

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

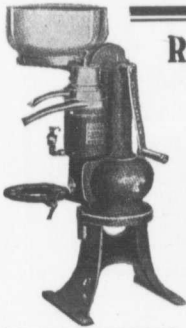
DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., June 18, 1914

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THE OLD MEN STICK TO THE HOE—BUT YOUNGER GENERATIONS RIDE THE CULTIVATOR



Rather Warm These Days

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

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

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

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

Can you guess what it cost one of Ontario's most progressive dairymen, Mr. Wm. Kaufmann, of Tavistock, to milk his 23 cows twice a day? Just 15c. And it took less than an hour at each milking too. That's one example of what our

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

"The supply can is out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip pan, beneath base and body, catches all drainage."

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

"Simplex" LINK BLADE CREAM SEPARATOR

"has it on them all."

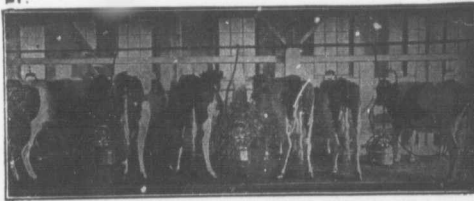
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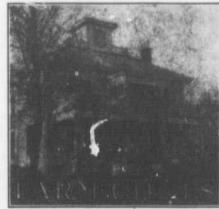
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NOTICE

Our New Rates take effect August 1st. Better send in your Contract early, in order that you may be protected for one year at our present low rate.



Farm Leases

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

The late discussion of different methods of leasing farms reminded me of an old English law book in which is given a form of lease as used in the Old Country. The exactness with which each item required or forbidden is detailed should almost compel the tenant to farm properly. I went attempt to copy it, for the form covers pages; but a brief abstract might be interesting.

After the formal setting out of the parties to the contract, the lands demised, the rent reserved and the term of tenancy, are requirements that tenants must pay all rates and taxes, must reside in the farm house and not sublet it. He must keep buildings in repair, paint exterior every five years and interiors every seven years. He must also at proper times lay out and keep repaired hedges and fences, scour and keep clean all ditches and keep buildings insured. If the landlord expends money on permanent improvements, tenant must pay five per cent per annum on outlay as extra rent. Then comes a very detailed five-year rotation, which specifies each crop and its proportion.

All the produce must be "eaten off on the land," and should tenant sell any straw he must put on land in its place three lots of manure to every lot of straw. He is forbidden to grow two "white" crops in succession on same land, or to "mow any of the meadow or pasture land more than once in the year, or two years in succession." He is also forbidden to plow up any of the meadow.

Then comes a clause as to crops grown during the last year of tenancy which must be left on the premises and be paid for by the landlord on a basis of valuation. Detailed items of the crops and proportions for each of the last four years of tenancy are set out; in order no doubt that a new tenant may enter and take hold of the farm as a "running concern."

In England they are very particular about their meadows; and some are pointed out that have not been plowed for the past 500 years. The mild climate doubtless accounts for the fact that the sod survives the winter. As many as 20 varieties of grasses and clovers have been found growing together. A year now and again without being mowed, and a liberal use of fine rotted top dressing, preserve indefinitely these beautiful meadows luxuriantly green. I am afraid it would be hard for us to keep the mowing machine off of them when the odd year of rest comes round.

"Stay-on-the-Farm" Movement Albert Hennell, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

Prices of farm produce are high. The cost of living is higher. In this condition of affairs we have the birth of the "back-to-the-farm" movement. The movement is being vigorously pushed by city editors, college professors, and journalistic writers. I am none of these. I am a farmer, and I

have a suggestion to make to some of these "back-to-the-farm" boosters.

Isn't it strange that it has not occurred to some of these philanthropists that "stay-on-the-farm" movement would accomplish the same purpose as a "back-to-the-farm" movement. It would tend to stop growing congestion of cities and increase the production of foodstuffs. We are told that every province in Eastern Canada is losing in population except Quebec; that Ontario the rural population has declined 100,000 in the last 10 years.

In my own province of British Columbia, the population is not making development that it should. If all these people who have left the farm the last 10 years were still on the farm as producers, wouldn't it be much more to the point than to their places taken by city citizens are not "the manner born," who would only in exceptional cases make as good farmers as the boys girls who are leaving?

I wish to state myself an adherent of a "stay-on-the-farm" movement. Shorter hours of labor, greater opportunities for social intercourse, adequate returns for their labor by the farmers that they incur on the farm. The last factor I regard as the important one. We farmers for the most part have not conveniences in the house and an eight hour day for our sons and wives, because both of these luxuries cannot afford. Give us the adequate returns and we will soon get the requisites to a well-ordered and surable country life. If we can do this then both "stay-on-the-farm" and "back-to-the-farm" movements are foredoomed to failure.

Fruit Crop Prospects

The most important developments noted in Fruit Crop Report No. from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in 1913, occurred in the Maritime provinces June 3 and 4. This frost will seriously reduce the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley. In Ontario the "pillar" has reduced the crop in certain sections, but on the whole the report will be a very satisfactory one. British Columbia's crop will average well. The peach crop will be a light crop everywhere but British Columbia. Plums too have light setting. British Columbia is reporting favorable conditions.

The peach crop in Ontario is a total failure. In British Columbia reports are not so favorable as those received earlier, and in the Kootenay Valley the crop is in a dire state. This will be a bumper crop in the Niagara district, and in the southern and western counties of Ontario. Winter injury has seriously reduced the crop in Eastern Ontario. Prospects are a practically full crop from Nova Scotia and a fair crop from British Columbia.

A large acreage has been set to tomatoes and prospects are good. Prices will be low. As a general rule the strawberry crop will be light average, and prices will run high.

In the fattening pen give the cows all they will readily clean up, but more.

Mr. H. F. Page, of Matsqui, B.C., under date of April 23rd, writes as follows: "At a public auction held today by Mr. M. E. Alexander, of Burnaby, B.C., 28 grade cows made an average of \$172.25, 25 of which were Holstein grades. The top price was \$265. This cow was sold by the writer to Mr. Alexander at a net cost of \$200. Eighteen of the cows cost over \$300 each. This looks to me as a record for Canada or United States. The prices certainly indicate the value as well as the man behind the cows."



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FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Expert 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. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1914

No. 24

How the Silo Solves the Feeding Problem

ENSILAGE has been fed for 30 years on at least a few Canadian farms. The men who have fed it longest are the men who like it best. And yet to a great many farmers the feeding of ensilage is a process surrounded by much mystery. To such men that old saying "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" aptly applies. The best horse may get into the open oat bin with a foundered animal the result. But oats are still regarded as a safe feed. The best cow may find a sack of cotton seed meal overturned and eat enough to almost kill her, and nothing is thought of it. But let there be an inkling of trouble from the feeding of ensilage and up go the hands of those little-informed men in holy horror, and the incident is cited again and again as proof of their contentions that "ensilage isn't safe."

This superstition regarding the feeding of ensilage takes many forms. Not so long ago a dairy farmer informed me that if a man fed ensilage "the cows wouldn't have any teeth left in three years." It is not so very long either since another man informed me that "a bite of ensilage will kill a brood mare." I believe it is fairly well authenticated that some six fine horses were killed near Ingersoll, Ont., as a result of feeding them ensilage, and this incident has been mentioned to me again and again by men who are afraid of silo corn.

ITS PLACE FOR HORSES

The most enthusiastic advocate of ensilage feeding will admit that it cannot be fed safely in large quantities to horses. Ensilage is a bulky feed, whereas the horse has a small stomach and cannot be expected to thrive on ensilage. Where used in reason, however, there is no danger. The veterinarian who examined the six horses killed near Ingersoll informs me that there it was a case not so much of feeding too much ensilage as of feeding rotten ensilage, which, of course, is not advisable in any case. In my own experience I have fed herds of dairy cattle, numbering all the way from 10 head to 170 head: have always fed ensilage when available and have never yet noticed any bad effects. My experience has led me to believe that ensilage is one of the best roughages available for dairy cattle, and I consider it by all

F. E. ELLIS, B. S. A., EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY means the cheapest roughage for dairy cattle. Let me enumerate some of its advantages.

The time when the advantages of silo corn most appeal to one is when he wakes up of a cold winter morning and finds the temperature away below zero and a regular blizzard raging outside. Doesn't it give one a sense of satisfaction to know that he no longer has to wend his uncomfortable way to the field to dig the corn stalks out of the snow and then chop them free from ice before the cattle can be fed? How much easier and more comfortable it is to climb into the silo and throw out in a few moments all the ensilage needed for that feeding and never go out in the cold at all. There it is right on hand, luscious and palatable. It's even ahead of pulp-ming roots by machinery.

Ensilage is one of the most widely used feeds

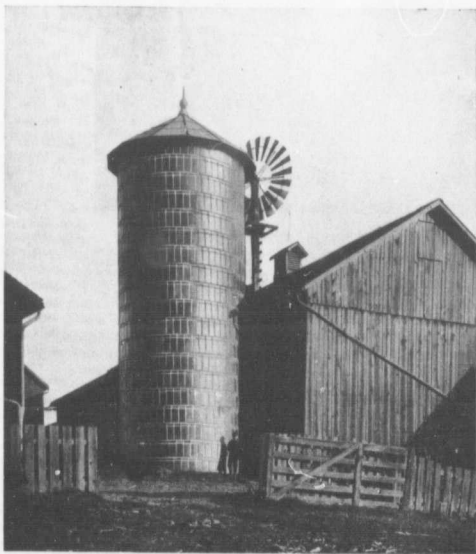
on the farm. It is hardly necessary to more than mention its value for either dairy or beef cattle. Fed to calves in judicious quantities, it develops their capacity, the capacity that is necessary to profitable production later on. To sheep and horses it may be fed in small quantities with perfect safety and good results.

A friend of mine, an Oxford county farmer, feeds ensilage to his hogs. His plan is somewhat as follows: A large room in the basement, with cement floors, is divided into two compartments. As feeding time approaches, the hogs are driven into one compartment and the floor of the second compartment is scooped off clean. Ensilage is then thrown on to the floor and mixed with meal, and the hogs allowed out to feed themselves. My friend told me that this method of feeding involves a minimum of expense and a maximum of profit. He values ensilage quite as much for his hogs as for his pure bred Holstein cattle.

The position of ensilage in the dairy cow's ration is no longer a disputed one among intelligent dairymen. When the balanced ration was first being boomed, even college experts seemed to be carried away with the idea that all that was necessary to a good ration was to have the fat and carbohydrates in the right proportion to the protein. Now college men and practical dairymen alike are reasoning that palatability of the ration is of equal importance with the right nutritive qualities, or even more important. You may feed a cow the finest balanced ration in the world, but if she does not find it palatable she will not eat it, and will not give the returns at the pail.

