

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Library and Cont. Stor.  
Dec 19  
ags Comm  
Canadian Bldg.  
Canadian

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
& CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., July 1, 1915



WAR ON ROADSIDE WEEDS.

EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



us that de  
ck have  
n Canada  
e largest  
as that of  
when two  
It include  
were of  
one being  
re our bus  
through the  
dicated by  
freight ma  
s about 15  
cost would  
er Holstei  
the last of  
but  
randon  
ould have  
\$30.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exporter of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1915

No. 26

## Profitable Dairy Herds from Unprofitable Stock

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

By JAS. R. JOHNSON

THESE 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 payment 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 their 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

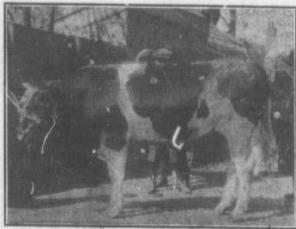
There is only one way out of the situation—better cows. The man with a tidy bank account (needless to say not accumulated from the profits of his herd) can go out and buy better, and this is probably the best way. Most of these poor cow owners, however, cannot go out and buy good cows. They haven't the 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 those 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 suggestion 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 improve-

ment 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.

"Jan," seen herewith, was first prize yearling bull this year at one of the central bull shows of The Netherlands. He was shown by A. Brak, and sold to the central club Vooild Beestmer.

Photo, courtesy, D. Schoenmaker.

most 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 among all the dairy farmers of the community. As a result, in February, 1913, the Guernsey and Holstein Breeders' Association of Millacacounty was organized.

"At the time of organizing, the membership consisted of 35 farmers, having 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-half 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, The Netherlands.

The Holstein heifers illustrated, produced at two-year-olds, all the way from 2,698 lbs. of milk to 11,311 lbs., fat testing from 3.1 to 3.7 per cent. This view of Mr. Schoenmaker's buildings is taken from the rear. The small farmers of Holland are provided with pure bred sires in much the same way as described in the article adjoining.

interesting 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 rank 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, or 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 secre-

tary 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. It notice that the average farmer in this association had just 10 cows. His initial 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; 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 kept them?

## Seasonable Suggestions from the Dominion Department of Agriculture

### [Field Crops—Summer and Fall

W. L. Graham, Field Husbandry Division

**T**IMOTHY has not intended for seed should be harvested by the first or second week in July at the latest. That which is still standing should be examined and, if free from weeds, could be utilized to best advantage 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 yield 100 pounds of seed per acre, worth at least \$90; as pasture, it would be worth only \$2 or \$3 per acre.

### Hoed Crops

Meadows two years old should be plowed—hay 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.

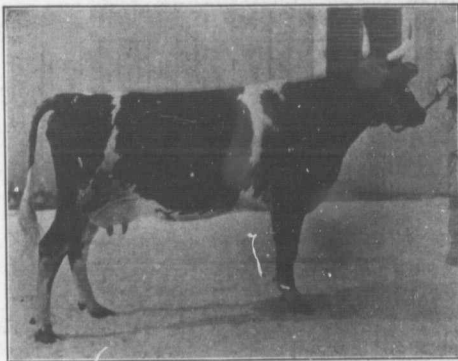
Hoed crops should always follow corn, and for roots or potatoes the preparation should begin as soon as possible after the hay has been removed. Plow shallow, roll or pack immediately, and cultivate thoroughly to keep down all grass and weed growth. Barrowed manure may be applied later, after which the 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 utmost importance to give the hoed crops their share of attention, during the busy 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 sufficiently 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, Jean Armour 3rd, owned by W. P. Schanok, Avon, N.Y., has recently completed a yearly test of 14,587 lbs. of milk and 299.31 lbs. of fat, making her the world's champion Ayrshire for both milk and fat, and she will freshen in time to enter the test as a three-year-old. Her dam, Jean Armour, 23,176 lbs. of milk, was bred by Jno. McKee, Norwich, Ont.; hence, our Canada belongs the honor of breeding and to the U. S. for developing the world's greatest family of producing Ayrshires.

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 when 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

R. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman

**F**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 mash, or the Sunday pastures. Keep the colts 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 feed 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 fly-repellent 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 economical gains.

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

THE  
all per-  
of the  
the Uni-  
Canada  
the ne-  
chan-  
strom-  
and spr-  
The  
seed sh-  
only the  
such as  
the Gri-  
ties are  
common  
under  
Grown,  
will app-  
of the  
sirable  
grown a-  
will be  
to not p-  
spect  
across h-  
heavy l-  
noticed  
been mi-  
by the f-  
fields. A  
seed, wh-  
left for  
for cutti-  
I cannot  
seed, g-  
all exp-  
fully bro-  
find a f-  
of soil,  
seed, bu-  
a spot c-  
plant is  
find spe-  
plants w-  
occurs I

There  
should t-  
and of  
there is  
should n-  
the field.  
three ye-  
a new fe-  
seed, var-  
out, wh-  
which is  
again, t-  
branch o-  
do not w-  
In Ont-  
We want  
a good g-  
too much  
crop of s-  
of seed.

One po-  
This is  
have muc-  
to fall a-  
visible to  
weather i-  
seed prod-  
Some y-  
three acre



# Growing Alfalfa Seed in Canada

HY. GLENDINNING, MANILLA, ONT.

THE 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 harder 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 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.

## 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 the growth 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.

—COURTESY FORT TIMES

at that time I did not know much about the weather and alfalfa seed production.

## Large Pastures or Small

By E. L. McCaskey

ONE would think from the amount of talk nowadays on soiling crops, summer silos,

# Hydro-Electric Power for Farm Work

KEEN 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 got their outfit for \$960. The Hydro people quoted us \$1,900 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 engine blower about \$190. 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

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 in 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 similarly 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. This 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.

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 \$960, 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)



## Canadian Horsemen are Getting the Go-by

While United States' Farmers Sell Horses to the Allies by the Thousands.

WHILE the commercial horse trade in Canada is almost at a standstill, little is being done just 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 horses, 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 share.

Horses bought by the Canadian army commissioners this week have averaged two animals out of twenty offered.

Meanwhile, army horses continue to come from United States sources in thousands. The western States have profited chiefly by Britain's need for these animals. Canada has provided comparatively few. Representatives from St. Louis visited Toronto last week-end and stated that that centre alone had sold 300,000 horses to the allies. Chicago has sold about 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, horses pass in droves and are quickly bought up and consigned for overseas shipment.

