather than hay.

Clover stands that are free from weeds and have been harvested at the proper time should be left to produce seed on the second crop. A fair stand of clover should vield 100 pounds of seed per acre, worth at least \$20; as pasture, it would be worth only \$2 o- \$3 per acre.

Hoed Crops

Mandows two years old should be plowed-bay grown after that time is usually produced at a loss, the quality, too. is inferior, as weeds and wild grasses take the place of the cultivated plants.

Floed crops should always follow end, and for mosts or potatoes the preparotion should begin as soon as rosible after the hay has been removed Plow shallow, roll or pack immediately, and cultivate thoroughly to keep down all grass and weed growth. Barnyard manure may be applied later, after which the land should be plowed as deeply as the soil will allow without bringing up the raw subsoil, before late fall rains begin. Where a heavy clay soil is to

be used for corn it is advisable to fall plow. If the land is weedy the treatment outlined in the preparation for roots and potatoes should be given.

Cultivation

It is of the atmost importance to give the hoed crops their share of attention during the busy haying and harvesting season. A mulch should be maintained and weeds held in check. This means frequent cultivations as long as it is possible to get through the crop without injuring it. After corn is two or three feet high, the development of the root systems should be noted before cultivating, for once the secondary roots are thrown out near the surface of the ground the cultivations should be shallower, and a harrow cultivator or even a brush harrow will be sufficientely heavy to form the mulch.

All hoed crop land for spring grain should be plowed or cultivated in the fall and all sod land intended for grain should be shallow plowed immediately after the hay has been taken off, worked thoroughly and plowed again in the fall as deeply as the surface productive soil will allow.

Select the best part of the grain area for seed and allow it to ripen thoroughly. Where there is a large acreage of grain the remainder may be cut a little on the green side. The straw is better for feeding purposes and very little of the grain will be lost by shelling.



Jean Armour 3rd; Champion Junior Two-Year-Old of the World. This wonderful heifer, lean Armour 3rd, owned by W. P. Schanck, Avon N.Y., has recently completed a yearly test of 14,97 lbs. of finit and 399.21 lbs. of fast, making there he world's champion Ayrahire for both milk and fast, and alse will freshen in time to enter the test as a three-year-old. Her dam, Jean Armour, 20,115 lbs. of milk, was bred by Jno. McKee. N. eich, Ont. hence of Camadane enter the set of the control of

Stook well, making each pair of sheaves support themselves. Do not place too many sheaves in a stook, and have the rows straight and even. They not only give the harvest a better appearance, but also make the work of loading easier for the teamster.

When possible, thresh direct from the stook-it is more economical of labor and barn room, as most of the straw can be stored under cover when the work is done in this way.

Harvesting Corn

Corn should be cut for forage or ensilage wher. the kernels are in the dough or just past the boiling stage. It is also advisable to take chances on having the corn frozen rather than harvest it immature.

In the silo the cob, stalk and leaf should be mixed thoroughly, and much labor is saved by arranging a distributing pipe from that of the blower; by this means one man can do a more satisfactory job than three men.

The ensilage should be kept slightly higher around the edge of the silo. After settling the silo should be refilled as often as possible.

With the Live Stock

E. S. Archibald, Deminion Animal Husbandman

EED the work horses well during the hard work of the summer and fall. A grain mixture of oats five parts, and bran one part, gives

excellent satisfaction. When feeding well, don't forget the usual weekly laxative, such as the Saturday night bran mashes, or the Sunday pastures.

Keep the colt growing rapidly, but not too fat-the growthy, trim colt weaned on grass, grain and milk makes the largest and most valuable horse

If the mares were not bred in the spring, why not try fall breeding? Fall foals are often fully as economical as spring foals, and you have the mares unimpaired for heavy spring and summer work.

Dairy Cattle

When pastures are short, feed the dairy cows liberally but judiciously on green feed and grain-one bag of meal fed before the cow declines in milk flow is worth four bags in trying to increase the milk flow after a decline.

The careful use of any good flyrepellent saves many pounds of milk and much torture to the cow. During the intense heat of summer, keep the cows in during the day if the pasture is without sufficient shelter.

Conserve the green feed for supplementing pasture; if not sufficient for

this year, prepare early for next summer. Calves never thrive when subject to intense heat and flies; house them comfortably during the hay and increase the gains by many pounds. Beef Cattle

The scarcity of beef warrants the most economical use of pasture > pasture supplements-such as green feed-and even a limited grain ration in summer and fall feeding. Finish the steers early and thoroughly. Feed yearlings well; these are usually neglected and much money lost. Sheep

Sheep were never more profitable than now. The summer and early fall are splendid seasons either to increase the flock or to make a start in the sheep business.

Before the sheep go into their winter quarters, be sure of the absence of parasites. Fall dip.

Force the lambs on pasture, even though it necessitates a limited grain ration. Rape and clover pastures are excellent for quick and economic gains.

Before breeding the ewes, flush well on good pasture. It means more and stronger lambs.

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Growing Alfalfa Seed in Canada

HY, GLENDINNING, MANILLA, ONT.

HE following suggestions on the growing of alfalfa seed are gleaned from personal experience and discussion of the subject with some of the principal seed growers of Canada and the United States. It is desirable that as much Canadian grown seed be secured as possible, as the nearer our home it is grown the better chance we have in securing a good stand of strong plants that will endure our hard winters and spring frosts.

The Ontario farmer who undertakes to grow

seed should start right by sowing only the hardy varieties of alfalfa, such as the Ontario Variegated or the Grimm. Both of these varieties are much hardier than the common variety that is usually sold under the name of Northern Grown. This word northern grown will apply to anything grown north of the Equator. While it is desirable to have as much Canadian grown alfalfa seed as possible, it will be well for the new beginner to not get too enthusiastic over a prospective fortune that may come across his mind judging from the heavy loads of seed that he has noticed on plants that may have been missed by the mower around by the fences or other places in his fields. A few stray plants this way will almost always be covered with seed, while a field across the fence left for that purpose may not pay for cutting for seed. Why this is I cannot tell, nor have I met any

seed grower who pretends to know, but all experienced growers have had this forcibly brought to their attention. We frequently find a field, to all appearances an even quality of soil, that should produce a uniform crop of seed, but we are often mistaken. We will find a spot containing a few square yards, where every plant is loaded with seed, then close by we will find spots with scarcely any seed on the plants when you come to cut your crop. Why this

occurs I do not know.

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Selection of Seed Plot

There are a few things that the seed grower should take heed to. The land should be dry and of fair fertility. If the soil is very rich, there is likely to be too much straw. There should not be too thick a stand of plants upon the field. A field that has been at least two or three years down will give better results than a new field. In a field that has been down for a few years, the weak plants will have been killed out; what are left will have more constitution, which is simply a survival of the fittest. Then again, there is more room for the plants to branch out and carry a heavier crop of seed. We

do not want too tall plants for seed production. In Ontario the second crop is saved for seed. We want sufficient moisture in the soil to start a good growth after being cut the first time, but too much rain at this time will lead to a heavy crop of straw that is detrimental to a good crop of seed.

The Influence of Rain

One point the grower should watch carefully; that is when the plants are in bloom. If we have much rain at that time, the bloom is apt to fall and no seed form. In that case it is advisable to cut the crop and save it for hay. The weather is a very important factor in alfalfa seed production.

Some years ago I had a small field of about three acres near the barn in alfalfa. We had cut some for soiling purposes, perhaps two weeks before the most of the field was cut for hay. The whole was left for seed. The result was that that portion that was cut early for soiling, every stalk was loaded with seed, while that which was cut later was very irregular, some spots being good, but much of it had very little seed on the plants. The whole field was a fine, even stand of plants, and had been cut for hay three years previous. It was probably the weather that made the difference in this case, but



Hauling Calves in the Most Approved 1915 Method.

The man at the wheel is E. A. Rawlings of Lambton Co., Ont. The illustration depicts one of the utility uses that Mr. Rawlings has found for his auto.

Out Courtesy Ford Times at that time I did not know much about the

weather and alfalfa seed production. Large Pastures or Small

By E. L. McCaskey NE would think from the amount of talk nowadays on soiling crops, summer silos,

supplementary grain feeding, and so forth, that pastures were a negligible quantity in the dairy business. J. H. Grisdale of Ottawa has stated time and again that pasturing is the most expensive way of making milk. His statement may be true as it applies to the high-priced land of the Central Experimental Farm, but ir. the country at large, pastures are still the greatest factor in milk making, and I believe that in most cases the pasture milk is the cheapest milk that we draw. Pasture management, therefore, is still an important factor in dairy farming.

On the big farm on which I was raised, big pastures were favored. The large pasture of 30 or 40 acres always grew a great variety of

grasses. We would notice that the cows would start out for one kind of grass in the morning, toward noon another kind would suit their fancy, and when night came, we would almost always find them grazing in still another quarter of the pasture. Land was then cheap and maximum returns per acre were not so important as maximum returns per cow, and perhaps the big pasture under the conditions that prevailed in my boyhood was desirable.

Land in our locality is now high priced enough that we consider maximum returns per acre. In the older countries where land is simiarly limited, tethering is followed and undoubtedly this practice makes the very best of the pastures. We have not yet got to the point in this country where the labor involved in tethering would be profitable, but I believe we have reached the step where a half-way

measure is advisable. Why not have our pastures divided into two, three or four fields and rotate the cows from one to the other. would be a partial equivalent of tethering without involving much labor. The grass will stand a better chance to keep on growing and the cows will give more milk.

Hydro-Electric Power for Farm Work

K EEN interest has been shown in the article which appeared in Farm and Dairy, June 2nd, on "What Hydro-Electric is Doing on Seven Farms." One of Our Folks, Mr. Harry Morgan, of Oxford Co., Ont., writes as follows in regard to the question of Hydro power.

"We have been trying to get Hydro in our neighborhood, but so far have not succeeded We got tired waiting for Hydro, however, and have formed a syndicate and are going to buy a threshing and silo-filling outfit and use some other power until Hydro does come. What interests me is where those men in Waterloo g their outfit for \$950. The Hydro people quoted us \$1,200 on a 20 h.p. motor and a transformer mounted, and the different firms quote us from \$800 to \$900 on their separators and on the ensilage blower about \$180. If you can tell me where we can buy to save \$500 or \$600 we will be greatly obliged."

We forwarded the above query to Mr. Irvin Hallman, one of the farmers in the syndicate at Waterloo, and we quote his reply:

Cooperation the First Essential

"In order to obtain Hydro-Electric power in a community, the people must be thoroughly united. When we decided to try and get Hydro in our district, we had our proposition all in readiness before we asked the Hydro Commission to send us an engineer. Unless the community as a whole wish to have Hydro-Electric installed, they simply can't get it, or at least it will cost

them altogether too much. By this I mean that unless every farmer along the proposed route is willing to sign a contract for the power and thus ensure the company that they will not have to go a long distance in order to get enough users, the price is almost prohibitive. The Hydro Commission simply charges the consumers with the total sum it will cost to bring the Hydro-Electric power to your premises.

"We were certainly very fortunate in being so conveniently situated to the town of Waterloo, and also in that our farms were fairly large and close together. We are very much pleased with Hydro power, and after using it for nearly a year and learning just how convenient it is, we would pay double for it before we would think of being without it. We find Hydro power much ahead of steam, the power being much steadier and there is also less danger of fire. Our 16 h.p. portable steam engine, which we previously used, although still good,, is for sale cheap.

The Price of Equipment

"In explanation of the cost of a 20 h.p. motor and transformer being \$950, as stated in the article which appeared in Farm and Dairy, June 3, this was the price quoted to us by the Commission. We did not know at the time whether it was too much or not, as it was a new proposition for us, and we simply took their figures. I know of a similar outfit, however, which was sold at the same price.

(Concluded on page 16)



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They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning fire, and weather-proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. ections and Book 5 K free Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an appul cation. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers of delivered. W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 123 Lymans Bldg., Montreal. Can. Absorbing and Absorbing Jr., are made in Canada.

