

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

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DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., July 29, 1915



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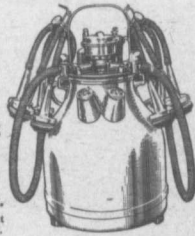
a boy can milk the cows and can milk 20 of them in an hour. That may seem a little steep to you but it is being done, and the owners of the B-L-K are loud in their praises.

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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 Nova Scotia held their annual meeting at Berwick. This is the central organization of which some forty subsidiary local fruit companies are the shareholders. Through it, all the products of the local companies are sold. It seeks out the markets; draws on the different companies for the stuff to fill the orders, collects the proceeds, and remits to the individual companies; the latter on their part dividing these proceeds among the members who have raised the produce. The Central Company also buys fertilizer, flour, feed, groceries and other merchandise on the very closest wholesale figures; and the same are finally distributed among the local companies for the benefit of the members practically at cost. One company (it is probably the case with the others) estimated that it saved for its members in the difference between the ordinary retail and the cost price on merchandise, more than sufficient to cover the total warehouses' charges, to include manager's salary, packing of fruit and overhead charges; in other words, equivalent to packed and shipped.

The writer had the honor of being present at the annual meeting as a delegate from Falmouth Fruit Co. The sessions were animated and yet reasonably harmonious; what you would expect with about 126 live men interested in a business of real importance. There passed through the Central Company's hands in value:

Apples sold	1,874,145 22	
Potatoes sold	13,373 84	
Feed and flour bought	815,659 79	\$845,556 66
Fertilizer bought	502,316 64	
Seeds bought	22,612 48	
Sovay material bought	30,063 07	
Merchandise bought	17,641 30	
Insurance	5,242 11	
		\$984,834 45
		\$1,130,770 55

A general turnover of considerably above a million dollars.

Expenses of Cooperative Business

In transacting this business, there was expended a sum for salaries of \$13,910.50; and general expenses, including expenses of offices in London, Halifax, South America, the West Indies and Havana, of \$1,874.34, a sum total of disbursements of \$25,785.84.

Over four hundred thousand barrels of apples were handled by the Central; and the average price to the producer was \$1.07 per barrel, all grades and varieties included.

In these prices, it must be remembered that the Central disposed of over 130,000 bbls. of Gravenstein apples when the market for these and other early fruit was ruined by ice owing to the panic that followed the outbreak of the war.

It is not to be forgotten that this organization has been a great benefit not only to its own members but to those merchants yet outside the co-operative circle. Largely by the U.F. Company's influence, the Government was prevailed upon to see the benefit

of cancelling the 7½ per cent war tax on fertilizers. They obtained a reduction on ocean freights, which benefitted all shippers. By their knowledge of conditions on the English market, they were able by distilling or withholding 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 \$1.07 to our shareholders as against the outsider.

The Central has also opened at Halifax a sales warehouse of which is shipped such farm stuff as pork, vegetables, berries, etc., and there sold, so far with much satisfaction, to 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-needed 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 Cooperative Wholesale Society of the British Isles and the Associated Societies was formed in 1863. A sentence taken from the prospectus sums up in a few words the object of the whole movement: "The object of the society is to bring the producer and consumer of commodities nearer to each other, and thus secure for the working classes those profits that have hitherto enriched only the individual."

The Cooperative Wholesale Society is the central association for the subsidiary companies in the same way as the United Fruit Companies is the central for the Cooperative Fruit Companies in Nova Scotia.

All the subsidiary societies operate large stores, in which are handled practically every article that one can imagine. These include groceries, tinware, fish, meat, poultry, dairy produce, and so forth, and in connection with each society there is a large bakery. The members can obtain absolutely everything they require in the world, through their own stores. These subsidiary societies obtain all their supplies from the central, which acts as buyer, manufacturer and distributor. All the trade of the central is done in goods bought by the central buyers at home and abroad, and distributed to the retail societies from its warehouse. One general principle runs through all the purchasing done by the Cooperative Wholesale Society buyers, namely, to go direct to the source of production, whether at home or abroad, so as to save the commissions of middlemen and agents.

In New York, Montreal, Toronto, and St. Louis, the Cooperative Wholesale Society has purchasing depots with resident buyers, whose office it is to purchase and ship home the productions of those countries as well as to buy goods from the producers.

