RM AND DAI. RURAL HOME

eterboro, Ont., July 29, 19

A CULTIVATOR STRADDLING TWO ROWS AND DOING PERFECT WORK.



TWO GREAT HELPERS

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

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

With ou

"Simplex" Link Blade Separator

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

With a

B-L-K MILKER

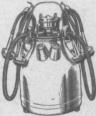
a boy can milk the cows and can milk 20 of them in an hour. That may seem a little steep to you but it is being done, and the owners of the B-L-K are loud in their praises.

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

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

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

BROCKVILLE - ONT.
Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont
MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.



The 1915 Harvest

12,896,000 Acres of Wheat will be harvested in Canada this Summer.

Increased prices will prevail—increased prices for every food product our farmers produce.

This means better homes on our farms, better farms, better machinery—more luxuries for the home.

Every Canadian Factory can share in this prosperity. Place your goods where our people will know them. Start in our GREAT EXHIBITION SPECIAL.

August 26th. Reserve Now.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.



The United Fruit Companies of N. S., Ltd.

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

A FEW days ago the U.F. Companies of the Companies are the share-ducts of the local companies are the share-ducts of the local companies are sold. It seeks out the markets; draws on the different companies for the stuff. The companies of the stuff. The companies is the latter of the companies the latter of the companies of the stuff. The companies is the latter on their put dividing these proceeds and the individual companies of the companies of the stuff. The companies of the companies of the individual companies of the individual companies of the companies of the companies of the companies of the benefit of the companies of the companies of the benefit of the companies of t

Peda and flour bought \$111,689 795
Fertilizer bought 108,316 64
Sec-da bought 21,613 46
Serband 2 bought 30,687
Merchand 2 bought 17,641 37
Insurance 2,141 11

\$284,834 49 \$1,130,770 55

A general turnover of considerably above a million dollars.

Expenses of Geonerative Business
In transacting this business, there
were expended a sum for salaries of
\$13.90.00; and general expenses;
cluding expenses of offices in Lowest,
Halifax, South America, the
Annual of \$14.871.34,
and Havana, of \$14.871.34,
Over four hundred thousand barrels
of apples were handled by the Central; and the average price, in the pro-

total of disbursement shousand barrels of apples were handled by the Central: and the average parties to the producer was \$1.0 to the producer was

break of the war.

It is not to be foreouten that this oreanization has been a creat benefit not only to its own members but to those orchardists wet outside the concerative circle. Larvelv by the U.F. Company's influence, the Government was prevailed unon to see the benefit

of cancelline the 7½ per cent war tax on fertilizers. They obtained a reduction on ocean freights, which benefitted all shipperssally their knowneder of conditions on the English market, they were able by divertine or, withholdine fruit, to prevent a glut, and thus avert a slump in prices. On the other hand, they can put a barrel of apples into the consumer's hands in Britain at a saving of at least 17 cts on the barrel to the producer—or a shade over ten per cent advantage on the general average sales price of \$8.67 to our shareholders as a sgainst the outsider.

sales price of \$1.67 to our shareholders as against the outsider.

The Central has also opened at Halifax a sales warehouse tt which is shipped such farm stuff as pork, vegetables, berries etc., and there sold, so far with much satisfaction to the members.

the members.
Suffice to say, the shareholders are
well pleased with their organization,
and satisfied that cooperation is here
to stay. As a "get rich quick" game
it is a failure: but as a much-needel
helping hand to see fair play and fair
prices to the farmer it is a grand success.

Cooperative Wholesale Society A. E. Adams, Berwick, N.S.

THE Conperative Wholesale Society
of the British Cooperative Association was formed in 1863. A
sensity of the British Cooperative
sums up in a few words the object of
the whole movement. "The object of
the whole movement of commodities neare
to each other, and thus secure for the
working classes those profits tha
have hitherto enriched only the is
dividual."

dividual."

The Cooperative Wholesale Society is the central association for the adsidiary companies in the same way as the United Fruit Companies is the central for all the Cooperative Pruit Companies in Nova Socia.

she United Fruit Companies is the central for all she Cooperative Fruit Companies in Nova Scotia.

All the subsidiary societies operative read that the contral for the read of the read o

done by the Cooperative Wholess Society buyers, namely to go direct it the source of production, whether it has ource of production, whether it home or abroad, so as to save the omissions of middlemen and agents. In New York. Montreal, Sait (Denia), and Sweden the Cooperative Wholesale Society has purchasing 6 nots with resident buyers, whose distinctions of these countries are raired by English cooperators. O artiful in England the goods are yield among the warehouses at Michael Charles. London, Birnish am Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, If derafield, Blackburn, Northamph as needed. Blackburn, Northamphe as needed. The total amount of goods imported direct by the Cooperative Wholesale Society from feet countries in the twelve mentle and the contribution of the c

A subscriber signing himself H. Gray, recently contributed as ticle to Farm and Dairy entitled Silo on Every Farm." Will Mr. 6 kindly forward his address in with the way credit him with a months' renewal of his subscripts



Trade increases

Vol. XXXIV

In

N spite of the authorities have the production of are beginning to always mean big advice given and o tion is coming hon ensuring good prof in low prices and man does not make winters that sta everybodies hens lay. We know fro recent experience that one way of spo ing the pork-raising

business is to ha

market. On the other har re know that an thing which caus the reduction of th yield of a cre brough the countr tends to raise th price of that crop Philip D. Armou once said that if vere not for ho cholera the America farmer would be sel ng his hogs for tw ents a pound. Th outhern cotton grow rs once undertook with some success o increase the pric art of it. Pacific co nted the bottom fr et by dumping the

p. They do this, n uctions indefinitely, bring the highest er who does not t idely practiced in h art again repeating. Pity my simplicity."

Regulat

rst taking care to

It water would spo

What, then, are we a class continue elds and take what oducts or shall we tion to limit produin or of the Western order that we can a products?



ety

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1915

No. 30

Increased Production in Relation to Profits

A Consideration of a Most Important Point in Farm Management

IN spite of the fact that our governmental I authorities have been urging us to increase the production of our farm products we farmers are beginning to find that good crops do not always mean big profits. Having followed the advice given and observed its effects the realization is coming home that instead of large yields ensuring good profits they are more apt to result in low prices and possible losses. The poultryman does not make the most money on the mild

winters that start everybodies hens to lay. We know from recent experiences that one way of spoiling the pork-raising . business is to have too many pigs for the market

On the other hand we know that any thing which causes the reduction of the yield of a crop through the country tends to raise the price of that crop. Philip D. Armour once said that if it were not for hog cholera the American armer would be sellng his hogs for two ents a pound. The outhern cotton growrs once undertook, with some success,

o increase the price of their crop by burning art of it. Pacific coast melon growers have preented the bottom from falling out of the maret by dumping their melons into the ocean, rst taking care to cut them open so that the ilt water would spoil them for use. Manufac-

rers know very well how to keep their profits . They do this, not by increasing their proctions indefinitely, but by strictly adjusting it bring the highest prices. Any Canadian farer who does not think that this method is dely practiced in his own country had better art again repeating the prayer of his boyhood: ity my simplicity,"

Regulated Production

What, then, are we to do about it? Shall we a class continue to strive to increase our elds and take what price we can get for our ducts or shall we endeavor through united tion to limit production, as the Farmers' ion of the Western States has set out to do, order that we can command higher prices for products?

By R. B. COLWAN, PETERBORO CO., ONT.

Apparently it is not possible for us as a class to so regulate production as to con'rol prices. To do this we would first have to make the government subservient to our wills in order that we might have the tariff adjusted in our favoras the manufacturers now have it in theirs-so that farm products from other countries could be shut out when we had succeeded in making an artificial scarcity at home. We would then need

are obtained for each unit of labor and money expended. Above and below this point there is a falling off in profits ve il the margins of high and low production re reached. Professor Davenport has found that in Illinois these margins for corn are 26 and 83 bushels an acre. In the first case the yield is the smallest possible which is sufficient to pay for the expenditure of labor. In the other the cost of fertilizer is so great that profits disappear. Between these extremes there is a level at which the maximum profits are realized

The yields at which the maximum profits

are realized are above the average. Investigations have always proved that prosperous farmers are good farmers. Progressive dairymen are not stocked up with 3,000-pound cows. The most successful wheat growers in the west are those who know how to combat the weeds. The man who has made good in fruit growing will always be found to have a thorough knowledge of his business; of insects

and methods of controlling them; of the benefits of good cultivation and of the best paying varieties.

Because of their ability to meet conditions as they arise good farmers are the most prosperous in all kinds of years. The rainfall may send yields up and prices down. Drought may have the contrary effect. The Hessian fly or an European war may interfere with market prices, but it will generally be found that those of us who make the most in good years will also make the most in poor ones.



Our greatest opportunity lies in the failure of the average farmer to make any serious effort to improve his methods. This is shown by the fact that the rainfall is still the controlling factor in agricultural production on this continent. Economic necessity has made the European peasant and the Chinese coolie increase his production through improved methods of cultivation, but on the North American Continent the weather man still reigns supreme in this particular. Not long ago two American investigators constructed



Prosperous Farmers Are Those Who Produce Crops Above the Average and Keep Good Stock Only The point of greatest profit in farm production is not necessarily that at which greatest profit in farm production is not necessarily that at which greatest profit in profit in profit in profit in profit in the profit in the

to have a well nigh perfect national organization to so regulate production in all lines as to prevent an overproduction in any one. Even then weather factors, which are beyond our control, might interfere to upset our plans. On top of all this we would be sure to meet with vigorous opposition from other classes in the community as we would then be guilty of doing the very thing which we now condemn other classes for doing.

This brings us back once more to the point of what is the individual farmer to do in the face of these conditions? There apparently is only one answer. Regardless of what others may do we must each of us, for the present at least, endeavor to so improve our methods of production that we will be able to obtain yields sufficiently above the average to ensure our obtaining above the average for our outlay and labor. In this connection we should note the following point.

Maximum Profits

There is a level at which the maximum yields

charts, one to represent the rainfall in inches for a period of years; the other to represent the yield of corn in the great corn growing states for that period. The two charts fitted together like a dove-tail joint. American corn growers had been lectured, bulletinized, entertained at corn shows, taken to agricultural colleges and had the agricultural colleges taken to them in an effort to show them how to conserve moisture in dry seasons, but all the difference it made did not show in the chart,

The same may be said of Canada. A difference may be noticed in a few specialized lines. O.A.C. No. 21 barley has made a noticeable increase in the barley production of Ontario. Marquis wheat may do the same for Western Canada, but for the most part general farming in this country is carried on but little better than it was thirty years ago.

Herein, then, lies the hope of those of us who would become prosperous in the farming business. The apathy of the many provides us with our opportunity. If the teachings of the agricultural authorities were to be suddenly put in practice by all of us it would precipitate a crisis that would make every previous financial panic look like the failure of a corner grocer. A few of us may put these teachings in operation without upsetting the balance, but just as soon as a few thousand do so the market will tumble about our ears. A few years ago Maine State potato growers got potato growing down to such a science that they had to sell out at eleven cents a bushel. For years Alberta farmers were urged to take up hog raising on a large scale. A year ago they took the advice, with the result that last fall hogs were taken out into the scrub and shot because they were not worth enough at the abbatoirs to pay for their own freight. These are exceptional cases. They point out a danger but for the most part we, as well as the professor of agriculture, may rest assured that the teachings of the authorities will not be put in operation suddenly by any large percentage of the people.

Those of us who make our fields yield us more than the average for the country, or for the continent, will be benefited accordingly-if the increased yields do not cost us too much. price in any market is set by the average yields for the farming industry within the reach of that market. By keeping our production up to the maximum level for profits, a level which is nearly always higher than the average rate of production, our profits will be greater than those of the men who only produce at the average rate. While doing this, however, we should endeavor to work together in every possible way with our fellow-farmers to shake off the shackels which other classes in the community have fastened upon us and through economic and other reforms endeavor to gain back some of the freedom which we have lost through our failure to cooperate in the past.

Alfalfa at Fort Vermilion

N a recent issue of the Agricultural Gazette, Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, advances the claim that hardiness in plants is a characteristic which is passed on to succeeding generations of plants. Using alfalfa as an illustration, Dr. Malte points out that in their work they have found that "seed secured from surviving individuals produces plants which also survive.

"The significance of this is of the utmost importance," writes Dr. Malte. "It means that surviving individuals represent hardy types or hardy strains. The fact that hardiness is an hereditary character opens almost unlimited possibilities for alfalfa in Canada. It simply means that, by elimination of all tender types and, as a consequence, by the saving and propagation of hardy types only, the problem of a successful evasion of winter-killing has been practically solved.

"Results obtained by the Experimental Farms fully confirm this statement. As an illustration may be cited the experiments with alfalfa growing at Fort Vermilion, in the Peace River Dis-

"For years, alfalfa has been tried at this substation. For years only discouraging results have been recorded, inasmuch as all 'varieties' have been badly winter-killed. In 1913, when,



A Veteran Cradler.

the importance of the hereditary nature of hardiness began to be fully recognized, the Fort Vermilion station was supplied with seed gathered from a few plants which had proven able to withstand severe winters. This seed has produced a crop which shows no perceptible signs of winter-killing.

"There is no doubt that the ultimate success at Fort Vermilion is due to the use of seed originated from hardy types. A lengthy discussion to prove this conclusively is out of the question in this article. Suffice it to say that the Fort Vermilion experience is by no means an isolated



Another Method Now a Memory.

one. Numerous results have been recorded which all tend to show that the ability of alfalfa to withstand severe winters can be most extraordinarily increased by the use of seed from hardy types or, which means the same, from hardy strains only.

"This means, to the farmer, that a safe way of making alfalfa growing a success is to utilize seed produced at home. By saving and using home-grown seed every farmer has it in his own hand to secure an alfalfa which is perfectly acclimatized to the conditions of his locality and which therefore can be expected to yield the very best returns."

Seeding Alfalfa in Corn

TWO-YEAR rotation with corn and clove has been followed successfully on seven Canadian farms. When R. E. Gunn was runni his big dairy farm at Beaverton, he followed the practice of seeding red clover in the corn after the last cultivation, plowing under the clow growth the following spring and then having the land in corn again, really a one-year roa tion. The more common plan, however, is to a clover one year and then back to corn. Can to same plan be followed with alfalfa? Farm a Dairy would like to see some of our Canad dairy farmers give the method a trial. Such method of seeding to alfalfa has already be followed in the United States, and Mr. C. Doane speaks interestingly of his experience an Ohio farm. Here is the story as he tells in Hoard's Dairyman:

"The plan we first adopted has not yet bee changed though we are studying the situat every year. The corn is planted thinner than our usual custom, only two kernels to the h rowed both ways. When the corn is large enough to cultivate it is given a number of cultivati in a comparatively short time. The seed is a on broadcast when the corn is as high as it of be safely worked over with an old fashion Breeds weeder, which like a hay rake w no wheels and twice are customary number This weeder is used for covering t seed and is run crosswise of the last cultivaria In our latitude this allows us to seed about middle of July. The seed comes up quickly the wal tilled ground and we get a very e stand. At the present time we seed about pounds to the acre as we get a thick enough stand with this amount of seed and believe t any greater quantity is seed and money was Alfalfa Knee Deep in Corn

"From the time of seeding the plants ap ently grow as fast as they would under any of condition of seeding. I have seen the alfalh the corn stand knee high, and the second gr get a good start before the frost stopped it the winter. It went into winter in perfect of tion. The past season nearly forty acres seeded in this manner, the stand perfect, the prospects for the next year's crop never ed better when the winter set in. There is wonder why this method of seeding alfalfal ever been called into question. Some p who should have known better have thought the corn exhausted the moisture of the sol rapidly that the young alfalfa plants wou have a good chance. While the corn plants doubtedly draw heavily on the supply of moi in the soil, the fact that it is a cultivated of and that the plants partially shade the gra from both sun and air currents apparently the right conditions. In the Dakotas a cr corn is viewed as a moisture conserver, and a farmers believe that they get practically as a results in the next year's wheat crop by grow a crop of corn as by fallowing the land is summer."

Mr. Doane does not claim that they will meet with difficulties in following this plan far, however, the plan has been an unqual success. Who will be the first to give the m a trial in Canada?