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T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd.

Production Topics of the Day

demand for the best seed has been higher than in any previous year. Improved Seed in Demand Seed Branch, Ottawa

EPORTS received relative to the demand for seed this season in-dicate that the orders generally have been for higher grades. All the seed merchants, without exception, agree in this. Several consider that this to a noticeable extent is a result of the recent patriotism and produc-tion campaign. Inquiries were made in many sections of the country, and the responses received were all of the one tenor, that greater care had evi dently been taken in the selection of seed, and that, with fair weather, there was every prospect of improved growth and consequently of improved production. Professor Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was written to, but he being in California, Assistant Professor W. J. Squirrell replied showing that there had been a replied showing that there had been a marked increase in the demand for spring wheat, barley, field peas, spring rye, buckwheat, husking corn, sugar beets for feed purposes. Swedish turnins, carrots, fodder and silage corn, sorghum, alfalfa and field

Ten Manure Commandments F. C. Nunnick, Commission of Conserva-

THOU shalt consider the value of thy farm manure, for it is very great, not only unto thee but unto them that shall come after thee.

2. Thou shalt at all times endeav-our to prevent fermentation and super-heating because it will, in three or four months mean a loss to thee of from one-third to one-half of the original value of the manure.

3. Thou shalt not pile the manure under the eaves or on the hillside, where leaching may deprive thee of fertility worth more than what thou payest annually in taxes.

Thou shalt not despise the urine or liquid portion, because in it is contained over half the total fertiliz-

ontained over half the total forms ing value of the manure.

5. Thou shalt not bore holes in the stable floor or otherwise facilitate the escape of the liquid manure.



Why Not Work the Stallion? It Is Good for Him.

The Percheron stallion on the max side of this team may not look so stylish as if he took his severias behind a sound cart, but he is healthier and surer. He is worked regularly on the farm of Mr. Geo. E. Ford. Bedford Dist., Que.—worked regularly on the farm of Mr. Geo. E. Ford. Bedford Dist., Que.—

beans. Oats, Japanese beans, millets and clover also showed improvement. One of the leading merchants in his testimony as to the results attained says that he has gone into the matter extensively and has found an increase in red clover amounting to 300 per cent. Both Timothy No. 1 and No. 2 show a gain. An alsike No. I there is a gain of 10 per cent., and of No. 2 over No. 3 of 40 per cent. He adds: "We have noticed that the demand for "We have noticed that the demand for the better grades exists very generally throughout Western Ontario and that the demand for the lower grades is more in Eastern Ontario and Que-bec." In testifying to an increased demand for garden and field root seeds, the principal of another promi-nent house says: "There is no doubt but that the agitation and educa-tional work which has been done has head a beneficial effect by causing the had a beneficial effect by causing the planter to give more thought to the use of high-grade stocks."

A third leading dealer writes: "We are of opinion that your advertising campaion has been very beneficial. At least we have found it so. Not only has the farming business been greater has the farming business been greater but the demand has been generally for the finest selection of seed stocks." A firm with ramifications all over the English-speaking world says: "We notice a marked tendency for better seed in the requirements of our farmer customers this year.
Especially when ordering Timothy, alsike and alfalfa, they insist on Government grade No. 1." Other firms both east and west, testify that the

6. Thou shalt use sufficient litter to absorb the liquid. If thou are short of straw thou shalt use leaves, saw-dust or air dried muck as an absor-

bent.
7. Thou shalt not in ordinary farm practice apply the manure too heavily It is more profitable for thee and for thy children that thy land receive frequent light dressings than heavy dressings at longer intervals. 8. Thou shalt apply the manure at

the time and in the manner to give thee best results. To be able to do this thou must ascertain the results of experiments conducted for this pur-pose and make repeated trials on thine own farm.

own farm.

9. Thou shalt keep live stock on thy farm, lest peradventure thy land become impoverished or blow away from thee because it containeth no humus or fibre. It is better for thee to practice mixed farming than to follow the single crop system. Mixed farming will protect thee from the times of adversity and cause thy chil-dren to rejoice and call thee blessed.

10. Thou shalt henceforth give the farm manure more attention. It is of greater value each year than the wheat crop. Thou wouldst hold up thy hands in horror, at the thought of one-third of thy wheat being lost, vet thou allowest that amount of fertility to escape from the manure. It is expedient for thee to refrain from wastthy substance.

Farmer Smith says: "A fertile farm is good to retire on."

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Page Wire Fence Co., Limited 1135 King St. West, Toronto Walkerville

July 1, 191 Canadia While U

WHILE t standstil just now in t this country ha horses of which The country, horses, has la for army purp lery or transpappears from probable that owners a show. Horse dian army con have averaged

Meanwhile, come from in thousands. have profited c for these anim tatives from St last week-end centre alone ha the allies. C representatives Belgium and while commiss tions and Swi St. Louis, that horses pass in bought up and seas shipment.

demand a wie Britain and Fr Ho

AN any of little girls connection with homes for need and about 15 from two to 1: we have been have been in most of the (the province a ough, that thou hand, in most few girls. W that somewhere little girls for and with the can give us in have then

We have bee satisfactorily fi for boys. In fa for boys. In fa of Children's have been wri that they are curing homes applications we fore much app Mr. J. C. I dren's Aid Soc

filling three writes as follo thankful if yo placing a nun uraccountable mand for sma have in our testant and e boys, all health all born in Ca tion of one sev

this country for wrote us some We have no vears of any a

HOT

Canadian Horsemen are Getting the Go-by While United States' Farmers Sell Horses to the Allies by

the Thousands.

WHILE the commercial horse horse than the others, and they pay trade in Canada is almost at a \$150 to \$200 each, according as they trade in Canada is almost at a standstill, little is being done now in the army horse trade. This means that owners of horses in this country have a meagre outlet for horses of which they wish to dispose. The country, with several million borses, has large numbers suitable for army purposes, for cavalry, artillery or transportation work, and it appears from present trade conditions that owners are not getting a fair show. Horses bought by the Cana-dian army commissioners this week have averaged two animals out of

have averaged even animals out or reenty offered.

Meanwhile, army horses continue to come from United States sources in thousands. The western States have profited duelty by Britail's need have profited duelty by Britail's need and the comparatively few. The states have profited to the state of the comparatively few. The states have been supported by the state of the same number. In St. Louis representatives from Britain, France, Belgium and Italy are operating, while commissioners from these nations and Swiss buyers are at Chicago. Through the great corrals at St. Louis, that cover a square mile, venty offered. St. Louis, that cover a square mile, horses pass in droves and are quickly bought up and consigned for over-

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bought up and consigned sol over-seas shipment.

The different governments buying demand a wide range of horses.
Britain and France want a larger

\$130 to \$200 each, according as they are cavalry, artillery or transportation animals. The Belgians, who want a lighter horse, pay a maximum of \$125 each, while the Italians and Swiss pay \$110 to \$125 for a lighter horse still. The value of this wide range of demand from the seller's standpoint is that a horse rejected from the British and Fronch elses; is frange of demand from the sener standpoint is that a horse rejected from the British and French class is available for Italian, Belgium and Swiss classes. Whereas in Canadian Swiss classes. Whereas in Canadian centres only one horse in three, and sometimes one in ten, is accepted, practically all offerings of warriors and gunners in United States centres are sold without trouble or loss. Is it not unfair to Canadian horse ownit not unfair to Canadian horse owners that the trade should be so monopolized by the Canadian Government, which is buying sparingly, that the outlet for horses is limited to a few fine animals? If Belgian, Italian and Swiss buyers operated here in only increased with Canadian and Swiss buyers operated here in the control of the contr another, and yet our own horse own-ers would prosper by the wider mar-

At present the Canadian Govern-ment is scarcely buying at all, be-cause it announces horse accommoda-tion here and in eastern Canada is exhausted. The Imperial commissioners, who ceased operations some time ago, have not recommenced yet, and no authoritative news is forth-coming as to when they will renew operations.—Toronto Globe.

Homes for Homeless Children

AN any of Our Folks tell us of little girls who are at present in need of comfortable homes? In need of comfortable homes? In conaccion with our efforts to find bomes for needy children, we have on hand about 15 applications for girls from two to 12 years of age, which we have been unable to fill. We have been in communication with most of the Children's Shelters in the province and find, curiously enough, that though they have boys on the control of the con that somewhere in Ontario there are little girls for all the applications, and with the assistance Our Folks can give us in finding them, we will soon have them all filled.

soon have them all filled.

We have been able, we believe, to satisfactorily fill all the applications for boys. In fact the Superintendents for boys. In fact the Superintendents of Children's Shelters, to whom we have been writing, nearly all state that they are having difficulty in securing homes for their boys. The applications we sent them were there-

applications we sent them were therefore much appreciated.

Mr. I. C. Pinch, Inspector, Children's Ald Society, Hamilton, who 'is filing three of our applications, writes as follows: "We would be thankful if you could assist us in placing a number of boys between two and nine years of age. For some unaccountable reason there is no demand for small boys of late. We have in our Institution, sine Permand for small boys of late. We have in our Institution, nine Protestant and eight Roman Catholic boys, all healthy and with no defects, all born in Canada with the exception of one seven years old, who was born in England, and has been in this country for four years."

Mr. Wrightmeyer, of Belleville, wrote us some time ago as follows: "We have no difficulty in placing girls of any age and boys over 10 years of age. We are sending you by

this mail a group of little fellows at present in our Shelter, and for whom we are seeking suitable homes." This group was published in our issue of June 17th, and we feel sure that the appeal has met with a hearty response at the hands of Our Folks.

Perhaps some will be interested to know that the Children's Aid Society of Brantford have a little girl, five years of age, whose father is part Indian Mr. Oxford, the inspector,

years of age, whose father is part Indian Mr. Oxford, the inspector, writes that she is a smart and delightful child and very attractive. He also has a capable boy of Italian parentage, who is good looking and a splendid lad in every way, and whom he is anxious to place in a good desirable home. Would any of Our Folks be interested in children having only a slight execution of the communication of the communication of the communication. The secretary, Rev. Hugh Ferguson, writes as follows: "We have a little boy of four and his sister of six, two intelligent, bright, happy children, with dark hair and sunny dispositions. They show a slight very likeable children. It would seem desirable to have them placed together, but if that cannot be maraged, they may be placed in separate aged, they may be placed in separate homes. We also have a smart young homes. We also have a smart young obedient boy of 12 years, who shows a slight vein of color, but nothing to make him disliked by white people. He will be an excellent boy in a good farm home. Then we have a capable girl of 13 who has some color but only very little, and is very kind to children. She has a good disposition, is intelligent and capable of good development."-

Mr. Ferguson also states that he has a boy 14 who has just come to (Continued on page 8)



Goodyear Tires Span the Way From Trouble roads are severe and repair shops

Remember this when you go to buy tires that must stand the abuse of country roads— Remember that Goodyear Tires are built in perfect balance through

and through!
They have the Smooth Tread or famous All-Weather Tread-tough, extra thick—of super-quality rubber. But a thick tread is not enough. to make a tire wear. The "carcas beneath, like supports of a bridge, must be built correspondingly strong. Men don't like to pay then have to discard them because the "carcass" failed to endure. So Goodyears have proved out

best when run side by side with rival tires on opposite wheels.

Farmers Verdict

On tests like that, and not on mere opinion, have Goodyears won with the

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GOOD YEAR **Fortified Tires** No-Rim-Cut Tires-"On-Air" Cured With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

chance to prove themselves. Where men wantlow cost per mile, freedom from trouble—and safety—Goodyear Tires have won.

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users February Joth, despite the war tax on all raw materials. Some tires cost more because of less demand and less output. Somè cost less, and always will, because of cheap methods and cheap materials. But dollar for dollar, Goodyear Tires

lar, Goodyear Tires give you now, and always will give you, the most for your money.

Because, what we save by outing factory costs we pass on to Goodyear users.

Insist on trying the closest to being trouble-proof. Any dealer can supply you.