This is one of the great advantages of ensilage—its succulence makes it palatable, and hence pleasant to the cow. The value that was placed on succulence once led dairymen to cut ensilage too much on the green side. The water content of such ensilage was too high, the feeding results were below par, and this explains why many farmers throughout the country got nothing but dissatisfaction from their first experiments with the silo. The plan that is preferable is to allow the ensilage to mature as much as possible, even up to the glazing stage, then

(Concluded on page 7)



A Recently Erected Silo that is Giving Splendid Satisfaction

This Natco glazed tile silo was erected last year by Mr. Chris Hamilton, Copetown, Ont., at a cost of \$250. The silo is 20 feet below the ground, bringing the bottom on a level with the floor of the basement stable, the foundations being all stone. The upper portion of the silo is all glazed tile. "The silage," writes Mr. Hamilton, "has come out in grand shape and the cow will eat it before anything else."

What Causes Garget

J. P. Johnston, Oxford Co., Ont.

IN reading the Veterinary Department of Farm and Dairy I notice that garget or mammitis or caked bag comes in for more attention than any other malady of farm animals. I know that in my own neighborhood it is of frequent occurrence. This disease is dealt with in a recent issue of "The Farmer and Stockbreeder," an Old Country paper for which I still subscribe. The writer, Mr. B. Clay, attributes garget to—but why not let him tell his own story? He says:

"All sorts of causes have been assigned, but I have come to the conclusion that most cases of garget are due to the invasion of septic organisms through the teat, the orifice of which when relaxed after milking is as big to a disease germ as a barn door is to a man. Of course, I do not disregard the well-known fact that kicks and blows and chills and over heating and stings and thorns and other forms of injury produce garget, but in the absence of all those causes we meet with many cases of the disease, and where it once gets into a dairy, first one cow and then another will get it; not necessarily next-door neighbors, but the most susceptible to the germs carried on the milker's hands or clothes from the cow that first gets the malady. The irregularity of the attacks and the uncertain intervals have disarmed the farmer's suspicions of infection, and I have found that in herds where I could get a gargeted cow attended to in a separate building by a man who had nothing to do with other cows that I could then arrest its spread.

"Then there are ordinary dirt germs, septic enough, which have opportunity of entering the relaxed teat when the cow is lying down in her dirt. This is a milder form of garget. I will not dwell on the minute varieties of this disease, because in practice I have found it best to treat every case as infectious whether it is or not.

TREATMENT

"Separate the cow from the herd. Place her under the charge of a man who has no doings whatever with the milking cows. Do not apply any strong liniments. The most useful one you can use is camphorated oil, for it is a pain allayer, a sedative, and a relaxer of the skin, the tightness of which is the chief cause of pain. The real remedy consists in injecting a disinfectant that will kill septic germs and do no harm to the highly sensitive gland structure of the udder. For this purpose, a dram of chin-ol., dissolved in a gill of water, and mixed with six drams of glycerine, answers the purpose better than anything else I have tried. I came across a letter the other day in which a farmer said he had never feared garget since he had that prescription, and that one or two injections had always cured his cases if taken early."

I pass these suggestions on for the consideration of other Farm and Dairy readers.

We would again call the attention of Our Folks to the necessity of signing name and address to

a letter asking for information on any subject. Perhaps this note will explain why queries that you have sent us have not yet been answered in these columns.

Alfalfa Starters

EVERY buttermaker understands the necessity of introducing into the cream for each day's churning the right kind of bacteria to bring about the proper acidity in the cream and flavor and aroma in the butter. The starter is made by introducing the proper bacteria into sterilized sour milk. When introduced into the sour milk, these bacteria develop rapidly and at the proper time the starter is mixed with the cream. No buttermaker would think of relying on the various kinds of bacteria that are in the cream to bring about the proper changes. In order to make a uniformly good product, he must have the conditions under his control. He takes no chances.

Every man who makes a seedling of alfalfa during the spring or summer of 1914 wants the highest success with his crop right from the start. What the essentials for success are has been determined. Is it not wise to make use of the experience of others, rather than going ahead without looking up the matter beforehand? Alfalfa bacteria are absolutely essential to the best success of the alfalfa plant. One or more men in every community should take it upon themselves this spring to make alfalfa starters, so that the proper bacteria may be had in every community during June and July of this year and throughout next year and the years following.

There are two methods of securing the proper

mulch on the surface and are immensely cheaper than cultivating between the rows later on.

The amount of damage that these harrowings will do to the corn stand depends largely on the condition of the soil. Where the soil is nicely worked up very few plants will be torn from the ground. If, however, the soil is lumpy with frequent clods in evidence, these will drag under the harrow and pull out more corn than the harrows would. If there were many clods in a field I would be inclined to omit the harrowing altogether.

I have a slanting tooth harrow with which to perform this operation. For several years, however, I harrowed with an ordinary drag harrow with good results. I would suggest that a light drag would be preferable to a heavy one.

Mixed Farming Prosperity in Alberta

W. McD. Tait, Cardston, Alta.

WHILE in Southern Alberta recently I took the opportunity of visiting one of the newer mixed farming districts of the country. In conversation with a farmer in a Slav community I was able to get some very convincing figures that dairying is a great help to "mixed farming." This Slav came with his wife and family from the coal mines at Lethbridge with a capital of \$700. He was able to get his land on time payments and put his \$700 into horses, harness, wagon, a few farm implements, and stock such as he could secure in the district. That was nine years ago. To-day this farmer is worth a half section of land, has a comfortable house, and a well stocked "mixed farm." He began right. All his eggs were not put in one basket. He was bailed out last summer, but everything, but he was able to meet all his obligations and build a new house, for which he paid in cold cash nearly \$1,000. I asked this man for an explanation of his success, and he attributed it to his dairy cows.

"I have 35 old cows," he said, "and six two-year-old heifers. My cheque for milk sold to Cardston Creamery last year was \$850. Besides this we made enough butter to supply ourselves and sold enough to keep our household. I sold 19 steer calves for \$475; two veals for \$34; and I have eight heifer calves which I refuse \$250 for now. I sold 10 steers for beef for \$600. I raised these from calves on skim milk from the creamery, and the pasture on my farm. Besides this I sold \$303 worth of hogs to feed, which cost me, besides my skim milk, \$90. This was for grain. My own crop was hauled out."

COWS WORTH \$70 A YEAR

Using the above figures one is able to estimate that this man's cows were worth to him over \$70, and this without counting the beef steers he turned over, and which is about his annual round-up. Of course he had cots, and good ones. His poultry got their trough of skim milk every day and his children all the good sweet milk they could drink.

Very little grain is marketed by any of the farmers in the Slav district referred to. They are all mixed farmers and feed the product of their land. Turnips have been grown with good success and are used with clover and alfalfa for winter feeding. Three turnips on one man's farm weighed 92 pounds. The best cream received at Cardston Creamery comes from the Slav district of Southern Alberta. It is clean and grades high in nearly every case. This district also supplies more cream than any other in the vicinity of the creamery. All the residents are loud in their praise of the creamery, and attribute what success they have had in their farming operations to its help. Every Slav that has a cow is a patron and swears by the creamery as a safeguard from the sheriff and bailiff.



Every Cultivation Adds Dollars to the Value of the Crop

Merchant gardeners, to which class the farmer here illustrated belongs, are constantly cultivating. And witness the results of their wisdom in the great crops they raise. Cultivation improves soil texture, conserves moisture and kills weeds. Careful experiments have shown that potatoes may be profitably cultivated every seven to 10 days. All crops will pay for more cultivation than they usually get. Use the cultivator yet been started?

bacteria for alfalfa inoculation. The older method is to secure soil from old, well established alfalfa fields in which the roots of the plants are well nodulated. The new and better way is to get the laboratory pure culture, such as is distributed from the Ontario Agricultural College for 25 cents, and inoculate the seed before sowing. Inoculation is cheap insurance.

The Drag on the Corn

M. Lemon, Elgin Co., Ont.

One of the reasons why I always insist on a good seed bed for corn is that with a good seed bed I may use the drag harrows to advantage. I like to harrow the corn field crosswise of the rows a couple of times before the corn appears and once or sometimes twice when the corn first begins to grow. These harrowings keep the weeds from getting a start, maintain a nice

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The Clover Harvest

By Andrew Boss

CLOVER¹ for hay should be cut as soon as the first blossoms begin to turn brown. If a large amount is to be cut with a small crew, one should begin even earlier, to prevent the last of the crop from getting too ripe before it is cut. The general tendency, among those not familiar with the method of making clover hay, seems to be to let it become too ripe before cutting. The longer any hay crop is left uncut after its bloom has reached the proper stage, the more indigestible it becomes. The only condition that should be permitted to delay the cutting beyond this point is prevailing bad weather.

The mower should be started in the evening before the dew has fallen or in the forenoon as soon as the dew is off; and it is not wise to cut down too much at one time; just a few acres.

Clover hay should be cured in the shade, and not exposed to the hot sun unless it is frequently turned. The sun quickly dries the thin leaves, causing them to become brittle and easily lost. The leaves are the most valuable part of the hay. The drying of the leaves also closes the natural channel for the moisture to get out of the stems. After the clover has been cut, it should be turned with a tedder, side-delivery rake, or hay rake, as soon as the leaves in the upper part of the swath are thoroughly wilted. The object should be to keep the hay loose in the swath or windrow, that the wind may have a free circulation through it, and to keep it from exposure to the hot sun, as far as possible. Before the leaves and stems become dry and stiff, the hay should be raked into windrows.

FROM WINDROW TO COCK

This will shade most of the hay and allow a good circulation of air through it. If hay is cut in the forenoon, and the crop is not too heavy, good weather will permit it to be put into the windrow by night. If it looks like rain when it is being raked, it should be put into well-made cocks. If the weather appears likely to continue good, the clover should be left in the windrow over night and turned once or twice the following forenoon. In good weather it should then be fit for the stack or the mow the second afternoon. If the weather is such that the hay is not fit to stack, but will still go into the cock, it should be put into good-sized cocks and left for some time.

Clover cured in the windrow or in the cock does not become dry and stiff as does that exposed to the sun in the swath for a day or two. The stems are soft and pliable, and they form a cock of hay that will shed much more water than when they are exposed or cured by exposure in the swath to the hot sun.