Do not let red clover go to waste. Red d fields, not pastured after having been cu hay, often produce a considerable quantity splendid and well-matured seed. Instead of ting this seed go to waste-Save it. even should the quantity be small. The se presents a clover which is acclimatized, that say, well adapted to the local conditions, a for this reason far superior to, and much m liable than, seed of unknown source bough a seedsman .- M. O. Malte, Dominion Agro gist.



hen college days lways been to ow deas ran in a simi on the premises be wer the place to sl ecomplished in the out of college. He i of about 15 dairy con ll uniformly mark sembered that his in equal number o nixture of every kr e took me over to he new equipment th with the help of his lays. The milkhou see next, was, he ery first improveme had all of the usu p-to-date dairy and had a little four-be

That tester attrac was the first that m dairy for some t ong dairy farmers ws, I have found eir milk from ind ry few who keep t t production. Th rious mistake, and atter about right That tester is just a lk scales you say t present I am ship ese factory and g ich the hundred po ne may think I am well, but the pooli believe that the n

holders system. proving weight change a bunch didn't 1 in a ye carded. The My f

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two pur

rd. One of them p a year, while her of milk. The ow first cow. I sugg ake a test of the m st showed cow No. per cent butter f ted only three per c it man decided to ! thout the aid of my ded his best cow. am convinced that ing made every year Babcock test. eral idea that a Bal tain and difficult to ches me that anyon ing pains can opera accurate results.

The Babcock Test and Its Use on the Farm

Can t

rm a

Such

A FEW.days ago I had the pleasure of calling on a thoroughly live, wide-awake young dairy farmer of Ontario Co., Ont. We had been college friends together and had often talkded over our plans for life

shen college days were over. His ambition had lives been to own a model dairy farm. My deas ran in a similar line. I had hardly gotten on the premises before he was rushing me all wer the place to show me what he had already accomplished in the four years that he had been but of college. He first took me out to see a herd fa hout 15 dairy cows, pure-bred and grades, and il uniformly marked black and white. I resembered that his inheritunce had been about a equal number of scrub cows representing a

mixture of every known breed. Then at nok me over to the stables to see he new equipment that he had installed with the help of his hired man on rainy lays. The milkhouse which we went o see next, was, he told me, one of the ery first improvements he had made. It had all of the usual equipment of an p-to-date dairy and something more. I had a little four-bottle Babcock milk ester.

That tester attracted my attention.

was the first that I had seen in a
m dairy for some time. In my travels
mong dairy farmers looking for dairy
oss, I have found many who weigh
her milk from individual cows but
yer few who keep track of the butter
at production. This I regard as a
crious mistake, and my friend put the
atter about right when he said:
That tester is just as important as the
ilk scales you say in the stable,
t present I am shipping milk to the
beese factory and getting paid at so

uch the hundred pounds. Such being the case
me may think I 2m foolish to test for butter fat
well, but the pooling system cannot last long,
believe that the next meeting of the shareholders will do away with the old

holders will do away with the old system. Suppose I had been improving my herd on the basis of weight cally. When the system changed I might find myself with a bunch of big milk producers that didn't produce as much butter fat in a year as some that I had discarded."

The Test Saved a Good Cow
My friend's remark brought to
mind a test that I myself made of
two pure-bred cows in the same
rd. One of them produced 9,000 lbs. of milk
a year, while her stall mate produced 12,000
s. of milk. The owner was going to discard
e first cow. I suggested that he allow me to
ake a test of the milk from both. The first
showed cow No. 1 to produce milk testing
per cent butter fat, while the second cow
sted only three per cent. As he shipped cream
at man decided to keep both cows, whereas,
thout the aid of my test he would have disried his best cow.

I am convinced that many similar mistakes are ing made every year through the neglect of B Babcock test. I find, too, that there is a seral idea that a Babcock outfit is expensive to fain and difficult to operate. My experience ches me that anyone who has a genius for ing pains can operate a testing machine and accurate results. A little information as to

By J. PARRY SINCLAIR

how this is done may be acceptable. The apparatus necessary to make the test is a testing machine (an open four-bottle size is a convenient one for the farm), a supply of milk test bottles, cream bottles too if one is shipping cream, a 17.6 c.c. pipette, a 17.5 c.c. acid measure and a quantity of sulphuric acid in a glass or earthenware container. Such a tester with the necessary glassware can be gotten from any creamery surply house for about five dollars. If the herd numbers over a dozen or 15 cows a 12-bottle tester would be more economical though it cost three times as much.

If the test is to be of any value the sample taken must be representative of a whole milking. The first milk run from the udder is very poor in butter fat, the latter milk very rich. When taking a sample it is my plan to pour the cow's milk from one bucket to another and then buck

An Expert Official Tester and His Equipment.

Keeping tab on the fat production offind/idual cows is a simple matter for the breeder of pure bree delication of the control of the breeder of pure bree delication of the control of th

again, thus thoroughly mixing it. The sample is then taken out in a small dipper holding about an ounce, made specially for the purpose. The plan that I favor is to take samples of the morning and evening milkings once a week (I prefer Saturday because it is easier to remember that day), and preserve in a composite sample bottle with tablets of corrosive sublimate which, too, I secure from a dairy supply house. These composite sample bottles are kept tightly corked and tested once a month. Each bottle is labeled with the name of the cow and I like to be on hand myself on sampling day to make sure that the right sample gets into the right bottle. I find testing to be one operation where the owner must be on hand himself.

On testing day I warm the samples up to 70 degrees F. The measuring pipette is then filled by sucking the milk above the line indicated on the neck of the pipette. I then place the forefinger over the top of the pipette to prevent the milk from escaping, allow it to drip out till at the 17.6 line, insert the pipette in the neck of the test bottle and allow the railk to run into it in the manner in which I have indicated in the diagram. Both the pipette and the bottle should be held in a sloping position as indicated. Blow any milk out of the pipette that may cling to the sides with the bellows that nature provides, the lungs. The sulphuric acid is then measured out in the acid measure and added to the milk.

Here it is most important that the acid be poured in slowly and allowed to run down the side of the test bottle. If poured directly on to the milk it is apt to burn the contents and give a test that is difficult to read if not actually in-

accurate. The acid as well as the milk I try to have at a temperature of 70 degrees. When the acid is too warm it acts too vigorously, charring the milk solids and causing a black substance that obscures the test. The acid and the



test. The acid and the milk are thoroughly mixed together by a gentle rotary motion until the whole mixture is of a dark brown color with no undissolved particles remaining.

In the Centrifugal Machine

Before the bottles have a chance to cool I place the four of them that I have prepared into the tester, being sure that the two sides of the machine are balanced. For instance, in a ...ur-bottle tester you cannot run off three bottles at once. You must have either four or. two. I

whird the bottles four to six minutes on my machine turning 60 revolutions to the minute, or a little faster than my hand separator. Some test machines, I believe, require to be turned faster. I then add hot soft water at a temperature of 120 degrees F. to bring the fat up into the lower part of the neck of the bottle and whirl again for a couple of minutes. I then add more water at a temperature of 120 degrees to bring all of the fat column into the graduated neck of the bottle. After another whirling of a minute or so the samples are ready for reading.

The difference between the highest and the lowest limits of the butter fat the column is the amount of butter fat the milk contains. Most milk bottles are graduated up to eight or 10 per cent. A convenient way I have of reading is with a pair of dividers with very sharp tips. The dividers are spread the length of the fat column and then by transferring one point to the zero

mark the other point gives me the correct reading. Suppose, for instance, that the fat column
sextends from 6.4 to 9.4. By putting the point of
the dividers at zero after taking the measurement on the fat column, the upper point will be
at four, which will be the percentage of the fat
in the milk. Just one more point. The reading
should be taken before the fat is allowed to
cool. I keep a basin full of water at about 140
degrees temperature in which the
bottles are kept while making the

readings.

When the testing is properly done the butter fat column is perfectly clear and of a golden color, the line separating it from the acid being clear and distinct. Too high temperature of either the milk or the acid, too much acid, too strong acid, or allowing the acid to stand in contact with the milk

before mixing, would give me black or charred particles in the fat. A white or cloudy test indicates an insufficient amount of acid, or too weak acid, or perhaps too low a temperature of both.

Let me repeat that anyone can test milk. It know they can for I can do it myself and I have had no special training. The operation is not one-half as complicated as my description of it would make it to appear. It will not take one as long to run off a few tests as it has taken me to tell about it. And as that college friend of mine down in Ontario county says, the Babcock tester is quite as necessary in herd improvement as the milk scales; and now no one questions the value of the latter.

5





Powerful-Economical NGINE de in vertical and horizon-types, either stationary or rtable, from is H. P. to is H. P. Our new book-describes this money-saver. Send for conv. describes this money-saver. Send for c ELLIS ENGINE COMPANY 2857 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

AUTOMOBILES equipped with new Made-in-Canada Leegase Device give three to five additional miles per gallon; enables Fords and all other cars to creep along at three miles an hour on high gear; at the miles an hour on high gear; and the second of the second second of the second seco

How May Pork be Most Cheaply Produced?

Experiments at Ottawa Throw Light on the Problem By E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman.

A LARGE number of feeding experments were conducted during the fiscal year, ending
March 31st, 1915. A few experiments
with barine which were completed are
with swine which were completed are
4, skim-nilk has a high v-bustion herewith summarized.
Swine Feeding Experiment No. 1.

Summer feeding of Shoats in outside paddocks.

Lot 1 received a gr in mixture composed of shorts, ground oats, ground corn, equal parts, with skim-

Lot 2 received the same grain mixture as lot I with skim-milk and with an addition of 5 pounds of green feed (fresh cut rape)

Lot 3 received a grain mixture the same as lot 1 with the exception that same as for I win the exception that the corn was not included directly in the mixture but was fed in a Hopper grinder, the pigs | grinding this for themselves. The skim-milk was given in the same quantities as

was given in the same quantities as in lots 1 and 2. Deductions.—Lot 1 made the great-est and cheapest gains, which cost only 5.5 cents per pound. Lot 2 made the most expensive xains, which cost 6.2 cents per pound. Lot 3 made 6.2 cents per pound. Lot 3 made satisfactory gains, which cost 6.9 cents per pound. Fed in the above way to shoats 4 and 5 months of age on a 70-day feeding experiment in the paddocks, rape here had no yaluation whatever. The Hopper grinder gave better results than in previous gave better results than in previous trials, but was not of much value, as the pigs were compelled to consume more grain in order to overcome the labor of grinding. Swine Feeding Experiment No. 2 Grains and Milk Substitutes for Weaning Pigs.

This, too, was a summer feeding experiment in the outside paddocks. The average age of the pigs at the start of each experiment before weaning was less than 28 days. The experiment continued for 84 days.

experiment continued for 84 days.

Lot 1 received skim-milk plus a
meal composed of corn, 3 parts;
shorts, 3 parts; oil cake meal, 1 parts
This lot produced the cheapest
gains, at a cost of 3.06 cents per
pound.

Lot 2 received skim-milk plus a meal composed of corn, 3 parts; shorts, 3 parts; Swift's Digester Tankage, 1 part. In other words, the ration for lot 2 was the same as the ration for lot 2 was the same as for lot 1 with the exception of tankage replacing oil meal Due to the much greater cost of tankage, this lot made gains which cost 4.3 cents per pound. Fed in the above rations, oil meal and tankage are worth the same pound for pound for

young pigs.

Lot 3 received skim-milk plus a Lot 3 received skim-milk plus a roeal ration composed of corn, 6 parts; tankage, 4 part. This lot made the greatest gains of any, but stood third as to chespness of gains, showing a cost of 35 cents per power. When compared the shorts are proposed to the shorts of the shorts of the corn, compared to the shorts of the corn, contains the corn, contains the short of the corn, contains the corn, corn, cor

valuation of \$44.50 per ton.

Lot 4 received mo skim-milk, A meal ration of 10.73, annelly, corn, 6 parts; and unkage, I part. This joint made the owest and most experience of the control of the contro ton, or over 36 cents per hundred

pounds.

Lot 5 received skim-milk and the meal consisting of finely ground corn alone. This lot made the second poorest gains, but the gains were made cheaply, costing only

the tankage has a valuation of \$11.80 per ton. Compared with lot 4, skim-milk has a high voluation while tankage has only a value of a

little over \$3 per ton.

Deductions.—Generally lots 1, 2 and 3 were most satisfactory and developed by far the beforeding pigs. Tankage is only fair substitute for skim-milk, may be used in case of necessity to fair advantage. A well-balance grain mixture with skim-milk pro-duces hogs with much more scale and which will finish off pork worth at least I cent more per pound live weight, due to better development of the frame for carrying a prime finish.

Experiments were also conducted Experiments were also conducted with elevator screenings and by-product; for finishing hows. In the fisishing period meal only was fed. Summing up this experiment, Mr. Archibald writes:

"Lots which had received black-seeds in the experimental period and which had made too expensive gains."

which had made too expensive raiss at the age when gains should be made most cheaply, responded very readily to the good meal mixture of the finishing period and made the orgatest and most economical gains It is to be noted, however, that ping which received blackseeds in the enperimental period were more or less stunted and did not have the scale to finish off prime carcaspes, as did lon which received the better grain ration during the experimental period.

After Weaning

After Weaning
A. N. B., Brant Oo, Out.
UR methods of feeding hogs after
weaning will differ from those
most farmes in that most of se
hogs are intended to be used or si
for breeding purposes. Our method
however, would apply to all hogs tist
Growth and beath are the use
intended to be used to the control of the control
most of the control of the control
most of the

Growth and health are the map points in managing pigs intended is breeding. We feed foods that vil make muscle and bone rather that foods that will cause rapid gains is weight. Hence we value midding and oat and barley chop away abel of corn meal. In fact we feed we little corn to our pigs, It is too fallowed the second of the corn to our pigs. It is too fallowed the corn to our pigs.

tening and heavy.

The main point of difference be tween our methods and the methods most pig raisers, however, is in the matter of pasture. We give our pig matter of passure. We give our right from weaning time until sold ifairly large range, and allow then it run. They are also given the ran da hurled clover patch or a piece of argae where they can get abundance dreen feed. I believe that this exceed and green feed does more to do velop constitution and larger as stronger organs than anything do that we could do. I would confiss pigs closely and bring the green feel to them if they were intended for the packer. packer.

THE BUSINESS MAN ON HIS WESTERN TRIP

Cannot afford to leave out the citis that hardle the crop, Fort Willias and Port Arthur. Take the Canadias Pacific route to Winnipeg, the work to business travels. Daily servic, observation and dining cars, electrighted equipment. Double main more than half the distance. On fort, scenery and one might offer, scenery and one might offer, scenery. The complete of th

quickly as it is a positive antiespit and germidich. Plessant to use, does not bilister under bandage or remove the lait, and you can work the bone. \$4.00 per bottle, delirered. Book 7 K ve.

ABSORBINE, JR., antispid inlineat for nankind, Rotters Palallai, Youlles Vetta, Goltrer, Wen. torrise, Bruisen, supp pin and infamenation. Price \$4.00 per bottle Mancheter effects. Will let lyou more it you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.B.F. 123 Lymans Bldg., Montreat, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada. BOOKS at lowest prices you can get through latest books on agricultural subjects. Write for our Book Calalogue.

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March of the Allies.

Remarkable collection of War Trophies; Aeroplane Flights; Mudel Military Camp under active service conditions; Destruction of Miniature Battleships by torpedoes and hidden mines. New Giant Midway; Immense Grand Stand Per-formance; Greatest Agricultural Display in history of the Fair; Acres of Manufactures; Canada at a glance.

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The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited -

Baltic Cream \$1575\$45 Separators

The Balle is a high-close separator embodying the same principles at the largest and most a penative meditors. It is exactly what the farmers, who keep a small number of cores, have been looking for. The Balle is not a "Caogs" separator, it is simply a small separator, the price of which places it within reach of every farmer. It is parameted in every respect, close-skimming, durability, etc., and its practical excellence is attested by handrical is authorized service.

The Baltic is simple, strong and easily clear

For the larger dairyman the Empire Disc Separator represents the perfection parator construction. The Empire Mechanical Milker is the simplest and most perfect machine

The Empire Sta-Rite Gasoline Engine is the engine that stays right on the job every minute. In all sizes from 1% to 16 horse-power.





Corn Ci

CORN should plowed; the before plan young corn plan disturbed. weeds get the b

Miles of clean on clean faces, I and both need s Weeds in the c a dairy barn, sh There as, at le seriously planning seriously plantif humper corn crop tion, if it is prop If the seed bec perly, much of the weeds go, has early and frequently. If, however this. If, however

weedy about the t ing up, it is a g the field with a doing this cou corn plants will a When the rows stretching across

vator pretty bus

said at the outset cultivated and no not have a large alfalfa, but is a ing a large nur scattered throug If we cultivate se any of these root weakened because moisture and for deep when the more weeks old their growth may good rule to foll and close to the r because the roots have not spread o shallow, taking c

face as smooth a As soon as it the soil following be cultivated. Thi that start to ger on the surface so moisture escapes weeds are well u cultivation will there is a good l covering the surfa

Hints on W Clarke Hamilton WILD oats v ments ind per cent germin Hence the weed

year to year. I illustrate how wee To fight week must know to classes they below the annuals, suc weed, etc. Then I require two years their seed, such as Finally, there a These include our are spread by

Annual weeds stop growing. 1 out of the way spudded. Perenn by pulling and a they grew and in Destroyir vent the developr 1915

Corn Cultivation for Maximum Yields

Miles of clean corn are like smiles on clean faces, both make us happy. Crusty corn fields make crusty boys

and both need stirring.