Such of the goods are produced among the warehouses at Manchester, Newcastle, London, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Huddersfield, Blackburn, Northampton, etc., so that the subsidiary societies can conveniently draw their supplies as needed. The total amount of goods imported direct by the Cooperative Wholesale Society from foreign countries in the twelve months ending December, 1914, was \$35,963,350.00.

A subscriber signs himself H. Gray, receiving contribution article to "Farm and Dairy" entitled "Silos on Forward Farm." Will Mr. Gray kindly forward his address in so that we may credit him with a month's renewal of his subscription.



Trade increases

Vol. XXXIV

Ino

IN spite of the authorities have the production of are beginning to always mean big advice given and often is coming home ensuring good profit in low prices and man does not make winters that a everybody's hens by. We know from recent experience 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 anything 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 cholera the American farmer would be selling his hogs for twenty cents a pound. The Southern cotton growers once undertook with some success to increase the price of their cotton. The Pacific coast wanted the bottom fed by dumping the first taking care to wash water would spoil their crops know very well. They do this in sections indefinitely, bringing the highest price who does not satisfy practiced in not only again repeating "Pity my simplicity."

Regulation. What, then, are we to do? We are to have a class continue to hold and take what products or shall we attempt to limit production of the Western order that we can get products?

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FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1915

No. 30

Increased Production in Relation to Profits

A Consideration of a Most Important Point in Farm Management

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

Apparently it is not possible for us as a class to so regulate production as to control 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 favor—as 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 until the margins of high and low production are reached. Professor Davenport has found that in Illinois these margins for corn are 28 and 93 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 ex-

remes 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 control and 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.

The Apathy of the Many

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

In spite of the fact that our governmental 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 everybody's 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 anything 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 farmer would be selling his hogs for two cents a pound. The Southern cotton growers once undertook, with some success,

to increase the price of their crop by burning part of it. Pacific coast melon growers have prevented the bottom from falling out of the market by dumping their melons into the ocean, still taking care to cut them open so that the salt water would spoil them for use. Manufacturers know very well how to keep their profits up. They do this, not by increasing their productions indefinitely, but by strictly adjusting it to bring the highest prices. Any Canadian farmer who does not think that this method is widely practiced in his own country had better start again repeating the prayer of his boyhood: "Pity my simplicity."

Regulated Production

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



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 crops are grown. "Bread" yields may be unprofitable; low yields certainly are. As a general rule, the most profitable production will be above the average, good crops we call them, such as are grown on the farm of Mr. Garnet Taylor, Prince Edward Co., Ont., here illustrated. The determination of this point of greatest profit is one of the most important problems of the farm manager.

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

The Babcock Test and Its Use on the Farm



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 talked over our plans for life

when college days were over. His ambition had always been to own a model dairy farm. My days ran in a similar line. I had hardly gotten over the place to show me what he had already accomplished in the four years that he had been out of college. He first took me out to see a herd of about 15 dairy cows, pure-bred and grades, and all uniformly marked black and white. I remembered that his inheritance had been about an equal number of scrub cows representing a mixture of every known breed. Then he took me over to the stables to see the new equipment that he had installed with the help of his hired man on rainy days. The milkhouse which we went to see next, was, he told me, one of the very first improvements he had made. It had all of the usual equipment of an up-to-date dairy and something more. It had a little four-bottle Babcock milk tester.

That tester attracted my attention. It was the first that I had seen in a farm dairy for some time. In my travels among dairy farmers looking for dairy cows, I have found many who weigh their milk from individual cows but very few who keep track of the butter fat production. This I regard as a serious mistake, and my friend put the matter about right when he said: "That tester is just as important as the milk scales you say in the stable."

I present I am shipping milk to the cheese factory and getting paid at so much the hundred pounds. Such being the case some may think I am foolish to test for butter fat so well, but the pooling system cannot last long, believe that the next meeting of the shareholders will do away with the old system. Suppose I had been improving my herd on the basis of weight only. 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 herd. One of them produced 9,000 lbs. of milk a year, while her stall mate produced 12,000 lbs. of milk. The owner was going to discard the first cow. I suggested that he allow me to make a test of the milk from both. The first test showed cow No. 1 to produce milk testing 1 per cent butter fat, while the second cow tested only three per cent. As he shipped cream that man decided to keep both cows, whereas about the aid of my test he would have discarded his best cow.

I am convinced that many similar mistakes are being made every year through the neglect of the Babcock test. I find, too, that there is a general idea that a Babcock outfit is expensive to obtain and difficult to operate. My experience teaches me that anyone who has a genius for fixing things can operate a testing machine and get 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 supply 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 back



An Expert Official Tester and His Equipment.