The fact that clover stems are quite large and succulent frequently causes this hay to be left longer to cure than is really necessary. It is surprising how much sap may be present in clover hay when stacked, and still have the hay come out in excellent condition. A little experience will enable one to determine the degree to which clover must be cured

Agricultural Training for Farming*

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, D.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

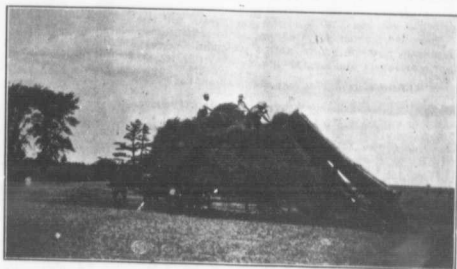
THE efficiency of agricultural colleges in training young men for the actual business of farming is sometimes, even yet, called in question. It is claimed that education, even at an agricultural college, spoils a young man

fits a man for his vocation. It is, moreover, an impossible situation. Shall we leave the splendid results of agricultural science to be put in practice by ignorant and untrained minds? Who is so fitted to profit by these results as the man who has himself some acquaintance with agricultural science? Though every Canadian farmer, unless he is so rich that he is farming for a pastime, must himself labor with his hands, how is that leader to be dignified and fittingly rewarded? It is the intelligence of the directing mind that ennobles the labor of the performing hand. And it is the intelligence of the directing mind that ensures the reward for that labor.

With that finical distaste for labor which some callow youths acquire at college we have no patience. "We must all toil," says Carlyle, "or steal, howsoever we name our stealing." Whatever it is which makes farming unattractive to the man with the right vocational training, it ought not to be the labor involved. The untrained and unskilled man might be repelled by the labor because his labor is to him both uninteresting and unprofitable. But the man rightly trained and our agricultural colleges, whatever may be said or thought to the contrary, are equipped with the means for furnishing that training, is trained exactly to make his labor both interesting and profitable. And, in spite of partial failures heretofore, the solution of the problem depends in great part upon continuing vocational training of farmers through our agricultural colleges.

Counting the Cost of Weeds

WEEDS and farm crops are in continual competition with each other for the moisture and plant food of the soil. Those of us who have dug potatoes in the good old-fashioned way, with a potato fork, have all noticed that if a lusty dock and a hill of potatoes are near neighbors, the potatoes in that hill are few and



The Hay Loader is Rapidly Coming in to General Use in Canada

A few years ago a hay loader was a curiosity. Neighbors called in to see it in operation. Oftentimes it was discarded after a few trials. This implement, however, has been vastly improved and is now entirely practicable for medium-sized and large farms. The one here illustrated was snapped when in operation on the farm of J. C. Balen, York Co., Ont., who recently dispersed his herd of Holsteins at splendid prices.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

for the manual labor that is demanded of the average Canadian farmer. It is claimed that what he sees and learns while at college opens his eyes to the disabilities of farming as it is in Canada and turns his attention to occupation more attractive. It is claimed that the acquaintance with books, the laboratory habit, the passion for investigation which he acquires at an agricultural college, came finally to interest his mind more than the slow and laborious results of actual farming. It is further claimed that the trained agricultural scientist, even if he turns farmer, is not so likely to win success in the actual fight with nature as his less instructed, but more experienced, brother.

It must be confessed that there is some truth in these claims, but while admitting a measure of truth in the claims, it is all the more important to make just inferences. A possible inference is that there is something wrong with the system of education, or with the atmosphere surrounding a college that unfits a young man for practical farming. Another inference is that there is something wrong with the conditions of farming, if a young man especially trained to farm finds the prospect unattractive.

A STRANGE SITUATION

It would be absurd in this age and in this country to deny the right of the farmer as an individual to a sound education. Here, however, it is not with a general education, but with vocational training that we are dealing. It is a strange situation indeed, if vocational training

*Extract from an address before the Social Service Congress at Ottawa recently.



A Companion Implement to the Hay Loader

The fact that the modern side delivery rake, by a change of gear, can be converted into a tedder as well, makes it an economical implement. The windrow thrown together by the side delivery rake is in much better shape for the hay loader than the windrow made with the ordinary dump rake, but one does not necessarily need a side delivery rake along with the hay loader. This photo too was snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of J. C. Balen.

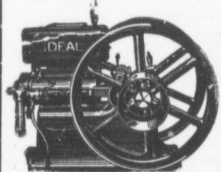
small. Did you ever see a good healthy mangel growing side by side with that vigorous weed, lamb's quarters? Is not the lamb's quarters usually the more vigorous of the two?

The reason for the few potatoes and the small mangel is not far to seek. There is just so much moisture and plant food in the soil. If weeds are allowed to appropriate a portion there is that much less for the nutrition of the crop. Competition may be the life of business, but weed competition is not the life of a farm crop. The life of crops comes from the suppression of weeds.

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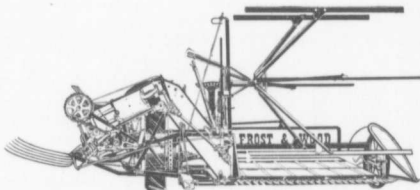
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Western Canada
by**COCKSHUTT
PLOW CO.**Brantford
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(6)

Harvesting Alfalfa

Wm. Stewart, Northumberland Co., Ont.

We made the usual mistakes when we first started to harvest alfalfa hay. We dried it and dried it. We thought that was the only way to cure hay. Consequently we left the best of it on the ground. What we hauled in was more like barley straw.

We now cut our alfalfa early, cure it green and have a delicious feed. We coil it up when good and tough and let it cool cure in the coil. We leave it there for a couple of days, the time depending on the weather, and then haul into the barn.

Implements for the Farm

"Farmer," Lambton Co., Ont.

On an average farm a person should have a good walking plow, perhaps a sulky plow, cultivators, cultivator harrows and a light finishing harrow. Other necessary implements are the seed drill disc harrow, roller, binder with sheaf carrier attached, mower, horse rake, two-horse corn cultivator and a corn binder, as I do not consider a dairy farm complete without a silo.

I prefer hiring a machine to fill the silo rather than having a 2500-

**A "Farm Sized" Tractor**

The auto-plow, here illustrated, is the result of one of the numerous efforts to produce a tractor suitable to the farm of average size. While the tractor is here seen plowing it can be adjusted to any other kind of farm implement.

line engine as it is a slow job for a small gang. We are just at potato planting and have use for potato planters and diggers. If an orchard is on the farm a sprayer--outfit is certainly needed.

Various farmers find uses for various implements according to the conditions in which they are situated.

"Fertilizers" is the title of Bulletin 223 from the Ontario Department of Agriculture of which Prof. R. Harcourt and A. L. Gibson are the joint authors. This bulletin deals concretely with the various kinds of commercial fertilizers, lime and manure, with advice on applying fertilizer and suggestions for experiments to be conducted on each farm to find its fertilizer requirements.

During the last 60 years the ravages of the chinch bug in the United States have cost that country \$300,000,000. No very serious outbreaks have as yet occurred in Canada but the insect has established itself in Middlesex Co., Ont., and has also been reported from Nova Scotia. "The Chinch Bug in Ontario," a circular recently gotten out by the Experimental Farms Branch, is therefore a timely one in that it discusses methods to be adopted to stop the ravages of his bug. This circular may be had on application to the Publications Branch at Ottawa.

"Canned"

The concrete in the course of John Out. Mr. Brown their appreci making him

How the Silo

cut it into the cutting box. makes possible roots to make that you have age.

LITTLE is that compare cheaply grown, hand work and tage when labor to-day. One s both crops I f value of the tw dry matter of times as much m of corn perimental evide the question th two feeds are al milk production gumment for corn. I would still grofical effect on t

As a supplem corn ensilage is favor. Twin s feeding and ano becoming the ru try. In some h R. E. Gunn in c cows are fed ens and plant valur tures scarce. A. Edward Co., Ont know breeder v

Farmer's Co

The United F Company, Limit in organ and preparin A few days ago J. J. Morrison on the eighth in ship in Perth c bers were enrold vice-president, He as president retary and W. J. ers where the Company in O popular. All c make the Ontari tionist compa the grain grower West is the inva support of Onta



"Canned" Corn Coming

The concrete block silo here illustrated in the course of construction is on the farm of John C. Brown, Welland Co., Ont. Mr. Brown's Holsteins have shown their appreciation of "canned" corn by making him some creditable records.

How the Silo Solves the Feeding Problem

cut it into the silo as finely as a good cutting box and powerful engine makes possible, and then grow a few roots to make up for the succulence that you have taken from the ensilage.

LITTLE HAND LABOR

A great advantage of the corn crop is that compared with roots it can be cheaply grown. There is very little hand work and this is a great advantage when labor is as scarce as it is today. One summer when growing both crops I figured on the relative value of the two and found that the dry matter of roots cost just three times as much to produce as the dry matter of corn and according to experimental evidence that I can find on the question the dry matter in the two feeds are about of equal value in milk production. This is a great argument for corn. At the same time I would still grow roots for their beneficial effect on the digestive tract.

As a supplement to short pastures, corn ensilage is ever growing in favor. Twin silos, one for winter feeding and another for summer, are becoming the rule all over the country. In some herds, notably that of R. E. Gunn in Ontario Co., Ont., the cows are fed ensilage the year round and this plan is highly advisable and land values are high and pastures scarce. A. D. Foster in Prince Edward Co., Ont., is another well-known breeder who has a summer

silo that he could not well get along without. Its advantages for this purpose are that more feed can be grown from an acre of corn than from ordinary soiling crops, and that it is cheaper to feed from a silo than to go daily or every other day and cut and haul green feed, such as peas, oats and vetches, or even corn.

The day is rapidly approaching when a silo will be considered an absolutely essential part of the buildings of every farm in Ontario and in a great many of the counties of the two provinces of Canada where they do not now know that they can grow ensilage.

Lightning Rod Efficiency

Prof. W. H. Day, O.A.C., Guelph

Lightning rods in Iowa are recorded as showing an efficiency of 98.7 per cent, and inspected rods in Michigan show an efficiency of 99.9 per cent. Records in Iowa show that for the eight years 1906-12 the average number of insurance companies carrying risks on rodded buildings was 56. The highest number of companies reporting in one year was 68, and the lowest 46. The total lightning claims paid by all these companies for the whole eight years on rodded buildings was only \$4,464.30—an average of \$10.15 per company per year. On unrodded buildings they paid lightning claims amounting to the large sum of \$341,066.33, which is an average of \$775.15 per company per year, and the number of unrodded buildings was the same as the rodded ones.