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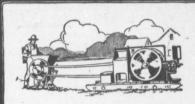
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RURAL PUBLISHING CO. ONTARIO PETERBORO



Orchard and Garden Notes

BEETS, kohlrabi, and onions are often transplanted to advantage. Cannas require a rich soil, plenty of water, and sun for saeir

est development. Keep the blossoms picked from pring-set strawberries if you want spring-set

strong plants.
Go over the rose bushes often and working on them.

Watch for potato beetles. Picking

the old ones as they appear lessens the crop (of bugs) later in the season. Thin beets, radishes, turnips and other vegetables of this class. The thinnings of beets make good

greens. The aphis, or green bug, on sweet peas may be kept in check by spray-ing with nicoticide, or with soap and

See that pans of water are placed so

See that pans of water are placed so that birds can get to them easily these hot days. They enjoy the water and you will enjoy the birds. Double-cropping may be followed to advantage in a small garden. Beans, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, and late celery follow the early clops very winds.

Plow up the old strawberry bed as soon as it has fruited. Some late vecetable crop, such as late celery, cabbages, or turnips, may be planted on the land.
Keep buckthorn hedges clipped, if

smooth, even hedges chaped, if smooth, even hedges are desired. They should be gone over as soon as the shoots become five or six inches long

Three Orchard Pointers

W. T. Lacoun, Dominion Horticul-

CULTIVATION.—Thorough cultivation in the orchard is important in the early part of the sumer in order that moisture may be conserved and an abundant supply be available for the growing tree and the developing fruit. In some parts of Canada when can be conserved and the winters are cold it is yeary important to stop cultivation. cold it is very important to stop cul-tivation during the latter part of June in order to make conditions favorable for a thorough ripening of the wood. If the wood is not well ripened the If the wood is not well injented the danger of winter-injury is very great, and late cultivation induces late growth. Where the seasons are long and there is little or no chance of winter injury, cultivation may be continued until the middle of July, estimated the continued until the c

tinued until the middle of July, especially if the season is a dry one. Cover Crops.—As soon as cultivation is discontinued in the orchard it is important to sow seed for the cover crop, which is an important factor is good orchard practice. The cover crop, growing during the latter part of summer, uses considerable moisture and plant food and so helps to check the growth of the tree and ripen the wood. When plowed under, the vegetable matter adds humus to the soil and so makes it more retentive of moisture. In the case of to the soil and so makes it more re-tentive of moisture. In the case of leguminous crops nitrogen is also added to the soil by this means. Where it is important to hold the snow in winter to protect the roots of the trees the cover crop is able. If the soil beautiful and able. If the soil news crop, such as the conduction of the cond tion a non-leguminous crop, such as buckwheat, rape or millet, will make good growth and serve the purpose of checkine tree growth and furnish-ing veretable matter for plowing un-der. If the soil is rather poor the summer Vetch makes a good crop,

and where clovers do well red clover

and where clovers do well red clover or crimson clover are satisfactory. Spraying.—Many fruit growers, if they spray at all, do not spray after they have sprayed for coddling mothen the petals of the flowers fall. In some seasons there is little daneer of scab after this spraying, but ger of scab after this spraying, but in wet seasons another spraying two weeks later and possibly still another will pay well. Sometimes scab develops in late summer when the grower may not suspect it, and a largorary sometimes makes the difference between a profitable and an utprofitable crop. Pordeaux Mixture and Lime Sulphur Wash are about equal. ly effective in controlling apple scab, but there is less danger of russeting the fruit if Lime Sulphur is used.

Canadian Fruit Trade

A S showing to some extent how much a good fruit-growing industry means to Canada it is worth while noting the amount of trade formerly done by the countries at war that lies open for cultivation by this country. At the Canadian Paris Country, and the Canadian Paris Countries and Country of the Canadian Paris Countries and tion by this country. At the dian Fruit Growers' Conference dian Fruit Grovers' Conference height at Grimsby last September, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, stated that he had taken a period of five years and had found the importations of apples from Germany to Britain varied each year from 6,000 to 14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 600,000 boxes, from France from 50,000 to 575,000 boxes, and from Portugal from 175,000 to 350,000 boxes. from 175,000 to 350,000 boxes. Of pears the importations varied from 4,480 to 56,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 2803,800 to 505,480 boxes from Belgium and from 423,400 to 506,160 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from The Netherlands, which may not be available.

The Netherlands, which may not be available.

Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an iscreased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army. In 1913 Canada exported of this line to the United Kingdom 121,188 pounds, to Newfoundland 19,899 pounds and to Germany 947,802 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off, but the exportations should expand in other exportations should expand in other directions.

Homes for Homeless Children (Continued from page 7)

him as a ward. He is smart, healthy and intelligent, but has not been un-der salutary parental guidance for

der salutary parental guidance fer some time, and consequently requires a farm home where he will get firm, intelligent and wise guidance, under which he should become a useful boy. We shall be glad of any assistance which Our Folks can give us in se-curing homes for those children who need them, and also in obtaining grifs up to 12 years of age for which grifs up to 12 years of age for which applications. Our work is belief much appreciated both by our readwe have not been ante to the applications. Our work is being much appreciated both by our readers and by the Superintendents of the Children's Shelters throughout the province. One superintendent we whom we have since sent an application for a habe six weeks of agr whom, we have since gent an applica-tion for a baby six weeks of ag-writes: "I shall be glad to have your assistance in placing children where they are needed to brighten home that have not the influence of chil-dren. to give them the joy and hope of those who have assumed such respon-sibilities." sibilities.

Anyone interested in any of these children should communicate directly with the officer mentioned as having them in charge.

ly 1, 1915

Poultry By F. C

OULD there June 1st hem extra fee weather of heat in do not make a them for ea however, w eep for egg-pr reeding.

r signs of vern rubbed lightly kill head lice. on your chicks strong;—Flowe as some of the reely. Any sifted coal will kill body swers of Sulp er, crude carbo secticide will ttle blue ointme hot v mites in

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e of mites i the D ndman. Market the Ea early cockere as soon as t as they will n sold at that until fall, who more or less tage in marke on as ready is ts and late co r chance to dev ing the war nd if there is ould be provide cotton and oughs of tree is in a corn s can be range

n the chicks above it is every day, rath ig hopper and rains :- see t water or milk ts should sta old weather, an they begin t e early pulle the middle o

It is the ear bullets do r December the till near Febr in October me not market an nishing. A po and enhances bird. You t birds withou

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Poultry Pointers By F. C. Elford.

HOULD there be chicks hatched after June 1st be sure to give them extra feed and care; even the weather is warm, supply any of heat in the brooder at the Late hatched chicks, as a

Late hatched chicks, as a donot make good stock to kee a might be better to arrange to ket them for eating. Should the est however, with the extra care, me before winter, they will pay teep for exer-production; through the winter, but should not be used

meding. chicks should be watch-meding. mediched chicks should be watch-grans of vermin. A little vase-rubbed lightly on to the head kill head lice. Be careful not to kill head lice. Be ezreful not to so your chicks powders that are strong;—Flowers of Sulphur, as as some of the commercial lice s, will "scald" them if applied frely. Any fine dust such as sifted coal ashes or road sul kill body lice;—the addition liners of Sulphur, Pyretherum are runde carbolic or some simier, crude carbolic, or some simi-secticide will add to its efficacy. the blue continent, a piece the of half a sea, rubbed under the s and be see the vent will rid a of bed lice in short order, and the bed weather be on the

for mites in the houses. If indman.

Market the Early Cockerels

warms the carry occurrents be early cockerels should be mard as soon as they reach broiler as they will make more money a sold at that age than if held until fall, when the market is ys more or less glutted. Another state in marketing the cockerels son as ready is that it allows the sand baready is that it allows the is and late cockerels a much r chance to develop.

thance to develop, ining the warm weather the is require shade from the hot and if there is no natural shade and it here is no natural shade and be provided by raising the cotton and board screens, or boughs of trees, etc. The best is in a corn patch or even a field and if the coops or colony is can be ranged along the head-didal rearing conditions will be seen.

ideal rearing conditions will be not. A considerable of the chicks are on range as a labove it is not necessary to every day, rather provide a self-are hopper and in it put mixed the hopper and in it put mixed the hopper and in the supply is status and the supply is the hopper and in the supply is the hopper and in the supply is the hopper and the supply is the hopper and hopper a

the duck has no crop, it does ssimilate and thrive on whole

Prefers the Quebec Type Barn

E DITOR, Farm and Dairy,—In your issue of June 24th, you have an excellent article on farming in the Bedford district of Quebec. In

in the Bedford district of Quebec. In it, you exhibit a photo of a two and a half storey barn, which you call a half storey barn, which you call a strength of the work of the lowest floor is used as a "stable; the highest, right up in "the roof, is the drive floor, from "which all hay and grain can be "unloaded downwards into the "deep bays on either side; this "arrangement, very convenient be-"looding fork, is not so desirable "now." Permit me to say that, however, when the property of th

"now."

Permit me to say that, having had experience of both kinds, hay can be unloaded quicker and to better advantage in this style of barn han with the usual hay fork. Besides, there is the distinct advantage of it being easier to take the hay from the mow to feed the cattle during has a middle floor, which has a middle floor, which for machinery, grain feed room, mixing of feed, etc., etc.—A. A. Ayer, Montreal.

Marketing of Quebec Wool

MACDONALD College, through the Sheep Expert for the Pro-vince of Quebec, A. A. Mac-Millan, and their demonstrator of Stanstead county. A. F. Emberley, made an attempt to market the wool produced in that county in a cooperative way. An association known as the Stanstead Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, was organized, with the object of improving the sheen Industry along all possible to the sheep industry along all possible lines. During the spring months demonstrations were given through-

The last week of May was set aside for grading, on which dates 83 sbeep breeders entered 1,222 wool clips to breeders entered 1,292 wool clips to be graded and sold. An official grader was supplied by Macdonald College, whose duty it was to grade the wool into the commercial grades, Each grade was weighed separately and receipt of grades and weights wool had all been graded, buyes who had been previously invited, were ready with their bids. The following table is supplied:

Grades Weight, Price Value grades with the property of the p

| 108. | 163 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 850 53 2118 54 488 70 319 50

the above indicated the total weight of each grade with the selling price of the same; 9,916 lbs. of wool realized \$3,600.90. Farmers in Stanstead not selling their wool through the association obtained 23 to 25 cts. a lb. Those 83 Association members realized approximately \$581.90 more for their wool by selling in a cooperative way, as the greater part of the wool sold in the 30 to 31 cent grades.
After the returns had been received

from the mills the members were paid by cheque after a membership fee of three cents per fleece had been de-

A Good Farming Special

THE "Better Farming Trains" which toured Saskatchewan during the latter part of June and which will continue their routes throughout July, have this year several unique features. Provision is made on the trains to entertain the



The Family Duck Pond.

out the wool producing sections of the county, by means of which the proper method of shearing and the subsequent handling of the clips were fully and freely discussed. The fol-lowing points were strongly em-phasized:

1. A clean, smooth floor or plat-form must be provided on which the shearing operations are to be per-

2. All tag locks, straw and foreign material must be removed before shearing proper is commenced.

3. The fleece should be removed as much intact as possible, spread out rolled and tied either by the neck wool or paper twine.

4. Under no circumstances should binder or sisal twine be used as the fraying fibres adhere to the wool, causing undyed portions in the fin-

ished product.

5. Each fleece must be placed in regulation wool sacks furnished by the association and stored in a clean, dry place until such wool is graded.

6. All wool passed through the association must be unwashed.

whole family. There are two lecture cars for men and one for women. The nursery car is a model. It is equipped with everything to interest and amuse the children from a sand pit to a slide. There are also cradles for the bables. A matron is in charge and any woman coming to the domestic science lectures with a child under six years of are, or two or three of them for the form. a child under six years of age, or two or three of them for that matter, will take her children to this car and check them and then go to her meeting happy in the knowledge that the children will be thoroughly cared for add far more comfortable than they could be if they were in the lecture car with here the care with here they could be if they were in the lecture car with here they could be if they were in the lecture.