Keeping tabs on the fat production of individual cows is a simple matter for the breeder of pure bred dairy cattle. It consists in boarding the out by the Department at Ottawa for a few days a year. In this many of Our Folks will recognize their old friend, R. C. Wood, at work on the farm of Mr. John Brown, Stamford, Ont.

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 milk 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 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 four-bottle tester you cannot run off three bottles at once. You must have either four or two. I whirl 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 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 extends from 5.4 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. I 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.

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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 experiments were conducted during the fiscal year, ending March 31st, 1915. A few experiments with swine which were completed are herewith summarized.

Swine Feeding Experiment No. 1. Summer feeding of Shoats in outside paddocks.

Lot 1 received a grain mixture composed of shorts, ground oats, ground corn, equal parts, with skim-milk.

Lot 2 received the same grain mixture as lot 1 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 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 in lots 1 and 2.

Deductions.—Lot 1 made the greatest and cheapest gains, which cost 6.5 cents per pound. Lot 2 made the most expensive gains, which cost 6.2 cents per pound. Lot 3 made satisfactory gains, which cost 5.9 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 valuation whatever. The Hopper grinder 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 paddock.

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.

Lot 1 received skim-milk plus a meal composed of corn, 3 parts; shorts, 3 parts; oil cake meal, 1 part. This lot produced the cheapest gains, at a cost of 3.66 cents per pound.

Lot 2 received skim-milk plus a meal composed of corn, 3 parts; shorts, 3 parts; Swift's Digestor Tankage, 1 part. In other words, 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 4.2 cents per pound. Fed in the above ratios, oil meal and tankage are worth the same pound for pound for young pigs.

Lot 3 received skim-milk plus a meal ratio composed of corn, 6 parts; tankage, 1 part. This lot made the greatest gains of any, but stood third as to cheapness of gains, showing a cost of 3.5 cents per pound. When compared with lot 1, where the shorts are replaced by the corn, this in this experiment showed a valuation of \$44.50 per ton.

Lot 4 received no skim-milk. A meal ration was fed, similar to the meal ration of lot 3, namely, corn, 6 parts; and tankage, 1 part. This lot made the lowest and most expensive gains. This cost 4.93 cents per pound. The smallest profits were made from lot 4. When compared with lot 3, it is seen that skim-milk had a valuation of \$7.50 per hundred pounds, or over 30 cents per hundred pounds.

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

3.1 cents per pound. Compared with lot 3, the tankage was valued, the tankage has a valuation of \$11.80 per ton. Compared with lot 4, skim-milk has a high valuation while tankage has only a value of a little over \$3 per ton.

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

Experiments were also conducted with elevator screenings and by-products for finishing hogs. In the finishing period meal was used. Summing up this experiment, Mr. Archibald writes:

"Lots which had received black-seeds in the experimental period and which had made the most economical gains 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 greatest and most economical gains. It is to be noted, however, that pigs which received blackseeds in the experimental period were more or less stunted and did not have the scale necessary to make the most economical gains, which received the better grain ratios during the experimental period."

After Weaning
A. N. B. Brant Co., Ont.

OUR methods of feeding hogs after weaning will differ from those of most farmers. We use a few hogs are intended to be used or sold for breeding purposes. Our method, however, would apply to all hogs that are intended for this purpose.

Growth and health are the main points in managing pigs intended for breeding. We feed foods that will make muscle and bone rather than foods that will cause rapid gains in weight. Hence we value middling and oat and barley chop above that of corn meal. In fact we feed very little corn to our pigs. It is too finishing and starchy.

The main point of difference between our methods and the methods of most pig raisers, however, is in the matter of pastures. We give our pigs right from weaning time until sold a fairly large range, and allow them to run. They are also given the run of a hurred clover patch or a piece of rape where they get much of their green feed. I believe that this exercise and green feed does more to develop constitution and larger and stronger organs than anything else that we could do. I would condone pigs closely and bring the green feed to them if they were intended for the packer.