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

thousands than the others, and they pay \$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 French class is available for Italian, Belgium and 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 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 conjunction with Canadian and Imperial commissioners, they would not need to interfere with one another, and yet all horse owners would prosper by the wider market.

At present the Canadian Government is scarcely buying at all, because it announces horse commissions 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 forthcoming as to when they will renew operations.—Toronto Globe.

## Homes for Homeless Children

CAN any of Our Folks tell us of little girls who are at present in need of comfortable homes? In connection with our efforts to find homes 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 hand, in most cases they have very few girls. We feel sure, however, 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.

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

Mr. J. C. Finch, Inspector, Children's Aid Society, Hamilton, who is filling 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, 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. Wrixthmeyer, of Belleville, wrote us some time ago as follows: "We have no difficulty in placing girls of any age and in excess of 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 July 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 an 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 vein of color? Of these there are several in charge of the Stratford Children's Aid Society, with which we are in 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 vein of color, but are very likeable children. It would seem desirable to have them placed together, but they cannot be managed, they may be placed in separate 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 is 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 who has just come to (Continued on page 8)



## Goodyear Tires

### Span the Way From Trouble

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 "carcass" beneath, like supports of a bridge, must be built correspondingly strong. Men don't like to pay extra money for treads too heavy, 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.

roads are severe and repair shops miles away, these tires have had a chance to prove themselves. Where men want low cost per mile, freedom from trouble—and safety—Goodyear Tires have won.

And last year men bought as many Goodyear Tires as there are cars in Canada.

### Cost 37% Less

Two years ago these tires cost 37 per cent more than they do today. For we have in that time made three big cuts in prices. The last we gave users February 15th, despite the war tax on all raw materials.

Some tires cost more because of less demand and less output. Some cost less, and always will, because of cheap methods and cheap materials. But dollar for dollar, Goodyear Tires

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

Because, what we save by cutting factory costs we pass on to Goodyear users. That's on the tire that comes closest to being trouble-proof. The dealer can supply you.

The Farmers Verdict On tests like that, and not on mere opinion, have Goodyears won with the farmers. Where

**GOOD YEAR**  
MADE IN CANADA  
**Fortified Tires**  
No Run-Cut Tires—'On-Air' Cured With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Makers of Truck, Motorcycle, Carriage and Bicycle Tires and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing

Head Office, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Factory, Epsomville, Ontario

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name. (136)

## RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to sell and repair the finest safety bicycle with latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 30-DAY TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied and using bicycle to repair.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair or accessories at any price until you see our advertisement in this magazine and learn all about our special proposition. This is the only advertisement we want.

ONE CENT will all it will cost to send and catalogue with particulars will be sent free from Postpaid, by return mail. Do not wait, write this now.

HYSPLO BICYCLES, Limited  
Dist. 4 TORONTO, Canada

## Powerful—Economic

Ellis Engines develop more power on cheap coal than other makes of the same capacity. They are cheap, no excessive weight, no carbonizing, less maintenance, easy to operate. All



are sent on 10 days free trial and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We do this because we know that this engine is the best value the engine industry has ever known. It is made of substantial users. Made in England. For more information, send for our booklet, which describes this money-saver. Send for copy. ELLIS ENGINE COMPANY 5907 E. BROADWAY, TORONTO, CANADA

## WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS

Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes. Write for Circular

Williams Bros., 444 W. State St., Ithaca, N.Y.

## HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Roller Chain, New Departure Chain Brake, Indestructible Tires, high grade equipment, including fenders, lights, Pump, and Tool. Send FREE 1915 Catalogue, for 10 pages of Bicycles, Sundries, and Sporting Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

W. W. RYAN & SON,  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

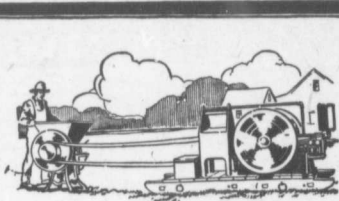
## EGGS, BUTTER & POULTRY

Shipments to us by freight. Advertisements and we will attend to the details.

See Cases and Poultry Coops supplied

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.  
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

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



## THE OIL BEHIND THE HARVEST STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

keeps your engine working right—gives you steady, dependable power. Adapted to all internal combustion engines—both gasoline and kerosene burning. Equally good for external bearings.

**Prairie Harvester Oil**, a general utility oil for farm machinery. Greatly reduces friction and wear.

**Capitol Cylinder Oil**, manufactured expressly for steam engine lubrication.

**Eldorado Castor Oil**, a heavy oil for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

The oldest and best known refining company in Canada guarantees these lubricants to be each the best that can be manufactured for its particular purpose.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

**THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY  
Limited**

Made In  Canada

### PASTEURIZER FOR SALE

One 300-Gallon Wizard Cream Ripener or Pasteurizer, copper-covered, in good condition. Will sell at Bargain. Apply Box No. 452, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### Fleming's Veterinary Remedies

Cure Lung Jaws, Spavins, Ringbones, Fistula, Pile Evils, Heaves, Calfs and the common ailments in horses and cattle. Fleming's Farms and Live Stock Annual for 1915 and Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser FREE for the asking within 30 days. Fleming Bros., Chemists, 51 Church St., Toronto

Thousands of Farm and Dairy readers  
will this year attend the

## Canadian National

You can make your Exhibit give you better service by  
inviting, through FARM AND DAIRY

## Exhibition Special

AUGUST 26th

each one of our visitors to give you a call.

They will appreciate it and for you good business will result.

Send Your Reservations Early

**RURAL PUBLISHING CO.**

PETERBORO

ONTARIO

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### Orchard and Garden Notes

**B**EETS, kohlrabi, and onions are best transplanted to advantage. Cannaes require a rich soil, plenty of water, and sun for their best development.

Keep the blossoms picked from spring-set strawberries if you want strong plants.

Go over the rose bushes often and see that no slugs or leaf miners are 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 aphid, or green bug, on sweet peas may be kept in check by spraying with nicotine, or with soap and water.

Keep 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 crops very nicely.

Flow up the old strawberry bed as soon as it has fruited. Some late vegetable crop, such as late celery, cabbages, or turnips, may be planted on the land.

Keep buckhorn hedges clipped, 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. Lawson, Dominion Horticulturist.