Weeds in the corn field, like flies in a dairy barn, should be swatted.

a dairy barn, should be swatted.

There as, at least, one more thing we need to bear in mind if we are seriously planning on harvesting a humper corn crop this year. Cultivation, if it is properly done, pays.

If the seed bed were prepared properly, much of the trouble, as far as weeds go, has been avoided. The early and frequent cultivation did the serious of the property of the doing this countless numbers of weeds will be destroyed and the young corn plants will not suffer very much

When the rows of corn can be seen When the rows of corn can be seen stretching across the fields we must begin to think of keeping the culti-vator pretty busy. Remember we vator pretty busy. Remember we said at the outset that corn should be cultivated and not plowed. Corn does contracted and not plowed. Corn does not have a large deep tap root like alfalfa, but is a surface feeder, hav-ing a large number of long roots scattered through the upper soil. If we cultivate so deep as to disturb any of these roots, the plants will be weakened because their supply of moisture and food will be cut off. Cultivating corn four or five inches deep when the plants are two or more weeks old sets them bacc and more weeks our sets them to dark and their growth may be soo checked that they never fully recover. Here is a good rule to follow. Cultivate deep and close to the rows of corn the first time. This will age to much harm because the roots of the young plants have not spread out very much by this time. All other cultivation should be shallow, taking care to keep the surface as smooth as possible

As soon as it is possible to work the soil following a rain, corn should be cultivated. This will kill the weeds that start to germinate and will also prevent the formation of a hard crust on the surface soil through which the moisture escapes so easily. When the dry times of August come and the weeds are well under control further cultivation will not be necessary if there is a rood blanket of loose soil covering the surface.

Hints on Weed Eradication

Clarke Hamilton, Dundas Co., Ont. WILD oats will not all grow at the first planting. Experi-ments indicate that only 17 per cent germinate the first year. Hence the weed is carried on from year to year. I cite this incident to illustrate how weeds "hold on."

To fight weeds intelligently we must know to which one of three classes they belong. First there are the annuals, such as mustard, ragweed, etc. Then biennial weeds, which require two years in which to produce require two years in which to produce their seed, such as burdock and carrot. Finally, there are the perennials. These include our worst weeds. They are spread by root stalks and by

Annual weeds when cut off will stop growing. In fence corners and out of the way places, they may be spudded, Perennials may be overcome by pulling and applying alt where they grew and in sowing cultivated crops. Destroying the top will pre-vent the development of root stalks

ORN should be cultivated not by which such weeds as Canada Thistle plowed; the plowing was done spread. A hoed crop, sumrier fallow before planting time and the or smother crop will control biennial young corn plants do not like to be and perennial weeds.

Ignorant cultivation to kill weeds idle cultivators are like idle boys, often makes them grow better than ever.—Notes on an address.

Weeds on Vacant Lots

F. C. Nunnick, B.S.A., Commission of Conservation, Ottawa

WHAT undoubtedly constitutes a menace to those farmers who are making an honest effort to keep their farms clean is the crop of keep their tarmy clean is the clob of weeds found growing on vacant lots and roadsides in and around our towns and cities. These vacant lots are often nothing more nor less than nurseries and breeding places for all

kinds of weeds. This is especially true of towns where large areas ad-joining have been subject to wildcat sub-divisioning, and have had road-ways plowed, forming logiring places for w-eds, which are allowed to grow unmolested. These produce countfor weds, which are allowed to grow unmolested. These produce countless numbers of seeds, to be blown and scattered by the winds over the farms. So far, bulletins, articles and advice pertoining to weed control have been directed at the farmer. A grance at the conditions found in control of the conditions of the farmer is not entirely to blame in the matter of weed seed production and distribution.

In the west the weed inspectors are bein trained and instructed along lines that will enable them to assist the farmers in weed control, while at the same time provision by law is made to prevent any farmer from al-lowing his farm to become a breeding place for weeds and a menace to his

neighbors. In most towns there are by-laws covering the weed problem, but too often they are not enforce. Those living in towns and cities should cooperate and do their bit in the war against weeds. This is an important matter and should receive strict attention by every town council. Action should be taken at once and not deferred until the weeds rippen and expetter their seedle. but too often they are not enforce ripen and scatter their seeds.

Unwelcome Additions

OHNNIE and his mother were dining with a fr. and. The first course was chicken soup with nacaroni in it. The hostess watched macaroni in it. The nostess watched Johnnie as he sat cuiefly gazing into his plate. Finally she asked: "Why don't you eat your soun. Johnnie?" "I don't care for it please, ma'am."

"But your mamma said you liked chicken soup,"
"I do like mamma's chicken soup, but she don't put the windpipes in."

Progressive Jones Says:

"30 Bushel Fall Wheat"

Friends, it is more profitable to produce 30 bushels of fall wheat on one acre than 40 on two. And it is a comparatively easy matter to get 30 bushels to the acre, 40 bushels is not uncommon, by enriching the soil with good fertilizer.

for fall wheat contain a large amount of Phosphoric Acid, which is the element required by wheat to produce a full and heavy ear. Besides the Phosphoric Acid, Harab-Davies Fertilizers have the other elements that science has determined are most necessary to produce bumper wheat crops.

It will pay you, and pay you well, to increase your wheat crop. From all indication, the year 1916 will see an unprecedented demand for wheat, because there is a tremendous shortage in Europe with the exception of Russia. And even if Russian wheat does obtain access to the European markets, and the market price decline somewhat, it will still remain high enough to pay a handsome return to Canadian wheat growers. If you have the slightest doubt about this write to your Provincial Dept. of Agriculture and ask their advice.

Send for our c'rcular showing the Harab-Davies Fertilizers especially compounded for fall wheat. Prices and further particulars are obtainable from any local agent of the Ontario Fertilizers Limited, or direct from the Company.

Yours for bigger grain crops Progressive Jones

The Ontario Fertilizers Limited WEST TORONTO, CANADA



672

Sydney Basic Slag

THE FERTILIZER THAT GROWS THE BIGGEST CROPS AT THE LOWEST COST -

We want farmers of good financial position to sell Sydney Basic Slag in districts in Ontario, where we are not already represented. Our Agency is undoubtedly the best proposition in the Fertilizer business. If you think you can place a carlord among your neighbours for the Fall Wheat, write or telegraph us and we will have our General Sales Agent call on you immediately.

For live men who want to increase production in Canada and incidentally be reasonably recompensed for their labor this is a great opportunity.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd. SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Dollars THERE is no greater economy on the farm than the construction of buildings that will last. Repecially is this
true in the case of the silo. Its contents are more valuable,
and its walls are subject to more strain, than any other
structure. Build a silo that's stormproof, decayproof, fireproof and verminproof. Erect a



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\$30,000 offered in Prizes and Attractions CHEESE AND BUTTER

a prominent part of this Great Exhibition Special Programme of Attractions twice daily Fireworks Every Night.
New Steel Grand Stand, and everything up-to-date.

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W. J. REID, President

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Direct Marketing of Fruit*

W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, URING the last few years I have been marketing a portion of my fruit crop direct to the con-sumer. I have found my market through advertisement in city dailies. Last year, the peach crop being a failure, I used advert ing space to warn my regular customers that I would not be able to supply them with would not be able to supply them with peaches last season. It, spite of my warning I received hundreds of letters asking for peaches. The best I could do was offer them something else "just as good."

The first essential to building up a good trade direct to the ronsumer is a good article. Having produced a good article, we must then accurate the constitution of the peach of the season of the peach of the season of the peach of th

article we must, then acquaint the public with the fact that we have it for sale, and I have found the best medium for this purpose is the daily newspaper. To make advertising profitable we must retain a customer once htable we must retain a customer once we have got him. It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Working on this principle I have tried to do. a little better for my customers than the customers expeqt. The repeat orders that I have received as a result of this policy have been a source of much satisfaction to me. as a resure of this policy have been a source of much satisfaction to me, and letters of appreciation that come in the mail are always a pleasure.

The express service afforded by our

Canadian express companies is one the serious obstacles to direct dealing. know, but once our fruit is delivered to the transportation company it is beyond our control. A case in point

will illustrate

beyond our ce trot. A case in point will illustra:

I had a seried personally a load of peach, to the car. As I passed them in the express man kicked them across the floor. When I remonstrated with him, I had to put us with his kets of peaches were piled eight high in the corner of an empty car. I pointed out to the express man that at the first jar the whole pile would be thrown over. The result was more impudence, I carried, the matter to the superintendent and president of the company and asked that the man be dismissed. The reply received was satisfactory. The only redress we have is to make claims on the companies for loss and then follow them up.

Soft Rot of Potatoes . Prof. Dan H. Jones, B.S.A., Depart-Ment of Bacteriology, O.A.C., Guelph.

D URING the last few days we have received from various districts in the province of Ontario samples of diseased young potato vines, with requests for information regarding the nature, cause, and cure of the disease. We had just previously noticed the same disease. cure of the disease. We had just previously noticed the same disease amongst the potato crops both on the experimental grounds and in the general crop of potatoes on the College farm. In the growing crop an affected plant will have a wilted appear-

*Mr. Bunting's experience here given was told at the last convention of the On-tarlo Fruit Grower's Association. In con-nection with Mr. Bunting's compaint re-esting to note that at the same conven-tion Mr. McIntosh of Forest stated that over \$10,000 was lost last season when the fruit was in the hands of the express com-panies through pillering alone.

ance, being dull dirty green in color the stems flaccid, the leaves will have a tendency to curl. The stems near the ground and below will be black the ground and below will be blackened, and in the various stages of
decay from a soft wet rot. On die,
gring out the seed potato, it will be
found to be soft and pulpy, and when
broken open; the inside is usually
slimy, and gives off an offensive does
terial disease. Its development.
This soft rot of potatoes is a ceterial disease. Its development
ground where it has not been before
is nearly always due to diseased seen
potatoes having heen used for rese

is nearly always due to diseased see potatoes having been used for plan-ing. As long as affected seed potatoes are kept dry, the disease will not spread, but as soon at they become moist the soft rot develops as the bacteria which cause it have then a change to develop randly. An affect chance to develop rapidly. An affect ed seed potato in which the disease has been checked by drying out will have brown or blackish discolorations which are easily seen on cutting. The which are easily seen on cutting. The rot may be present in varying degrees, but as it has dried out it may look like a dry rot. When such affected potatoes are planted the moist conditions in the soil which are necessary for growth, are favorable for the further development of be disease. Some of the eyes of the potato will send up their shoots, but these are usually weak and spindly these are usually weak and spindly. As the diser e continues to rot the seed tuber at enters the young shoot and rapidly passes upwards, causing the stems to blacken and rot-hear the surface of the ground, then the top wilts and topples over.

Treatment

Spraying of any kind is of no 6-rect use with this disease. The treament is preventive rather than cuntive. The disease develops in the first place from affected seed tuben, but when once it is established in a crop it may be spread from the diseased above. ed plants to neighboring health plants by the cultivator, hoe or othe implement used getting contaminated by coming in contact with a rottin Biting insects, as the potato bug, also spread the disease to some extent, and it is only by spraying for these that spraying is helpful in preventing the spread of the disease.

The crop should be carefully in-spected and every plant that is found to be rotting should be dug out and either burned or buried in quickline

either burned or buried in quickline. When harvesting the votatoes, any tuber that shows any signs of the disease should be placed on one side and not allowed to be stored with the main pile. Should the disease not be far advanced in the tuber, the affected part may be cut off and the rest used fog food. If any of these affect ed tubers get into the seed pile to be used the following year, they will either rot during storage and cause those around them to rot also if they are not kept dry, and, if they are kept dry, the disease will be checked until they are planted, when they will be and destroy the plant that springs

Cut out and burn the old rasphere canes as soon as they are through fruiting. Cultivate the young shoots and keen out all weeds.

The old strawberry bed may be re-newed by mowing the foliage, raking it off or burning it quickly on the bed, then beeing out or plowing all but a strip about one foot wide, and letting the new plants take the space.

Eggs in N OW is the ing fresh prices in

Waterglass is nound of air-sla lons of boiled well and cost m M. E. Dickson Only clean, f packed and the l be kept about 1

It is best to stone jar, and k

Eggs which ar wher placed in six months' tir newly-laid eggs, palatable.

Successfu

THE eg~ circ desire of sumer's dollar a give the consum duct than he ca Canadian farm prime poultry r selves as interes movement as are to J. C. Stuart, to J. C. Stuart Branch, Ottawa, eye on egg cir Eastern Canada.

"The moving s dropped into th office some we Frank Webster. one man on the circle. It was e

In I

Progress Du (Notes from the Farmers' Cooperat Out this week interesting i issue that should

Feed is still a is almost imposs of bran and shor mand that we ta therefore, very rour clubs to buy About the only th to offer in car lo

A short time a purchased a coup dealers heard abo bought the coal s and said they wou of coal to any ma that organization ened away any n their next meetin by 14 new ones, has placed an ord coal. This club able business, and to be one of our We are still rec



Eggs in Lime Water

N OW is the time to begin preserv-ing fresh eggs to sell for better prices in the fall and winter

months.

Waterglass is often used, but one pound of air-slaked lime to five gallons of boiled water will do just as well and cost much less, according to M. E. Dickson, of the Poultry Department, University of Wisconsin.
Only clean, fresh eggs should be packed and the lime water level should

be kept about two inches above the

It is best to pack in a common stone jar, and keep it in a cool, dry

Eggs which are in a good condition when placed in lime water have after six months' time the "bloom" of newly-laid eggs, and should be fully as

Successful Egg Circles

THE eg~ circle is a result of the desire of poultry producers to sumer's dollar and at the same time give the consumer a little better product than he can secure elsewhere. Canadian farm women who are the prime poultry producers, are them-selves as interested in the egg circle movement as are the men, according to J. C. Stuart, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, who keeps a watchful eye on egg circle organizations in Eastern Canada.

"The moving spirit in the Cambray egg circle," said Mr. Stuart when he dropped into the Farm and Dairy office some weeks ago, "is Mrs. Frank Webster. In fact, there is only one man on the executive of that circle. It was ownanized in connec-

operative business. They sell their eggs, poultry and butter cooperatively, tauch of it soing to the Housewives' League of Toronto."

"And how have these ladies made out in their cooperative venture?" inquired the Farm and Dairy represen-tative to whom Mr. Stuart was talk-

ing.

44Last year their average price was 25 per cent. over and above the local store price on ergs," was the reply. "Perhaps I should not say the year, as they only started hast August with 12 members. At their annual meeting held some months ago, they had 4 members."

Small Circle; Big Business

"Small Circle; Big Business
"I was at an ene circle last night at Wellman's Corners," pursued Mr Stuart, "There are only nine members in that circle, but since last April they have sold \$826 worth of exex. This is what you might call a purely cooperative organization, the members taking turns carrying the eggs to the station, Hence they have no need of a manager. They market in Montreal to a wholesale house. So need of a manager. They market in Montreal to a wholesale house. So far as possible, the small ergs are kept at home and only the best ones shipped. They are well satisfied with results."

"And where do the women come in in this circle?" we asked. we asked.