THE BUSINESS MAN ON HIS WESTERN TRIP
Cannot afford to leave out the critter that hards the crop, Fort Willas and Port Arthur. Take the Canadian Pacific route to Winnipeg, the way the business travelers take. Also observation and dining cars, electric lighted equipment. Double track more than half the distance. Comfort, scenery and one management the way. Diet of mixed meals, scientific combination of food for travellers. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

Hints on Weaning
Chirks Hamilton

WILD oats are the first weeds to appear in the first year of planting. In the second year they are present in every cent germinating. Hence the weed year to year. I illustrate how weeds are controlled. To fight weeds, the farmer should have classes they belong to the annuals, such as wood, etc. Then he require two years to get rid of them. Finally there are the perennials. These include our weeds. Annual weeds are those that grow in the first year of planting. Perennials are those that grow in the second year of planting. To fight weeds, the farmer should have classes they belong to the annuals, such as wood, etc. Then he require two years to get rid of them. Finally there are the perennials. These include our weeds.

Annual weeds are those that grow in the first year of planting. Perennials are those that grow in the second year of planting. To fight weeds, the farmer should have classes they belong to the annuals, such as wood, etc. Then he require two years to get rid of them. Finally there are the perennials. These include our weeds.

Corn Cultivation for Maximum Yields

By G. B. Mortimer.

CORN should be cultivated not plowed; the plowing was done before planting time and the young corn plants do not like to be disturbed.

Ide cultivators are like idle boys, weeds get the best of them.

Miles of clean corn are like smiles on clean faces, both make us happy. Crusty corn fields make crusty boys and to a need stirring.

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

There as, at least, one more thing we need to mind, if we are seriously planting on harvesting a bumper 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 this. If, however, the soil is very weedy about the time the corn is coming up, it is a good plan to go over the field with a light harrow. By doing this countless numbers of weeds will be destroyed and the young corn plants will not suffer very much injury.

When the rows of corn can be seen stretching across the fields we must be sure to think of keeping the cultivator pretty busy. Remember we said at the outset that corn should be cultivated and not plowed. Corn does not have a large deep tap root like alfalfa, but is a surface feeder, having 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 back and their growth may be so 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 not do 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 good 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. Experience indicates 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 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 seeds.

Annual weeds when cut off will stop growing. In fence corners and out of the way places, they may be uprooted. Perennials may be overcome by pulling and applying salt where they grow and in sowing cultivated crops. Destroying the top will prevent the development of root stalks

by which such weeds as Canada Thistle spread. A hoed crop, summer fallow or another crop will control biennial and perennial weeds.

Ignorant cultivation to kill weeds often makes them grow better than ever.—Notes on an address.

Weeds on Vacant Lots

F. C. Nunnish, 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 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 adjoining have been subject to wildcat sub-divisioning, and have had roads plowed, forming lodging places for weeds, which are allowed to grow uncontrolled. These produce countless numbers of seeds, to be blown and scattered by the winds over the farms. So far, bulletins, articles and advice pertaining to weed control have been directed at the farmer. A glance at the conditions found in most of our cities and towns will prove convincing that the farmer is not entirely to blame in the matter of weed seed production and distribution.

In the west the weed inspectors are better 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 allowing 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 enforced. 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 ripen and scatter their seeds.

Unwelcome Additions

JOHNIE and his mother were dining with a friend. The first course was chicken soup with macaroni in it. The hostess watched Johnnie as he sat quietly gazing into his plate. Finally she asked: "Why don't you eat your soup, 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.

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS

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 circular 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

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 carload 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
And
Durability

THERE is no greater economy on the farm than the construction of buildings that will last. Especially 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



Natoo Everlasting Silo

"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"
It preserves ensilage perfectly in all parts. Never needs painting or adjusting. Its hollow walled cylinder silo are impervious to air, moisture and frost.

Reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar.
Write for a list of dealers nearest to your position and for Catalogue 6
National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WESTERN FAIR
LONDON'S EXHIBITION
SEPTEMBER 10th to 18th

\$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.

Live Stock Prize List increased by \$3,000

Single Fare over all Railroads west of Toronto.

Prize Lists and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. REID, President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE GUARANTEED

Every advertiser in our columns is guaranteed to be strictly reliable. Should you be dissatisfied with any dealings with our advertisers we will provide a factor if you will advise us. Remember that we will stand your loss, provided of course you mention Farm and Dairy at first writing.

Direct Marketing of Fruit*

W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines.
DURING the last few years I have been marketing a portion of my fruit crop direct to the consumer. I have found my market through advertisement in city dailies. Last year, the peach crop being a failure, I used advert space to warn my regular customers that I would not be able to supply them with peaches last season. In 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 consumer is a good article. Having produced a good article we must 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 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 expect. The repeat orders that I have received as a result 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 of the serious obstacles to direct dealing. We can pack as well as we know, but once our fruit is delivered to the transportation company it is beyond our control. A case in point will illustrate.