The leading feature, of course, The leading feature, of course, is the lecture series covering all branches of aericultural science. The staff of lecturers is an imposing one, including some of the best known agriculturals of the West. The Good Farming Special is rapidly becoming an agricultural college on wheels, and Saskatchewan has some further probably, that, any other Canadiam province in developing this mode of agricultural instruction.



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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

"Real not to contradict and to confute, nor to dieve and take for granted but to weigh and con

When Danish Butter Comes

DAIRY journal across the line predicts that A one of the results of the present war in Europe will be new competition for United States and Canadian creamery men right on our own markets. Our contemporary believes that all of the big butter importing countries of Europe, now at war, will find their buying power seriously reduced when peace is restored. At the same time the butter production of Denmark will be as great as ever. She must find a market for her surplus, and the logical outlet for that which previously went to Great Britain will be the American continent.

The reasoning of our contemporary seems logical and the competition that they anticipate would be serious indeed. Already we have had a taste of what foreign competition may do to our market. Importations of New Zealand butter into British Columbia have already curtailed the demand of the Pacific province for Ontario and Quebec creamery products; in fact, our shipments to the coast have almost ceased. The only way in which we can hope to meet the competition of high-class imported butter is to offer a product of our own that is of as good or superior quality.

This we have not been doing. Much of the cream arriving at Ontario creameries is unfit to be made into human food. It will continue to be so as long as good cream and bad are paid for on the same basis. The first step toward meeting the competition of foreign butter is the adoption of some system of paying for cream according to its quality. If there were a premium of two or three cents a pound butter fat on good cream, all of us would find time in which to wash the separator twice a day, clean the stables a little more carefully, cool the cream, and do a lot of things we do not now do. And the result of such precautions would be butter of which we need not be ashamed, and with which we could meet any competition.

Safeguard the Family

I N one small section of Eastern Ontario with which Farm and Dairy is thoroughly familiar, fully ninety per cent. of the farms are mortgaged more or less heavily. Many factors account for these mortgages - additional land purchased, claims of other heirs on the old homestead, or money borrowed to make improvements. So long as the fields are well cultivated, the stock kept up to standard, and ordinary good management given, the mortgage may be a blessing. It may stimulate to greater endeavor, and, where the money that it represents has been invested in improvments, it will result in a larger net income, for it is a well established fact that money invested in improvements returns larger dividends than money invested in land.

But what if the breadwinner were to be suddenly removed. The mortgage might then be a dead load on the surviving wife and little ones. It would be a constant threat to their security in their home. Why not remove this menace It is easily done. Take out life insurance to cover the mortgage. If the breadwinner were to be removed the insurance coming due could be used to remove the mortgage. The entire earning power of the farm would then go to the support of the family. This plan has already demonstrated its merits in many cases.

Dairy Cow Prosperity

THE substitution of the cow for the grain sack has had more to do with Wisconsin's proshas had more to do with Wisconsin's prosperity than any other one thing."

H. W. Collingwood, editor of The Rural New Yorker, recently paid this tribute to dairying, and incidentally to the Wisconsin system of diversified farming. A Canadian commercial traveller recently expressed a somewhat similar opinion of the relation of the dairy cow to business when he remarked: "I notice that the more extensively a district gets into dairying, the larger are my orders from local merchants and the less complaint they make to me of bad debts and slow collections. I always welcome an advance in dairying; it means more and better business.

The good dairy cow may demand attentions that would be superfluous if bestowed on her beef-making sister. But she always pays for her board and prosperity follows in her wake. Notice that we limit ourselves to "good dairy cows." Only rich men can afford to keep poor ones. Already sections of Eastern Canada, since the adoption of "good" dairy cows, are deserving the same compliment that Editor Collingwood paid to Wisconsin.

Army Horse Buying

ANADIAN farmers have good cause for complaint in the treatment meted out to them by the Federal Government in the purchase of Army horses. While every horse market in the United States is selling freely to representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, Canadian farmers with horses to spareand there are thousands of them-are limited in their market to the scanty demands of the Canadian Government. Even horse buyers from the Mother Country have been forbidden access to our markets. Apparently Canadian military authorities prefer to play "dog in the manger" in order that they may get horses cheap, even when knowing, as they must, that their total requirements are not sufficient to relieve the congested condition of the horse market, due to the cessation of construction work.

The attention of the Government was called to the injustice of this situation before the close of the last session. Cabinet Ministers talked vaguely about Imperial agreements, but practi-

cally admitted that the closing of the Cana market was due to a desire to buy horses ch for Canadian military requirements. Had we manufacturers been prohibited from account foreign orders with a view to reducing the of woollen clothing and had harnessmakers treated similarly in order that saddles and by might be purchased at less than the comprice, we farmers would have little caus complaint. Just why we should be singled from all other classes of the community restrictive measures, we cannot see. The ha of the horse situation seems to be on a par the intolerable wool embargo through wool manufacturers hoped to line their p at the expense of the Canadian farmer, latter had to be partially rescinded beca the palpable injustice. Canadian horse should protest so vigorously that the equal just restrictions on the horse market wil removed forthwith.

Wheat Prospects

URING the past few months, Ontario has passed the \$1.50 mark several and in the case of hard wheat, a quotation of dollars was almost expected on not a few sions. At time of writing, Ontario wheat i ing at \$1.13 to \$1.15 a bushel and No 1 thern commands only \$1.25%. The rec cline in prices since the month of Fohr attributed to excellent crop prospects. co-ditions have been favorable in Am India. The acreage on both continents his considerably increased Continued for chances of a record eron and the ba continue to be distance to mich mate price, of course, binges on the the war.

The situation is so uncertain that unless prices prevail at threshing, it seem advi warn farmers to be prepared to store their Holding grain when the country is at war an unpatriotic thing to do, but nothing it certain than that if the grain is rushed to ket at slaughter prices it will be the spe and not the country that will get the b Rat-proof, damp-resisting bins may pay dividends next fall and winter .

Farm Furrows

W ILLOWS planted along creeks will vent the washing away of the h which in many types of soil is serious.

Now is a good time to buy mill feeds for winter's requirements. A good way to h cooperatively through the Farmers' Club.

Life insurance does not keep a man alie corn crop insurance, otherwise called culti does keep the corn alive even in the drie son, and will increase the crop in the favorable season.

Do not delay clover cutting. The earlie first cutting is made the more nutrition palatable will the forage be, and the bett be the chance of getting a good crop of seed.

Building plans save money. buildings will be more convenient to when completed, and in ordering mate ter rates can be secured when all lumb hardware can be ordered at one time and proper quantities.

All land intended for grain or roots next should be plowed out of the old sod so harvest and given frequent cultivation if to the time the ground freezes. If available for this work, it will be m repaid in the extra crops next year. The course is advisable where corn is to be on heavy clay land.

Maki

HE 1 100 a the route, has to find h his work Waller an the problement on the city have mad tailing b distinct e owns the Mr. Walle the equip working assured o

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Making a Dual Industry of Dairy Farming The Father Produces the Milk and the Son Sells It on a

Peterboro County Farm

HE man who attempts to farm clean, and in the estimation of the 100 acres or more of land and at—wallers, it is just as easy to keep the same time run a retail milk route, has his hands full. He is apt to find himself tied more closely to his work than a galley slave. R. J. Waller and his son Carl have solved the problem of running the two to-gether on their farm of 118 acres near are of cement throughout. Swing the city of Peterboro, Ont. They standings allow the cows a maximum have made the farm and the milk rehave made the farm and the milk re have made the farm and the milk re-tailing business two separate and distinct enterprises. Mr. Waller, Sr., owns the farm and produces the milk. Mr. Waller, Ir., owns the retail route, the equipment that goes with it, and sells the milk. The arrangement is working to the advantage of both parties. The father is assured of a "ood market for his milk: the son is assured of a steady supply of good, clean milk for his customers.

The stables have recently been remodelled with an eye to both convenience and economy. The floors are of cement throughout. Swing stanchions allow the cows a maximum thanks were supposed in inof liberty. Water is provided in in-dividual basins in front of each cow. dividual basins in front of each cow. The bedding is let down through a chute behind the cows where it is needed. The hay comes down a larger chute in front of the stalls. And here I noticed one of the small precautions that go to make clean milk. Instead of the hay being shot through a hole in the ceiling, distributing germ-lader, dust throughout the stable, the chute is closed right



Medical Health Officers Inspecting a Sanitary Stable.

Each one of these men is responsible for the official supervision of the health of one Ontario town. All were pleased with the sanitary stable of R. J. Waller, Peterboro, Ont., in which this illustration was taken. Notice that the only part of the equipment purchased were the swing tile-ups and water bowis. Light, white-wall and sanitary, coment flooring contribute to the purity of the milk produced.

vailed in and around the buildings, and all effected without an exorbitant outlay in either equipment or unkeep-The milk is not sold at the fancy prices commanded by the certified product in our larger cities. In winter the price is only seven cents a quart delivered. Economy, there-fore, has to be studied in its production. In the new stables abund-ant provisior. has been made to util-ze the two free factors in the pro-duction of clean milk—bix windows let in foods of unshine, nature so one within a without. The walls, crilings, and woodwork are white-washed until they glisten. The only additional precautions necessary are outlay in either equipment or upkeep additional precautions necessary are

The feature of the Waller farm that to the floor, and the feeding operation attracted my attention most favorably: is accomplished without dust distribuses the absolute cleanliness that pre-bution. The root cellar and the silo both open conveniently to the feeding

room.

During my inspection of the Waller stables, several of Ontario's medical health inspectors, who were then convened in the city of Peterboro, paid Mr. Waller a visit. They were much pleased with the provisions that had been made for producing a sanitary been made for producing a sanitary product at a moderate price, and were quick to notice, too, that de-sirable features had been incorporated into the buildings without a great cash outlay. The whole plant de-monstrates that what is needed to cut and the product of the product of cut and the product of and pure air. (Concluded on page 16)



This Stable Is the Latest Word in Sanitary Construction. One-half the lower wall space is in window glass, the construction is altogethe of steel and concrete. The walls and ceilings are whitewashed till ther glisten —Photo on Farm of H. Showden by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

You need a new

If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming-

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREAT-

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

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

BECAUSE THE WORK OF improved De Laval Cre.... S arator is as perfect and i.s., uct as superior with one all weather as with another

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

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

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

BECAUSE AN IMPROVED DE Laval is so much simpler and

more easily hand ed and of than an, o her, and can afford to were time the days "fussing" with that ought to have been on the junk-pile long age

BECAUSE THE DE LAVAL arator of to-day is just do no ior to other separators as the of other separators to gravite setting, and every feature of D Laval superiority counts for non during the hot summer months

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

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TRUTH is a structure reared on the battlefield of contending forces.-Dr. Winchell.

. . . When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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(Continued from last week)

tumbled.

Mower.

HO'RE-you to be talking? I didn't see any conductor take didn't see any conductor take up your ticket on that train. Ain't you been acceptin' the hospitality of this company and ain't you workin' for me? Ain't you one of us? Your shirt's just as dirty as anybody's. Are you going to ring in for me or not?"

'Mot boys like that."

'Mot boys like that."

"I ain't any lime to talk, but suppose I wanted to holler; the rest of the gang'd fall in with me where'd you be? They'd frame you, that's what they'd do."

"I'm not going to see any boy like that robbed in plain daylight,

returned Clem doggedly.
"Say, you ain't ever told us why
you left Curryville. Do you want us
to telegraph back you've been pinch-

Clem stiffened. "No, no. 'Only

Clem stiffened. No, no. Only don't you see, he was young and I know just what losing five dollars—"
Brassy dropped his hand on Clem's arm familiarly. "Come on, old sidekick, the green's good. If we don't Brassy dropped fils haid of Getal-arm familiarly. "Come on, old side-kick, the green's good. If we don't gei it somebody else will. I wouldn't take any more from him, anyway i just pull the wise ones—there ain't anybody'll give a sick felbras five-spot quicker'n I yill. Here, take spot quicker'n I will. Here, take these three fives and dritt in every new crowd and put down a plaster. You'd be the hot chocolate for cap-ping if your collar didn't button be-hind. Poultice your feet and come on."