**C**ULTIVATION.—Thorough cultivation in the orchard is important in the early part of the summer 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 where the seasons are comparatively short and the winters are cold it is very important to stop cultivation 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 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, 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 in 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 plowing under, the vegetable matter adds humus to the soil and so makes it more retentive 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 valuable. If the soil is in good condition a non-leguminous crop, such as buckwheat, rape or millet, will make good growth and serve the purpose of checking tree growth and furnishing vegetable matter for plowing under. If the soil is rather poor the summer Vetch makes a good crop,

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 codling moth when the petals of the flowers fall. In some seasons there is little danger 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 late spray sometimes makes the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable crop. Bordeaux Mixture and Lime Sulphur Wash are about equally 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 to note the amount of trade recently done by the countries at war that lies open for cultivation by this country. At the Canadian Fruit Growers' Convention held at Grimby 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 5,000 to 14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 500,000 boxes, from France from 90,000 to 575,000 boxes, and from Portugal from 175,000 to 350,000 boxes. Of these the importations varied from 4,480 to 56,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 200,000 to 500,480 boxes from Belgium and from 42,480 to 506,100 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from The Netherlands, which may not be available.

Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an increased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army. In 1914 the exportation of this line to the United Kingdom 121,188 pounds, to Newfoundland 10,899 pounds and to Germany 247,802 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off, but the exportations should expand in other directions.

### Homes for Homeless Children

(Continued from page 7)  
him as a weakling. He is smart, healthy and intelligent, but has not been under salutary parental guidance for some time, and consequently requires a farm home where he will get firm, intelligent and wise instructions which he should become a useful boy.

We shall be glad of any assistance which Our Folks can give us in securing homes for those children who need them. We also obtain orphan girls up to 12 years of age for which we have not been able to fill all the applications. Our work is being much appreciated by the benefactors aided by the Superintendents of the Children's Shelters throughout the province. One superintendent to whom we have since sent an application for a baby six weeks of age writes: "I shall be glad to have your assistance in placing children where they are needed to brighten homes that have not the influence of children to give them the joy and help of those who have assumed such responsibilities."

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

## POULTRY

### Poultry By F. C.

**A**FTER there is a good deal of hot weather in June, it is better to have the weather a little cooler than to have it too hot. Lots of chickens do not make a good thing of it might be better for them for each one, however, will be before winter open for eggs or the winter, but a fine lining.

Unhatched chickens are very nervous. Rubbed lightly with kerosene will kill head lice, on your chickens.

Flowers as some of them, will "scald" freely. Any of the cold soil will kill body lice.

Flowers of Sulphur, crude carbolic acid will kill lice on the feet of half a pea, and below the

feet of the birds. Full directions are given in the D. and M. Market the E. early cockerels as soon as they are sold at that until fall, which are more or less

stage in market. The late cockerels are late to develop and require special care and if there is a

could be provided with cotton and bought of trees in a garden field and if the

could be raised and sold. The chickens above it is every day, rather hopper and grains—see the exhausted, and water or milk

birds should stand weather, and winter quarters they begin to be ready early

the middle of the year. It is the early of hatched birds. December they will near Febru

in October market and not market anything. A no

cheapest none and chances and bird. You

birds without the duck has assimilate and





### Poultry Pointers

By F. C. Elford.

**W**HILE there be chicks hatched after June 1st be sure to give them extra feed and care; even when the weather is warm, supply them with heat in the brooder at night. Do not make good stock to rear. It might be better to arrange to get them for eating. Should the weather be very hot, they will pay for eggs produced, throughout the winter, but should not be used for breeding.

Washed chicks should be watched for signs of vermin. A little vaseline rubbed lightly on the head will head lice. Be careful not to use on your chicks powders that are arsenic. Flowers of Sulphur, as some of the commercial line, will "scald" them if applied freely. Any fine dust such as sifted coal ashes, or road dust will kill body lice—the addition of flowers of Sulphur, Pyrethrum, crude carbolic, or some similitude will add to its efficacy. A piece of muslin, a piece of half a size, rubbed under the wings and down the vent will rid of body lice in short order. Do not let the weather be on the side of the houses. If discovered it will be necessary to have the house thoroughly disinfected. Full directions for riding and care of mites may be had by writing to the Dominion Poultry Bandman.

### Market the Early Cockerels

The early cockerels should be marketed as soon as they reach broiler size. They will make more money sold at that age than if held until fall, when the market is very more or less glutted. Another stage in marketing the cockerels is as roasters, in that it allows the early and late cockerels a much better chance to develop.

During the warm weather the birds require shade from the hot sun and if there is no natural shade provided by raising the trees, cotton and board screens, or boughs of trees, etc. The best shade is in a corn patch or even a field and if the coops or collops can be ranged along the hedge the rearing conditions will be improved.

When the chicks are on range as above it is not necessary to feed every day, rather provide a self-feeding hopper and in it put mixed feed so that the supply is exhausted, and that the chicks have water or milk to drink.

Chicks should start to lay before cold weather, and they should be in their winter quarters several weeks before they begin to lay. Get their eggs ready early in October, so that the early pullets and put them in the middle of October at the latest. It is the early eggs that pay.

Early pullets do not begin to lay in December they will not likely lay until near February. Attention should be given to means of marketing. Do not market any cockerels within a pound in the crate. The cheapest pound put on the carcass enhances the price of the bird. You cannot afford to lose birds without this finishing.

If the duck has no crop, it does assimilate 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 it, you exhibit a photo of a two and a half storey barn, which you call a three-storey, and describe as follows: "The lowest floor is used as a stable; the highest, right up to 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 for the days of the modern unloading fork, is not so desirable 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 than 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 the winter. This style of a barn also has a middle floor, which is useful for machinery, grain, feed room, mixing of feed, etc.—A. A. Ayer, Montreal.

### Marketing of Quebec Wool

**M**ACDONALD, College, through the Sheep Expert for the Province of Quebec, A. A. MacMillan, and their demonstrator of Stanstead county, A. F. Emberley, made an attempt to market the wool produced in that county in a co-operative way. An association known as the Stanstead Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, was organized, with the object of improving 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 sheep breeders entered 1,222 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 given to the farmers. After the wool had all been graded, buyers who had been previously invited, were ready with their bids. The following table is supplied:

| Grades         | Weight, lbs. | Price per lb. | Value      |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Fine medium    | 163          | 51c           | \$85.93    |
| Medium         | 624          | 31c           | 211.94     |
| Low medium     | 1629         | 30c           | 488.70     |
| Lustré         | 103          | 30c           | 31.92      |
| Fleischschaff  | 194          | 26c           | 46.52      |
| Black and Gray | 86           | 25c           | 21.50      |
| Total          | 2,999        |               | \$1,000.90 |

The above indicated the total weight of each grade with the selling price of the same; 9,916 lbs. of wool realized \$3,000.90. Farmers in Stanstead not selling their wool through the association obtained 23 to 25 cts. a lb. Those 83 Association members realized approximately \$381.90 more for their wool by selling in a co-operative 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 deducted.