"Right in the forefront," was the reply. "Mrs. Fred Snair ,the secretary, does a large part of the work, and to her belongs a large part of the credit of the success of the egg

"The movement is coming along exceedingly well," remarked Mr. Stuart, speaking of the progress of cooperative egg marketing in general. "Developments have been ahead of our expectations. I find that no mem-bers are dropping out of the egg circles, while new members are coming in all the time. Altogether, I should say there are about 50 circles now in operation in Optorio !

organization for the farmers. Not only is it enabling them to buy more cheaply, but it is inspiring in more cheapiy, but it is inspiring in the members a fine community spirit of cooperation. We have bought something over three tons of binder twine, 41 tons of coal, 1,000 bushels feed corn, 180 bushels seed corn, sevreal tons of brewers' grains, several tons of flour, several tons of bran and shorts, several barrels of coal oil, and several barrels of gasoline, all of several barrels of gasoline, all which have been first-class. men who are in business who have not seen the goods, how ever, declare that they are no good. We have been assessed for business tax, but when we appealed to the Court of Revision, we won out.—F. G. Sandy, Omemee, Victoria Co.,

Meeting at Fox Point

T Fox Point, Lake of Bays, Ont., on the 21st inst., Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the d Farmers' Cooperative Co., United United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, address'd a meeting of farmers and others on the subject of co-operation. Mr. P. B. Walmsley, the president of the Fox Point Farmers' Club, took the chair, and said that could be considered to the constant of the president of the country of the con-traction of the country of the country of the men connected with the country of the had the courage to back up their country of the victions. The were doing sampething They were doing something more lasting even than "le prints on the sands of time were pioneers blazing a tal through the forest of economic disculties. A good deal had been said bout patriotism and production, very about patriotism and Ha little Hazy no tions existed as to nature of cooperation. Some work of individual experimental work of interest and experimental plots. In other places some new store started, simply called cooperative, quite spurious, and not the real thing. Others speak mournfully of eak mournfully of and say that want some old "grange, of ready money was the rock on which it foundered

Mr. Morrison, in a very instructive address, give a graphic picture of the psychological as well as the economic position of the farmer. It was a sombre picture. He said that was a sombre picture. He said that the peculiar conditions surrounding the farmer had made him a peculiar person. He had become distrustful of his fellow-farmer. Every other trade and industry was organized. In the cities every trade and profession had its association, whether carpenters or clerey. The population of On-tario had become urban. In the last ten years, 100,000 people had left the farms of Ontario. The population was only 47 per cent rural, while the urban population was 53 per cent. There had been decreases in the rural population of every count, except those in which Toronto and Hamilton were situated. That was because all who lived outside the city

limits were reckoned rural.

There was \$225,000,000 of mortgage debt on the farms of Ontario. The interest was generally 6 per cent, but he reckoned that the interest return on the capital invested in agriculture was only three per cent at the most. Some said it was only two, and others even said it only paid wages.

even said it only paid wages.

Mr. Morrison gave an account of some of the work already accumplished by the U.F., and, in reply to a question, showed how credit could be cooperatively secured from a bank, when a Farmers' Club desired to

when a Farmers' Club desired to make purchases for its members. The Rev. L. Sinclair, Ravenscliffe, who was present, spoke in appre-ciation of the way in which Mr. Mor-rison had surmounted the difficuity of addressing a mixed audience on an intricate subject. He spoke of the importance of the work of the farmer,

because the rest of the world depended on him for food, also that the governments or the world showed that they realized this by the attention which was now bestowed on agricul

Mr. Walmsley, in proposing a ve thanks to the speaker, alluded his having expressed surprise to find a clergyman attending a meeting in the interests of farmers. He said that the interests of rarmers. He said that in England he had seen the hearty support given by some of the rural clergy to a similar movement. There were a good many who were enthusiastic secretaries of small local societies. These men had influence. They knew that there must be eccenced. thes. These men has inherence as knew that there must be economic as-well as spiritual unlift. The churches of rural ontario would have more or tural mario would have more power if the ministers considered the economic problems of the farmers and assisted in their solution, instead of turning their own eyes citywards.

Mr. Morrison in New Ontario E DITOR, Farm and Dairy,—Permit me, through Farm and Dairy, to acquaint your readers of a very successful visit of Mr. J. I Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co. of Toronto, to Bar River and vicinity. This longlooked-for meeting has been antici-pated for nearly two years. Mr. Morpaced for hearly two years. Mr. Albertison arrived on the one p.m. train on Friday, the 16th. A meeting had been arranged for at Sylvan Valley for that night, which the Ladies' Aid had also by mistake selected for a concert. Mr. Morrison gave us a splendid address on the work being done through cooperation and the great and growing necessity for it. His' address was attentively listened to, and we are safe in saying that a strong Farmers' Club will be the

Next day (Saturday), on account of Mr. Morrison having to catch the 4.30 train for Livingston, we had to have our meeting at 2.30 p.m.. It was having season and the weather anything but propitious, so the crowd was naturally small, but a more apwas hatthrelly small, but a more ap-preciative gathering it would be hard to find. The members of Bar River Farmers' Club listened with wrapt attention to the splendid address piven by the secretary, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him by the club and others. A meeting was called by the president, Mr. S. Rudell, at the close of Mr. Morrison's very educative and masterly discovers. terly discourse. Several additions were made to the membership. A resolution was passed to take a share money paid in. Several paid their capitation tax, and a meeting called for Saturday, the 24th, to further army We believe the same transcription. in the company and some

Morrison's short We believe Mr. stay amongst us will be conducive of great benefit to us, and we cannot speak too highly of his gentlemanly and impressive manner and the good w. H. Evoy, Secy., Bar River Far-mers' Club, Algoma Dist., Ont.

Sheep like a dark place into which they may run during the heat of the day. Not only do they avoid the heat, but also the flies that cause grub in the bead.

FIVE SAILINGS WEEKLY Port McNichell to Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes Steamships leave Port Mc-Nicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wed-nesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Steamship Express making direct connection leaves particular for Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Mur-phy, District Passenger Agent, To-ponto,

In Union There is Strength A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Progress During the Week (Notes from the Office of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.)

OUR second bulletin has been sent out this week. There are several interesting items in this month's issue that should prove of interest to

Feed is still a scarce article and it is almost impossible to get car lots of bran and shorts. The millers demand that we take from 75 to 100 bags of flour with each car, and it is, therefore, very near impossible for our clubs to buy mixed car lots. About the only thing we have in feeds to offer in car lots is dried brewers

A short time ago one of our clubs purchased a couple of cars of coal through this office. When the local dealers heard about it they were determined to make the ones who bought the coal sick of their bargain and said they would not sell a pound of coal to any man who belonged to that organization. . However, this threat does not appear to have frightthreat does not appear to have fright-ened away any new members for at their next meeting they were joined by 14 new ones, and the same club has placed an order for a third car of coal. This club has done consider-able business, and we consider them to be one of our best organizations. We are still receiving good reports from our leish binder, tupe, and

from our Irish binder twine, and

since disposing of our supply have placed orders for over 35 tons more through local sources. One of our customers says that his twine looks to be A.1 quality and that the price of 600 feet twine in his town has been 12c a lb.

Educational Work

Mr. Groh attended a meeting of the Farmers' Club at Smithville in Lin-coln Co., on Wednesday night, July 21st. Mr. Groh gave them an address on dairying and also a short dress of dailying and also a short talk on cooperation. He states that they had a very successful meeting. This is a growing club and they are considering the advisability of organthem, and if they are successful in doing so will have an organization of about 150 members.

Mr. Morrison arrived back from his northern trip or Thursday afternoon.

He reports a fine trip.

We received the following report from the Secretary of the Burford Grange. "Our Grange has been work. of the year, and we have distributed nearly thirty-seven hundred dollars worth of goods to our members since lanuary 12th, the principal lines be-ing: Feeds, seeds, suyar and salt." The officers of this club are: Mr. Chas. Mott. Master; Mr. Ernest B.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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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 con sider."—Bacon.

Why Land Values Increase

I N a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly appears a long article in condemnation of the taxation of land values only. Much space is devoted to the profit that the farmer is supposed to reap from the unearned increment of land values. The writer contends, and with justice, that the reward of farming is not enough in itself to induce men to take up farming as a business. He states and truly that many men have endured the hardships of pioneer life and worked many years on a mere existence in the hope of recouping themselves on the higher price of their land when they sell. Critics of the land value system of taxation in Canada are advancing the same plea as this contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, that unearned increment is necessary to keep men on the land.

The increase in the selling price of farm land may be due to two causes: Sometimes it is due to the improvements made by the farmer himself through increased fertility, tile drains, or removal of obstructions. Increases in value due to these causes belong to the farmer. They are the product of his own skill and industry. Not even the tax collector in justice has a claim on them. The tax on land values, which would remove taxes from all such improvements, would tend to encourage rather than discourage improved agriculture.

The greatest increases in land values, however, are due to the growth of the community. The corn belt of the United States affords us a splendid example of this. Land there has increased in value from a few dollars an acre to \$150 to \$200 an acre. At the same time the productiveness of the soil has been decreased by constant cropping. The increase here is clearly due to community development. In the Canadian West we have a vast example of the same process; fertility decreasing and price increasing. In some of the best sections of Ontario we could point to instances of land increasing in value \$15 or \$20 an acre in a few years without any added improvements whatever.

Does the Farmer Profit?

HE contention of those who oppose land value taxation is that these increases are what hold the farmers to the soil. But are these increases of as great benefit to the farmer as many writers contend? To the young farmer just making a start, there can be no question that they are a decided hindrance. A couple of thousand dollars of capital, considerably more than the average young man possesses, will go a long way with land at \$20 an acre. When land reaches \$100 an acre, the young man must make a choice between starting as a tenant or of assuming a very heavy burden of debt. An increasing number, rather than assume such a burden, are either going to the cities or moving to remote parts of the Canadian west where land is cheaper.

The farmer who has worked hard for many years in the hope of purchasing a more desirable farm, is apt to find that the increasing value of land will defeat his object. The farmer who would settle his sons around him is certainly at a disadvantage in a community where land values have advanced to the \$100 mark or over.

After all, is not the only way in which the farmer can benefit by increasing land values by selling out? Then his successor on the farm, on account of the high price he pays, has to suffer just in proportion as his predecessor has gained. It is a question if these increasing land values are of much actual benefit to farmers. if we consider farmers as a whole and not those only who inherited their land or who purchased it long ago when the country was new and prices low.

Official Testers

SUGGESTION advanced time and again A in these columns, and one of which we should not lose sight, is the advisability of appointing official testers to do the test work at our creameries and cheese factories. A change of some kind seems advisable. We are certain that no single factor gives rise to so much distrust, suspicion, and bad feeling between makers and patrons as does the monthly test for millor cream. Much of this distrust is unfound practically all of it, we believe. But the pa is still suspicious. Perhaps some of this su cion has been passed down from former years when the test was not so reliable as it now is. The standardization of glassware has removed one common source of inaccuracy. The licensing of makers has been another step in advance, but so long as the patrons believe it to be to the makers' interests to read their tests, some of them will be suspicious.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that the appointment of qualified, disinterested inspectors to travel from factory to factory and do the testing on stated days each month would give patrons almost absolute confidence in the Babcock test? The details of the scheme, of course, would have to be arranged. Once the general principle has been approved by our factory men, however, the settlement of such questions as to how many factories one tester could cover, whether the factory men, the Government, or both, should pay the tester's salary and bear his expenses, and similar details could be easily agreed upon. We invite a discussion of the subject among Our Folks, with both makers and patrons taking part.

The Value of Farm Accounting

FEW years ago a two-hundred-acre farm A on the Ontario lake front was changed from a combined dairy and beef farm to one on which milk was the main product. The number of dairy cows was doubled. At the same time the horse stock was reduced to just a sufficient number to work the land. Pigs were given up altogether, and the poultry branch was greatly ex-

These were radical changes to make all at once, but they were not made by a "plunger." They were the result of two years of careful accounting. In that two years the proprietor had found that the beef end was not paying. while the dairy cows had been decidedly profitable. Horse breeding, he found, had been an unprofitable specialty, although no one had known it until careful accounting with the horse department showed that the leak existed. Hens. too, had ended both years with good profits to their credit. What more natural, then, than that the profit-making lines should be extended and the money-losing lines discontinued.

The changes in this case were followed by the satisfactory results expected. On other farms with different conditions, the same changes might not be advisable. But the only way in which such changes can be made intelligently is through farm accounting, be the system followed ever so simple. Business farming, as we understand it, is not possible without the assistance of a correct accounting system. The time required to keep track of expenditures in all departments need not exceed ten to fifteen minutes a day.

The Farm Training

ARM trained boys have long been valued by employers in every line of industry and in the professions, because of their greater initiative and abounding energy. A city contemporary admits the superiority of boys from the farm, and laments the decline in initiative and energy in men of the city's own breeding. The reason for this difference is fully explained, we believe, by the highly artificial life of the modern city. The following paragraph from Anderson's "The Farmer of To-morrow," is not overdrawn as a description of the life of the average city man:

"Light, air, fuel and water, the products of Nature, are fed to him through tubes; vacuum and gravity are harnessed for his light house keeping. The municipality of which he is a member in good standing, disposes of his waste member in good standing, disposes of his water baner and potato peclines; regulates noise and smell; inspects his food; guarantees him so many cubic feet of air to sleep in, a minimum acterial count of 50,000 to the c. c. in his mornay's milk, and a ladder in case of fire; assumes the supervision of the eves, teeth and intellect of his children, polices him, sweeps his streets, counts him at birth, marriage and death and at the polls, fumigates him, makes music for him in the parks, and keeps him off the grass."

Where is the chance for the development of initiative under conditions such as this? Where is the opportunity for that communion with nature which awakens and develops the best in humanity? After all, the country is not such a bad place to live in. As a place wherein to rear men and women of initiative and character. the country is in a class by itself.

Direct Distribution

While the bulk of the supplies for the city homes will continue to come by freight in carload lots, and be distributed by retail markets and grocers, it is probable that in the line of commodities handled by the express companies an extensive direct trade may be built up through the medium of these companies and the parcels

Cooperativ

Report on the Financial I

N the extension w Husbandry Dep donald College t of the province is b nent feature. possibilities for great and that d opportunity and Through the assist e to arrange and of lines of work, o en the organization eeders' and wool terest is being sti and flock improvem uraged in every w the more impor fort are in encour ing the exchange pure-bred rams, ure-bred and high arketing of lambs

Mr. A. MacMillan imal Husbandry een placed in imn e sheep work, and trator, Mr. King, on was organized i nd as reported pr ras made in market ively last year. The ool was graded as pufacturers for ca f from five to seve he farmers. The Work

During the past v ade to organize a riations so that this start of similar arious parts of th arious parts of the asure that such as anized successfully parketed through th great deal of thor ork is necessary. ollege demonstrato ive has a good field oust have had first sheep and a lit wool preparation for and the respect of With the assistan monstrators a larg ures and demonstra per methods of fleeces, docking and tc., were given tricts. As many far were induced to join and be supplied with ther with instruct g their wool for Associations were istricts, and arrang rading and market finite dates at certain within the district, ment of wool with the returns r.a

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Cooperative Marketing of Wool in Quebec

Report on the Work Undertaken by Macdonald College and the Financial Rewards of the Cooperating Wool Growers

N the extension work of the Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College the sheep industry of the province is being made a prominent feature. It is believed that he possibilities for sheep in Quebec are great until y and braze in a great control of the province of Through the assistance of the Fed-ral Grant the Department has been belt to arrange and conduct a number of lines of work, one of which has been the organization of local sheep eeders' and wool growers' associais being stimulated in sheep, nterest is being stimulated in strong enmore important channels of fort are in encouraging and faciliating the exchange and introduction for pure-bred rams, in establishing aute-bred and high-grade flocks, in earketing of lambs, and in market-

Mr. A. MacMillan, a member of the nimal Husbandry Department, has cen placed in immediate charge of he sheep work, and through his eftrator, Mr. King, the first associa-on was organized in Pontiac county, as made in marketing wool coopera-ively last year. The association marreted about 12,000 lbs. of wool. The cool was graded and sold direct to marufacturers for cash, at an advance of from five to seven cents a pound, or a net gain of 20 to 30 per cent to he farmers.

The Work Extended

During the past winter plans were rations so that this year might see start of similar work made in arious parts of the province. To asure that such associations be orwool arketed through them to advantage, great deal of thorough preliminary ork is necessary. In this the local cork is necessary. In this the local of the committee of the local live has a good field for work, but he must have had first hand knowledge f sheep and a little experience in rool preparation for market before e can undertake this work and comand the respect of sheep men.

With the assistance of Macdonald demonstrators a large number of lecer methods of shearing, tieing tc., were given in the various dis As many farmers as possible were induced to join the associations and be supplied with wool sacks, tother with instructions for prepartheir wool for market.

Associations were formed in eight listricts, and arrangements made for rading and marketing wool on definite dates at certain important points within the district. The following is a statement of wool marketed together ith the returns rade:

The results show that 51 per cent The results show that of per cent of the wool graded medium combing, 27 per cent low medium combing, 11 per cent lustre combing, three per cent black and gray and 2.6 per cent rejections. The low percentage of rejections and high percentage of rejections and high percentage of rejections are combing is a clear indication. medium combing is a clear indica-tion of the value of Quebec wool when properly prepared for market. The wool was marketed in good condition, unwashed, put up in attractive shape, and was described by manufacturers as being of high quality probably unequalled in Canada, and quite the equal of similar grades of imported wool. This fact is substanimported wool. This fact is substantiated by the prices manufacturers were willing to pay for such wool when marketed in quantities to make it worth their special attention: Med-ium combing realized 31 to 31% cts. a pound; low medium, 30 cts.; lustre,

30 cts.; black and gray, 25 to 26 cts.; rejections, 25 cts. All f.o.b. point of shipment.