The table under his arm, Brassy pushed through the crowd. In a ticket sellers rose a nasal sing-song: "Everybody likes a little innocent fun and amusement. It quickens the

CHAPTER VIII. ALL FLESH IS GRASS.

Mouth to mouth the word flew that Clem was cone. Mr. Kiggins ran over to Judge Woodbridge's office, the over to Judee Woodbridee's office, the morning after the disappearance, and ontit one foot in the window and one eye on the White Front told the judge everything that he had heard, filling in the barren details with what he imagined so that by the time he set through the judge knew a desperate-looking character had been hanging around town that day and was last seen going down Mulberry Street—the very street Clem was comine up to get the medicine.

The city marshal was hurrying

The city marshal was hurrying down the street as fast as his rheumatism would let him, pinning his badge on the outside of his coat. Mr. Kiogins rushed down the stairs, all but forgetting his lame toot, his wrenched shoulder and his bad heart, locked the White Front and set out how bad off I am. Look, look!" ex-claimed Mr. Kigwins, dropping on one knee, and pointing to a footprint and a torn bit of cloth. "Here's where the death struggle took place and all Curryville sleepin' peacefully—all except me, and me the only person to hear it, but sufferin' so I thought I was delirious."
"Life is a candle and death the

Mr. Kiggins rished back to the house and found Marshal Jupes and

house and found Marshal Jupes and laid before him his discovery, put-ting in a few embellishments in the way of what he had heard the night before when he was suffering from his shoulder and was half delirous. It had been a terrible hand-to-hand strugele, Clem fighting desperately, but the tramp was big and burly and had so completely stunned him with the first blow that Clem could not see for the blood.

the first blow that Clem could not see for the blood.

Officer Jupes was bending over the footprints when up rushed Rick Oody.

"I found Clem's hat and coat down by the river," he panted, "and a club with hair on it!"

Rick motioned toward Dudget.

Rick motioned toward Diedrich Bend, and with one accord all started in that direction. The crowd was sugmented at every corner; Mr. Knabb hobbled off toward his buggyafter the city officer. He found Reverend Sadnow pacing up and down the front yard, his hands pushshed and in an incredibly short time was back in his democrat wagon. ed up his sleeves and his hair wildly "The work of the Lord," greeted the clerical raven. "In the midst of life we are in the midst of death. Flesh is but grass before the great Mayor." Drawing up alongside Officer Jupes he slid over in his seat and the official swung in without the rig stopofficial swung in without the rig stopping. The rural carriers, with their one-horse rigs hitched in front of the post-office waiting for the last mail followed the crowd enviously, but finally turned back. It was a silent Mr. Kimins listened to the questions Marshal Jupes put to Hulda and then returned to Reverend Sadnow. It was a silent

Boys, Keep Out of This Till We Get Some Hounds.

"I feel it in my bones," he said, "that it was the tramp we been seeing loafing around here for the last couple days. Let's go down the street and see if we can't find where

they met."
"All flesh is grass and the nations are as a drop in a bucket." letting the words fall in measured beats of sad-

The two started down the street. "I was awake last night - my shoulder hurting me again like coals shoulder nutring the again like to-rolling up and down my back, never gettin' quite off, like these colored cansules with shot in them that they sell on the streets, rolling them up and down a board. Sometimes I'd think the live coals was goin' to tumble off but they'd turn around again and come thumpin' and bounc-

"No one knoweth what a night will

"No one knoweth what a night win bring forth, and life is ar a spark that flies upward!"
"While I was layut," there I heard something like a heavy thud, then a "roan, but I laid it to my mind bein!" delirious and didn't call the family. I delirious and didn't call the family is never disturb anybody no difference

hushed crowd, no one raising a voice

above a hoarse whisper.

The men slipped through the barbd-wire fence, each man getting over he best way he could, none offering to hold up the wire for the person be hind. Jupes was slightly in advance, Rick Oody at his heels and Judge Woodbridge close behind, followed by the others. On the muddied bank, loam spread over the sand like chocothe others. late over ice cream, lay the torn coat and crumpled hat. Near was a heavy stick, one end plowed into the white and black layers. The river, heavy The river, heavy with rich soil, in some places black, in other channels stirred with yellow in other channels stirred with yellow clay, lapped lazily on the bank as if maliciously hiding its mystery. A woodpecker pounded on a hollow limb, thrust its yellow head around the tree, turned it to one side as if to expostulate with the invaders, then found noisile away. A present and flapped noisily away. A green and black knot on a log slid into the black knot on a log slid into the water and a snake wrigerled down the wet bank in a series of "s's" and slipped into the water without cutting a ripple.
"I ain't touched a thing,", whis-

pered Rick. "I was comin' back from taking Widow Wood's horse down the river when I seen this coat. pered Rick. He used to ride me on his knee

Turning over his clay-stained hand he found a clean knuckle and plowed it into his eyes. Reaching across with his left hand, he picked up his right sleeve and wiped his eyes again. "--and tickle me in the ribs."

Marshal Jupes picked up the torn and soiled coat and cap and finally the stick.

"His hair," he said brokenly. Placing the hat and coat back their former position, Jupes picked up a stick and drew a circle around them. "Boys," he said, "keep out of this till

we get some hounds."

The men gathered around in a little knot, hardly raising their voices above a whisper. Slowly they all turned until they faced the black and yellow layered river. An arm was raised, pointing down the current where it rolled sluggishly against a dirty yellow bank, and a dozen heads nodded understandingly. walked back to the fence, Judge Woodbridge first through and hold-ing up the wire until all had bent under.

"I'll run to Coop Goodson's et his seine," volunteered get his seine," volunteered Rick Oody. "I'll cut across and it wor.'t take no time." Rick turned into the timber, bending his head, every few steps, to his right sleeve, and reaching across with his left hand.

reaching across with his left hand.

All was peace again except for one thing that moved; it was a figure slipping out of the underbrush. It paused behind a tree a moment, then walked quickly to the coat and picked it up. Next it studied the hat and finally turned to the heavy stick with the heavy hair.

was Rencie-Rencie Ford, It was Rencie-Rencie Ford.

Before the men returned with the
seine and began dragging the river
for the body of Clem Pointer, Rencie
had slipped away. However, his
younger cyes had searched out something that the others had not seen.
He stooped and picked it up: it was a
wash charma, round hall of markly watch-charm—a round ball of marbl with North and South American and the Old World marked off ir. black.

Men in overalls and heavy shirts swam in the middle of the river, turn about, diving down and keeping the seine on the bottom, while on the shore walked the older men, dragging the net. On coming ashore the black mud squirted out of the holes of their shoes. Grimly they searched the river, going back time after time over the lee waters where the current rosed into the yellow bank. Down to the mill they worked their way, shaking out the net at each haul and letting the turtles run spraddling back into the water.
When the bloodhounds came they

were led to the spot and their noses pushed against the hat and coat. They swung their heads up and down wisely, shook their long ears and ran, a half-dozer times, around the spot in a circle. In their wrinkled snot in a circle. In their wrinkle faces was the wisdom of all the age but time after time they came back to the hat and coat and trotted off with their cold noses to the ground. with their coid noses to the ground. Once one of them bayed, took a straight line, but stopped and again becan maring circles. Finally they came back to the hat and coat and stood wagging their tails and bobling their heads.

(The great's cald?) explained the

bine their heads.
"The scent's cold," explained the sheriff, and leashed the animals.
Parties were formed and for days the surrounding woods were searched and every thicket plumbed, but the myster was just as far from solution as ever. Mr. Kipeins supplied the powder from the White Front and shots were fired over the river, but the river flowed on as sluggishly as

(To be continued)

before.

***** The 200000 Ou

July 1

HE m is its the majori thought u being of Social Se Ottawa is Stelzle made he said th think only hought or could put way in wh serving m this truth

his lesson "We ha camp and ur ten-mi the portag be in waiti hundles w birch barks patiently f take the la At length the How annoy he doing i "T'll go ill, through he shack rumpy ca ne sticks

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shouted.

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heir noses and coat. and down ears and round the the ages, came back trotted off l, took a and again inally they coat and ard bob-

lained the imals. e searched, but the m solution ipplied the Front and river, but grishly as Our Highest Service

HE most we can get out of life is its discipline for ourselves and its usefulness for others. Do the majority of us, however, keep the thought unpermost in our minds of being of service to others? At the chief we have the service to others? At the third was in March, 1814, Charles Seille made a stifking remark when he said that "we are too proue to think only and always of what we can get out of religion." The only say in which we can serve God is by serving man. We have just been distingtionable of the service of the service

members for our man Crumpy to use the ladies ahead in his new boat. At length we heard him in the woods behind the eabin chopping wood.

It is not be a subject of the ladies of the lad

sury to get across the lake before the wind rises.

"Even the calm, quiet tone of the sid man's answer was a rebuke to my soldine note. 'Comin' right off,' was his tranquil reply. 'Ye see, I've jet chopped a bit of firewood for whosometer may hap'n along next. It's a sort of way we have ye see, of dain each other a friendly turn. For all the side of th

Variation in the Menu

OR those of our women folk who make liberal use of salads during the summer months, and we ope the majority of them do, we give low several tasty salad concoctions in the hope that they may be of sistance in planning the menu from

me to time.

The third is a state of the third is a state of the state

The Upward Look this. Put a tablespoonful of salad dressing, and roll in the dressing, and roll in the authority of salad dressing into the banara actin before replacing the banara. With a sharp knife cut the replaced banara into slices, and serve in individual plates on a lettuce leaf.

Bean Salad

One pint of string beans boiled and cooled, two cupfuls chopped cabbage, two teaspoonfuls of celery seed or chopped celery, and one-half dozen small cucumbers sliced very thin.

Salmon Salad

Chop two hard-boiled eggs fine, a

Chop two hard-boiled eggs fine, a dozen small cucumber pickles, and add to a can of salmon, which has been shredded. Mix thoroughly with mayonnaise dressing, and serve on mayonnaise lettuce leaf. Tomato Salad

Tomato Salad
Scoop out sufficient of the pulp to allow a portion of salad to be served inside the tomato. Diced pineapple, nut meats, or cream cheese mixed with the tomato pulp or diced apple and a celery and nut combination is very appetising for a filling. *****************

AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Making Merry at the Social

Making Merry at the Social

Ala Miss Dallias,—we are having
a social at our schoolhouse for eur
Institute and were wondering if inhaving stead of just sitting around and
having stead of just sitting around and
have some merrinent also. As I san the
programme committee I would like to
receive some ideas from you. We expect
the programme committee I would like to
receive some ideas from you. We expect
ideas to on the disa rising in the condition
inght. Perhaps you
ideas to on the entertaining of the children, as we also have a committee to look
and their enjoyment—Xer. R. B. Q.
ord O., O., O., O., O., O., O., O., O.,
A Lemon Social
One form of social that might be

One form of social that might be worked out successfully is a lemon social. The invitations may be cut in the shape of a lemon.

worked out successfully is lemon social. The invittions may be cut in the shape of a lemon, on yellow cardboard or paper. Let the first game be a Lemon Seed Contest. The guests form up for a grand march, then they are led slowly past a bottle containing lemon seeds. They are requested to guess the convect number at a glance. The part of the contest is the convect number at a glance. The part of the contest is the convect of the contest of lemon extract. A least of the contest of lemon extract of the contest of lemon extract. The game is to hand six lemons up and down the lines in the quickest possible time without releasing the contest of lemon extract. The game is to hand six lemons up and down the lines in the quickest possible time without releasing the great of the contest of the contes



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and this is the fun. For the apple paring, the one making the longest paring wins the contest. The singing school is to be conduct-

The singing school is to be conducted by a leader, in old-fashioned clothes, if possible. This promises a good time, for it gives every one a chance to take some part. Hunt up an old tuning fork. The following are always old favorites: "Auld Lang are always old favorites: "Auld Lang "." (Silver up an old tuning fork. The tobushy are always old favorites: "Auld Lang Syne," "Old Black Joe," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Twick-enham Ferry," or "My Old Kentucky enham Ferry," or "My Old Kentucky Home" as a solo, and all to hum the

Here is another way of having all take some part. Let the committee write out little verses on a card bewrite out little verses on a card be-forehand, and as each one enters the hall, give them the verse prepared for them, and every one is supposed to do what is on their card. For instance, one might read like this:

We'd like to hear you tell to-night Some funny things that children

Everyone must read their card aloud before complying with the re-quest. Here are one or two sugges-tions for cards, but if possible make them local

Describe some woman in our town, Her nose, her hair, her dress and gown:

gown;
But do not give us her address,
Nor tell her name—we will guess.
Tell us some joke on yourself or
wife or friend.