In Michigan where a company insures only rodded buildings which have been inspected a risk of \$55,172.075 was carried during four years and damage claims arising from lightning during that time totalled only \$32.

Why Implements Fail

(Overheard at a Country Hotel)

"Yes, sir, he was going to take that hay loader right back to the dealer he got it from. He told me that it absolutely wouldn't work, that the horses couldn't pull the load that it was attached to, that the men on the top of the load couldn't handle the hay when it did come up. The main fault, however, was the hay wouldn't come up, at least for any length of time."

"Why he told me an entirely different story," chirped in Farmer No. 2.

"He was advising me to get a hay loader and to get it quick. Said it was one of the best implements he had on the farm."

"Told me the same story," remarked another.

"Oh, yes, he thinks it all right now," returned the first speaker. "I fixed it up for him, he dropped into the hay field when he was having a raked the hay with the old-fashioned windrows as the rake would handle and a lot bigger than the loader would handle. That is where the trouble came in. I told him to take his fork and separate those big windrows into two and then give the loader another trial. He said it worked to perfection. He said it proved what a small thing it was to a man to condemn anything new."

Mr. Hazlewood, president of the Motor League, told me the other evening that 60 per cent of the sales of cars the last 12 months were to farmers. I have no photo of myself and car at present. Will send Farm and Dairy one some time in the future.—Wilfred Haight, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The Omega Milking Machine Company

OF FLEN, SWEDEN LIMITED

Desires to negotiate with live, responsible firm to handle their agency for Canada. Company's representative arrives in Canada in July—August. Please address "Omega," care of this paper.



You can see under the glass how rough that spindle is.

Mica Axle Grease

Fills the cracks and makes easy, smooth running.

"It's the Mica that does it."

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86 ACRES Pickering Township, one mile from Kingston Road. Good orchard, water and fences. Large stone house. Good barns and outbuildings in splendid condition. Price nine thousand nine hundred.

223 ACRES Oxford County, two and a half miles to Ortonville, excellent stock and grain farm, rich clay loam, slightly rolling, well tilled. Stone house, eleven rooms and bath. Large bank barn and good out buildings. Price sixteen thousand.

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Gentlemen,—Kindly send me price, terms, etc., of the above acre farm.

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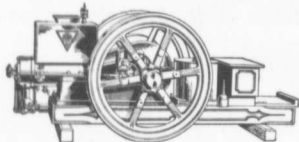
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Farmer's Company Active

The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, is actively engaged in organizing new branches and preparing for active business. Five days ago the secretary, Mr. J. J. Morrison, organized a branch on the eighth line of Wallace township in Perth county, and 21 members were enrolled, with Jas. Melville as president, John McCombs, vice-president, W. Morgan, secretary and W. J. Elliott, treasurer. Everywhere the United Farmers' Company in Ontario is proving popular. All that is needed to organize Ontario company or to make the Ontario company an organization comparable in value with the Grain Growers' Company of the West is the loyal and enthusiastic support of Ontario farmers.



No tinkering, worry or bother, plugs right along like a steady, well-broken horse

The Alpha Gas Engine

ANYBODY CAN RUN AN ALPHA Gas Engine. Your wife can run it: your boy can run it: the hired man can run it.

THERE IS NOTHING MYSTERIOUS or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.

NOT ONLY DOES THE ALPHA work well but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

THERE ARE NO BATTERIES TO fuss with or get run down or out of order in operating an Alpha. It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto.

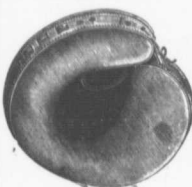
JUST GIVE IT A SUPPLY OF gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull and it saves your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or does anything else that you want it to do. It's certainly a great labor saver on the farm.

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Here is a dicker that every boy will be glad to own

altogether used up, or that what is not this season.

Here boys is a five-piece Base-ball Outfit that you don't have to waste much time in getting.

It is Given Away Free

To every boy who will send us five new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

See your friends right away, get these subscriptions and send them immediately to

and the boys are starting to dig out their last year's outfits. How often do they search for these without any success, or when they do find them, see that they are good enough for their last season



Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes
Keep the cultivator going. Keep the hedges clipped this month.

Stop cutting asparagus the middle of the month.

If the season is dry, strawberries will be benefited by a thorough watering.

Look out for currant worms and the leaf miners that work on rhubarb foliage.

Keep seed pods cut off the rhubarb. It might also be well to add manure to the land.

Another sowing of Golden Bantam sweet corn and late peas may be made now.



An Original Idea

This apple and cherry picking device was planned and constructed by H. Allison Thompson, New Westminster, B.C. The wheels are the remains of an old motor.

Mow the lawn frequently. This will thicken the grass, making a better lawn.

Keep the dahlias trimmed to one or two main stems. Better flowers result.

Thin all vegetables that are crowding. Beets and Swiss chard thinnings make good "greens."

Perennials for next year's bloom may be sown the latter part of this month. More of these should be grown in every garden.

Nitrate of soda is a clean, quick fertilizer to put on the lawn. Apply at the rate of 300 pounds per acre.

Ants may be destroyed by punching holes in the hills with a fork handle and saturating cotton batting with carbon bisulphide. Put this in the hole and cover it with earth.

Cut worms will soon begin to be troublesome. A bran mash to which Paris green and a very little syrup have been added, scattered near the plants, will usually get rid of them.

Big Apple Crop Promised

Prospects are good for a bumper crop of apples in Canada. Reports from all the provinces indicate that the bloom will be heavy. Conditions in the United States are similar. B. J. Case, Sodas, N.Y., a recognized authority on all subjects that pertain to fruit in Western New York, in a recent interview, said:

"If present signs don't fail there will be the biggest apple crop this season since 1906, and first class apples will sell at \$2 a barrel. That is about all growers ought to get for apples anyway. Apples ought to sell

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BY **LYDIA MARIA GURNEY**

A collection of old-time Recipes, some nearly one hundred years old and some published first in 110 pages crammed with recipes that even to read will "make your mouth water."

Following dishes are covered extensively: Bread, Cakes, Some Old-Fashioned Cakes, Dainties, Eggs, Fish, Meat Dishes, Pickles, Pies, Preserves, Puddings, Sauces, Soups and Vegetable Tables. There is also a chapter for miscellaneous dishes, such as Beans, Breakfast Dishes, Cracker Tea for Invalids, Cust Coffee, Grape Juice, Mince Meat, Home-Made Potato Yeast, etc., etc., and an appendix of 23 pages on household hints.

This volume should be in every household. The recipes are simple, inexpensive, and if followed closely success is assured.

"Things Mother Used To Make" can be had, through "Farm and Dairy" for only \$3.00. Address:

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for a price that make them a staple article of trade, not a luxury. The way to develop the apple business is to produce them at a price within the reach of everyone. That's the way they develop any big business."

As to the likelihood of overdoing the apple market, when young orchards come into bearing, Mr. Case said: "It surprises me to learn that statistics compiled in connection with the census of 1910, relating to apple orchards, gave a falling off of many millions of bearing trees since 1900. I suppose it is to be accounted for by the fact that thousands of acres of old orchards have failed within 10 years. Just because some man gets enthusiastic and sets out fifteen or twenty acres to orchard, it doesn't follow that the trees will come into bearing. The apple has too many enemies and there are a lot of fellows who start strong and finish weak."

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Egg-Laying Contest Winning Strain White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$6.00 hundred. Anconas, \$1.50 setting; \$7.50 hundred. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. **T. O'ROURKE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

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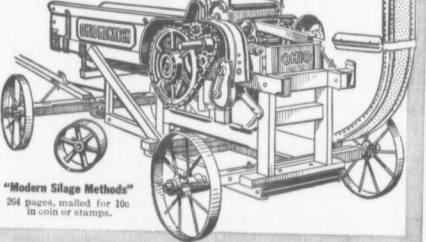
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is just such a dependable machine. You cannot clog or overcrowd it; it doesn't need constant adjustments or repairs; it cuts short, even lengths; it prepares the silage for solid air-tight packing. The **OHIO** cuts 50 to 250 tons silage a day, according to size, on *half inch* cut. It operates at slow SAFETY speed—it never explodes. Write us for details about the famous **OHIO**, made in five popular sizes to fit any need or any purse. Blows to any height silo—cuts all silage making crops—famous direct drive—single lever control—converted into a shredder. Why not operate such a machine this year? Write us, let us tell you how easily you can do it. Ask for "Silo Filler Logic" and Folder "B."

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CELEBRATE DOMINION DAY by Laying the Foundation of Your Future Herd by selections from the

Head of Splendid Animals being offered. The only **106 lbs. Milk, 30 lbs. Butter** cow ever offered publicly in Canada, is catalogued, also her two splendid sons (one by a **Son of Pontiac Korndyke**), several grand-daughters of **Belle Korndyke** out of a 3/4 brother to the \$50,000 bull. A large number of grand-daughters of **Hengerveld De Kol, Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, Sir Admiral Ormsby, Sara Jewel Hengerveld, Francy 3rd, De Kol Plus, May Echo, May Echo Verbelie, etc.** Many of these in calf to the great 100 lbs. Sires of the Belleville District.

This looks like the Best Individual Sale ever held by the Club. Get a Catalogue and when Thinking of Holsteins Remember THIS Sale.

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AND RURAL HOME
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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. The Bureau detailed statement of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Dual Purpose Cow

"THE beef cow with milking qualities," is an attractive proposition nowadays. Both dairy and meat products are selling at unprecedented prices and all signs point to a continuation of these prices. Any animal that produces both of these profitable articles "looks good" to the man on the farm. Hence the thirst for information on the dual purpose animal.

But is the dual purpose proposition as attractive a one as it looks on the surface? What is milk producing or beef producing ability but a natural tendency improved and developed by man. The cow in a state of nature produces enough milk to feed her calf and no more. As a result of hundreds, and in some cases thousands, of years of breeding and selection, man has produced the dairy cow of to-day. She is the result of concentrated work along one definite line. The beef animal has been produced in exactly the same manner and the good beef steer is almost as artificial a creation as the high producing dairy cow. When it has been so difficult to produce these results working with only one aim in view, does it seem natural to suppose that an animal inheriting both tendencies can be produced without the expenditure of infinitely more effort, skill and time?

We cannot afford to take a dogmatic position on this question of the dual purpose cow. Of this, however, we are sure—that the dual purpose cow will be the most difficult of all animals to propagate and is far from being the one adapted to the man who is not skilled enough to handle dairy cattle successfully. Of this, too, we are sure—that the good dual purpose cow will never be as profitable an animal as the good dairy cow. The most enthusiastic advocates of the dual purpose cow realize that this is true, and their advice to dairy farmers is to remain dairymen if they would secure the best results financially.