### A Good Farming Special

**T**HE "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

## ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MADE IN CANADA

The best yeast in the world.

Makes perfect bread.

EMGILLETT COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

### PAYS FOR ITSELF IN 7 DAYS!

Mixing concrete with this 105 Model Hand Mixer saves you time, labor, and money. You get a better mix with less concrete. We have a few slightly used GAS ENGINES for farm or house use.

Write for prices and full particulars to:

**WETTLAUF BROS.**  
Improved Concrete Machinery  
180-P Spadina Ave. TORONTO

### CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION

"My barn that was BURNED was saved by Crumb's Warrior Stanchions. If it had not been for the man with which these fasteners were secured, I should have lost my cows." writes Mr. Everett Galt, Bernardsville, N.J.

WALLACE H. CRUMB, 30, Forest Hill, Conn., U.S.A. Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. State in inquiry if you prefer books in French or English.

**FREE** catalogue giving descriptive list of rural books for farmers, stock raisers, poultrymen, etc. Write for Book Dept., Farm and Dairy

TRADE MARK

## Wilkinson Climax B

REGISTERED

### Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, variable 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly, direct pneumatic delivery. Kalls wheel carries out. No loading, extractions, or clogs, always in balance. Steel fan case.

Made in various sizes—mounted or unmounted. We also make large type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine which will save you money.

**THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED**  
408 Campbell Ave. Toronto, Canada

### 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 following points were strongly emphasized:

1. A clean, smooth floor or platform must be provided on which the shearing operations are to be performed.

2. All tag locks, straw and foreign material must be removed before shearing 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 hand or sisal twine be used as the fraying fibres adhere to the wool, causing undyed portions in the finished fleece.

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 lecture car is a model. It is equipped with everything of interest and amuse the children from a sand pit to a slide. There are also cradles for the babies. A matron in charge and any woman coming to the domestic science lectures with 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 and far more comfortable than they could be if they were in the lecture car with her.

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

### Children

Children should be healthy and have abundance for their requirements. Get firm, close, useful boots, assistance in selection, obtainable for which fill all the in being out of the students of throughout tend to be in application. You have your own when children home and the best of each responsible of these directly as having

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain add 50c for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line, one flat, 15.00 an inch an insertion. One page 48 lines, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY

Chicago Office—Peoples Gas Building.

New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

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

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising column of Farm and Dairy are as carefully selected as the reading columns, and because to protect our reader, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein do us dishonestly, we will not only pay the amount of your loss, provided such amount can be proved, but we will also pay the amount of the loss to each advertiser of the issue, and if it is proved to us within six months of the date of publication, that we find the facts to be as stated, we will pay the advertiser of this copy of that in writing to the advertiser who says "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Advertisers should not place their trade at the expense of their subscribers who are our friends. Therefore, if the advertiser is not satisfied, we will not attempt to collect, but will refund the money to the advertiser who is the advertiser who said "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## When Danish Butter Comes

A DAIRY journal across the line predicts that 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

IN 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 end-avor, and, where the money that it represents has been invested in improvements, 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 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 traveler 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

CANADIAN 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 spare—and 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 prac-

cally admitted that the closing of the Canadian market was due to a desire to buy horses cheap for Canadian military requirements. Had wool manufacturers been prohibited from accepting foreign orders with a view to reducing the cost of woollen clothing and had harnessmakers been treated similarly in order that saddles and bridles might be purchased at less than the competitive price, we farmers would have little cause for complaint. Just why we should be singled out from all other classes of the community for restrictive measures, we cannot see. The hand of the horse situation seems to be on a par with the intolerable wool embargo through which wool manufacturers hoped to line their pockets at the expense of the Canadian farmer. The latter had to be partially rescinded because of the palpable injustice. Canadian horse owners should protest so vigorously that the equally just restrictions on the horse market will be removed forthwith.

## Wheat Prospects

DURING the past few months, Ontario has passed the \$1.50 mark several times and in the case of hard wheat, a quotation of dollars was almost expected on not a few occasions. At time of writing, Ontario wheat is selling at \$1.13 to \$1.16 a bushel and No. 1 Northern commands only \$1.254. The recent decline in prices since the month of February attributed to excellent crop prospects. The conditions have been favorable in America, India. The acreage on both continents has considerably increased. Continued chances of a second crop and the fact that the mate price, of course, hinges on the price of the war.

The situation is so uncertain that unless prices prevail at threshing, it seems advisable for farmers to be prepared to store their grain. Holding grain when the country is at war is an unpatriotic thing to do, but nothing is certain than that if the grain is pushed away at slaughter prices it will be the spread and not the country that will get the benefit. Rat-proof, damp-resisting bins may pay dividends next fall and winter.

## Farm Furrows

WILLOWS planted along creeks will prevent the washing away of the soil 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 be cooperatively through the Farmers' Club.

Life insurance does not keep a man alive on corn crop insurance, otherwise called culture does keep the corn alive even in the driest season, and will increase the crop in the favorable season.

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

Building plans save money. Well planned buildings will be more convenient to use when completed, and in ordering materials, rates can be secured when all lumber hardware can be ordered at one time and proper quantities.

All land intended for grain or roots should be plowed out of the old sod and harvested and given frequent cultivation up to the time the ground is frozen. If not available for this work, it will be more repaid in the extra crops next year. The course is advisable where corn is to be planted on heavy clay land.

THE man who has a horse route, has to find his work. Walter and his horse the problem together on the city. He has made talking his horse a distinct effort. Mrs. Waller and the equipment sells the horse working parties. Woodman assured of clean milk.



Each one of the Ontario farmers, Ont. equipment and so on.