The above prices range from five to 10 cts. above the prevailing local prices, thereby netting the farmers an advance of from 20 to 30 per cent. The fleeces ranged in weight from 7 lbs. average in one association to 8.3 lbs. for another association, and prices per fleece ranged from \$2.13 to \$2.50. It will be noted in the report that in the case of Pontiac Asso-ciation, the only one of two years' standing, the increase in wool mar-keted as compared with the first year's output was over 360 per cent.

Canadian manufacturers paid these prices to the associations when they were buying wool ordinarily at much lower prices, partly because the associations had a large quantity of sociations had a large quantity of wool to sell at certain points where it could be inspected, partly because the manufacturers needed it and had to pay for it to get it, but also cause they were getting wool well put up, and good value for their money.

The Farmer-The Automobile-The Tariff

C. S. B., Peterboro Co., Ont.



The U. S. Advertisement-\$695.

NE of the chief benefits claimed for the protective tariff by most urgent advocates is that most urgent advocates is that it helps to build up different lines of manufacturing. Behind the tariff wall small and struggling industries that could not stand before the com-petition of the well-established concerns of foreign countries can grow and develop affording employment for our workmen and a market for our farmers' produce.

Well and good. On the face of it this looks plausible; and such statethis looks plausible; and such state-ments made during an election cam-paign, when party feeling runs high and everyone's prejudices are more or less aroused, usually go down with the electorate with very little ques-tioning. But the results after thirty years' trial are far from justifying the arguments of protectionist orators Some industries have grown enormously, true enough, but in what way? Do they, while enjoying the protection of the tariff wall, sell their protection of the tariff wall, sell their roods at about the same prices that foreign concerns could sell their wares, plus the cost of transportation charges, if the tariff were not there? Not always. The home manufacturer adds the tariff rate of to the cost of production and is thereby enabled to reap a bonus on everything he produces at the ex-pense of the consumer. Any indus-try that requires a high tariff to com-

pel it to locate in Canada is a damage to the Canadian people. An example of this is shown by the following cuts. Here we have two automobiles, made by the same company, identical in every respect. In the United States this car costs \$695. In Canada \$925, a difference of \$230. There is no class of people who, at the present day, could use an auto-mobile to better advantage than the Canadian farmers. If, to keep the automobile industry alive in this country, we hope to pay a tax either to the Government or to the manufacturer of \$230 or more on every car, it would pay the Canadian public to pension every employee in factories, take away the tariff on these cars, and buy where they could be bought the cheapest.

This is only one illustration of a state of affairs that many blame for

being the cause of our rural problem.



The Same Car in Canada is \$925.

While manufacturing is highly neces While manufacturing is highly necessary, it is not needful to go to such lengths to establish industries. There are many who claim that Canada would be only a country of farmers and lumbermen if there was no tariff, but Britain with little or no leariff. tarin, but Britain with little or no import tax on manufactured goods and one-quarter the total population of the United States and Germany, exports as much manufactures as the two combined. Canada, with all her resources and her splendid natural water powers and transportation faciwater powers and transportation faci-lities, could surely develop healthy manufacturing industries without put-ting such a tax on the consumers.

The Cheaper Exchange

CHE-This dress doesn't suit my SHE-Ins dress doesn's suit my complexion. I must change it. He—More expense? I can't stand it: you'll ruin me! She-You silly! I don't mean the dress—I mean the complexion.

The efficacy of any Weed Act de-pends on the inspector. He must be one who can talk with and advise a man as well as enforce the act.-W. J. Lennox, Canadian Seed Growers' As-

"DOG DAYS" the best time to buy a DE LAVAI SEPARATOR

THERE was never before as good a time to buy a De Laval Cream Sepator as right now.

The "Dog Days" are at hand when dairying is most difficult without a sep-arator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator.

Then there is the great saving of time and labor, which counts for more in sum mer than at any other season and often. alone saves the cost of the separator, aside from all its other advantages,

This is likewise the season when De Laval superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, eas

hendling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitariness.

A De Laval Creat Separator bought now will easily save end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such lib eral terms as to actu ally pay for itself.

MONTREAL.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WELL DRILLING WELL Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all pur-

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

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.

W. DAVIES Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

Wilkinson Climax B

Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for he farmer. A combination machine it will cut and deliver green corn —it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest allo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to kniver—solld, compact cuting series. Cas change cut with-out stopping. Cas be reversed instantly. Direct penamic delivery. Kalle wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

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



NUMBER	OF	мемве	RS AND	FLEECES	18	
Association	No. of Members.	No. of Fleeces.	Av. Weight por Fleess.	Av. Price per Fleece.	Total Amount received for w	Av. Price per ib. woel.
Pontiac Dompton Hanstead Sichmond District of Besuharnois District of Bedford Argentauii Historyce	83 75 79 55	6182 1806 1223 1360 1029 815 910 812	7.06 7.1 8.1 7.83 8.3 8.1 7.0 7.4	\$2.15 2.15 2.50 2.23 2.48 2.46 2.13 2.26	\$13,348.30 3,890.27 3,060.90 3,022.07 2,549.23 2,045.65 1,938.01 1,834.77	30.57 30.27 30.80 30.12 29.63 30.52 30.63 30.35
Totals	975	14,136	7.87	82.29	\$31,689.20	30.36



THE are builders of our own character. F. W.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

Copyrighted 1914, Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

appeared like Punch in a marionette The officer's head dropped back against the bole of the tree, and he was slowly settling himself to rest, when a wild, scratching, clawing, four-footed creature shot out of the

window, dronned spitting into his lap,

gathered its claws painfully in Gib's trousers and leaped away, snarling

CHAPTER XI.

HOME SWEET HOME.

When a freight train jarred into Curryville a couple of nights later, the cars crowding one another, surg-

ing forward and falling spitefully back, like cattle in the yards, no one

saw a worn man with face much lined

at the eyes lift the trap-door and crawl out of a car of baled hay. Low-ering himself down the iron steps, he

slipped behind a coal

engine a drink and the cars began to creep for-

up on a foe, the line of the station rising and

lights were melting into

slipped across the tracks and started up-town,

The McElravys still had

their washing out-why couldn't she ever get it couldn't she ever done on Monday as a should? Good-

it with a smile every day in the year, would own the Owl Drug Store

own day.

Oh. the Kipps were
mainting their house!

The very house he'd planned and built. But that isn't the color for it: after all, there's no color like a digrified white. It was the doings of Bertha Kipp who'd have the beautiful that the same to be a series of the same to be a series

been away to boarding

wears pearl buttons on his shoes and enlarges

photographs. Bob Mc-Elravy was too good for

Bet she'll marry , some scalawag from Kansas City who

s-chool.

keeping to the sid streets and the shadow

While the two

the night, the

"ILL you pardon me a mo-ment, Mr. Constable, but the train has been cone just about two minutes. I guess mail'll be forwarded to him, thouch, if you wish-ed to communicate with him." ed to communicate with him

The constable's dry face hardened and stiffened under his anger, freez-ing like a fresh hide in the snow. His lips broke straight across as though the hide had been twisted in the win-ter weather. All his rage burst through the slit in one big snapping sentence:

"You're a skunk, that's what you

Brassy drew over nearer and when

Brassy drew over nearer and when he spoke it was soothingly, an older man counseling a wayward youth:
"I fear me that you have spoken hastily, without weighing your words, Oulck words have kent more people tossing on a midnight mattress than all the fever in the land. I know all the fever in the land. I know how a person whose tongue has taken the bit between its teeth has said things that he has repented with an ache in his heart that seemed to be tearing the vitals out of him. The tongue is an unruly member that must be handled with a mailed hand. When your tongue has been threshing at your teeth to get out and run amuck, have you ever tried the old, old plan of counting ten? Simple, almost childish as it seems, this plan has saved many a heartache. stabs me through and through think that you would even intimate that I had the slightest resemblance to that uncouth member of the weasel family who, when crossed, makes himself so obnoxious and distasteful to everything and everybody around him. I feel sure that, when in a calmer moment, you reconsider your calmer moment, you reconsider your allegation, you will humbly repent your hasty words and be willing to bite your tonzue out for letting it get the upper hand of you."
"Pa," came a girl's voice from the other side, "the train's gone,"
"Probably Mr. Pointer left word with the station agent for you," said Brassy thoughtfulls.

Brassy thoughtfully.

"Shet up!" snapped the arm of the law. "We'll telegraph ahead and get him. Anyway, I'll see that you don't get up!" see that you 't get out.

His heels clicked spitefully, and an hour later when Brassy peeped out of the barred window the representaof the barred window the representa-tive of peace and justice was propped in a chair, leaning back against a maple. a murderous-looking shotgun across his knees.
"Hey, there, Mr. Constable," called out Brassy, framin- his face between the bats, "don't point that thing this wav—it might go off."
The officer raised the gun threat-eningly and the face in the frame dis

her, he was. And he used to carry her books home from school and lick-ed the stuffing out of that Rouse boy because he said she had red hair. What's getting into the young people nowadays? - they never know who's

nowadays?—they never know who's meant for them ary more. Nobody must see him until he got home and found Hulda. About this time of the evening she would be sprinkling down the clothes or sit-ting beside the red lamp on the yellow crkeded table reading her good uight chapter. Nobody could everything just like it had consider. keep house the way thing councy, everything just like it had come out of a store. You could come to call any time you wanted to and she wouldn't have to run ahead shutting doors and throwing things under the bed like some women he could name. Every string from the store wound up on a corn-cob and stuck in a Mason jar so that you could go into the kitchen at midnight and put your hand on anything you wanted. And when you got sick one bowl of her broth made you feel like sitting up, and she could just look at you once and put her hand on your forehead, ask where you felt sick, march right out in the kitchen and come back with something that would straighten you out before a regular doctor got through shaking the thermometer.

Clem came slipping in through the ack gate. He would surprise Hulda just about the time she was shutting the Bible on the hand-worked bookthe Bible on the hand-worked book-mark. He must look his best; he knew that he was grimy after knock-ing around box-cars, but how could he brighten up before he went inside? The rain barrel suggested a way. The wash-pars were all in the house, but a crock would do. He plunged his face in and scrubbed and dried on a wadded handkerchief. He brushed. wadded handkerchief. the hay-heads off and shook his coat. He felt better anyway, even if his efforts did not show very much. The wogs; tipping it up on its chime he drained them out and backed away

from the encroaching flood. He turned the corner to step up on the porch and nearly fell over a yawning coal pail. Hulda hadn't had anybody to fill it for her, and she was never very strong: not half so strong as she looked. He turned back to the wood-shed. The supply of coal was getting low; he would have the bin filled for the winter before the prices went up.

He came back with a bucket brushing against his leg, or bucket brushing against his leg, on arm out for balpace. He stopped short; the front part of the house wa a blaze of light-every lamp in the house was burning. Slipping up the half-open window he pressed his face against the screen. The room was full of people talking in low voices.

Then he saw that the light didn't from the lamps - but from

In a moment the full significant of the candles and the crowd burst him. They were having what wou have been a wake had Hulda n been an American and a Methodi They had given un search for his body and were mourning for his Clem knew how it was: Hulda won feel better after there had been son sollie demanstration for her letter had been son while demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for her letter had been son the sollie demanstration for his sollie demans the sollie demanstration for his sollie demans him. They were having what demonstration for her

C'em wet his lips—he would rush in and bring joy to all. But some thing made him pause a moment and put his ear to the screen to list what was going on.

"Poor man, he's better off when he is than the rest of us," came a say voice. Clem stiffened: it was Mr. Kizerins, and she was speaking in the mourful tone she used at funeals, and Mrs. Kivg'ins was one of the most regular funeral attendants Curryville. "Of course the Curryville. "Of course the taki was hard, but he has gone to his r ward. We poor worms of the ear can not understand many things, h we know that everything is for best. We mourn and sorrow for dear departed brother when all time we know he is in a far hap land, resting peacefully in the bose of Abraham."

Crem stepped back in to the darkness and tried to turn away was drawn irresistibly b

the window.
"He was a good man," said Mrs. Ford, reaching over and right ing one of the candle "As good a man as ev walked on two less Kind of quiet, but when he talked you listened, mind the time my car not full of water an with Rencie too little to help and all the cannel fruit Cousin Wilson gave me just ready to over and spoil. Clem come-just remen bered I was widow - and bailed the water out and ned away before I coul get him a cracker an a mouthful of jam. Th last time I saw him be was hitching up a boy's billy-goat."

Reverend Sadnow pushed his hands fa ther into his sleeves and prepared to speak

'The departed brother was a worthy vessel always ready to take his talent out of his napkir, share it with the world and give the line to some worthy soul. His lamp was always trim-med and sitting in the window to keep som poor soul's weary from stambling as he trod the sidewalk of life. Healthy and happf (Continued on page 15)



A Wild Four-Footed Creature Dropped Into His Lap.

******** The U

July 29, 1

The Thing WE have j of windows in the window m tice with rare s and small squ triangles of through which into dim old cobbeys. The e diwork was kno always of cours lad's employer. As they work windows from piece of choice because it did

carded pieces in one corner there they lay apprentice one this ever increa that he could these pieces. ter might not his experiment. work by day, the night. At and the window mold than any from the place.

for which it was

There is muc we can apply to thrown aside an for doing s of which we fai pieces of glass w by a master ha beautiful, so to avail ourselves o doing a kind de word, the world would be made i

We are all e building. Are w opportunities for actor that are se are we casting t and useless bits

Plans for With the H

IME was wh quite unnec woman who ture's heart year should have a washe have one? It to all the fresh a producing foods ed? We are gla people are chan this matter and a that it is quite much of a good too many of we fa still consider a hot months of st impossibles. We would go to rack absent. Then to day. This is just big mistake. Th we just can't holiday

But how can to solved? By reins of governm the growing boy responsibility of a short time and a short time and go off together, not big enough sponsibility, perh friend would be the overseeing of seems out of the

furne

......... The Upward Look

The Things We Cast Aside

We have just beer, reading the apprentice of a famous maker of windows in stained olass. Both the window maker and his apprentice with rare skill wrought out great and small squares and cricles and triangles of many colored glass, through which the sunlight shone into dim old cathedrals and ancient abbeys. The excellence of their her-diwork was known far and wide, but always of course in the name of the always of course in the name of the lad's employer.

lad's employer.

As they worked on these beautiful windows from day to day, many a piece of choice hue was cast aside because it did not fit into the space for which it was intended. These disfor which it was intended. These dis-carded pieces were thrown in a pile in one corner of the workroom and there they lay from year to year. It suddenly occurred to the young apprentice one day when raning on this ever increasing mound of color,

this ever increasing mound of color, that he could make a window from these pieces. In order that his master might not know anything about his experiment, he would hide his work by day, then work at it far into the night. At last it was finished and the window proved to be of fairer mould thun, any which were converted. mold than any which ever came out from the place.

There is much in this tale which we can apply to our own lives. Each broken piece of glass which was thrown aside and considered useless, might be compared to the opportunities for doing something worth while of which we fail to take advantage.

Iust as these apparently worthless pieces of glass were gathered together by a master hand and made vastly beautiful, so to-day, if we were to avail ourselves of every ornortunity of doing a kind deed or saving a kind word, the world and we ourselves

pier.
We are all engaged in character building. Are we making use of the consortunities for strengthening character that are scattered around us or are we casting them saide as broken and useless bits of glass?—M. M. R.

would be made much better and hap-

Plans for Your Holiday

With the Household Editor.

TIME was when it was considered quite unnecessary that the farm woman who lived near to Nature's heart year in and year out, should have a vacation. Why should she have one? Didn't she have access to all the fresh air and all the health-producing foods that could be desired? We are glad to say that come? to all the fresh air and ait the heating-moducing foods that could be desir-ed? We are glad to say that some people are chancing their views on this matter and are comine to realize that it is quite possible to have too much of a cood thing. Altogether too mane of we farm women, however, still consider a wacation during the hot months of summer as one of the impossibles. We feel that everything would go to rack and ruin if we were absent. Then too we are quite sure that we can't afford to take a holi-day. This is just where we make a big mistake. The fact of the matter is, we just can't afford not to take w holiday. holidas

holiday.

But how can this holiday problem he solved? By handing over the reins of government to someone else, even if it be for only a few days. Let the growins boy and eril take the responsibility of managing affairs for a short time and father and mother than the control of the control o

mother can at least take their holi-

mother can at least take their holi-days separately.