Getting Rich Quick

THE United States Federal and State Governments are busy rounding up "Get-rich-quick" artists who make it their business to pocket the surplus earnings of society. The schemes followed by these sharpers are singularly alike. They all invent or borrow some wonderful idea that will double money in a few months, or even a few days. Carefully worded advertisements are then circulated in the press and applicants are "let in on the ground floor." Incidentally the promoter disappears and the cash of his clients with him.

Canadians are well represented on the roll call of suckers. Much money has crossed the line to enrich United States sharpers, in addition to the cash collected by some home artists. Occasionally we run across a farmer who has been baited and landed. In all cases the cause of trouble was the same. The investor desired to get rich quick. He was not satisfied with ordinary safe returns, and in being too grasping he over reached himself and lost all.

The bigger the returns offered the more carefully we should look into the proposition. Generally six per cent, with a little uncertainty is to be preferred to five hundred per cent. on a sure thing. If our Folks really want big returns we would recommend tile drains and pure bred stock ahead of any advertised money maker.

Eliminate Fertile Eggs

THE poultrymen of Kentucky and Tennessee have established a "Rooster Day." On May 1st all the poultrymen of the two states who are in accord with the movement for better eggs banished the roosters from the laying pens and do not intend to replace them until December 1st. To encourage the movement the produce dealers of the state adopted May 1st as a "Rooster Sales Day." On that day they paid as much a pound for roosters as for hens, and thousands of roosters were disposed of.

Poultrymen everywhere have come to recognize the male bird in the flock as responsible for a large percentage of the bad and rotten eggs marketed during the summer months. It has been well proved that an infertile egg will keep many times as long as a fertilized one. The germ of the latter begins development immediately it is exposed to a warm temperature. In very warm weather a few days will render fertilized eggs absolutely unfit for food.

We in Canada are in need of a "rooster" day. We are losing millions of dollars annually through marketing bad eggs. We can remove one of the chief factors in bad eggs with decided profit to ourselves. Why feed the roosters all summer when they can be marketed to better advantage now than at any other season? Probably the most of us are in need of new blood in the flock anyway. Why not buy a new male when the breeding season approaches?

Our Landed Barons

IT would seem that landed barons are not exclusively an Old Country product. Recent figures tabled in the House of Commons, Ottawa, show the total amount of lands granted by the Federal Government alone to railway companies in Canada as 30,426,817 acres. The land under cultivation in old Ontario is about 14,000,000 acres. Hence the Dominion Government has given away lands to railway companies equal to more than twice as much as is under cultivation in Ontario. As the railway companies have had their choice of lands, it may be assumed that the land they have claimed, on the whole, is

equally as good as that under cultivation in Ontario.

Were desirable lands unlimited and hence no one injured by such a policy of land bonuses as Canadian Governments have been following, we could make little objection. But land bonusing is not an innocent policy. The separation of a people from the ownership of their land is one fraught with great menace to the future well-being of our nation. Land will not always be plentiful. The United States once had more free land to offer than Canada has to-day. Now their free land is gone and there are still many land hungry people to the south of the border. Even if the present generation were well supplied with land we could not afford to forget that our children will need land even as we have done. If we allow our vast natural heritage to be exploited for the making of railway companies into landed barons, our children will have little for which to thank us when they find access to the earth denied them for ever.

But the evils of land exploitation are not all of the future. The Canadian West is already suffering from the policy of former governments. In many sections every other section of land is the property of a railway company. These alternate sections being free from taxation add to the taxation burden of actual settlers for the maintenance of roads and schools. In fact, these vacant areas form the greatest hindrance to an efficient educational system and to proper rural social life. If we are to bonus railways at all let it be in money. Let us not alienate the land from our children. It is the greatest wrong we could perpetrate on future generations.

Returns of Labour

"IN the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat bread." So says the Good Book. We sometimes feel that this rule needs amending when farming is the business under discussion. Many of us are living on the interest of our investment and throwing in our labor for nothing; or, if we wish to stick closer to the text, we may say that we are living on the returns of our labor and owning our farms as an unprofitable investment. Neither interpretation will be a source of much satisfaction to the working farmer.

The constitution of a farmers' income has been much under discussion lately. Many who claim to be financially successful as farmers, it has been shown, are actually living on the interest of the money invested in their farms and on the labor of their sons and daughters. When one has his farm secure of debt he often forgets that interest on the investment is a receipt similar to the interest that one receives on a deposit in the savings bank. In fact, we should receive more than savings bank interest on the farm investment, as we can sell our farms and invest the money readily at six per cent. One who has a farm and equipment worth six or seven thousand dollars can secure an income of eight hundred dollars a year by selling his farm and putting the money at interest assuming that he can invest the proceeds so as to secure five per cent.

What do we earn as farmers? A businesslike way to determine our wage is to balance the total receipts from our farms against interest on investment, expenses of operation, depreciation, and the cost of labor whether it be given by hired help or by the rest of the family. The difference between the two is what we are getting for our own labor. If we speak of our earnings in terms of gross income, we are but deceiving ourselves.

A Farmer

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A Farmer's Power Equipment

In the Farm Machinery Number I described the conveniences that Mr. Wesley Elliott has installed in his home. I promised to tell more of my visit in a future issue.

Having said goodbye to Mrs. Elliott I took in the outside conveniences on my way to the road. One of the first to which Mr. Elliott directed my attention was the water system in the barn. The supply for the winter season is in the cow stable where there is no danger of freezing. A second tank above the horse stable is used in summer, and the pipe runs to the lawn, where a hose is used and the lawn consequently is as fresh and green as those we see along the city streets in midsummer. Individual basins are in front of all the cattle. "I believe that cattle will come out \$5 a head better with water in the stable than they have to be turned out for water," was Mr. Elliott's opinion.

Water for stable purposes is pumped by a power windmill, cables running from the barn to the ravine where is the pump. "In getting a pump," advised Mr. Elliott, "I recommend the best that a man can buy with a brass cylinder and a loud follower. I had such a pump 11 years before I even needed to put a new leather plug on it. It is forcing water 70 feet of a lift and through 300 feet of pipe. I have had several iron pumps but they never gave satisfaction." The power windmill also does the chopping.

A seven-horse power gasoline engine is owned cooperatively with a neighbor. "With this engine I do my own threshing and silo filling and also cut wood for the people around me. I cut every bit of straw and feed consumed on the place, which makes the manure much easier to handle with my spreader." Speaking of gasoline engines Mr. Elliott mentioned the following points:

POINTS ON GASOLINE ENGINES

"I recommend a good sized fly wheel and a good weight," said he. "Such an engine is much easier on batteries. Were it not for the difficulty of moving it around, battery economy would make it just as cheap to use my large engine for small uses as the smaller engine. It would use very little more gasoline to do the same work.

"You will notice that I use two sets of batteries on my engine. It takes more current to start up than to continue the work, and for the starting I have new batteries. When the engine is running I switch over to the old battery."

"Could you afford to keep an engine for your own use?" I asked.

"I think I could," replied Mr. Elliott. "I do my own threshing, get my silo filled just when I want it, besides all the numerous smaller jobs to which I can harness my power."

"A gasoline engine can beat a man on a fanning mill," continued Mr. Elliott. "It runs so steadily. My boy and I cleaned 75 bushels of wheat in one day and did it all on one-half pint of gasoline. I like to have the fanning mill run about 235 to 275 revolutions per minute, according to the kind of grain I am cleaning."

Just before I was leaving Mr. Elliott showed me what I considered the most wonderful contrivance of all, a threshing mill which he made himself during his spare time.

Mechanical talent is appreciated in Clark Township, and Mr. Elliott is frequently called upon by his neighbors to assist them with home plumbing, installing wind mills and so forth. The best application of his genius, however, has been right in his own home, which he has made so completely modern.—F. E. E.

Don't wait another week

Get your order placed now for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

ARE YOU ONE OF THE thousands of cow owners in the Dominion who made up their minds several years ago that they ought to have a silo but have never seemed to get to the point of actually ordering one?

IF YOU ARE MILKING cows or raising stock, there is absolutely no question about the advantage of having a silo. It ensures for the cow owner a larger milk flow in winter or during dry, hot spells in the summer when grass is short, and it takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

DON'T DELAY ORDERING a silo from week to week until it is too late to get one up this season in time to take care of your corn. If you order it now you can get delivery in time so that you can have it erected when it is most convenient for you.

DON'T LET THE MATTER of the cost of the silo stand in your way. It has been repeatedly stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics, and by the most successful dairymen, that if a dairymen or stock raiser had to buy a silo every year, he would still be money ahead. So when you take into consid-

eration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo, if properly erected and given reasonable care, will last from 20 to 25 years, you can see that it would be a very profitable investment for you.

AS TO THE KIND OF A SILO to buy, if you order an Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be sure that you can't buy a good,

reliable, serviceable silo cheaper, and no matter how much you pay, you can't get a better or more serviceable silo than the Ideal.

FOR THE LAST THREE OR four years our silo business has almost doubled every year. This year is no exception to the rule and orders for Ideal Silos are coming in faster than ever before.

WE WILL HAVE TO PUSH our factory to the limit this year to take care of the farmers who want silos, and that is why we say "Don't wait another week, but get your order placed at once for an Ideal Green Feed Silo."

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Perfect Barn Equipments

The LOUDEN Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed and insures cleanliness and ventilation. Its use means comfort for your cows and profits for you.

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EVERY evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor. We gain the strength of the temptation we resist.—Emerson.

His Daughter-in-Law

By ELLEN ADA SMITH
(Continued from last week)

THE morning of the "visit" came and Tom was ready with the cart to drive his father to the station. Little Eileen was crying bitterly, and grandpa's lips trembled as he kissed her, for they all knew that there was a trial in prospect for the child of which as yet she was happily ignorant.

Rose was deadly pale, and Tom had to rein in the impatient horse, as his wife mounted the step for an emphatic last word.

"Not a day longer than a month at the outside. And remember if your fine friends don't like the care they ought, that I shall put a hot bottle in your bed every night to keep it aired."

The old man was almost past speaking, because his heart was wrung with the pain of parting, but he kissed Rose and promised to write her almost at once. Then they were off, Tom driving like the wind, with lips painfully compressed.

"I don't know," he said distressfully, "how I am going back to face Rose with what I've got to break to her."

"Your wife is such a busy woman," James Yeatman answered, as he answered before, "and busy people never have time to miss the idlers. I should have been so glad to lighten her burdens a little, but she never would let me."