The feed attracted was the water was the water in the milk and all the milk in the milk product winter than a quart of water, has production and provision of the flour to let in the flour own germ and pure with collings, and additional to keep



One-half of steel

# Making a Dual Industry of Dairy Farming

The Father Produces the Milk and the Son Sells it on a

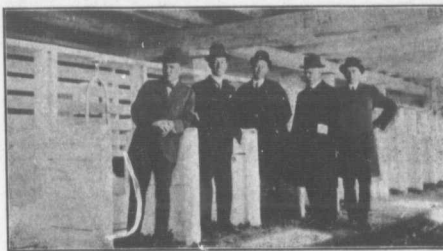
Peterboro County Farm

**T**HE man who attempts to farm 100 acres or more of land and at 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 together on their farm of 118 acres near the city of Peterboro, Ont. They have made the farm and the milk retailing business two separate and distinct enterprises. Mr. Waller, Sr., owns the farm and produces the milk. Mr. Waller, Jr., 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 good market for his milk; the son is assured of a steady supply of good, clean milk for his customers.

clean, and in the estimation of the Wallers, it is just as easy to keep the cows clean as to keep them dirty, and more satisfactory.

### A Good Dairy Stable

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 of liberty. Water is provided in individual 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-laden 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 tie-ups and water bowls. Light, white-wash and sanitary, cement flooring contribute to the purity of the milk produced.

The feature of the Waller farm that attracted my attention most favorably was the absolute cleanliness that prevailed in and around the buildings, and all effected without an exorbitant outlay in either equipment or upkeep. 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, therefore, has to be studied in its production. In the new stables abundant provision has been made to utilize the two free factors in the production of clean milk—big windows let in floods of sunshine, nature's own germicide, and the air is kept as pure within as without. The walls, ceilings, and woodwork are white-washed until they glisten. The only additional precautions necessary are to keep the cows and the stables

to the floor, and the feeding operation is accomplished without dust distribution. The roof 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 product at a moderate price, and were quick to notice, too, that desirable features had been incorporated into the buildings without a great cash outlay. The whole plant demonstrates that what is needed to equip a sanitary stable is not much capital, but a will to do, making use of nature's free cleansers, sunshine and pure air.

(Continued on page 16)



# You need a new DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW

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

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

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

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

BECAUSE THE WORK OF improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and is not an inferior separator of any kind—

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

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

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

BECAUSE AN IMPROVED DE Laval is so much simpler and

more easily handled and more efficient than an old separator, it is well worth the effort to give time to the new days "fusing" with a separator that ought to have been there on the junk-heap long ago.

BECAUSE THE DE LAVAL Cream Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as the quality of other separators is to good setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot summer months.

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

## DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

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

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



# ACORN CORRUGATED IRON

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

## THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED PRESTON

**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**  
*A Real Fence—Not Netting*

Heavily made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Try it and obtain wire No. 9—intermediate No. 11 wire—made by the Davis Health process which uses an efficient heat treatment. Available early everywhere. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. The Standard Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

**UNSPRAYED.**  
Bugs destroy leaves that carry food to the tubers. Blight robs the plants of strength. The result is small, unprofitable and worthless crops.

**SPRAYED**

Fully developed tubers grow on healthy plants. Keeping them healthy is done quickly and thoroughly. Twenty minutes will do an acre with a

**OK CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY**  
CO. Limited GALT, ONT.

4-Row Sprayer

Made in Canada

Let us send you a 48-page book on potato growing. FREE if you mention this paper.

### This Stable Is the Latest Work in Sanitary Construction.

One-half the lower wall space is in window glass, the construction is altogether of steel and concrete. The walls and ceilings are whitewashed till they glisten.

—Photo on Farm of H. Snowden by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



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

## When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

Copyrighted 1914, Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

"WHORE you be talking? I didn't see any conductor take 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 anybody's. Are you going to ring in for me or not?"

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

"I'm not going to see any boys like that robbin in plain daylight," returned Clem doggedly.

"Say, you ain't kidding told us why you left Curryville. Do you want you to telegraph back you've been pinched?"

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, but we don't take any more from him, anyway. I just pull the wire some—there ain't anybody'll give a sick fellow a five-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 capping if your collar didn't button behind." Pouchice your feet and come on."

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

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### ALL FLESH IS GRASS.

Mouth to mouth the word flew that Clem was gone. Mr. Kiggins ran over to Judge Woodbridge's office, the morning after the disappearance, and with 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 got through the judge knew a desperate-looking character had been hanging around town that day and Street—the very street Clem was coming up to get the medicine.

The city marshal was hurrying down the street as fast as his romanticism would let him, missing his badge on the outside of his coat. Mr. Kiggins rushed down the stairs, all but forgetting his lame foot, his wrenched shoulder and his bad hair, locked the White Front and set out

after the city officer. He found Reverend Sadnow pacing up and down the front yard, his hands pushed up his sleeves and his hair wildly tumbled.

"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 Mower."

Mr. Kiggins listened to the questions Marshal Jupes put to Hulda and then returned to Reverend Sadnow.



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 sadness.

"The two started down the street. "I was awake last night—my shoulder hurting me again like coals rolling up and down my back, never gettin' quite off, like these colored cansulas 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 going to tumble off but they'd turn around again and come thumpin' and bouncin' back."

"No one knoweth what a night will bring forth, and life is as a spark that flies upward!"

"While I was layin' there I heard something like a heavy thud, a r-r-ran, but I laid it to my mind being delirious and didn't call the family. I never disturb anybody no difference

how bad off I am. Look, look!" exclaimed Mr. Kiggins, dropping on one knee, and pointing to a footprint and a torn bit of cloth. "Here's where the death sturgeon 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 delicious."

"Life is a candle and death the draught that snuffs it out."

Mr. Kiggins rushed back to the house and found Marshal Jupes ad laid before him his discovery, putting 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 delirious. It had been a terrible hand-to-hand struggle, 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.

Officer Jupes was heading 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 Diedrich Bend, and with one accord all started in that direction. The crowd was augmented at every corner; Mr. Knab hobbled off toward his buggy when he was suffering from his back was back in his democrat wagon. Drawing up alongside Officer Jupes, he slid over in his seat and the official 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

hushed crowd, so one raises a voice above a hoarse whisper. The men slipped through the barb-wire fence, each man setting over-ed-vice, none offering to hold up the wire for the person behind. 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 chocolate over ice cream, lay the torn coat and crumpled hat. Near was a heavy stick, one end plowed into the white clay and black layers. The river, heavy with rich silt, in some places black, in other channels stirred with yellow clay, lap lazily over 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 expostulating with the invaders, then stood motionless again. A green and black knot on a log slid into the water and a snake wriggled 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 chat. 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 in 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. The men walked back to the fence, Judge Woodbridge first through and holding up the wire until all had bent over.