I had ordered personally a load of peaches 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 up with his impudence. In another case the baskets 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. Don H. Jones, B.S.A., Department of Bacteriology, O.A.C., Guelph.

DURING 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 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 appearance.

*Mr. Bunting's experience here given was told at the last convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. In connection with Mr. Bunting's complaint regarding express companies, it is interesting to note that at the same convention Mr. McIntosh of Forest stated that over fifty per cent of his season's work had been in the hands of the express companies through pilfering 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 blackened, and in the various stages of decay from a soft wet rot. On drying 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 odor.

This soft rot of potatoes is a bacterial disease. Its development in ground where it has not been before is nearly always due to diseased seed potatoes having been used for planting. As long as affected seed potatoes are kept dry, the disease will not spread, but as soon as they become moist the soft rot develops as the bacteria which cause it have then a chance to develop rapidly. An affected seed potato, when the disease has been checked by drying out will have brown or blackish discolorations 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. Where such affected potatoes are planted the moist conditions in the soil which are necessary for growth, are favorable for the further development of the disease. Some of the eyes of the potato will send up their shoots, but these are usually weak and spindly. As the disease continues to rot the seed tuber it enters the young shoot and rapidly passes upwards, causing the stems to blacken and rot near the surface of the ground, then the top wilts and topples over.

Treatment

Spraying of any kind is of no direct use with this disease. The treatment is preventive rather than curative. The disease develops in the first place from affected seed tubers, but when once it is established in a crop it may be spread from the diseased plants to neighboring healthy plants by the cultivator, hoe or other implements contaminated by coming in contact with a rotting plant and then with a healthy plant. 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 inspected and every plant that is found to be rotting should be dug out and either burned or buried in quicklime.

When harvesting the potatoes, 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 be far advanced in the tuber, the affected part may be cut off and the rest used for food. If any of these affected tubers are into the seed pile it will be used the following year, and cause those around them to rot also if they are not allowed to be stored with the dry, the disease will be checked until they are planted, when they will rot and destroy the plant that sprouts from them.

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

The old strawberry bed may be renewed by mowing the foliage, raking it off or burning it quickly on the bed, then turning the soil over, and about a strip about one foot wide, and letting the new plants take the space.

Eggs in

NOW is the in fresh prices months.

Waterglass is a pound of air-slashed of boiled wool and cost M. E. Dickson, parment, Univer. Only clean, f packed and the be kept about eggs.

It is best to stone jar, and place.

Eggs which are placed in a six months' tin, newly-laid eggs, palatable.

Successful

THE egg circle desire of a get a little dollar a give the consum direct than be ca Canadian farm prime poultry selves as interest ment as an ex to J. C. Stuart, Branch, Ottawa, eye on egg circle Eastern Canada.

"The moving egg circle," said dropped into the office some weeks Frank Webster the circle. It was otion with the local

In U

Progress Du
(Notes from the Farmers' Cooperative)

OUR second by this week interesting issue that should farmers.

Feed is still a is almost impossi of purchased a man that we ta bags of four with therefore, very our clubs to buy About the only this to offer in car lot grains.

A short time ago through this office dealers heard about determined to mak brought the coal s and said they would of coal to any one that organization threat does not aped away any one their next meeting, by 14 new members has placed an order

able business, and to be one of our

We are still rec from our Irish b



Eggs in Lime Water

Now is the time to begin preserving fresh eggs to sell for better prices in the fall and winter months.

Wax glass is often used, but one pound of air-tight 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 eggs.

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

Eggs which are in a good condition when placed in lime water after six months' time that of newly-laid eggs, and should be fully palatable.

Successful Egg Circles

"THE egg circle is a result of the desire of poultry producers to get a little more of the consumer'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 themselves as interested in the egg circle issue 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 Cambry egg circle," said Mr. Stuart when dropped into the Farm and Dairy office some weeks ago, "is Mrs. Frank Webster. In fact, there is only one name to take from the egg circle. It was organized in connection with the local branch of the Wo-

men's Institute. These women have showed their wisdom by making the local storekeeper the manager of the circle. Thus they have cut off a possible source of opposition to their cooperative business. They sell their eggs, poultry and butter cooperatively, much of it going to the Housewives' League of Toronto.

"And how these ladies made out in their cooperative venture," inquired the Farm and Dairy representative to whom Mr. Stuart was talking.