Misery likes company, they say; so

have ever been in. Give us a tale of old times, when

settlers were few.

Of what they had then, what did
they do?

Describe some trip you have taken afar.

Bean Bag Game

Take barrel hoops and wind them with bright paper or ribbon. Suspend a bell in the centre. Hang the hoop up and give each child a small bean bag. The aim is to ring the bean bag. The aim is to ring the bell when thrown through the hoop. Five trials are allowed, the one who rings the most wins the game. Then take a board and cut three holes in it of different sizes; stand the board slanting on end, so the bags may slanting or end, so the bags may be thrown into the holes, each hole counting so much. Even grown people sometimes enjoy this fun.

The Flower and the Wind Each child may represent a flower. The leader is the wind and must chase them. When the wind catches them, were hy the perions of

chase them. When the wind caucates one he must guess by the actions of the child what flower he or she represents. If right, then the child bepresents. If right, then the child becomes a breeze and helps to catch others; if wrong, the flower escapes to run before the wind again.

Walking the Tight Rope
Lay a piece of white twine along the floor or grass. Give a person a pair of opera glasses. Let them focus

the floor or grass. Give a beautiful pair of opera glasses. Let them focus the glasses on the string, then reverse the glasses, looking through the large end of the glass, then try to "walk the rope." The attempts to do this very funny, and not as easy as it looks.

Cobweb Party

Cobweb Party
This would be lots of fur. for the kiddles. If there are any trees, have the strings all going from one place and winding in and around the trees. Let the the cross and recross, there is great excitement. If possible, have the significant provides the cross and recross, there is great excitement. If possible, have a further than the control of the children. A Favorite Flower Social
To bring the activities of the sea-

A Favorite Flower Social
To bring the activities of the season to a successful close, the Young
People, a society of our church, gave
a Favorite Flower Social. It was a
most pleasant event, and might be
a succession for other societies. This
was their invitation:

A social we have planned, And we hope you will be on hand;

For you're very cordially invited. Don't forget the date and hour.

Come and wear your favorite flower, And when we see you, we'll be delighted.

Ingried.

There was committee to see that as each one arrived they were put into a card one arrived they were put into the same and a conting to their flowers. Then each group had to do something suggestive of their flower. In some of the groups, all sang. In other cases they gave a solo or a reading. For example, the violet group all sang the old song, "Wolets." The rose group had the advantage, for there were so many songs in their list. For in rance, "Gardenmer," "My Wild Irish Rose," and "In the Time of Roses." The committee had looked up all these songs and arranged a lot of the programme. For the lily, one of the group gave an Easter reading about the lily.

For those who could neither sing-There was a committee to see that

To make a fair profit I cannot commence will not use ordinary When men

"horse sens With "Sunday " holidays, breakage and I ve and the man is

I'm sick and discouraged with trying to farm,

A live city business would offer more charm. Where men are all models and wages

are low-I'll trade this old rarch for a ticket and go.

The hired man is wailing, I'm weary

With jobs never-ending, and looking for more;

I'm weary of rising as soon as the

sun, toiling and sweating till night has begun. With cows by the dozen and hogs by

the score,

The Eventide

T MAY be a streak of the sentimental in us that makes the eventide so dear to us, but be that as it may there is no part of the day that means so much. The morning is filled with promise of activity, the noontide is like an oasis in the desert, but the eventide, that blessed time of home-coming, the returning of the ships to the haven of restland was love it! Not that we are too lazy to work, nor that we are unable to cope with the duties of life, but because there comes with it has telling of peace and rest.

To some the eventide is but the annex of the day in which to do more work for the almighty dollar, to gather up the fragments of the day and make them into hash for the over-greecy, to do not not make them into hash for the over-greecy do not not not make the man much to draw our chairs together at with our running mate, and discuss the hopes and plans of the debts, its care, its resnonsibiland discuss the nopes and plans of the future with our running, mate, or, forgetting there is a future with its debts, its cares, its responsibilities, chat or idly dream. The strength of the nation depends on the home life. The sacredness of the home depends upon how we spend the eventide.—Western Farmer.

nor recite, they had prepared a flower contest. If any readers care to have contest. If any readers care to have a copy, write care of Farm and Dairy, and they will receive a copy.

When serving their refreshments, they used paper napkins with different kinds of flowers, and groups were

arranged according to the flowers on

Messesssssssssssssssss **OUR HOME CLUB**

An Original Version of the Problem HE discussion of the "hired man

problem" has by no means died out in our Home Club. This week we have one of the most interesting member, who signs himself "Mait Lawrence," is of a poetic tempera-ment, and displays his talents in an interesting manner. In sending in contribution, he writes: noticed recently considerable discussion by 'Perplexed Sister' and others on the hired help problem. I am enclosing my version of the trouble."

Here it is:

There's a problem confronting the man on the farm, Though it hinders production, it

raises alarm. The farmer is growling, high wages and board

Will eat up my crops ere I get them all stored. capable man is a jewel every day,

But incompetent greenhorns demand the same pay: They ask, though provided with food

of the best, short hours of labor and long

hours of rest; horses are slighted, the cows are abused.

implements broken whenever they're used.

When the day should be ended, we start in to "chore."

There's no time for pleasure, to

visit or read, takes all my leisure to sleep and to feed.

weary of eating molasses and bread.

want macaroni and sirloin instead I want macron and construction in the construction of "Ba-ney" and "Mike,"
While the boss with his auto is hating the pike.
There's a place in the city, that's

easy, they say,
Where pay cheques are bigger at
work is like play. Some day I will vanish from the "blasted" place
For a job that is better be chasing

my face. (The while city dwellers, grown of in employ,

dream of the country when work is a joy.)
There's a cure for the trouble, if ead in his place

petty grumbling Would stop petty grumbling as "right about face."
Try putting himself in the place d

the other, And warming in sunshine of love to brother A few grains of kindness, with plain

commonsense, Would banish this worrisome ill o'd the fence. Just take in the morning, at noon

or at night, Or any old time that you're not fee ing right: And when it's effected a cure, as

will Remember the "quack" who con pounded the pill.

...

His Watch Below

S HIP'S Officer: Oh, there we beight bells: excuse me, it's a watch below.

Old Lady: Gracious! Fancy watch striking as loud as the Sailor's Magazine. loud as that

o Test for C By Charlotte EFORE making house clothing or g h laundering an wear, they sh Test For Fast the color is sol with a strip ake a strong so until it is wa d squeeze th minutes. t, let it lie in aterial is not colored, and t that the color i more severe hing powder to To Test For Fa se a piece

laly 1, 1915

d dry condit ht for a week long enough s, but if the signs of fadi , it is pretty ctive Kitche R various rea nen make

both uty as

One rea is that time

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n may be that dining-re iently placed. eping this roo e we cannot as possible, th erving meals is one of them the room in been prepared, an which has c ecently may Women Folk they can work

the larger sizery if a larger aled. This scr of the stove the meal is a

with oilcloth, spattered fr easily wiped of the screen w is only one n equipment. much to the in the kitcher tisfaction also

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board.

Most Illiga PRIVATE, a leave of abs captain with out a sick w for his preser ar with the s truth. I ha m your wife u go home break up t at her shamef uted and sta He paused a or, may I spe

fficer, but as what is it?" this," approa o of the most ever made. I a Boise, Idaho, 1915

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Lawrence." elow there got me, it's m

Fancy you

Test for Color Fastness

By Charlotte E. Carpenter By Charlotte E. Carpenter.
EFORE making colored materials
into house dresses, children's
clothing or garments requiring
h laundering and receiving much
wear, they should be tested for
mess to washing and to light,
Test For Fastness to Washing

the color is solid or there is little
to white, the sample should be
ad with a strip of white material. ake a strong soap solution. Heat until it is warm, but not hot. until it is warm, but not hot, and souceze the materials in this it lo minutes. Rinse in cold file it it lie in water 15 minutes, or out and dry. If the color of material is not changed, the water stained, one may be reasonably that the color is fast to washing, power test, and some short of the color o

To Test For Fastness to Light spose a piece of material, in a and dry condition, to the strong light for a week. This exposure to long enough to ensure absolute east, but if the material does not signs of fading in this length me, it is pretty safe to use.

ctive Kitchen-Dining-Room OR various reasons, many farm women make their kitchen do duty as both dining-room and den. One reason for this, no s, is that time is saved by hav-things close at hand. Another on may be that in too many farm

es the dining-room proper is not enjently placed, and it means a extra work, running to and fro eeping this room neat. le we cannot blame any woman

hile we cannot blame any woman meleavoring to make her work as as possible, there are objections serving meals in the kitchen. is one of them: It is difficult to the room in which a meal has been prepared, look presentable, an which has come to our attentional to the control of the control ecently may appeal to some of Women Folk as a suggestion they can work out in their own

ree or four panel screen may be the larger size being more sat-by if a large space is to be aled. This screen can be set in bif the stove and serving table

of the stove and serving table the meal is arranged on the . The inside of the screen is with oilcloth, as if it happens of spattered from the stove, it he easily wiped off. The other of the screen will look attractive covered with cretonne. is is only one small point in eacuipment, but it is one that much to the enjoyment of a dispersion of the stopping of the st . . .

"Most Illigant Liars"

PRIVATE, anxious to secure leave of absence, sought his captain with a most convincing about a sick wife breaking her for his presence. The officer, ar with the soldier's ways, re-"'I am afraid you are not tell-be truth. I have received a letm your wife urging me not to om your wife urging me not to but go home because you got he break up the furniture and at her shamefully." The priv-aluted and started to leave the He paused at the door, ask-Ser, may I speak to you, not as Ser, may I speak to you, not as the private of the start of the private of the start of the start which is the start of the start when the start of the start of the present of the start ever made. I am not married at Boise, Idaho, Gem Worker.

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Butter and Cheese Makers are vited to send contributions to department, to ask questions matters relating to cheese mai and to suggest subjects for dis

*********** **Quality** and Markets

FINE point in marketing, the relationship of quality to conbrought sumption, was brought out very clearly by Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, at a great dairymen's meet-ing in Peterboro.

What has happened to the price of butter as a result of having a little more than we can consume?" asked Mr. Publow. "The price is now one cent a pound less than it was a year ago. What happened to the price of cheese with 100,000 boxes less produced than a year ago? The price is one cent a pound more. If dairying continues to develop as it has in the past, we are going to produce more cheese and butter. What will happen cheese and butter. What will happen to the price if we do not improve the quality? If we would maintail, prices we must increase constitution and that can be done only through improved quality. "Had we had good enough butter in Eastern Ontario whip to foreign markets, we it than we did. But t wasn't good enough. These are the world was the second of the control of

hard facts to face, but we must face them. We have been shipping to the West. The West is increasing its production each year. Soon we may have to meet its competition on our own Eastern markets. Only by offering an A1 product, can we successfully meet that competition and we must look ahead to that day."—

True in Canada, Too

SEVERAL of the travelling men of late have said that the creameries are having trouble, even right now, with kicks on the quality of their butter," writes I. C. Joslin in The Creamery Journal. "The creameryman was of the opinion (of course most of us are) that the butter was running fine, still the dealer ter was running fine, still the dealer was complaining more and more. The idea of the travelling men was that the markets are getting more and more critical, and they wondered what would be the final result. It is evident that we will have to produce a butter of better average quality or be willing to take less money for it, as the range of prices between fine goods and poor is getting wider right along. Not only that, the dealers are holding out for a finer quality for the top grade.