"Rose was always such a 'one-horse' person," Tom explained with a pained forced laugh; "she thinks that nobody can do anything but herself."

So they parted, father and son, with painful things unspoken between them, and Yeatman was welcomed in his new abode by those who had known him and worked under him in old times. He slept peacefully for the journey and the parting had tired him very much, but it was with a distinct feeling of freedom and relief that he set about doing for himself in the little place where he might move as master for the rest of his life, without getting on anybody's nerves or being in their way. It was very soothing and peaceful not to have his kindly wistful attempts returned upon him so brusquely, and he smiled a little when, in filling his kettle, he spilled a few drops on the clean hearth. No one could blame him now or follow him up with a house flannel, in a silence more reproachful than speech.

It was dull, of course, very dull, and he missed them all terribly; he missed even the sleek house cat and the ungrateful vagrant outside. Above all, he missed Eileen, who was more like his wife than the other daughter had been, the daughter who had died in her teens. He could not think of Eileen without a trembling of his lip, so to put himself in better heart he tidied up gen-

erally with a nattiness which Rose herself could not have bettered. He loved pottering about, and in arranging his books, those dear accustomed friends who never failed or disappointed him, he found both comfort and pleasure.

In turning himself about to find a more honored place for "Lamb's Essays," he found himself face to face with Rose, standing in the doorway. He was too much amazed for speech, and it was only his instinct

from his son's home. Her hands fell away from him and she spoke dully.

"I see you would rather stay here alone. But you won't think of Tom and the children—of Eileen?"

"My dear Rose! It is just because I think of them, and of you that I feel I am better where I am. As matters stand now, I should be wronging you, for I have barely enough left to pay for what I eat."

"And who minds that?" she answered passionately. "It was just the money that put all wrong between us from the first. I never was one to do things for money, although I can do lots of things for good will. I quarrelled with the best friend I had, just because she came to us for a month as paying guest; money seems to spoil everything with me."

He studied her, and an understanding smile mingled with the pity on his face.

"I see. It would have been all right between us if I had been just the vagrant cat without any money to pay for my saucer of milk. It is the other way about, with most people, my dear."

"Don't laugh at me—don't, for I can't bear it! If I can't see for your dear white head bending above Eileen's, I shall never leave her church again. And he does under this operation, about which the doctors try to speak so lightly, I shall know that I am being punish-

On returning to the farm, James Yeatman had it all his own way, even before Eileen was running daily about again, and a very royal way of kindness it was. Made free of the sunny kitchen, he read the paper to Rose busy at her cooking, and he opened a new world for her. In the monetary days of the day, it found her keen intelligence had preyed upon itself for lack of material. Her father-in-law, a man of wide knowledge, supplied that material, and educated her to a knowledge of men and things which was infinitely of value to her. Moreover, he fetched and carried for her as he always had done, and helped her in a thousand ways. No one could beat the hearth fire as father could, or break up the kindling-wood to just the right size. He was as neat as she was herself, but if his hand spilled a little and he spilled clean soft water on the immaculate floor, his fast instinct never let him attempt to wipe it up, for he knew that would lessen his service was untiring. It was no matter how small the equalled in value the mental freedom and recreation of mind, which he had opened out to her. She was grateful to him, but she would not let him know she wished he had brought her to be as neat and natty as he was himself. He laughed at her.

My dear Rose, a shrimp of a fellow like me has got to be natty, or he is nothing. Don't you tell me that you are not as proud of your fine big husband as I am proud of my fine big son."

"I am proud of Tom, of course," Rose answered, "but I am just as proud of you, in a different way."

He laughed again. "As though every dear silly woman who loved a goose didn't make a swan of it at once! My dear wife, I insist that you stand down while I turn the butter; it is very warm to-day."—Sunday at Home.

The Early Fly

The early fly's the one to swat. It comes before the weather's hot, and sits around and flies its legs, and lays at least ten million eggs, and every egg will bring me to drive us crazy by and by. Oh, every fly that skips our swatters will have five million sons and daughters, and countless first and second cousins, and aunts and uncles, scores of dozens, and fifty-seven billion nieces, so knock the blamed thing all to pieces. And every niece and every aunt—unless she's rich—she can't—will lay enough dodgers, and to fill up ten five-gallon kegs, and all these eggs, ere summer hies, will bring forth twenty trillion flies. And this is all on an endless chain, so all our swatting is in vain, and you do that swatting soon in Maytime and in early June. So, men and brothers, let us rise, gird up our loins and swat the flies! An older sister leaves your cozy bowers, where you have wasted golden hours, with ardor in your souls and eyes, roll up your sleeves and swat the flies!—Walt Mason.

One of the bosses at Baldwin Locomotive Works said he lay a very argumentative Irishman named Pat, so he saved discussion by putting the discharge in writing. The next day Pat was missing, but a week later the boss was passing through the dog and he saw him again at his table. Going up to the Irishman he demanded fiercely: "Didn't you get my letter?" "Yes, sor, Oi did," said Pat. "Did you read it?" "I did, but I read it inside and I read it outside," said Pat. "and on the inside ye said I was fired and on the outside ye said 'Return to Baldwin's Locomotive Works in five days.'"



This Home Has Features Well Worth Copying

This semi-bungalow type of home was built by a doctor in the village of Howick, Que. A feature well worth noting is the large porch enclosed in mosquito netting during the hot months of the summer. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

of what was becoming when a lady came to see him, that made him grope helplessly after the coat which he had taken off.

"Father!" it was the first time she had ever addressed him by that sacred title, and she was very breathless and white—"Father! you must come home with me. I've not broken bread since I heard that you had chosen to go away, and be poor and lonely by yourself, and I will not break it until you come home to Tom and me."

There was a fierce earnestness about her which almost frightened him, and he hardly knew best how to deal with her. He must choose his words aright, or he would hurt her, and he did not want to do that. His hesitation seemed to make her panicky-stricken, for she laid hold of him.

"You can't mean that you would rather bear it all away from us, by yourself! Surely you would rather be with Tom and—and the children."

She let herself out, knowing well that she had been cruel—cruel in all those petty hurts which wound a kind heart and often break it. In spite of every effort of his, the sad unbroken silence answered her, and she knew that she had driven him

ed for driving the good angel out of our house!"

Husband and father though he had been, he had never before seen a woman so heartbroken in earnest. He could not fail to see that he held the peace of her soul in the hollow of his hand—that she would seek for a space for repentance, vainly and with tears, unless he provided it for her. There was no choice left him; he must go back with her, even if it meant returning to the cold comfort of official hospitality.

But it would not mean this, and she had given him the key of her pent-up passionate nature. He had seen the depths of her so deeply stirred that they could never misunderstand each other again. She had raised her bitterly at his knees, so he raised her and gave her comfort.

"My daughter! You must break your fast—we will break it together—it shall be a love feast—of all forgetting. Then I will return with you, only I want you to remember that, once having resigned this charity, I shall be more or less of a burden to you and Tom until I die."

"You will never say that to me again, father, if it is really true about—the forgetting."

The Upward Look

Development of Character

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."—Proverbs xvii., 32.

How often with sad hearts and in great discouragement we feel as if there are in our life, certain sad and distressing causes, that prevent us from being what we would like to be. But as far as real worth and character are concerned, nothing whatever can arrest its finest, noblest development.

"Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit."
—Julius Caesar.

One very small boy the other day asked another if he was going to be a lawyer or a doctor. "A lawyer of course," was the prompt answer, "because he makes the most money." Oh! the pity of it, that this spirit of money getting so absorbs our age! The question, "What a man has?" is asked so often instead of "What a man is?" Material possessions add very little to, instead they often detract from, the highest, purest happiness in life.

A young man with scholastic ambitions is suddenly told that what was

considered a slight eye trouble will prevent his studying any more. Thus seemingly are crushed the aspirations he has been cherishing ever since he was old enough to have any. But in

use his life is bound to be a "success" in the very best sense of that word, no matter how different from what he would have planned.

In the distance is a great mass of factory buildings, which have been the cause of much regret, because they have been a blotish in a beautiful landscape. Recently at a cloudy shadow, but the rays of the country was in sun shone full on that great pile, lighting up the rows of windows until the whole became a radiant, glorified vision.

Thus these trials, discouragements, disappointments may be what God has sent into our lives to make character strong, helpful and beautiful.—I. H. N.

Make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet know, for none of us have been taught in early youth, what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts, proof against all adversity,—bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure houses of precious and restful thoughts.—Ruskin.

The book which makes a man think the most is the book which strikes the deepest root in his memory and understanding.

OUR HOME CLUB

Defects in Country Life

Why do the young people of to-day insist on leaving the old farm for the great white ways of our cities? This has been the subject of innumerable addresses. I recently heard Prof. Reynolds of the Ontario Agricultural College speak on "The Rural Problem." The subject might just as well have been rural depopulation. One sentence of his address struck me very strongly. It was something I had heard often before, but never appreciated so fully. It was, "The greatest advantages of the city are not peculiar to the city, or inseparable from the city." I would not like to see country life made an imitation of city life. To transfer the moving picture show, for instance, to a rural district, would be a thing to be deplored. The farm home can have, however, running water, a modern bath, up-to-date heating system, and numerous other conveniences without which the country is at a disadvantage.

But these things cost money. I hear someone remark, Prof. Reynolds evidently anticipated that objection. Here is a further remark of his: "People in the city have these conveniences whose incomes are not as great as the income of the average

farmer. They have them, and they pay for them. Why can't we do likewise?"

I don't believe that the question of rural depopulation is to be solved entirely by installing modern conveniences in the home. They would go a long way, however, to make country life more enjoyable to those of us who stay in the country. And the idea keeps ringing through my head that if poor city people can pay for these conveniences, why can't we farmers?—"Nephew Jack."

Dirty Politics

Now that elections are in the air I thought that I would drop in for a little chat and express some of the indignation that is still burning within me because of a conversation that I had with one of my neighbors just yesterday. "Our government is rotten and politicians are all rogues," said he. Then he launched into his favorite diversion of blackguarding everybody in political life. According to his conclusions every ordinary man was miles ahead of the average politician from the moral viewpoint. When I asked him what he was going to do about it he replied that so far as he could see he could do nothing. In fact that politics had gotten so rotten that he did not know whether he would even go to the polls and vote.

My friend's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, I believe that the average politician is just what the av-



"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."
"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."
Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality,
there's the FIVE ROSES idea.
No bad dreams bakeday eves — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."
So very exasperating, you know, to get less loaves this week than last from the same quantities.
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A Big Ben sparkling over 3,000 strong, leaves La Salle, Illinois, every day. Their bargaining triple nickel-plated coats of impregnable steel; their dominating seven-inch height; their big, bold, black, easy-to-read figures and hands; their big, easy-to-wind keys—all make Big Ben the world's master clock.