The two most necessary essentials in taking a holiday are a change and rest. To accomplish this, one must get away from the country alco-gether. No doubt we all have city friends who enjoy a visit with us in the country. Then let us follow suit by paying them a visit. One grand by paying them a visit. One grand with a greater any country. The country that we will be greater any country that we have the country that we will be greater any country that we will be greater any country.

with a greater appreciation of home. The question of clothes may loom up as a hindrance to our visiting friends in the city. Surely, though, we are all in a position to have something becoming and fairly up-to-date, even if not fashioned from the very even it not tashioned from the very latest models. There is no excuse for any of us appearing like one woman has expressed it, "as though we had been sneaking designs from Mrs. Noah's dressmaker," Can we not then this year, resolve that we will do our dut to ourselves and our families by taking a holiday, even if it is not a lengthy one. a lengthy one.

Vegetable Canning Hints

Maryette Wilson T will soon be the time of year when our gardens will be in their prime. The question which will confront the housewife is "Will we can vegetables in the home?" there can vegetables in the home?" there will we waste this material that might be canned to such good advartage?"

Many people have trouble in canning peas, beans and corn. This trouble may be overcome by thorough cooking. One very satisfactory way is as follows:

is as follows:

is as follows:

Select young and tender vegetables, pack firmly in the jar, cover with cold water, and add a teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and top and steam for five or six hours in a boiler or steamer. A boiler may be used in place of a steamer if a false bottom or rack is used to keep the jars from the bottom of the boiler. In the high altitudes about one-fourth more time must be added to the time given in low altitude recipes. Green penepers are canned very well

the time given in low altitude recipes.
Green peppers are canned very well
by the cold water method. Select the
green peppers, cut off the stem end
and remove seeds. Parboil neppers
for about 15 minutes or until the peppers are tender. They should not be pers are tender. They should not be cooked long enough to cause them to lose their shape. Pack them in jars, pour cold water over the perpers and seal. They are ready for use any time during the winter. These perpers may be filled with cold slaw, left over means or other withheld.

over meats or other suitable fillings.

If care is taken in cooking the vegetables a sufficient length of time and if the vegetables selected are fresh the trouble in canning vege-tables will be overcome.

A Treatise on Salads By Nellie Maxwell

SALADS will never go out of style, for they are such refreshing as well as nourishing dishes that they should be on our tables as often as it is possible to prepare them.

If one is fortunate enough to live

near a small brook or creek where the water cress grows there is always a supply of a most wholesome green. Served with lamb or pork chops just as a garnish and eaten without any dressing, it is a most piquant and tasty salad. Mixed with lettuce or pepper grass or served alone with French dressing of oil, three parts, and vinegar, one part, salt and pepper to taste, it is a salad par excellence. Simple Lettuce and Peanut Salad

Simple Lettuce and Peanut Salad See that the neanuts are freshly roasted, roll with a rolling pin to crush like coarse crumbs. Sprinkle crisp, well dried lettuce with the nea-nuts and serve with French dressing. A very little shredded onion may be added for variety. Outside leaves of cabbage rolled

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something intangible but truly entrancing. Skilful blending of the finest 'hill-grown' teas and scrupulous cleanliness in preparation is the secret. This flavour constitutes the individuality of SALADA and will never change, no matter how costs may rise. B 79

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Ehiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL THE DAINTY MINT - COVERED CANDY - COATE CHEWING GUM

closely and cut with a sharp knife make a pretty garnish for any salad. The leaves should be fresh and crisp. The little curls may be crisped standing for a time in cold water. When one wishes to make a salad especially pretty, silces, cut very thin especially pretty, such as a constraint of crisp red radishes, arranged in over lapping rows, make a very attractive garnish. Radishes cut to arranged in tractive garnish. Radishes cut to stimulate tulips is another way to treat them. The brilliant red of the treat them. The brilliant red of the radish is a most pleasing color but should not be used with carrots or the red of beets, in fact too many colors are not in good taste on any

On the farm where there are pl ty of fresh green vegetables and al-ways eggs, delicious cream and tut-ter, one may have salad dressings galore for any number of salad combin-

A Good Salad Dressing That Keeps

Take a dozen eggs, beat well and add a half cup of mild vinegar, stirring it in gradually and put them over hot water to cook. When smooth and thick the mixture will look like mayonaise. It has seen to be a seen and the seen as the se onnaise. If beaten with an egg whisk while cooking the dressing is smooth-Put into a fruit jar and set cool place. When it is needed in a cocl place. take out two or three tablespoonsful, add sugar, salt, red pepper, paprika, mustard and cream to thin. If making a fruit salad, omit the mustard and pepper. This is so easy to make and such a comfort to have that every farmer's wife should keep a jar on

. . . Home Convenience

Luella M. Scovill

ANY steps and much time and M ANY steps and much time and energy may be saved by having the work table and sint of the located. proper height and properly located. Provide a high stool on which to sit when working at the table or sink so at it will not be necessary to stand while preparing vegetables and other foods. Wood tables, covered with enameled iron or a composition top. will be more sanitary and easier to keep clean. These will serve the ose of molding boards.

purpose of molding boards.

Many steps are saved by having shelves and books over the kitchen and the savers and a flour bin in shelves and books over the kitchen table, and drawers and a flour bin in the work table. Many utensils, as well as sugar, spices, flour and other materials can then be kept within reach when one is working at this table. The stove should be near both table, and girk. Have some of the table and sink. Have some of the drawers tin lined and covered for holding bread and crackers. It will then be unnecessary to carry bread to the cellar and put in a boiler after each meal. For one working in a large farm kitchen, a table or trav on rollers will save many steps in getting utensils or food from one part to another, and getting food and dishes to and from the dining room

. . . Striking While the Iron is Hot

ITTLE Ralph, an only child of four, had been permitted to stay up one evening when his par-had company. At the table he ents had company. made a quaint remark, at which all the guests laughed. He instantly saw that he had made a hit, and with commendable enterprise sought follow it up. "Dad," h

"Dad," he shouted, "what was terday ?"

The shirt waist box, which is al-The shirt waist box, which is al-ways a great convenience in a bed-room, is made to do double duty by tacking a couple of pieces of elastic about an inch wide across the inside of the cover. These should be drawn very tight and reinforced with one or two tarks in the middle of the strips of the box is long. They make an excellent place for collars and belts.

-**OUR HOME CLUB**

************** Are They Getting a Square Deal

HIS is my first appearance at you Home Club meetings, althou have been an interested onlooker for some time and have been follow-ing carefully the discussions which have taken place. I have enjoyed arguments and opinions the different members have expressed on the "hired man" subject and on the "hired man" subject and would like to hear views of still oth-One thing which has rather surprised me is the fact that "Another Hired Man" has not entered into this discussion at all. No doubt though, he has something up his sleeve which he will be springing on us shortly.

It is not my intention to express an opinion on the question of the hired man's room, although I have had considerable experience along that line, but would like to propound



One of Mother's Beauty Spots.

some of my ideas on the problem of keeping the girls on the whether or not the girls are receiving square deal.
We cannot expect the girls to stay

with us on the farm unless they are interested, and I believe that a great deal of this discontent about which we hear so much, is due to the lack cooperation between mother Too many mothers get into the habit of letting their daughters do such tasks as washing dishes, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, and so forth, while they themselves do the bigger things, duties that require experience and initiative. The excuse for mother always doing these things is that, "I would rather do it myself than take the time to show Mary." is that, No doubt mother can do the work perhaps half the time that it would take Mary until she would become accustomed to each particular duty (and in busy farm life there are not many minutes to waste), but is this fair to Mary

fair to Mary!

It seems to me that mother should
go half way with Mary in the matter
of washing dishes, sweeping, etc.,
and give Mary a chance to use her
own initiative and learn as much as possible about the things that make for good housekeeping. When a feels that she is capable of takin of responsibility amount around the home, and she is encour aged to do so, mother will almost in-variably find that her daughter is more contented than if she were down to a routine of tasks become monotonous and dis-ful. Then, too, the more traintasteful. ing a girl receives along the line of est methods for doing housework, in the same proportion will her work become less of a drudgery to her. Yes, I am a strong believer in cooperation between mother and daughter. — "Aunt Molly." . . .

Wash young dandelion leaves well, cut fine and add to the ordinary potato salad made with potato, finely cut salt, pepper, etc., with salad dressing

The Hired Man's Wife HAT letter by "A Rolling Stone

which appeared in the issue, brings to my mind an in-stance which occurred in this locality some years ago. While all the letters which have appeared in the Home Club on the hired man problem have dealt with the hired man alone, in the incident I have in mind the hired man's wife figured quite prominently. As I have worked at compentering

and building for over 30 years, I have had an opportunity to study condi-tions on many farms in the surrounding districts. I was doing some build ing on a farm a few miles home, several years ago, and on that farm I found an old man of about 80 years, living with his son, who had a wife and two children. The farm wife and two children. The farm consisted of 100 acres of good land, with fairly good buildings, and well stocked with horses, cattle, machinery and so forth, worth at least \$7,000 or \$8,000. Just below the house along the public road, was a small cottage where the hired man lived with his wife and one child. I found that this hired man, a Scotchman, ha worked on this farm for some years. I found that

It was not long before I learned that the daughter-in-law of this old and whenever visitors were ed, the old gentleman was left beside the kitchen stove, with no one to en-tertain him but the dog and cat. When at my work the old gentleman would often come and sit down to talk. I could see that he was lone some and wished to be entertained often saw him coming across, too, from the hired man's cottage.

One Saturday when leaving I vited the old man to come for a driv He was greatly pleased, with me. and when I was ready, I found him waiting at the little cottage across the road, and the hired man's wife came out to see him off. On our way home that old gentleman told me all his troubles. He said that he had settled on that farm and had toiled for ma on that farm and tolled to have years to clear up the farm, but himself a home and raise his famil His son's wife, he claimed, treat treate him worse than a dog, and his son, through his wife's influence, had los all respect for his father. If it had not been for the hired man and his wife, he would have had to go ragged and ditty. "I intended my son it and dirty. " "I intended my son to have the farm," he said, "but I fee myself indebted to our hired man wife, and before Jimmie gets the of farm, he will have to repay her, she has been my best friend." A two years later the old man died in the cottage across the way, and in his will he had instructed Jimmie to pay \$500 to the hired man's wife.—"Unde Robert."

The Doctor Needed

CERTAIN country minister was the owner of a swift and spirited horse. On one occasion, while horse. On one occasion, while was driving through the village he overtook the local doctor on foot. "Jump in, doctor," he said, pulling up. "I've got a horse here this goes pretty well."

The doctor jumped in and the pas son drove off. The horse did go well.

in the sense of speed, but in it began to behave badly, at ended by tipping over the carria and spilling out both the occupant "Look here," said the doct
"what do you mean by inviting
to ride behind a horse like that?"

"Well, you see, luckily time there are no bones broken, I always like to have a doctor me when I drive that animal."

. . .

Water in which onions have b boiled is good for cleaning gilt pi ture frames. It removes specks a dirt and brightens the gilt should not be used until cold.

one day and the land that flowe It only the midst of life of death. The The time and in its poor mortals av ment's warning. uree on all of handed in your you do so at one

July 29, 19

The mourners candles; a locust lenge to the sle "He was a sple Mrs. Woodbridge times think we

selfish that we ov ties in those ne He was a ter sobbed Hulda. to think of all th that night for m be, when he v struck down, thi ing of me to . hardkerchief to her eyes and shoulders rose a

Clem drew b the wind

and tip-toed aw He sat down or saw-horse under cherry tree, and half an hour he mained in the sa position, his chin is hand, thinki Then he spo the law spo himself: slowly and with harshness of ai Paritan. fit to come back me, a j away and take medicine and wh I do come back can look her in I'm going straighten un a

come back a mar Rising, he turi resolutely away, he passed throu the small garden paused, and lool over the lat fence. "I he them Knabb chi when there ain't 'em. She caugh how the world wo At the corner ed and looked be

of the organ rolle was playing, and in "When We S the Other Shore. across his eyes, houlders freight wards. Suddenly a fig

darkness before Clem jumped ba Rick had s "Who's that, wed Rick excitedly ed Rick eme, I ain't done What m and pick on a p He droppe

just turning in reached out a ha "Is that you, "Yes, it's me. was buryin' a co

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When to Lock the Stable

land that floweth with milk and honey. It only goes to show that in the midst of life we are in the midst the minst of hie we are in the laboration of death. The angel of death has its black wings stretched out all the time and in its talons snatches us poor mortals away without a moment's warning. I should like to ment's warning. I should like to uree on all of you who have not handed in your church letters that you do so at once for no man know eth what the morrow will bring forth.

The mourners moved in nearer the candles; a locust at the corner of the porch lifted its file-like voice in challenge to the sleeping world

"He was a splendid character," said Mrs. Woodbridge simply. "I sometimes think we are so busy being selfish that we overlook the fine qualities in those nearest us." ties in those nearest us.

"He was a tender roble brother," sobbed Hulda. "It breaks my heart to think of all the mean things I said to him. He was going down-town that night for me, tired out and pa-tient as he could

be, when he was struck down, think-ing of me to his last breath." Her hardkerchief went to her eyes and her shoulders rose and fell in repentance.

Clem drew back from the window and tip-toed away. He sat down on a saw-horse under a cherry tree, and for half an hour he remained in the same is hand, thinking. Then he spoke aloud as if laying down the law to himself; spoke slowly and with the harshness of ain't fit to come back to her — me, a jail-bird! I'm going away and take my medicine and when I do come back can look her in the I'm going straighten un and

come back a mar.."
Rising, he turned resolutely away, As he passed through the small garden he paused, and looked over the latch fence. "I hope

them Knabb chickens ain't eatin' un-all the tomatoes everything he was lovable and loyalem. She caught cold settin' them had any more fires? Do they keep out while I was down-town arguin' water in the priming bucket? Did how the world would come to an end."

At the corner of the yard he turn class of the cryan rolled out—Gertie Knabb win the Tribune of the cryan rolled out—Gertie Knabb.

Rick was helpless under this whirl was playing, and volces were lifted of nonations.

or the cream foliated out—territe Kinado was playing, and voices were lifted in "When We Shall Meet Over on the Other Shore." Brushing his hand across his eyes, Clem squared his shoulders and started toward the feight tree of the cream of

shoulders and started toward the freight yards.

Street and started toward the freight yards.

Success before him — Rick Oody.

Glom immed back, but it was too late—Rick had seen him.

"Who's that, who's that?" demand-dRick excitedly. "Go 'way from me, I ain't done nothin'—I swear I hain't. What makes you come back and pick on a poor old thing like me?" He dropped his spade and was just turning in flight, when Clem reached out a hand.

"Is that you, Rick?"

"Yes, it's me. To-night when I was buryin' a cow I looked up and

one day and the next gone to the saw the new moon over my left

me already."
"Don't be afraid. Rick," patting his shoulder. "I ain't a ghost."
"I wasn't killed, Rick. I run away

-like a coward." "You sure you wasn't killed then," working his shoulder out from under the friendly hand.

the friendly hand.
"No, Rick, no, I'm all right. I'm
just a fool, that's what I am, Rick."
Rick edged away as if not quite

sure that the stranger wasn't some-thing of a less elemental nature.
"I am goin' to tell you something,

"I am goin" to tell you something, Rick, and I want you to keep it to yourself—for me. Will you?" (Yes.") he returned firmly, "I helieve you. I wasn't killed, not even hurt — that's all I can tell you now. I'm going away, but I'm coming back sometime and explain everything. I want you to promise that you won't mention a word of this to anybody—will you promise?" Clem patted Rick on the shoulder. Rick was getting old, but in spite of



They Had Given Up Search and Were Mourning.

their goat yet?'
Rick was helpless under this whirl
of questions. ''No, no more fires —
everybody's been too busy searching for your body. It's been found three times. Say, I hate Doctor Fordyce. They hadn't got out the reward offers till he was calling for a sale of your lots in the Bellows Bottom. Miss Mary Mendenhall hated him at first, Many Mendenhall hated him he first, too, but she's kind of xivin' up now. One day she said to me, 'Do you think Mr. Pointer is really dead?' 'I know it,' I said. 'Why?' 'Oh, nothink', she says. 'He is a brave man, isn't he?' 'He was,' I says, and she put her handkerchief up to her eyes. Just then Doctor Fordyce come up and went walkine with her. I hate him. Ever notice his ears?— arowed tich up against his head like door him to the continued.' To be continued

My Choice Whitney Montgomery

7 KNOW not what I might have found Beyond this little spot of ground ere I have spent life's daily round.

might have touched the hem of fame Or garnered wealth, and just the same I might have found disgrace and

I only know that I have trod A pathway close to nature's God, Along a flower-covered sod.