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

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 eyes had searched out something that the others had not seen. He stooped and picked it up; it was watch-charm—a round ball of marble with North and South America and the Old World marked off in 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 losed into the yellow bank. Down to 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 swung their heads up and down wisely, shook their long ears and ran, a half-dozen times, around the spot in a circle. In their wrinkled faces was the wisdom of all the ages, but time after time they came back to the hat and coat and trotted off with their cold noses to the ground, with their heads bowed, took a straight line, but stopped and again began making circles. Finally they came back to the hat and coat and stood wagging their tails and bobbing their heads up and down.

"The scent's cold," explained the sheriff, and leashed the animals.

Parties were formed and for days the surrounding woods were searched for the missing racket plumb, but the mystery was just as far from solution as ever. Mr. Kiggins supplied the powder from the White Front and shot, were fired on the river, but shots from the river flowed on as slushily as before.

(To be continued)

The  
Ou  
THE  
is its  
the major  
thought un  
beins of s  
Social Sec  
Ontawa So  
Said he  
he said th  
think only  
set out on  
thought on  
could put  
sw in whic  
servin  
mending a  
the truth  
known, div  
his lesson  
and was  
over ten-m  
the portage  
be in waiti  
bundles we  
such hard  
patiently f  
take the la  
At length w  
bought the  
be doing it  
How annoy  
"I'll go  
piece in  
hill, through  
the shack  
Crumpy ca  
pine sticks  
porch, care  
What  
I shouted,  
and you  
hurry to ge  
the wind ri  
"Even the  
old man's  
scolidin' so  
was his tra  
get choppe  
whomsoever  
it's a sort  
doin' each  
we can't  
of some "u  
lin' for  
campin' spe  
nightly  
"A thous  
of this wh  
the kindlin  
sher us  
redin' a  
Crumpy"  
or someone  
sey. Unlaha  
was left as  
annoyed as  
Surely I'  
wood for th  
if applicati  
get service  
something s  
Variat  
OR thou  
make lib  
the su  
get the m  
drow sever  
with the h  
assistance  
me to time  
the head  
For this  
be pre  
cream  
maker may  
his roll in  
a lettuce  
conful of  
B  
All on a b  
But the  
we been  
ough the  
So off one



## The Upward Look

### Our Highest Service

THE 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 newest unnumbered in our minds of being of service to others? At the Social Service Congress held at Quawa in March, 1914, Charles Seale made a striking remark when he said that "we are too prone to think only and always of what we can get out of religion. Jesus Christ thought only and always of what He could put into religion." The only way in which we can serve God is by serving man. We have just been reading a beautiful illustration of His truth as told by one of our well-known divines who says he learned his lesson from a woodsman.

"We had spent our fortnight in camp and were about to embark for our ten-mile canoe voyage down to the portage where the wagon would be in waiting. Sailor bags, rips and bundles were stowed away in the tick harks and we were waiting impatiently for old man Crumpy to take the ladies ahead in his new boat. At length we heard him in the woods behind the cabin chopping wood. How annoying it was. And what was he doing it for?"

"I'll go and give the old guide a piece of my mind," and I ran up the hill through the underbrush, around the shack and back—there was Crumpy carrying a great armful of pine sticks which he deposited on the porch, carefully covering it with bark.

"What are you doing, Crumpy?" I shouted. "You're delaying the start and you yourself said that we must hurry to get across the lake before the wind rises."

"Even the calm, quiet tone of the old man's answer was a rebuke to my scolding note. 'Comin' right off,' was his tranquil reply. 'Ye see, I've set chopped a bit of firewood for whomever may hap'n along next. It's a sort of way we have ye see, of doin' each other a friendly turn. For ye can't never tell when we'll be gittin' some 'un else has left a bit of a lin' for us when we git to a campin' spot like this after dark some day night!'"

"A thousand times I have thought of this wholesome lesson. He left the kindling for whoever might come after us. He didn't attach a card reading 'Comments of Patrick Crumpy.' Neither did he lock it up for someone lucky enough to have a key. Unlabeled and unaddressed, it was left as his contribution to the business of the next camper."

"Surely the thought of leaving firewood for the next man is well worthy of application in our lives, for our service to humanity is to leave something good behind us.—M. M. R."

### Chesse and Nut Salad

For this salad, cottage cheese that may be prepared at home or any of the cream cheese that are on the market may be used. Shape into small balls, roll in nuts, place three or four on a lettuce leaf and cover with a spoonful of salad dressing.

### Banana and Nut

Allow a banana for each person and cut out one tablespoonful of nuts which have been chopped. Empty or run through the meat grinder. Cut the in off one side of the banana, care-

fully lift banana out, dip in salad dressing, and roll in the chopped nuts. Put a tablespoonful of salad dressing into the banana skin before replacing the banana. With a sharp knife cut the replaced banana into slices, and serve on individual plates on a lettuce leaf.

### Bean Salad

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

### Salmon Salad

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 lettuce leaf.

### 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 appetizing for a filling.

## AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

### Making Merry at the Social

DEAR MISS DALLAS.—We are having a social at our schoolhouse for our Institute and were wondering if instead of just sitting around and having the usual social, we could have some martinet also. As I am on the programme committee I would like to receive some ideas from you. We expect it will be outside and on a moonlight night. Perhaps you could give me some ideas too on the entertaining of the children, as we also have a committee to look after their enjoyment.—Mrs. B. S. Oxford Co. Ont.

### A Lemon Social

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, 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 correct number at a glance. The prize might be a box of lemon drops or a bottle of lemon extract.

### Hand Me a Lemon

For this game, two leaders are chosen. When all are lined up, each one takes hold of the next person's wrist. The game is to hand six lemons up and down the lines in the quickest possible time without releasing hold of each other's wrists. The winning side might be given a lemon pie and the losers made to watch them eat it. Lemon races might be carried on in the same way as the potato races. To add to the fun, the contestants might be blindfolded. For refreshments, serve lemonade, lemon pie, lemon cake, and lemon wafers.

### An Old Time Evening

Why not have an old-time party? Have a little booklet made of cardboard, with these words written on the cover: "Book of Ye Old Time." One for each guest. On the inside page have these significant titles: 1, Winding Bee; 2, Spelling Bee; 3, Quilting Bee; 4, Apple-paring Bee; 5, Singing Bee.

The books are filled as for a dance programme, so there will be partners for each contest. For the "Winding Bee" the girls hold the skirts of yarn for the men to wind into balls, the one making the best ball in shortest time to have a prize. The yarn could be used afterwards for some of the knitting for our soldiers. All know how to conduct a real old-fashioned spelling match.