In return for one little drop of oil, he'll work for you a full year. From "Boots on" to "Lights out"—Big Ben—he'll guarantee to tell you the

time of day with on-the-dot accuracy. He'll guarantee to get you up either of TWO WAYS—with one long, steady five-minute ring if you need a good big call, or on the installment plan, with short rings one half-minute apart for ten minutes, so you'll wake up gradually, and he'll stop short in the middle of a tap during either call if you want to shut him off.

Big Ben is a mighty pleasant-looking fellow. His big, open honest face and his gentle tick-tack have earned him a place in thousands of parlors.

The next time you go to town call at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to his maker's—*Watches, La Salle, Illinois*—and he'll come to you prepaid.

erage voter makes him. I believe that the intense partisanship of people in both the country and the town gives the crooked politician his chance. I have been connected with the committee of one of the political parties for some years, and I know how campaigns are planned. The voters' list is consulted first, the strong party men in both camps are separated out and allowed to kill each other's votes. There are two classes left—the independent voter, who will vote for the best policy or the best man, and the man whose vote may be bought. It is on the latter class that the great effort of the election managers is usually expended. The average voter is never given a thought. The managers know that he will vote party, right or wrong.

Do the Home Club members see where this partisanship is the crooked politician's chance? The man will get in who can get the majority of floating vote, which usually means that the party with the most money is the party that will win. It is the great mass of average voters which will make this condition possible. Hence I have come to believe that the party man is as great a menace to his country's well-being as the man who sells his vote, whether it be, which class I presume, the most of Home Club members belong, in being as guilty as any in this regard. Not until we crucify partisanship will we get rid of dirty politics and politicians. I would like to ask the Ontario members this question: In the coming elections are you voting for your party or for your principles? An honest man can give only one answer without shame.

"Cousin Frank."

I Good and Evil in the World

While reading a few days ago I was struck with a paragraph that set me thinking, and in case some other Home Club member might be interested I will quote it:

"Those who add to the sum of the world's happiness are the good people of the world. Those who add to the world's unhappiness, whether by murder or irritability, jealousy or drunkenness, selfishness or theft, are the evil. Sins are to be judged, big or little, not as we have been in the habit of judging them, but according to the amount of unhappiness they cause."

We who think we are respectable and church going people are apt to consider ourselves as the good people of the world and those who commit crime or are addicted to vice as the evil. If we stop to consider the thought of what happiness or unhappiness we are causing in the world, however, we may be forced to admit that we are not such good people after all.

We can all think of times when we have neglected to avail ourselves of the opportunity of doing some little act whereby someone would have been made happier and while it may have passed from our minds quickly, we can never know just how much unhappiness was caused by our negligence. I believe that the world has a right to expect more of those who do not have temptations thrust in their way which would cause them to develop bad habits or commit crime, than from those who have never known any other kind of life and do not know the touch of a helping hand or the kind word of encouragement. It is our duty and privilege then to strive to bring a little more happiness into our sphere and if we do so the reward is sure to follow.

A little soda added to the water in which a fowl is stewing will make the flesh more tender.

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Serviceable

Form an for Form and include the cover and all the children and all the covers all over

What are now in the principal the warm weather is more comfortable, active and very serviceable dresses possible. During the fall and winter months the full position position. The pieces wash dresses are always popular during the summer months. The separate and skirt are also received with for all but very formal occasions. Tub dresses this year are very attractive because of the great variety of materials in vogue. Simple styles made from crepe, tulle, pongee, flannel, muslin, etc., both, chambray, etc., with a contrasting material for the collar and the cuffs. The rolling collar, opening in front, is a new feature of the blouse this season. Strings of large beads to harmonize with the dress were also quite a fad and used to serve as a trimming around the neck, taking the way of the plain that might otherwise accrue. A simple tub dress, which is especially adapted to white linen, is here down in design. It is easy to develop an original and comfortable for the summer. The body and sleeves are combined. This design would also be attractive in blue or chambray plus some contrasting material. Four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. This design, 9000, is both comfortable and practical. The sleeves may be in bell shape or in bell shape with front and back, while at the back, the house portions join together. Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. This design is a dainty lingerie, fashioned with or without garment developed or lawn trimmed with lace and embroidered or decorated with hand or simple, easily

Serviceable, Attractive Summer Costumes

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Womenfolk. They can be used again to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When ordering, give Farm and Dairy your order blank to be filled in. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, age for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, age for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, age for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, age for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, age for children and the number of pattern desired.

We are now into the first month of summer and naturally our principal thought is to prepare for the warm weather by making the most comfortable, attractive and yet serviceable dresses possible. During the fall and winter months the full dress and hold the most prominent position. One-piece wash dresses are always popular during the summer months. Let the separate waist and skirt are also received with favor for all but very formal occasions.

Tub dresses this year are very attractive, therefore, they are a great variety of materials in vogue. Simple styles made from netting, sponge, tulle, chambray, etc., with a contrasting material for cuffs, collar and girdle are very popular. The roll-over collar, opening in front, is a prominent feature of the blouses this season. Strings of large beads to harmonize with the neck are a fad and tend to serve as a spinning around the neck, taking the plain effect that might otherwise accrue.

A simple tub neck for the little girl, which is especially adapted to light linen, is here shown in design 9909. It is easy to develop and cool and comfortable for the summer. The body and sleeves are combined in this design. It would also be attractive in blue or white chambray piped with some contrasting material. Bust sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

This design, 9909, is a child's costume both comfortable and practical. The sleeves may be in full length or in bell shape, finished with waist front and body portion in one, while at the back the body or trousers portion join to the waist. Bust sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

would be very pretty. The shoulder straps may be replaced with ribbon if preferred. Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

During the hot days of summer the working apron that meets with particular favor is the one that is cool and comfortable. In design 9926 we show a practical model, cool and affording sufficient protection for the dress worn beneath it. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

Design 9932 may be readily developed in any of the materials now popular. It would be pretty in blue voile or crepe with brodered bands, and equally effective in white linen with embroidery in self colors in some simple design. The skirt has pleated fullness over the hips, finished at the back with a deep pocket. The waist fronts open over a vent that is slightly gathered at the neck. Three sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.

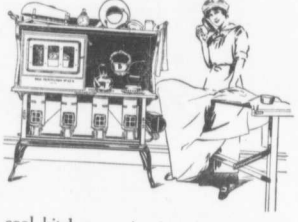
A simple neat little frock with straight or shaped edge at the closing and which may be fashioned with or without girle is illustrated here with in design 9927. Blue and white dotted tub silk would make a very nice dress, as would also gingham, percale, lawn, dimit or crepe. Feather stitching or insertion would form a pretty trimming on this model. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

An attractive lady's costume is featured in designs 9933 and 9929. The skirt is draped in deep folds over the back and may be finished with or without the flounce. The waist is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This design calls for two patterns, 10 each.

Simplicity is an essential feature of house dresses, and in design 9934 we have a splendid model, which was developed to good advantage in chambray, seersucker, raffie, linen, percale or crepe. The neck is collarless, but finished with a shaped facing. Seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.



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The Makers' Corner

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

The Matter of Salary

Not long ago we were talking with an assistant maker in an Eastern Ontario cheese factory. We noticed that he did not seem to be exerting himself much to get his work done or do it well. We made mention of his carelessness in as kindly a manner as we could. He turned to us surlily and replied: "I don't believe I'm doing more than I am paid to do."

Very different was the case of another maker, which came to our attention recently. He was managing a cheese factory on salary. He did not concern himself greatly about how much he was paid, but did his work from another factory that was considerably better than the salary he was then getting, but the directors of the factory heard of the offer he received and immediately raised his wages. In speaking of the incident he said: "I never expect to get a raise until I am already earning more than I am being paid."

This latter maker had the correct idea. The man who is working for \$500 a year and making \$400 a year for his employer will continue to get \$500 a year and no more. The maker, however, who is making over \$500 and earning \$700 is the one in line for promotion. Young makers particularly should bear this principle in mind.

A Talk to Helpers

We believe that two years is the minimum of time a young man should spend as helper, and many spend a longer time, says the Dairy Record. Do not try to burst out upon an expectant world as a full-fledged butter-maker after only one year's experience as helper. In these days of many buttermakers who are creamery board time convincing any creamery board that you are the right man to place in charge of the business, and, even if you succeed in that, you most likely will come to grief before long and receive a set-back in your career that will prove a serious handicap.

A young helper who has worked a year in a creamery sometimes gets the idea that he really is the man that is running it because it looks to him as if he was doing all the work. He is apt to forget that the man who makes things run smoothly, who figures out what to do and what not to do when things go wrong, is the buttermaker. The one-year man who takes charge of a creamery and has no one to fall back on in case of trouble, soon finds out that his old boss did some heavy work himself after all. He also finds out that competition is too strong these days to make the stockholders pay for his mistakes while he is getting experience in his creamery.

LEARN THE JOB FIRST

So better make up your mind to take at least two years and then a course at the dairy school to learn the business, and don't pay too much attention to salary, just so you get used to live on a decently and a chance to save up enough to go to the dairy school at the end of two years. The main thing for you is that you receive the right kind of training, and in order to get that, we believe it is advisable that the helper spend the two years in two different creameries, one in which at least some whole milk is received, if possible, and one in a

gathered cream plant. If you are working more for the sake of earning than for the sake of earning, you are living, don't stay in creamery. The cream is simply received, dumped into a vat and churned. If you do the chances are that at the end of the two years you will know nothing sweet cream nor good butter when you see it. Get into a creamery with up-to-date methods, starters, pasteurization and record keeping are employed every day in the year, and when a constant effort to improve the quality of the raw material is made.

The buttermakers owe it to their helpers and to the creamery industry to teach the young men right methods of buttermaking, and the young men who find themselves in creameries presided over by the right kind of buttermakers may go ahead assured that they will be well paid for the energy and intelligent endeavors they put into their apprenticeship.

Flies in the Factory

James Howson, Perth, Co., Ont. I would not advise anyone to go and keep every fly out of the factory. It cannot be done as I know well by experience. There is no reason, as we teach, to be so nervous about swarming about the milk room, soiling specks on the paint, swimming about the vats and making work uncomfortable for the cheese or butter maker.

In controlling the fly evil I always go on the principle that if I can get the flies away from the factory I will have little trouble in keeping them out of it. This simple matter of "keeping clean." Every man who has manure pile is a breeding place for flies. At most cheese factories there is enough dirt around the whey tank to breed flies enough for the whole community.