"I believe that a great deal of our trouble along this line would be elim-inated if we could just get the farmer to properly clean the separator, and as I said above use a few minutes in cooling the cream as soon as it comes from the separator. I do not think the acid that forms in the cream when properly cared for does near the harm that the acid and off flavors that form when it is run through a dirty separwhen it is run through a dirty separator into a dirty can and not cooled in the least, except as it may cool by setting in the cellar. Just as long as they will foot take care of the cream they will, have to be content with a lower pice or the amount of butterfat produced."

The Makers' Responsibility

THERE was much plain talking at the last Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, and, as is usually the case, the errors and omissions of the patrons come up for full-est consideration. Mr. George H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Branch at Ottawa, however, homself an old cheesemaker, took or asion to "apply the switch" to his fellow-makers.

"We need to give more that the gettino of better men instactories than to improving the go patrons," said Mr. Barr. question if the standard of cheesemakers is as high as it are 20 years ago. I have always or 20 years ago. I have always tended that if the right man tended that if the right danger factory, there is little danger The ma more influence in his district dozen instructors.

"What are we doing to m worth while for the patrons better work?" continued Mr. better work?" continued Mr. "In 90 per cent. of our chees tories we are still pooling the and paying for it by weight, should we not pay our patros, money for better milk and cream? Dairy Commissioner Mr. Says that in connection with conditions in Alberta, grading the state of the paying the says that in connection with conditions in Alberta, grading the says that in connection with conditions and the says that in connection with conditions and the says that it is says that it is says that it is says that in connection with the says that it is says tha

two years to improve quality vears of instruction and bul Under grading the producer poor cream comes to the mainformation. The same is true paid for by the test at the ch tory. He comes to you. Y need to go to him as is now the

Hydro-Electric Power for (Continued from page 5)

"The price of our thresher, was purchased 11 years aga \$600. We bought it right fracompany and brought it home selves, thus saving any transpectarges. Our ensilage blower Massey-Harris Blizzard Bench, 1911 controlled in 19 when purchased in 1911 cost at Of course, a lot of manufacticles are subject to tariff; tions, which greatly increase

same.
"I am glad to hear of intening taken in the Hydrob,
scheme, and am sure any who
same will find it to work won
their district. Any readers d
and Dairy who are interested
Hydro-Electric proposition as come to come to our home and our equipment, and we will give all the information we can reg the working out of the scheme

Making a Dual Industry of Farming

(Continued from page 1 The 18 cows milked on the farm do not produce all the mi cream required for the retail The rest of the 300 quarts the be got daily comes from the Mr. H. Snowden, adjoining. Snowden is a son-in-law of Mr. Her, and just as interested in ing good milk. He has recent ler, and just as interested in good milk. He has recepleted one of the most up-to sanitary dairy barns in county. No less than one-h wall space is in window glass equipment throughout is enti cement and steel. The water on the individual basin nlan work is facilitated with over ter carriers. Such equip course, represents a large in lay, but Mr. Snowden is de that his shall be a model da He is now busy erecting a silo, 14 x 30 feet, and at a lithe addition of a summer site. templated.

The outstanding feature d rms, of course, is the me arketing. Producing mil marketing. cream for a retail trade greater precautions than are a in ordinary dairying. At the time the price realized is man factory. The successful mans the milk calls for special kand special attention, and made possible through Mr. G. Lee giving the retailing of ler giving the retailing end divided attention. The plat essence is cooperative, and it ing to the advantage of all.

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V 1. 1915

TOR, Farm a editorial page ace to the proces now taking pla easuring up of farm organis s of the centu a agriculture, the effort has been a quarter of a co et institutions a ons to increas teaching the e of money a lation decre did not in n to the needs of tion — clearly thods employe

is the High Prospe

sternrise.

farmer with w h yields an an proved, the im Upon the dea-land value has proland value has buring the farme a same with the force or decline more chilk, the is, the horses do value of the far LM, and to have niged to horrow \$ lifed to horrow \$
II, however, the sined \$2,000, each a income would sue declined to \$ barit only \$1,000, me, \$1,000. And I hid would inherit in as good a farroor, the "net" h What is best for

a healthy sig of farm or; on are now r cipal defects ernment has n to the marl end of the fa mer was train ace was to prothers attend to the result that out of his pro mself. Being a who produc where one use actor of the hi eaning to him my more for th than he usua en that his m to create cond him increased d production evidence that hed the farmer and better metho ction have not s somewhat s ng direct fina overnment wer stions affect

on and questic question of ta ts and the see

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ly 1, 1915

ing to ma patrons a nued Mr. our chee y weight, ur patrons nilk and nissioner M as done m and bull

producer of where many out the cheer you. You is now then ower for om page 5) r thresher, 1

any transper lage blower ard Bench, 1911 cost us of manufa-to tariff a v increase o ear of interested position at home and in work will give we can regitthe scheme.

ndustry of ning

ked on the ce all the mir the retail of quarts that from the adjoining in-law of Mr terested in e has recent rns han one-hall-vindow glass hout is entir The water s basin plan. wden is determined a model dain erecting a and at a lar summer site.

g feature d is the mel ducing mil tail trade n s than are ring. At the cessful man ntion, and tailing end. The plat rative, and it tage of all.

question of taxation, marketing

een that his monitors made no to create conditions that would him increased returns for his sad production, and there is vidence that those who adhed the farmer to better farmed better methods for increased thin have not all realized yet utility of their methods.

somewhat surprised at your as somewhat surprised at your eart that farmers' organizations ing direct financial aid from overnment were practically de-l from discussing at their meet-ustions affecting methods of an and questions having to do the commercial work and farm

In Union There is Strength

mics and Organization

mice and Organization
TOR, Farm and Dairy,—Ineditorial page of Farm and
int, June 17th, you made some
earth of the control of the control
tam institutes and farmer
earthing place in Ontario,
earth where the institutes falmeasuring up to the requirefarm organizations to meet
a of the century in the busiearthing the control of the control
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agriculture, the flort has been put forth for a quarter of a century by Govern institutions and farmers' orministrutions and farmers' or-prises to increase farm produc-to teaching the "farmers how m" In the face of all this ex-ser of money and energy, the speciation decreased and farm the did not increase in pro-to the needs of our increasing from glearly demonstration. on — clearly demonstrating are was something lacking in hods employed to stimulate

dities needed on the farm and in the farm home is as much a part of the farmers' business as is the production of crops

Modern farmers are recognizing that fact and are getting into position through organization and cooperative activities to attend to all their business. There is a growing trend of sentiment among farmers to develon the virtue of self-reliance. A cardinal feature has been to remember the companies of the cooperative activities of the cooperative to the c

public business.

public business.
Whatever success attended the efforts of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba can be attributed largely to the fact that they depended on themselves, on no occasion received any financial Government support, discussions at their meetings largely had to do with farm economics, the marketing of produce, and systems of taxation. Their inspira-

is the High Price of Land a Help or a Hindrance to Prosperity? Here is a Sample Problem.

i termer with wife and four children owns a farm valued at \$6,000, and and yields an annual "net" income of \$1,000. The land is worth \$4,000, and any ields an annual "net" income of \$1,000. The land is worth \$4,000, and the property of the land is worth \$4,000, and the property of the land is worth \$4,000, and the land \$1,000 and \$1,000 an

sight to horrow \$4,500.

It however, the barreland value rose to \$5,500, and the improvements re-inced \$1,500, does not be supported by the barreland \$1,500, does not be re-sided \$1,500, does not be supported by the barreland is declined to \$2,500, plus the \$1,000 for improvements, each child would herr only \$1,500, but need horrow only \$3,500, income symmetring about the \$1,000 for \$1,000 f

What is best for the farmer's children, an increasing or decreasing bare of value, even to the extinction of all the bare-land value?

tion came from within. No one but farmers could hold office it. the organization. They worked out their own problems, regardless of opinion freely offered by interested parties. It is a source of gratification to know that the Openio farmers are leading. s a healthy sign that the pro-s of farm organizations and ion are now recognizing that ion are now recognizing that micipal defects in the efforts of overment has been the lack of see to the marketine and com-al end of the farmers' business, smer was trained to think that see was to produce crops and others attend to the marketing is the result that the others got out of his productions than he mell. Being aroused from that is dream, the thought "that is dream, the thought "that that the Ontario farmers are leading out in the direction of solving their economic problems by their organiza tion engaging in commercial work and the study of economic questions, including methods of exaction. — Manitoba Grain Growers' Associa-tion, per R. McKenzie, Secretary. in dream, the thought "that as who produces two blades of where one used to grow is a ctor of the human race" has saing to him when he cannot up more for the two blades of than he usually got for one case of failure in his teaching sen that his monitors made no terrate conditions that would Cooperative Warehouse

THE Farmers' Clubs of Brant Co., Ont., which have been doing a good business this past winter through the United Farmers' Coopera-

good business this past winter through the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, now have an ambitious scheme on hand, nothing less than a farmers' cooperative warehouse located in the city of Brantford. This warehouse, it is believed, will facilitate the business of all clubs in the cranty.

At the meeting called in Brantford to discuss the succession, W. C. O. Keen, holonary secretary of the Cooperative Union of Canada, were the principal speakers. After some discussion, W. C. Good, W. H. Brooks, R. H. Shaver, J. W. Clark, Geo. Baliachey, R. C. Porter and F. E. Malcola were elected a committee to devise a scheme to take the necessary steps to procure capital and incorporate the company.



What Ontario Farmers Think of Sydney Basic Slag

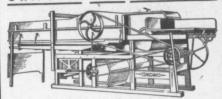
Mr. T. H. Hill, J.P., Jellyby, Leeds County, writes on the 15th October, 1914, as follows:

"Seven years before your Company started operations I purchased a ton of Basic Slag in New Brunswick and applied it to a portion of a field on my farm. The results were simply marvellous, and even at this time the effects of the Slag are apparent. Last year (1913) as the result of your advertisement, I used 2 tons and had equally good success. This year I used 8 tons for Spring crops, 3 tons for Fall wheat, and 2,200 lbs. for meadow, and I intend to Slag 25 acres this Fall for grain and seeding down. In my opinion the best time to apply Basic Slag to the land is in the Fall, even for Spring crops. I have used Fertilizers of all kinds ever since they were introduced, but none has given me the same results as Basic Slag, and I can honestly, therefore, recommend it to my brother farmers as the best paying Fertilizer I ever used. My advice to every farmer is to try it for himself."

Agents wanted in districts where not already represented

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd. SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

OWN YOUR OWN THRESHER!



The "PAGE" Saves Its Cost Pays YOU Handsome Profits

Get your grain threshed when it's ready - when it's needed-or when you have time to spare-with the

THRESHER PAGE

Enables you to do custom threshing. Simple etime. Uses least power. Gets all the grain It saves its small cost. staunch, and lasts a lifetime. from your crops.

Buy DIRECT-Freight PAID-SAVE HALF

Buy DIRECT FROM PAGE---Freight Paid. Get the highest-grade, most efficient Thresher at the LOWEST price. Write for COMPLETE CATALOG of PAGE Threshers, Engines, Grinders, and other Farm Equipment at LOWEST COST.

PAGE WIRE FENCE TORONTO MONTREAL, ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

A SON OF SUNLIGHT COLANTHA who has a Sr. 2-yr-old record of days—the Canadian Record—when made. This lad is a choice one, is months old, ready for service, and bred from record makers. Also sires, 4 to 6 months, from record dams—winners in open dairy tests.