For the "quilting bee," have a real frame with a cheese-cloth confined in, the boys being obliged to "stitch" once across, with no help from the girls. Of course, they must be shown how,

**Be Sure  
the Grocer Sends**

*Redpath*

**EXTRA  
GRANULATED SUGAR**

with the fruit you order for preserving.

Tell him, too, that you want it in the Packages originated for *Redpath* Sugar — 2 or 5 lb. Sealed Cartons or 10, 20, 50 or 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

Then you will be sure to get the GENUINE REDPATH—Canada's favorite sugar for three generations—the sugar to whose preserving purity you can safely trust good fruit.




**CANADA SUGAR  
REFINING CO.,  
LIMITED,  
MONTREAL.**

135

**A FAVOR OF YOU** Please mention FARM AND DAIRY when writing to our advertisers.



## "The Kodak on the Farm"

FOR the sake of showing the business uses, the home appeal and the pleasures to be derived from picture taking we have published a beautifully illustrated little book under the above title.

Its forty-eight pages are largely filled with pictures—pictures of the kind you would like to take and can take—with a Kodak.

Ask your dealer or write us for a copy of "THE KODAK ON THE FARM." There is no charge.

**CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED**  
588 KING ST. W. TORONTO, ONT.

**HOME STUDY**  
 Arts Courses only.  
**SUMMER SCHOOL**  
 JUNE AND AUGUST



**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY**  
 KINGSTON, ONTARIO  
 ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE  
 SCHOOL OF MINING  
 CHEMICAL MINING MECHANICAL  
 CIVIL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
 GEO. T. CHOWN, Registrar

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

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

**CREAM**  
 WE WANT YOU!  
 We pay express and furnish cans  
 Profitable Prices Promptly Paid  
 Write us  
**BELLEVILLE CREAMERY LTD.**  
 BELLEVILLE, ONT.

**BILLY SUNDAY'S MESSAGE**—Great opportunity for man or woman. We will pay you \$10 to distribute it in your neighborhood. Sixty days' work. Spare time may be used.—International Bible Free Company, 324 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

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



**WINDMILLS**  
 Grain Grinders, Water Pumps, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

**WOOD, SHIPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
 Banford, Wainfleet Regina Calgary

**Chiclets**  
 REALLY DELIGHTFUL  
 THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

**Make a Corner Casy**  
 Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons with every Chiclet Package

MADE IN CANADA

and this is the fun. For the apple paring, the one making the longest paring wins the contest.

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 a part. Hunt for an old tune for the song. The following are always old favorites: "Auld Lang Syne," "Old Black Joe," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Swickham Ferry," "My Old Kentucky Home" as a solo, and all to hum the chorus.

Here is another way of having all take some part. Let the committee write out little verses on a card beforehand, 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 say.

Everyone must read their card aloud before complying with the request. Here are one or two suggestions for cards, but if possible make your own:

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

But do not give us her address,  
 Nor tell her name—we will guess.

Tell us some joke on yourself or friend,  
 Misery likes company, they say; so begin

And tell us of the worst scrape you 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.

**Ban 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 ban 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 or end, so the bags may be thrown into the holes, each hole counting so much. Even grown people sometimes enjoy this game.

**The Flower and the Wind**  
 Each child may represent a flower. The leader is the wind and must chase them. When the wind catches one he must guess by the actions of the child what flower he or she represents. If right, then the child becomes a breeze and helps to catch others; if wrong the child escapes to run before the wind again.

**Walking the Tight Rope**  
 Lay a piece of white twine along the floor or grass. Give each person a 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 are very funny, and not as easy as it looks.

**Cobweb Party**  
 This would be lots of fun for the kiddies. If there are any trees, have the strings all going from one place and winding in and around the trees. Let the children unwind the strings. As they cross and recross, there is great excitement. If possible, have some little favor at the end of each string for the children.

A Favorite Flower Social  
 To bring to 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 suggestion 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.

There was a committee to see that as each one arrived they were put into groups, according 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, "Violets." The rose group had the advantage, for there were so many songs in their list. For instance, "Garden of Roses," "The Last Rose of Summer," "My Wild Irish Rose," and "In the Time of Roses." The committee had looked up all these songs and arranged a list of the programme. For the lily, one of the group gave an Easter reading about the lily.

For those who could neither sing

To make a fair profit I cannot commence.

When men will not use ordinary "horse sense" holidays, break age and

The farmer's love and the man is the boss.

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 ranch for a ticket and a ride for more.

The hired man is waiting, I'm weary and sore,  
 With jobs never-ending, and looking for more.

I'm weary of rising as soon as the sun,  
 And toiling and sweating till night has begun.

With cows by the dozen and hogs by the score,

To make a fair profit I cannot commence.

**The Eventide**

IT 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 noonday 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 rest—how we 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 that feeling 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-greedy. To most of us it means much to draw our chairs together at the close of a busy day and discuss the hopes and plans of the future with our running mate, to forget that there is a future with its debts, its cares, its responsibilities, that 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 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 the napkins.

**OUR HOME CLUB**  
 An Original Version of the Problem

THE 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 contributions yet received. Our new member, who signs himself "Malt Lawrence," is of a poetic temperament, and displays his talents in an interesting manner. In sending in his contribution, he writes: "I have 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 hard  
 Will eat up my crops ere I get them all stored.  
 A capable man is a jewel every day,  
 But incompetent greenhorns demand the same pay;

They ask, though provided with food for short hours of labor and long hours of rest;  
 My horses are sighted, the cows are abused,  
 The implements broken whenever they're used.

When the day should be ended, we start in to "chore."  
 There's no time for pleasure, no visit or read,  
 It takes all my leisure to sleep and to feed.

I'm weary of eating molasses and bread,  
 I want macaroni and sirloin instead,  
 I'm crippled with chasins old "Boney" and "Mike,"  
 While the boss with his auto is high.

There's a place in the city, that's easy, they say,  
 Where pay cheques are bigger and work is like play  
 Some day I will vanish from this "blasted" place

For a job that is better be chasing my face,  
 (The winks city dwellers, grown old in employ,  
 Fondly dream of the country when work is a joy.)

There's a cure for the trouble, if each would stop petty grumbling and "right about face."

Try putting himself in the place of the employer,  
 And arming in sunshine of love for a brother,  
 A few grains of kindness, with plain commonsense,  
 Would banish this worrisome ill of the fence.