Having seen that the factory is clean outside and in, I take the additional precaution of screening bed rooms and windows. This does not represent a large investment and I had no trouble in inducing the managers to make the improvement.

I believe that the boys who do it more interest in fighting the flies if they realized just what a manure flies are. When visiting the Lanes a couple of years ago I saw a lot of sterilized milk completely ruined just by dropping a leg of a fly into the bottle. We makers are producing a food in every day use and it is up to us to make it as clean as possible. I hold that clean butter and clean cheese cannot be made while flies are swarming in the factory.

In announcing the appointment of an inspector of Weighing of Butter and Cheese at Montreal, a typical agricultural reporter makes the statement that the inspector would act as a referee in the matter of quality. The statement should have read: "He will not act as a referee in the matter of quality."

"Grading cream," concluded Mr. Barr in a recent address, "is not to be longer considered an experiment. Paying a premium for first grade cream will result in a finer quality of butter being made and is the only fair and just method of dividing the patron's money. The clean, up-to-date patron will get the value for the time and money he spends in producing a fine quality of cream. The careless and indifferent patron will get a fair and just reward for his work and time. The buttermaker will surely be benefited. The merchant will have a better satisfied customer and the satisfied customer is the greatest blessing of the industry can hope to have."

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Note the Special Prices in right-hand column. Remember, we cannot make any reduction on these prices even if you purchase any other lots. The only reduction we could make would be on cartload orders.

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If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," "Ski Pilot," "Man from Glenary," "Hungary School Days," "The Prospector," "The Foreigner," Marion Keith's "Duncan's Boatie," "Treasure Valley," "Lisbeth of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10c for each book to pay for postage.

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Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.
WOODISSE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.

MARKETS
Toronto, Monday, June 15.-As harvest approaches the high question that farmers are asking is, what will the market be this year. Reports from almost all districts that usually have a surplus of stock for sale are to the effect that it is not a good start in the spring, but that the surplus will be short. A dealer who has recently through his producing sections of Quebec province, has some aspects very for a short crop. As the district largely determines the price of his stock, he is not so sure of the situation of their crop believe that they are in a position to sell at a profit.
A feature of the farm produce market is the activity in grains, which range in price from 10¢ to 15¢ per bushel along the line. Cattle have closed to the west, however, are the weak feature of the live stock market.

WHEAT
Conditions in the winter wheat belt are true to be A. 1, and winter wheat markets, such as New Zealand, show a tendency to drop their prices on steady prices. Brokers tell another story about Northern wheat. It is not put out, but farmers who hold it are selling too low to induce much trade. Quotations are following: No. 1 Northern, 99¢; No. 2, 97¢; Ontario, 81¢ to 83¢.

COARSE GRAINS
Barley and oats have been particularly active. Numerous export offers have been received for both, and also possibly for the other. The current prices. Other grains too are advanced. Quotations follow: Oats, C.W. No. 1, 42¢; No. 2, 40¢; Ontario, 38¢ to 42¢; peas, 98¢ to 101¢; buckwheat, 98¢ to 99¢; barley, malting, 55¢ to 56¢; feed, 54¢; rye, 62¢ to 64¢.

POTATOES AND BEANS
There is no sign of a potato famine this year. Potatoes are coming in liberally and there will be a sufficient supply to carry the county until the new crop on the market. The current prices are at a profitable level and it will seem that the potato crop is a good one. Ontario's, \$1.25 out of store, \$1.20 in car lots. New Brunswick's, \$1.30 to \$1.35. At Montreal, potatoes are quoted at 85¢ to \$1.10 in car lots.
Beans here are quoted \$2.15 for prime and \$1.95 for hand picked. This is a recession from the quotations of last week.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Every report indicates that egg sets are more plentiful this year than in several years past. Farmers are keeping back laying stock and giving it more season. The general price in the country range around 18c to 19c and wholesale quote to the trade at 20c to 25¢. Montreal quotations are similar.
Poultry quotations are: Dressed 16 heavy, 16c to 17c; light, 14c to 15c; fat, 15c to 16c; chickens, dressed 16c to 17c; 25c to 26c; ordinary, 18c to 19c; vealings, 15c to 16c; broilers, 20c to 22c dressed turkeys, 15c to 16c; also, 14c to 15c.

DAIRY PRODUCE
June butter is the best butter for sale has been considerable buying for this purpose. In the Eastern Provinces, the Cowanville buyers paid as high as 95¢ for cream. The price of butter is still towards the end of the week prices went down, and on Friday large consignments were landed at 94¢. The butter has been shipped to the middle West and British Columbia, but mainly to heavy, 16c to 17c; light, 14c to 15c; fat, 15c to 16c; chickens, dressed 16c to 17c; 25c to 26c; ordinary, 18c to 19c; vealings, 15c to 16c; broilers, 20c to 22c dressed turkeys, 15c to 16c; also, 14c to 15c.
At this season of the year the majority of farmers are more interested in milk in feeders and stockers than in milk for sale. The market for milk is not so bright as at the stock yards have only moderate in quantity and have only been a little down to \$8.10. Hand fed milk was early cleaned out, as milk at \$8.50 was paid for the grade. The grade brought \$8. and \$8.35. Butcher grade, \$7.40 to \$8.00. Other quotations: Hefers, 86.75 to 88.50; choice cows, \$7.50, com. to good, \$4.25 to \$7.00.

HOLSTEIN ONLY
Bull Calf, "King Point" 23 lb. dam, offering a few choice young bulls. Write for catalogue.
BROWN BROS.

SPRING BRED AND
An offering of a son of a champion sire, a record in a few daughters of a bull, a top choice calf, 4 years old, and tested dam. Pigs ready to ship. Come or write. Breeding Catalogue.
WATERLOO C.

Lakeview
Senior Bred VELD YAFNER FIFTEENTH E. F. OSLER, J. B. KOL and G. J. J. B. KOL, JOHN BIE MON, JOHANN LADNER, K. O. L.

HIGHLAND W.
We are offering high producing and of the May River of the present herd. Write for better come an offer.
M. E. HILTON, P.O.

OXFORD
The Holland of 21 lbs. 119 lbs. dam, combined with top for sale at all times. Write for more on application.
W. E. THOMAS
R. E. No. 7.

20 H
From 10 to 15 months
2 H
1 year old is my sell in next 30 days.
WM. HIGGINSON

LYNDEN B.
An offering Bull descendants of Purebred Koi Pol, 106 lbs. 1 year, Ebermeyer 2 year, 119 lbs. 11 months. Rotted Lady, 1 year, 119 lbs. 11 months. Bontje, 1 year, 119 lbs. 11 months. Bontje, 1 year, 119 lbs. 11 months. Bontje, 1 year, 119 lbs. 11 months.
LYNDEN B.

Pontiac B.
We have for Calves, sired by KING OF THE PONTIAC
Calves are from one year, from 80 days, being sold to Canada. For instance, 1 year, 119 lbs. 11 months. Several fully ready for sale.
A. C. E.
Arundale Farm -

HOLSTEINS

ONLY ONE LEFT

Bull Calif. born May, 1913; sire, King Pontiac Arlis Canada; dam a fine factor...

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAWMORHS

An offering a nice Bull, 8 months old, a son of Sir Korndyke Bo. u. choice day...

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERFELLY PAYNE DE KOL, a son of FIBRETT...

HIGHLAND YOUNG HOLSTEINS

We are offering for sale, Bull Calves from high producing and advanced registry dams...

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America, is the combined with producing ability...

20 Heifers

From 10 to 18 months old and 2 Bulls

1 year old is my special offer. Must be sold in next 30 days. Write or phone.

LYNDEN HERD

An offering Bull, at for service, near descendants of Pontiac Korndyke...

Pontiac Bull Calves

We have for sale young Bull Calves, sired by KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA...

A. C. HARDY

Woodside Farm - Brockville, Ont.

bulls, \$5 to \$7.50; feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; stockers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50.

A shipment of hogs from the Canadian West on Thursday numbered 1,000.

At Montreal also continued small supplies account for a firm market.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

St. Paschal, Que., June 9-37 boxes butter sold at 34 5/16; 415 boxes of cheese sold at 12 3/8.

MAPLETON DISPERSION SALE

Fifty-seven head of Holsteins metted the splendid sum of \$9,927 for fees.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co. have now moved into their new and up-to-date office at 126 Kennedy Street, Wychwood, North Toronto.

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RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd headed by King Johannes Pontiac Korndyke 7 1/2 days, 1913 1st in 30 days, world's records wheatside.

KING SEGIS HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS

KING OF THE PONTIACS' BLOOD

No. 1-A grandson of the great KING SEGIS, at for service, from "Phocis Lilly Korndyke," a young cow of great capacity...

DO YOU NEED HOLSTEINS?

Offers a large number of Young Cows and Heifers; also 6 Yearling Bulls, most of them sired by Woodland Schuyler Barroette...

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Offers some good Young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE...

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Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

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All stallions will be purchased subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having Canadian Bred male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records...

The purchases of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and goats will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animals offered and price asked.-60271.

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HERE are some of the things that stand back of McCormick binder service.

On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustment and handles successfully, tall, short, down or tangled grain. A third packer assists in handling grain that is full of undergrowth or that is very short. The bottoms of the guards are nearly level with bottom of the platform, allowing the platform to be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knives. The floating elevator on a McCormick binder handles grain in any quantity and does not clog. The cutter bar is built to use either smooth section or serrated knives. The improved McCormick knottor does good work without the usual close adjustments.

The McCormick local agent will explain these and other important features on the McCormick binders which are built especially to meet Eastern Canadian conditions. You can get catalogues from him, or, by writing the nearest branch house.

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These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

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"I live four miles from the city and two miles from the school. This has been the worst winter I have ever seen, but there hasn't been a single day that my children haven't walked to school, and not a single day have they come home with wet feet, and to think, they walked down the middle of the road. Not one of them has been sick with a cold even, while heretofore my doctor bills have been more than my road tax. Talk to me about paying taxes to build roads. I am willing to pay taxes on my pack of fox hounds, my bird dogs, my chickens, my horses, and, if necessary, my wife and children, if they will use it in extending roads like this all over the country. I would rather have my house and ten acres of land on this road like it is now than have my whole farm on the old road like it was before improvement."

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is the most satisfactory and economical road that can be built. It requires practically no expenditure for upkeep, and enables road taxes to be invested in more good roads instead of being spent in filling mud holes and ruts. It is permanent, safe, clean and passable the year 'round.

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