And could my youth come back to me My choice for life again would be 1. y little farm and liberty.

Table Manners

By Inga M. K. Allison.

OWEVER attractive may be the table service, if there be present those who are conspictionally ill-mannered, pleasure in the meal is marred for some of those present. sent. In no phase of our social re-lations may carelessness and thoughtlessness be so apt to offend as in our manners at table. This is unfortunsince to make one's presence at table agreeable does not require great knowledge, or extreme effort. It sim-ply means being considerate of others, being sensible, and being others, b

To drink of a beverage noisily, to not express a preference when asked, to use the meal-time as an opportunity for the repeating of harmful gossip—these are but typical in-stances of ill-mannered conduct that could not occur if there were con-sideration for others, the use of com-nonsense and adherance to a sense of

each of the rules for conduct at table so commonly given in books on etiquette, is analyzed, it will be found to have an explanation as simple as those just suggested. Such rules are not arbitrarily arranged by over-exacting and fussy women, for the sake of making the small boy uncom-fortable. They are rather reminders of the deportment that will help to make our living together more easy and agreeable. Being courteous is but the adapting of one's best self to the best selves of others. This is often most successfully accomplished through keeping one's self in the background, thinking first of the comfort and conveniences of others.

In the Days of Youth L. D. Stearns.

T means infinitely more to cultivate in the boys and girls while they are young, those little habits of personal daintiness and neatness which will never leave them during all the coming years of their lives.

You're busy, mother, I know, and the days sometimes seem all too short to get through with the household tasks; but even if something has to go undone give a little time to the go undone give a little time to the cultivation of personal daintiness in yourself and the children God has given you, for there's nothing in all the years to come that will cling with such a grip upon their lives, and give them so much reverence and tender as they think of you in later

over as they think a person who is taught from childhood to love cleanliness and wholesome daintiness in their own personal belongings, their bodies, their habits, will ever go very badly wrong; for it will follow as a natural course that their thoughts will be clean and wholesome also, and if the root is healthy and strong, the life springing therefrom will be the same, generally speaking, while the same, generally speaking, the same of the same country is fresh and spotless every morning; but it counts. Drop a ruffle from the years.

skirt, if need be, that you may get an extra five minutes for the ironing of the handkerchiefs. Take a second to make sure that there is no black rim underneath their finger nails. A quick rub in the morning should take no more than five minutes, and one is better for it all day.

Watch their table manners. It will watch their table manners. It will mean much to them in after life. Teach them the value of "please" and "thank you." One day, out in the busy world, in the rush and the bustle of life, they will look back, oh tired, worried mother of to-day, and thank you for it, and because of it they'll be better wives and mothers—better husbands and fathers, themselves, some day.

some day.

It counts for a great deal when a
boy or girl leaves home if they can
enter a room without awkwardness.

All these things are so easily acquired
in youth, and so very, very hard to
make a part of oneself in later life.

Look to the years shead are life. Look to the years ahead, mother.

Look to the years ahead, mother. Teach them now.
God meant human beings to be graceful, and dainty, and sweet, as well as strong and reliant, else He'd not have fashioned such a beautiful world for us to draw inspiration from.
If one is naturally in a particular than the control of the cont

If one is naturally plain of face all the more reason for cultivating polite-ness of manner and speech, and wholesome daintiness of habit and belongings-for those are the things that last when mere beauty is gone, and they go far toward making or marring the cladsome content of our own, as well as of other lives, with which we come in contact as we go on through life.—Successful Farm-

A Short Cut to Poverty By A Victim

Y auto, 'tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, and now you quite refuse to go, or won't or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride; a happy day. I loved thy gaudy hue, the nice white verses on ew, but now you are down and out for true, in every way. To the edit at the box, came many bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is form, frayed are thy seats and worn; the whooping cough affects thy horn, I do believe. The perfume swells the breeze, while good folks choke and wheeze as we pass by. I paid for thee a price, 'twould buy a manison twice, now everybody's. thy gaudy hue, the nice white tyres buy a mansion twice, now everybody's yelling "ice"—I wonder why? The motor has the grippe, thy spark plug has the pip and wee is thine. I, too, have suffered chills, ague and kindred have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, endeavoring to pay my bills since thou were mine. Gone is my bank roll now. No more 'twould choke the cow, as once before, 'Yet if I had the mon, so help me, John. Amen! I'd buy myself a car again and spend some more.—Ex.

The Man for the Job

THE following story was told at a recent dinner of the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

"A farmer had twenty employees on "A farmer had twenty employees on his farm, and as none of them was as energetic as the farmer thought he should be, he hit upon a plan which he believed would cure them of their

he believed would cure them of their lazy habits.

""Men," he said one morning, 'I nave a nice, easy job for the lariest man on the farm. Will the lariest man step forward?" Instantly nice-teen of the men stepped forward.

"Why don't you step to the from with the rest?" inquired the farmer of the remaining one.

"Too much trouble," came the renk?"

If the lamp wick is too wide to turn up easily, it is better to draw two or three threads from the middle, rather than to trim down the sides, which causes raveling.

Buy this Silo Now

It will pay for itself before spring

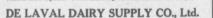
VOU can much better afford to buy an Ideal Green Feed Silo than to do without one. Erect a silo now and it will reduce the cost of feeding your stock and increase your profits enough to pay for itself before next spring.

Silage is the best milk producing feed you can use. It is also the greatest profit producing feed for beef cattle and sheep. All stock thrive on silage. Stock which receive it go through the winter in a much better condition than those kept on dry feed.

Men who have had a great deal of experi-ence in feeding stock often have different opinions regarding the value of various feeds; opinions regarding the varied of various feeds, but when they come to silage they are unani-mous in classing it as the best for producing milk, beef and mutton. You can make no wiser move than to erect a silo.

Silo-filling time will soon be here, and you sno-ning tine vin soon se ners, and you ought not to deby placing your order for an buy a more reliable and serviceable silo, and momenter how much more you pay, yu. cannot get a silo that will preserve your feed better or give you more satisfactory service than an Ideal.

Get your order in now so that you will have ample time to erect the silo ithout extra expense. Prices and complete information sent on request.



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

Sold in Large 10c. At all Grocers

************** The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are in-vited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discus-2..................

Thoughts From Publow

Thoughts From Publow

ALL the men in this country are not so built as to desire to do things as they ought," said Mr. G. G. Publow as a preliminary to his argument for quality payment at the last E.O.D.A. Convention. He continued: "We/must bring pressure to bear on the fellow who will not. We must pay for superior quality. Can we really blame the man who does not improve his output if he is paid the same price as the man who does?"

"Senator Derbyshire here, for instance, buys cheese from many factories and pays the same price to all on a rising market. Does he sell all that cheese for the same price? At Montreal his cheese are graded carefully and a price paid in proportion to quality, and the great demand is for the finest cheese. Thus both in the payment at the factory to the farmer and in the payment on the cheese board for the cheese, we are following a system that discourages improvement."

"The best move we can make to build a reputation for Canadian cheese and to make more money, is not to make the best cheese better, but to lessen the amount of second-grade cheese."

"Creamery men who wish to do their patrons good service might suggest to them that they send in samples of their skim milk for testing. Perhaps the separator is not skimming

"There are several herds of dairy cattle in Eastern Ontario testing 'as low as two per cent butter fat. Owners of these herds are going to be dissatisfied with the creamery re-turns. Why not test samples of milk from the individual cows owned by these men and help them to improve the test? The best way to this end, of course, is by inducing them to buy a sire with high testing ancestry."

The Patron's Confidence* By O. A. Storvick

THE most important problem that confronts a buttermaker when confronts a buttermaker when chould be a confidence and goodwill of his patrons?" It will be impossible for him to attain success without the cooperation of his patrons. He may be ever so well qualified to do the creamety work: he may be an expert master of making butter; he may know how to do the creamety work with the may be an expert may be a considered by the success of the may be an expert may be a supported by the may be an expert may be a support of making butter; he may know how to do the creamery work ever so well, but unless he is able to extend his influence beyond the four wills. HE most important problem that well, but unless he is able to execut his influence beyond the four whils of his creamery he will never be able to render the dairy industry the ser-vice we may reasonably expect of the present-day creamery operator

The way reasonably expect of the present-day creamery operator. To the buttermaker who alternate to control the quality of his product without beine in proper relation to his patron, I would say that he is wasting his energy and attempting to do the impossible. It is a well-known fact that a buttermaker may make a success of a creamery where others have failed. The creamery is the same. The patrons are the same identical persons who revolted against the commands of his predecessors, but he is using other tactics. In other words, he is using reason and tact. Not only this, but he makes a "Extract from an address before the Red

*Extract from an address before the Red River Dairymen's Association.

study of the person with whom he comes in contact. He is courteous, comes in contact. He is courte yet firm when needed. Practice What You Preach

Practice What You Preach
First of all, it is zgeessary to see
to it that the factory is in spotless
condition. A person must practice
his own preaching. In fact, the factory should be the buttermaker's
ideal as to cleanliness and order. It
well recall an experience of the condition
well recall an experience of the condition
that the condition of the condition patrons. A certain patron's can had two or three flies floating on the surface of the cream. As soon as the buttermaker noticed them he at once requested me to reject the cream, and before I could speak he proceeded to upbraid the patron who, when standing in the waggon, discovered that the inside of the creamery was simply swarming with flies, and, what was worse, there were hundreds of flies on the surface of the cream in the vat. The patron replied that if the buttermaker would pick the flies out of his vat he would nick the flies out of his cream can, and asked the inspector to decide whether this was inspector to decide when this was not a fair proposition. Suffice it to say, this was a splendid lesson for that buttermaker. The Golden Rule is a good one to follow, and a person will not go far wrong if it is strictly adhered to.

Why is city milk better cared for Why is city milk better cared for than milk for the cheese factory? Because it is made plain to farmers that they will get a little more money for milk cared for as the city market demands. If we could make it plain to patrons that they get more money by improving the conditions under which their milk is kent, they will improve. This is the erest task of dairy instructors. — J. R. Dargavel, Leet's Co., Oht.

At Morrisburg, Ont., on July 8th, the Glen Becker Cheese and Butter Co., of Morrisburg, Ont., pleaded "guilty" before Police Magistrate Wm. Eager to the charge of branding "Whey Butter" as "Creamery Butter." The same day Mr. Wm. Gogo, butter dealer of Morrisburg, for whom the "Whey Butter" had been falsely butter dealer of Morrasburg, for whom the "Whey Butter" had been falsely branded, pleaded "guilty" to having knowingly sold "Whey Butter" brand-ed as "Creamery Butter." A fine of \$10 with costs was imposed in each case. The informations were laid by I. F. Singleton, Chief Inspector of Dairy Products, under the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Cominion Department of Agriculture.

Consider the Fat

Many of us think that we can de Many of us think that we can detect the good and bad cows in our herd simply by hanging the milk buck et on the scales three days a month and adding up the pounds at the end of the year. Many of us regard the fat test as troublesome, and not a few of us regard it as unnecessary; each of the year of the yeard it as unnecessary; each of the search of t

his last annual report Mr. C. In his last annual report Mr. C. F. Whitley cites instances of two coss that produced 8.895 lbs. of milk and 8.610 lbs. of milk respectively in the year. If it came to a case of close culling, the man who believes in weighing mile only would send the second cow to the butcher. But hold on a minute!

The first cow produced milk that that tested on the average 2.6 per cent.

The milk of the second cow tested 5.4 per cent. The first cow produced 257 lbs. of fat, but the second cow 434 lbs. Valuing the fat at 25c a pound the first cow's product in the year was worth \$64.27: that of the second cow worth \$08.2/: that of the second cow \$108.55: or an advantage for the cow that might have been sent to the butcher of \$44.28. Better buy a Babcock tester!

July 29, 1

District Ve DITOR,

with mu noted th conse having Fo orian. inarians have cases a distri for this featur of a qualified have found it veterinarians, vise them up the healthfulr ing milk to s conditions un ply, particular is it not pate inarians" can diction over s

I am aware partment of ed great pair of the undesir relative to the



A Bar The big barn process of con labor and ma of various so covering loca nected with

animals that under presen general pract physician who mankind.

This new in any way in practitioner The men wh cial sanitary to their ordin advanced in the same the best resu cal officers o specially train As your co

the scheme consideration est cities, bu munities. T veterinary sa be the critici for the sake services would ments along needed if the for all purpo

District Veterinarians Endorsed

DITOR, Farm and Dairy,—It is with much pleasure that I have noted the small item in your sper concerning the desirability having a "District Veterinof having a "District Veterin-arian." For many years veter-inarians have been employed upon City Boards of Health, and in some cases a district department is made for this feature, under the supervision of a qualified veterinarian. If cities found it advantageous to hav veterinarians, who can properly ad-vise them upon matters concerning the healthfulness of animals supply-ing milk to such cities, the sanitary conditions under which it is produced, and, in additon, exercise a general supervision over the entire food supply, particularly that of animal origin, is it not patent that "District Veter-inarians" can likewise exercise jurisdiction over similar features in vari-ous localties?

I am aware that the Dominion Department of Agriculture has exercised great pains in overcoming many of the undesirable conditions existing relative to the spread of contagious or epizootic diseases among animals I hope that the suggestion offered by you will bear fruit and that it will be given adequate trial in some lo-cality desiring to place itself upon a more advanced sanitary basis.—J. B. Hollingsworth, Health Department, Orrawe

The Farmer and the Village Store

E DITOR, Farm and Dairy, In your issue of 'uly 8, Mr. J. R. Moore, Frontenac Co., Oat., gives his views on the farmer and the country store. He says that the village storekeepers, as he knows them, are composed of Jews, Syrians and Germans. I am not acquainted with his section, but would consider from his remarks that it is a pretty poor part of the country when that is the only class of merchants who will stay there. No doubt if a better class did live there at one time, they have moved away, if all the farmers in Mr. Moore's neir-blorhood think as he does. In our locality our merchants are up-to-date, because they live in an up-to-date community. The farmers patronize their country stores, for they realize that the villages help to keep up their business, and with-

find them all over, and they are the ones who complain the loudest about the country store and send their money away. If they need help, however, the first place they go is to the country storekeeper. The city gets country storekeeper. The city gets their cash, but when they want credit or pass around a subscription list, the country storekeeper is the first to be

The reason the banker asks the ostmaster or the storekeeper the financial standing of any farmer, is because the postmaster knows how much money he sends out and the storekeeper knows how hard or easy it is to get his money from that par-ticular man. To use Mr. Moore's

it is to get his money from that par-ticular man. To use Mr. Moore's own words, "these are facts and hard to digest sometimes."

1 have farmed, and when I had any-thing to sell I could do so, as I only offered the best. When I wanted to buy, I bought at home, because when I helped to make the village prosper-ous, I helped to keen up the value of my farm and had a good market. Try it, Mr. Moore, and you will get a good class of merchants in your village. Good men go where they are appreciated and can do business. It and your neighbors would sup port a good man, offer him good produce, bring it in in good condition and let it be something that you would buy yourself. He will offer you the best of goods in return and at right prices, because he can and will get

what is in demand. what is in demand.

In conclusion, I_would say, make your villace prosperous, and you will make yourself the same. Send your money away from your village, and you pull it down and make your farm less valuable. Go: "to any communit: where you see good villages and will see good farms and homes The farmer cannot do it all, nor can the country storekeeper. Each has his part to do.—G. A. Bean, Oxford Co., Ont.



A Barn Raising Without the Usual Big Raising Crew. The big barn built last summer by Laidlaw Bros, Eigin Co., Ont., is here seen process of construction. Notice the combination steel and wood frame. Spalabor and material are all economised by this form of construction.

of various sorts, but there is a field out them their farms would not be covering local sanitary problems commother wuch.

Mr. Moore complains about the animals that they cannot supervise under present circumstances. There is a field in veterinary science for the general practitioner as well as there is a field in human medicine for the physician who ministers to the ills of mankind.

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The New Field

This new field, however, does not in any way interfere with the general practitioner of veterinary medicine. The men who would undertake spe cial sanitary work require in addition to their ordinary studies, training of advanced specialized character, as in the same manner that we observe the best results following those medi-cal officers of health who have been specially trained in their work.