R. R. JARVIS, ONT.

READY FOR SERVICE -

"SEGIS VEEMAN CLOTHILDE." Bore September 10, 1914. Sire, King Fayne a Clothilde (8508). Sire's aire, King Fayne Segis, sire of King Hengerveld

Segis Clothide (2003). arres such as the property of the control o



KING SYLVIA NETHERLAND Am offering for sale his two brothers—both are his equal. One is sired by Sir Inks Sylvia, brother of May Echo Sylvia—Bit Sired by Sir Inks Sylvia, brother of May Echo Sylvia—Bit Sired Brother of May Echo Sylvia—Bit Sired Brother of May Echo Sired Brother of May Echo Sired Brother of May Walter. They are nicely marked, 2 mouths old, from yell broth heavy producing cows, and priced at a sylvian bull, etc. for prices in ASPHUB GIBSA. prices on serviceable bulls, etc.
A. ARTHUR GIBSON,
NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE Breeders of High Class Holsteins, offer for sale some Choice Young Stock of both sex. E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Advertise in these Reliable, Pro tected columns. It'll was you well.

AVONDALE FARM BULLS

Our sale nearly cleaned us out of young buils. We have one grand in dividual from 29.53-lb. cow, 4-yr.-ole nearly two years. A bargain for quick sale.

quick safe.

We have a dozen from four to six months, from cows up to 38 lbs.

We make special offering of four at 2 months of 10 month

H. LYNN Avondale Farm, R.R. No. 3, Brockville, Ont

VAUDREUIL, QUE. HET LOO FARMS HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good to-dividual Bull Calves. Dams with records from 25 lbs, to 30 lbs, in 74 abs. We are short of reom and will price them low if taken soon. Write you come and set them. GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr. DR. L. do L. HARWOOD, Prop.

To the Holstein Breeders of Ontario

The Taristock Breeders' Syndicate offer for service their great Transmitting Bred Bull, King Lyons Colontine, whose 14 nearest dams average 3210 lbs. butter and 11 of the sirce in his pedigree have sired 30-bb, daughters. Breed your becow and get a bull to head your besterie for 625-05. For extended pedigree write.

H. BOLLERT

******************************* MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

The groat arrieries of thade, and their earnings and index trade returns of the three great arrieries of the LPR., for the three great a linder and returns of the LPR., for the third with the earnings of the CPR., for the third with \$1.18,000 a year ago, a decrease of \$50,000 a year ago, a decrease of \$60,000 a

is selling at flo and selected stock 26 to 26 to

TH grain son a May The t Marit ther at th Quebe comin ther provis somey on the favore and a being umbis was a

Ji

Whe a tota more than 2,602,10 harve year the e throu (211,50 ing s) is the double high year's larges ada. be ha acres, been t is t preporting the cent. an in than ada is wan.

> Measof 100 grain high Fall barley 91. His alfalfa betwee the at the yi wheat 2.5 pe the ir low t per c barles

area orease 1.365.56

A eord butter Colan from ess. 5 sr. 2; menti this of Mr. I ially Fayne be we champ hersel old of days, 95.34 over lbs. b. This the j days, year-c except 1915, olds

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CAST *****

y 1, 1915

ROARDS

DE BREE L CALVES th, 1915, dam 9165, who com May of 707.1 er in seven da grandson of

. No. 3, MILLE

THE CANADIAN CROP SITUATION

A PRESS bulletin issued June 11 by special interest as giving the preliminary estimate of the area sown to grain crops in Canada for the present seaming of the present seaming the proposed of the present seaming the desired farm work, and at the end of the month a good deal of seeding had still to be completed. In coming after the exceptionally warm weather of April, retarded growth. In these did little dampets to the present of the prese

Other Field Crops
Oats are estimated to occupy a total
area in Canada of 11,427,000 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of
1,255,900 acres, or 15 per cent; harley 1,518,400 acres, a compared with 1,455,000 acres
last year; rys 105,400 acres, against 111,250
acres; pixed grains 6,500 acres.
205,900 acres area (grains 6,500 acres.
205,900 acres, against 7,900,000 acres acres)
205,900 acres, against 7,900,000 acres acres
205,900 acres, against 7,900,000 acres acres
205,900 acres acres.

acres; peas, 189,476 acres, compared with 26,596 acres; mixed grains 65,000 acres, against 7,000 acres and alfalfa 64,400 acres, against 9,365 acres. Condition of Field Crops

Measurement of 100 representing a full crop, all the grain crops were reported as showing a high average, the points being as follows: a full crops of 100 representing a full crop, all the grain crops were reported as showing a high average. St. pay and 25 acres 100 acr

A THIRTY DAY MILK RECORD

FEW weeks ago we gave notice in the
new Canadian champion 27,-old record with first freshening of 25,48 lbs.
hatter in 7 days, made by M. H. Haley's
from his champion Queen Butter Baroness. She also heads the 30 day list for
z. 2yz.-old, in the same article it was
this charpion heifer. Since that time
Mr. Haley has had the pleasure of officially testing this heifer, Queen II. So
less worthy of being a daupter of one
champion and full sister to another, by
hereif becoming champion plotted in 10, 10, 10, 10
days, she giving 2,007 lbs. of milk, making
5.48 lbs. butter, average per cont. fat,
over 3.5. Here mere the milk.

This remarkable heifer not only heads
the ir, two-pear-old list for milk in 30
days, but she in do for butter in 30 days,
excepting her full sister. Since Jan. 1st,
156, Mr. Hadey has tested six two-yearolds with first tresbenting, and all except-

ing one are juniors, and all of which are aired by Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. Five of these heliers have an average 7 day record of over 21 lbs. butter, and four of them average 3 day record of them the second of the second

A GREAT TWO-YEAR PRODUCTION

DIFFORM. Farm and Dairy—I read the record of the deriver you. Lane 6th, for two consecutive years. It has now been beaten by Lady Heighe Cannary and the record of the first time March 4th, 123, age two years 6t, days. Her record for the first time March 4th, 123, age two years 6t, days. Her record for the first year was 17,522 lbs. mills, 430 the nills, 430 the mills, 430 the mil A GREAT TWO-YEAR PRODUCTION

second of service does not start until the seventh day –J. M. Steves. Steveston, Bc. A NEW STAR IN THE MILKY WAY QUEEN POINTAO PROPERTY OF THE STAR OF

AT THE ALLISON STOCK FARM

NE of the biggest dairy enterprises in
terville in Dundas Co., Ont., is the
Allison Stock Farm. When a Farm and
Dairy representative dropped in shortly
some six or eight people were busy milking the 59 pure-bred cows standing in one
long row, from which milk is supplied to
Standing facts in line as we entered the
Standing facts in line as we entered the

the Montreal market.

Standing first in line as we entered the stable was Jean P. De Kol with 25 lbs. o butter to her credit. Next to her stocoold May Echo, one of the greatest cow Canada ever produced. Her seven-day production of 31.34 lbs. of butter annd 725 lbs of milk is an world's record for a cow over 21 years old. In the year she produced 21 years old.

gave us twins and then made 437.8 lbs. of milk and 23.78 lbs. of butter. Another, Princess Jessie Marie, after giving us twins, made 466 lbs. of milk and 20.92 lbs. of butter." (Continued next week)

OUR FARMERS' CLUB Correspondence Invited 2. occosososososososos

QUEBEC
MISSISCUOI CO., QUE.
PRELICHISMUM, June 22, 1915—Crops
have grown very rapidly for a couple of
whose and now look good. If ay appears
we have and now look good. If ay appears
we have and the second conditions seem
to be ideal for couch grass and many corr
fields are covered with it. Late frosta burr.
somewhat earlier than usual. More building and repairing is being done than for
several years. Several harma have been
coveral years. Several harma have been
ONTARIO ONTARIO
ONTARIO

ONTARIO

NORPOLK Co., ONT.

PORT BURWELL, June 33.—The weather is rather cool for June. Lake breeze preparing bucksheat ground. Fall grain is looking fairly good. Dairy cowe which are being systematically fed and watered, are in prime condition, and are giving an excellent down of milk. Hoga are selling at \$7.50 a. ext. (eggs, 59; butter, 56.—F. E. F. BULGE CO.

B F. P. BRUCE CO., ONT. of the driver property of the party June 18.—After one of the driver property of the party of the driver property of the past two weeks without abovers; consequent two weeks without abovers; consequent two weeks without abovers; consequent greatly improved. Hay will be light, except alfalfa, which is good Fruit has been injured very much by the frost; also been injured very much by the frost; also clover.—B, J. N. M. to a slight extent. BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST, B.C.
CHILLIWACK, June 28—Good showery
weather during the latter part of May,
and the first part of June, has brought
along the crope at a wonderful rate. The
sale promise to be an exceedingly heavy
crop. Haying will soon be in full swing,
although late pasturing has nearly ruined
the great majority of the meadows. Feed
grain is coming down in price, while hay
fold is going up—NC.

AYRSHIRES

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE
2 Choice Bulls of breeding
out of 50 lb. cows. Also a G. S. McINTOSH SEAFORTH, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long Distance 'Phone in honse, R. R. NESS HOWICK, QUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time"—2584—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for saile. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOQAN, Howick Station, P.Q.

Made of ONE QUALITY ONLY- - THE BEST SPRUCE



R. A. LISTER & CO. Ltd. 5860 Stewart St., TORONTO



Simple Reliable, Easily cleaned, Cannot injure the cow. Works on nature's own principle. Hand power or electric, Price of Hand \$85 Power Machine (2 Units)
Write to-day for illustrated folder, BROWN ENGINEERING CO., Dept. B. 19 King St W. Toronto

WOODLAWN STOCK FARM The place to come for fine Ayrshire Cattle. We now offer three yearling bulls fit for service, hefters, bull calves, and young cows from three to six years, all from first prize cows.

JEREMIAH O'CONNOR



The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows. Large Teats, Large Records, High Testers. Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale. W0000ISSE BROS., R. R. NO. 1, MOOREFIELD, CHT.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEADING DAIRY SHORTHORN HERD IN CANADA

Dual purpose cows weighing from 13 to 1500 lbs. and giving up to 15000 lbs. milk

Dual purpose cows weighing from 13 to 1500 lbs. and giving up to 15000 lbs. milk

"Index Robins" gr. or 179 lbs. milk testing 39% at Ottawa Dairy Test in 3 days.

Cows in call to Darlington Major, 2179 limported by Pord. G. E. Day for O.A.

College. A richly bred dairy bull. bred by Samuel Sunday, Chester, Eng. Also.

Toung Cows. Heifers and Calves, 6 months old, for asle. Herd of over 50 head all bred for dairy work.

MILE FROM GUELPH. ONT.

GUERNSEY BULLS A few choice young animals for sale. Buff Orpington Eggs for hatching Write for prices.

R. R. BLACK Highland View Dairy, Amherst, N. S.

not sell your Surplus Stonow! Write out your Ad, f
Farm and Dairy to-night. To
our 19,000 readers what you
have for sale

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



F. J. McCALPIN, Korngold Stock Farm, GANANOQUE, ONT.

Pure Bred Live Stock

FOR EVERY READER OF FARM AND DAIRY

Have You Secured One of Our Real Live Premiums?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW. THEY ARE PROVING VERY POPULAR

They are popular with Our Folks. We know this because they keep us busy filling their orders. We like them best because after Our Folks get them they will constantly become more valuable. A cheap and trashy premium would be lost or destroyed in the course of a few months, but at the end of that time one of our **REAL LIVE PREMIUMS** will have trebled in value and become a source of constant revenue. In a month or so, it will be like one of the fine big fellows you see in these illustrations.



Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull Calves

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

In short, they will be

A CREDIT TO THE BREED AND ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION

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

FARM AND DAIRY

Dear Sirs,

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

Premium desired

PURE BRED

During the last four years we have given a way 'hundreds of PUFE - BRED PIGS. They are still going strong. Not a day passes but two or three of



our boy readers send to us for supplies and sample copies of Farm and Dairy with which to secure the 9 New Subscriptions at \$1.00 each, which is all that is necessary to obtain a pig, either sex, of any of the common breeds. They have proved to be the most popular of all our premiums. Fill in the coupon and send to-day for all the information and supplies.

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves

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