Just take time in the morning, at noon, or at night,  
 Or any old time that you're not fed from your pig right;

And when it's effected a cure, as it will,  
 Remember the "quack" who compounded the pill.  
 (Malt Lawrence's)

**His Watch Below**  
 SHIP'S Officer: Oh, there are bells; excuse me, it's my watch below.  
 Old Lady: Gracious! Fancy my watch striking as loud as that! Sailor's Magazine.

**Test For C**  
 By Charlotte L. FLORE making into house d clothing or g...  
 a laundering an...  
 heart, they shes...  
 sness to washing...  
**Test For Wash**  
 the color is so...  
 to whitening the...  
 and with a strip...  
 until a strong so...  
 and sunning it...  
 let it lie in...  
 out and dry...  
 material is not...  
 colored, and...  
 stained, one...  
 that the color i...  
 a more severe...  
 ing, powder to...  
 Test For Wash...  
 pose a piece o...  
 and dry condit...  
 light for a wee...  
 long enough...  
 sness, but if the...  
 signs of fading...  
 it is pretty

**Active Kitch**  
 OR various rec...  
 sets as both...  
 en. One rea...  
 is, that time...  
 things close...  
 as may be that...  
 es the dining-r...  
 riously plac...  
 extra work, r...  
 repine this r...  
 ble we cannot...  
 endeavoring to...  
 as possible, the...  
 driving close...  
 is one of them...  
 the room in...  
 been prepared...  
 in what an...  
 recently may...  
 Women Folk...  
 they can work...  
 three or four...  
 the larger siz...  
 story if a larg...  
 sized. This scr...  
 of the meal is...  
 The inside...  
 with oilcloth...  
 at splattered...  
 be easily wind...  
 of the screen...  
 covered with...  
 is only one...  
 an equipment...  
 much to the...  
 fully prepare...  
 in the kitchen...  
 housewife's...  
 satisfaction...  
 the household...  
 board.

**"Most Illig**  
 PRIVATE, I...  
 leave of abs...  
 captain with...  
 about a sick...  
 for his pres...  
 with the so...  
 "I'm afraid...  
 be truth, I h...  
 from your w...  
 you go home...  
 I break up t...  
 but her shame...  
 that I stand...  
 He passed a...  
 "Sir, may I...  
 officer, but...  
 what is it?"...  
 this," appro...  
 owing his m...  
 of the most...  
 ever made. I...  
 Boise, Idaho,







# In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

## Economics and Organization

**FOR** Farm and Dairy.—In editorial page of Farm and Dairy, June 17th, you made some reference to the process of reorganization of farm institutes and farmers' organizations taking place in Ontario, pointing out where the institutes fail—measuring up to the requirements of farm organizations to meet the needs of the century in the business of agriculture.

Effort has been put forth for the last quarter of a century by Government institutions and farmers' organizations to increase farm production by teaching the "farmers how to farm." In the face of all this expenditure of money and energy, the population increased and farm production did not increase in proportion to the needs of our increasing population—clearly demonstrating there was something lacking in the methods employed to stimulate enterprise.

ities 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 develop the virtue of self-reliance. A cardinal feature has been to rely on others—lean too much on government—let others do their thinking for them, let other classes look after 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-

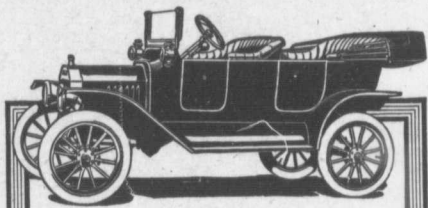
## Is the High Price of Land a Help or a Hindrance to Prosperity? Here is a Sample Problem.

A farmer with wife and four children owns a farm valued at \$6,000, and which yields an annual "net" income of \$1,000. The land is worth \$4,000. Improvements are valued at \$2,000. Now arises this question: Upon the death of the parents, is it best for the children that the land value has increased, or decreased, even to no selling value at all in the farmer's life, it is obvious that his income would remain about the same with the same application of labor, whether the value of the land rose or declined, since he would harvest no more grain, the cows give no more milk, the pigs no more hams or bacon, the chickens lay no more eggs, the horses do not more work. Now, if upon the death of the parents the value of the farm still remained \$6,000, each child naturally would be obliged to borrow \$4,000.

If, however, the bare-land value rose to \$8,000, and the improvements remained \$2,000, each child would inherit \$2,500, but must borrow \$7,500, while his income would remain about the same as before. And if the bare-land value declined to \$2,000, for improvements, each child would inherit only \$1,000, but need borrow only \$3,000, income remaining about the same, \$1,000. And lastly, if the bare-land value disappeared altogether, each child would inherit only \$200, but need borrow no more than \$1,800, to obtain as good a farm as the father left, while with the same application of labor, the "net" income would remain \$1,000 as before.

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

is a healthy sign that the progress of farm organizations and farmers are now recognizing that principal defects in the efforts of government has been the lack of attention to the marketing and commercial end of the farmers' business. The farmer was trained to think that it was to produce crops and others attend to the marketing of his products, but the others got out of his productions that he himself. Being aroused from that dream, the thought "that man who produces two blades of wheat is one used to grow is a factor of the human race" has been coming to him when he cannot pay more for the two blades of wheat than he usually got for one, and he is failing in his teaching when that his monitors made no attempt to create conditions that would give him increased returns for his wheat production, and there is evidence that those who advised the farmer to better farm and better methods for increased returns have not all realized yet the quality of their methods. It is somewhat surprised at your report that farmers' organizations have direct financial aid from government were practically devoid of raising at their meetings questions affecting methods of production and questions having to do with the commercial work and farm economics, and the question of taxation, marketing and the securing of commo-



"MADE IN CANADA"

## Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now not be bought, part by part, for but \$38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

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



## 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





# Pure Bred Live Stock

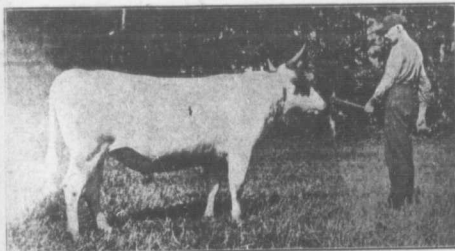
FOR EVERY READER OF FARM AND DAIRY

## 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 PETERBORO, ONT.

Dear Sirs,

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

Name .....

Address .....

Premium desired .....

### PURE BRED PIGS

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



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

### 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.