As your correspondent points the scheme is eminently practical, and one which should receive greater consideration, not only from the largest cities, but from the smaller communities. The province of such a munities. The province of such a veterinary sanitary officer would not be the criticism of conditions merely for the sake of findine, fault, but his services would be valuable in pointing out better methods and improvements along lines which are urgently needed if the highest efficiency is to be secured from the use of animals for all and the same provinces. for all purposes.

merchants buying meat and other farm produce outside. No doubt if Mr. Moore and others in his section would offer their produce for sale in the same condition as the outsiders, they would be able to dispose of it. Here is the other side of the auestion. The farmer brings in, say, pork. He The farmer brings in, say, pork. He sells his choice hows to the backer, but if he has an o'd sow or stag which they will only take at a low price, he kills it, puts it in brine, and when half cured, brings it to the country store. He wants the same price for it as that for which good young nork is being sold. He cannot eat it himself, but expects others to do so. country storekeeper's customers are all farmers, they won't buy this pork, and what is he to do with the inferior

Again, the farmer sells all his best les to the buyers, then shakes off the balance and expects more for them than he got for the choicest. He hunts up all the hens' nests (some will even bring in incubator eggs) and wonders why he has to take from three to five cents a dozen less. And so on through the whole of his dealings. Only Some Farmers

I have resided for a good number of years in this county, and I am glad to say that the majority of farmers here do not deal in this way, but you

Common Sense

ROBERT Service can take worthless piece of paper a write a poem on it and make it worth \$5,000.00—that's genius.

The Dominion Government can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and make it worth \$20.00 — that's

mechanic can take material worth

A mechanic can take material worth \$500 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000.00—that's skill. There are men in Canada who can take a fifty cent piece of canwas, paint a picture on it and make it worth \$1,000.00—that's art. Some merchants can take an ar-

ticle worth 75 cents and sell it for one dollar—that's business.

A woman could purchase a hat for

98 cents but prefers one at five dol-lars—that's foolishness.

A ditch dieger handles several tons

earth for \$1.50 a day--that's

The author of this can write a leck for \$9,000,000, but it would be worth a dime—that's hard There are people who will tell you

that other papers are as good as Farm and Dairy—that's nerve.

Take \$1.00 and renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy—that's common sense.

Wire fences may be a source of danger in electric storms if not grounded. In the fields the fences should be grounded every 20 rods with three No. 12 or one No. 9 wire stapled on the posts in contact with all the wires the posts in contact with all the wires in the fence and extending, down into moist soil and also several inches above the fence. Wire fences around barn vards and around the home should be grounded at the four corners and around buildings at the first post from the building. Particularly around pasture fields should fences be attended to, as live stock may be killed when standing near a fence not grounded.



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Alaiser, Jr., and Harold Moalister,
But the Moalister, Chino,
Alaiser, Jr., and Harold Moalister,
But the Moalister, Chino,
Alaiser, Jr., and Jr., and by Bl. ba. Margie Roman; but on
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Universal by J. M. In the 30-day test,
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be no longer ensisted with simply a large
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to minoritance and the simply a large
universal by J. M. In the 30-day test,
to minoritance and the simply a large
to the production of a cow's capacity. No cow, however, has ever been able to link world's
with such enormous butter production as
the great Canadian cow, May Echo Sylvia's
top Huntration.) She has recently finishplaced her in a class by herenell. She made
5.38 lbs. butter and 677.2 lbs. milk in 7
days, 162 Sh bs. butter, and 3711.2 lbs.
December of the simple states of the simple states

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J. W. LOGAN, Howick . tation, P.Q. ('Phone in house).

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lb. cows, K. P. Pontiac Lass and Johanna De Kol van Beers.

May Bolton Bylvia has been a great and persistency

May Bolton Bylvia has been a great and persistency and a service of the se

May Echs Stylvis is not only a wonderful producer, but she is also remarkably well bred. She is a dauptier of May Echo Verbelle 22374 who has a butter record of 2.6 pounds of butter in 7 days, made 2.15 lbs. of butter and 202.15 lbs. butter and 202.15 days. lbs. and daupther in the world for both 7 and 30 days.

sylvia 223725.

220723, who at 9 years, 5 months and if always produced 335.5 lbs. of milk and 157 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 6 months after coord in that division. The coord in that division. The coord is that division of the coordinate of the coordi

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O''Barnside' stables, owned by R. R.
Ness, Howick, Que, From this quarless of the stables, owned by R. R.
Ness, Howick, Que, From this quarsocial of the stable of the stable

and coals. The proof of the pro

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clear cut.
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HET LOO FARMS

VAUDREUIL, QUE.

Let us quain you prices on Heifur Calves from 4 to 6 mouths old, also high bred good in-dividual Bull Calves. Dans with rescale from 28 lbs, to 20 lbs. In 7 days. We are sheet of resen and will price them for it taken soon. Write or some does them. DR: L. do L. HARWOOD, Prop.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE Opposite the Union Station

TORONTO | American Plan - \$2,50 per day "The House of Comfort" This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Parmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada

to \$1.46%; No. wheat \$1.36; Ontario wheat COARSE

The market is querifie, and corn up thanges are thing trade in market is yet in a standard to the corn. When the corn white, 61% to corn. 10% and the corn.

Quotations are fir \$29; middlings, \$39; treal quotes: Bran, dlings, \$35 to \$34; n HAY AN

dings, \$33 to \$34; n A new feature In unsuper feature In unsuper feature In State sources, and Camdian hay has vance and shipped t Shipments of the Normal Comments of the Irom Chicago, points. The New In implemented by thorse being held the armies of the armies of the armies of the armies of the straw, \$7. At Mont ed \$22.50, and No. 1 an advance of 5 of a weak of the comment of t

Wholesale quotatic qt, basket, \$1 to \$ \$ strawberries, box, 7c qt bit., 40c to 50c; 1 20c to 25c; black et to \$1.25; raspberrie ples, hamper, \$1.25; per bbl. \$2 to \$2.16

EGGS AN Receipts of eggs Montreal, for insta received in one we 7,211 cases for a cy year Quality, too, hot weather, and control lower prices. The relieved the situat halted by a large eggs, which have b

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

of the crop situation recently issued by the Communication of the commun

issue a regarded as of minor spaper agring war time deliments of the produce market. The indemnmer deliment is of the produce market. The indemnmer deliments with the same of the produce market is being discounted for the produced of the interpretable produced of course a fastor in the quietness of course a fastor in the quietness of the produced of the produced of the fast of the fast of the produced of the fast of the fa

weather conditions are now the all-important of the wheat market. The southern was the wheat the sound of the sound of the wheat market. The southern beninphere is still shipping considerable wheat that attention is conditionally as the sound worth a sound that the sound of the

The market is quies with casts down a trife, and corn at the dance of the change in malting barley, buckwheat and CW. No. 2, 65/20, Ontario oats, 50c to 60c; corn, American, 86/20; feed barley, 60c to 60c. Kontra's quantum oats, 50c to 60c; corn, American, 65/20; feed barley, 80c; corn, 61/20, 61/20; feed barley, 70c; corn, 87/20. MILL FEEDS.

own. 67.00

Quotations are firm Brus. 827 ehorts, 20 generations are firm Brus. 827 ehorts, 20 generations are firm Brus. 828 hours, 20 generations, 20 genera

FROIT AND VEGETABLES.

Wholeade quotations: Chercine, sweet, 11
qt. banket, St. to 81.50; sour. 40; to 60c; strawberries, box, 7c to 80; goodberries, 11
qt. bkt., 40; to 50c; red currants, 6 qt. bkt., 20; to 52; habc. currants, 1 qt. bkt., 3c to 52.5; raspherries, box, 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; raspherries, box, 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; raspherries, box, 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; box 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; box 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; box 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; box 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; box 10c to 15c; apples, hamper, 81.55 to 81.5; box 10c to 15c; apples and 15c;

per bid. 25 to 28.15 bit. 25 to 20.05

Records of eggs continue large. At a continue large and a continue large an

horsehalt, farmers' stock, see to pound.

Wool is marketed freely r.t stendily advancing prices. Quotstions: Washed, combing fisces (continue: Washed, medium, & de to de the washed, medium, & de to 45c; machied fisces, fine, & to 55c; machied fisces, fine, & to 55c; machied fisces, fine, & to 55c; unwashed combing fisces (coarse). Se to 35c; unwashed medium, 3t; (-35c); unwashed fine fisces, & to 55c.

BAIRY PRODUCE.

The Dutter market; continues the sage.

the to die unwashed medium, Mr. of. Sections and the second section of the sectio

St. Paschal, Que., July 20.—720 boxes sold t 12 1-16c; 98 packages of butter sold at Lindsay, July 20.—All cheese offerings old at 13c.

ni

13

Brockville, July 22.—Offerings were 2667 market for sheep and lambs with result-colored and 1939 white. The sales were colored at 1930 colored at 1940 and 205.

Mont Joll, Que, July 23.—350 boxes colored choses sold at 12 156c; 100 boxes but of 155 each.

Mont Joll, Que, July 23.—350 boxes colored choses sold at 12 156c; 100 boxes but are weakened and sales of selected lots are weekened and sales of selected lots of 100 colored to 100 colored and selected lots are weekened, sold at 15 945c. The same week last year were 1756 at 125c.

Picton, July 23.—155 boxes choses sold at 25c.

Picton, July 23.—155 boxes choses sold at 25c.

Alexandria, July 23-991 boxes white cheese sold for 13/5c.

Napanes, July 25-1900 offered, half white and coloured. Half sold, colored at 13 and 1900 offered with the sold sold of the so

256c, and white al 19/2c to 15/2cc.
256c.

Campbellford, July 20.—565 white offered:

55 sold at 15½e; 200 vold at 15 ±56c.

55 sold at 15½e; 200 vold at 15 ±56c.

At Montreal the market is reported firm for all stock of good quality. Good steers all sold at 50½e; 30½ vold at 50½e; 30½e; 30½e;

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited
Correspondence Invited
ONTARIO
ONTARIO
LEBIS CO., ONT.
Lebis co., July 22 – Everything
Lebis crop. 1 light crop.

LEBS CO., ONT.

MALIORYTOWN, July 2—Beverything is No. 1. escept hay, which is a light crop. Oats are badly amutted where not treated to the contract of the c

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B.C.
heen in full esting for over a week now.
heen in full esting for over a week now.
around here, the very dry weather during
April accounting for the shortage. First
April accounting for the shortage. First
his year. The temperature at noon on
that day was 90 degrees F. Full wheat is
getting yellow, and will be ready to out
are seiling at 56 each; port, \$%_c\$ lives
weight. S.C. on the color of the weight of the color of the colo

OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIES-IAN COWS FROM JUNE 1 TO JUNE 20, 1915. (Continued from last week)

OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIES.
IAN COWS FROM JUNE 1 TO JUNE

(Continued from last week)

(Asy Smooth From Last Week)

(Box Will, 484 the fast, 665 the butter—

Beinhard Honey, Dartford,

(Box Holler, 1845)

"Here's to the Ayrshire" By J. L. Stansell, Straffordville, Ont.

Full many a creature, common place, fas been raised to heights of fame,

fame, And praises sung by a silv'ry tongue Have immortalized their name.

But one of the truest friends of man From the dawn of earth till now. Whose gifts we take with a thankless hand, Is the noble dalry cow.

And seldom, artist with chisel or pen, In marble or lyric dress, Has merited monument offered to This manifold benefactress.

The skill of man, with her ready will, firs evolved to suit his needs. Of every size and fashion and hue, A score and more of "breeds."

But if, in the group of the "milky way"
There shines one star supreme,
'Tis the bonny cow from Scotland's
shore.
The Ayrshire, the dairy queen.

Her form is a model of "dairy type,"
With a grace and a style her own,
"A th'ing of beauty's a joy for aye,"
She's a Queen on Beauty's Throne.

On fertile plain or on rugged hill, In cold or in warmer clime. She's right at home and "utility" Is her watchword all the time.

With food, she never is hard to please, Rich pastures, poor grass or none, Roots or silage, roughage or browse, Or husks, like "the prodigal son."

Content with her diet, a profit will show On humble and scanty fare, But "extra dividends" will return For liberal food and care.

Her lacteal product, bacteria free, Never blue, nor of low food content, Delicious and wholesome, digestible too. With a fat test above four per cent.

For country or hamlet, for city or town This "quality" food heads the list; The "high cost of living" quickly comes down. When for Ayrshire milk people insist.

And then she will fatten so readily And then she was interest when
The Inctation period's done;
The dual purpose cow, so much in demand.
The Ayrshire you see, is the one.

If she is e'er beaten in record or test.
'Tis a rival much bigger than she;
But reckon the cost of the "board
bill," then
The victor will vanquished be.

This popular breed is the pride of the And the poor man's hope, that's sure. For when you purchase an Ayrshire Presto! you cease to be poor.

So give her your best and her value show test." and then
In "official test." and then
The only plea of the breed will be,
For more and for better men.

(If we have omitted a virtue or two We are sorry, but then, you know, The Ayrshire men are a modest lot. At least, "W. F," says so.)

So join in the chorus: "Long live the King." And the Ayrshire, long live she: A source of beauty and wealth, the cow-of the twentieth century

Probs.—Al weather conditions for Baseball and Scouting.

Boy's World

Markets.—Sporting Goods and Boy Scout Outlits being given away.

PETERBORO, JULY 29th, 1915

COOPERATION IN SPORTING CIRCLES

By Working Together a Baseball Team Can Earn a New Outfit in An Evening

By Our Special Correspondent

Peterboro, July 29,—It has been officially announced by the Circulation Department of Farm and Dairy that it is giving a five-piece biaseball set for only a few hours' work. Any baseball team that wishes to get a good set should investigate this offer.



The set consists of a ball, a finrer mitt, a catcher's mask, a good serviceable bat and a calfskin decker. It is a set that any team of young baseball players would be proud to own.

Now that the holiday season is here the ball teams will be cetting down to real hard work. If they are to benefit to the fullest extent by their practice they must have a good baseball set. The boys are suffering as much as any one else from the sbortage of money and they may find it very difficult to eet enough together to outfit their



team properly. By taking advantage of this offer, however, it will not be necessary to wait until enough cash can he saved to buy the full equipment for the team.

The best way to secure this baseball set is for the boys to cooperate. The men are finding out that they can do wonderful things by working together in obtaining their binder twine, salt, cement and other supplies. But the boys do not want binder twine and cement. They want things for their sports. After a while when they get to be men they will want those things, but what they want now is an outfit for their sports, such as this baseball set. By cooperating they can secure one with very little effort.

This is the way to go about it. Make a list of the good farmers you know who are likely to become subscribers of Farm and Dairy.



Let each boy see the ones he knows best and ore their subscriptions for one year at a dollar each. You will be surprised to find how easy it is to get their subscriptions. Send the names and the money to the Circulation Department, Farm and Eairy, and the paper will be sent to the new subscribers and the baseball set to you without delay.

One of the sets will be given for only three new subscriptions, A better set will be given for four new subscriptions. You will have but little trouble in securing enough subscriptions for the better set.

BOY SCOUT OUTFITS BEING GIVEN AWAY

Many Scouts Securing Official Outfits
Without a Cent of Cash
Outlay

By Our Special Correspondent

Peterboro, July 29,—The rumor that the Circulation Department of Farm and Dairy was prepared to offer a Boy Scout Official Outfit in return for a few hours' work has been officially confirmed.

Interviewed by your representative this afternoon an official of the Department stated that the outlits were of regulation make throughout. Each of them consists of a heavy felt scout hat; a handkerchief of any of the following combination of colors: red and white, kahki and black, blue and white takhki and black, blue and white or green and white; a shirt of English kahki cloth with regulation butt. s; a pair of knickers made of blue serge with

belt loops; stockings with black feet and legs and kahki rolled tops and a regulation white ash scout pole.

In these war times every real boy is stirred with military ardor and is anxious to prepare himself for the derelonent of solderly qualities and manly bearing nothing has done more than the Boy Scout Movement. Boys will therefore welcome this opportunity of securing an official outfit without any cash outlay.

For securing only four new subscribers to Farm and Dairy at one dollar each any boy can have one of the outfits sent to him.

A WATCH FOR EVERY BOY THE SLOGAN

A Real Watch For Only Two Subscribers

Special to the Boy's World

Peterboro, July 29,—In order that every boy reader of Farm and Dairy may be the proud possessor of a good time keeper, a boy's nickle-plated, open-faced watch will be sent for only two new sub-



scribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. The watch has a Swiss movement, is stem wind and set and a good time keeper. This announcement should please every boy. - Those interested should secure the subscriptions at once and send them to Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy.

CAMERAS BECOMING MORE POPULAR

Farm Boys May Soon All Become Amateur Photographers

Special to the Boy's World



Peterboro, July 29,—Dealers in photographic sunoiles have recentive been making the statement that cameras are becoming more and more popular on the farm. Country scenes make the very best pictures. It no longer costs a creat deal of money to engage in this most facsinating of all pastimes. Three new subscribers at \$1.00 each sent to Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, secures this box pattern, roll_film camera which takes pictures 2½ in, x 3½ in. Any boy can soon earmone.