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

"I was at an egg 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 \$800 worth of eggs. This is what you might call a purely cooperative organization; the members taking turns carrying the eggs to market. Hence they have no need of a manager. They market in Montreal to a wholesale house. So far as possible, the small eggs 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.

"Right in the forefront," was the reply. "Mrs. Fred Shair, 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 circle."

"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 members are dropping out of the egg circles, while new members are coming in all the time. Altogether, I should say there are 50 circles now in operation in Ontario."

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 farmers.

Feed is still a scarce article and it is almost impossible to get car lots in hand and shorts. The millers depend on the take from 75 to 100 bushels 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' grains.

A short time ago one of our clubs purchased a couple of cars of coal through this office from 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 frightened away any new members for at our 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 considerable business, and we consider them to be one of our best organizations.

We are still receiving word from our Irish binder twine, and

since disposing of our supply have placed orders for over 30 tons more through local sources. One of our customers says that his twine looks to be A. 1. quality and that the price on his car of twine in his town has been 12c a lb.

Educational Work

Mr. Groh attended a meeting of the Farmers' Club at Smithville in Lincoln Co. on Wednesday night, July 21st. Mr. Groh gave them an address on dairying 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 organizing another club to the south of them, and if they are successful in doing so they will have an organization of 150 members.

Mr. Morrison arrived back from his northern trip on Thursday afternoon. He reports a fine trip.

We received the following report from the Ontario Farmers' and Grange. "Our Grange has been working very harmoniously since the first of the year, and we have distributed new shirts seven hundred dollars worth of goods to our members since January 12th, the principal lines being: Feeds, seeds, sugar and salt." The officers of this club are: Mr. Chas. W. Mather; Mr. Ernest B. Chilcott, Secretary.

Good News from Victoria

OUR club here is doing well and is proving itself to be a valuable organization to the farmers. Not only is it enabling them to buy more cheaply, 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 sugar corn, several tons of four-several tons of alfalfa shorts, several barrels of coal oil, and several barrels of gasoline, all of which have been first-class. The men who are in business here and who have not seen the goods, however, declare that they are no good. We have been assessed for business taxes, but when we appeared to the Court of Revision, we went out—F. G. Sandy, Omemee, Victoria Co., Ont.

Meeting at Fox Point

AT Fox Point, Lake of Bays, Ont., on the 21st inst., Mr. J. United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, addressed a meeting of farmers and others on the subject of cooperation. Mr. P. B. Williams, the president of the Fox Point Farmers' Club, took the chair, and said that courage was necessary in civil life as well as on the battlefield, and the men connected with the U. F. Co. had the courage to back up their convictions. They were doing something more, 'sting' even that, "leaving footprints in the sands of time." They were pioneers bringing the light of the forest of economic difficulties. Good deal had been said about patriotism and production, very little about nationalism and the conditions existed as a nature of cooperation. Some thought of the work of individual experimental store starts, simply called "cooperatives," quite spurious, and not the real thing. Others speak mournfully of some old "grange," and say that want of ready money was the rock on which it foundered.

Mr. Morrison, in a very instructive address, gave a graphic picture of the psychological as well as the economic position of the farmer. It 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. A very other trade and industry was organized. In the cities every trade and profession had its association, whether carpenter or electrician. The population of Ontario had increased 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 decrease in "the rural population of every county, except those in which Toronto and Hamilton were situated." That was because all those who live 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 net 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.

Mr. Morrison gave an account of some of the work already accomplished by the U. F., and in reply to a question, showed how credit could be cooperative secured from a bank, member of a Farmers' Club, desired to make purchases for its members. The Rev. L. Sinclair, Ravenscliffe, who was present, spoke in appreciation of the address of Mr. Morrison had surmounted the difficulty 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 of the world showed that they realized this by the attention which was now bestowed on agriculture.

Mr. Walmisley, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, alluded to his having expressed surprise to find a clergyman attending a meeting in the interests of the farmers. He said that in England he had seen heavy support given by some of the rural clergy to a similar movement. There were a good many who were enthusiastic in their interest in the matter. These men had sufficient intelligence to know that there must be economic as well as spiritual uplift. The churches of rural Ontario 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

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—Permit me, through the Farm and Dairy, to acquaint your readers of a very successful visit of Mr. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co. of Ontario, to Bar River and vicinity. His long-looked-for meeting has been anticipated for nearly two years. Mr. Morrison arrived on the one p.m. train on Friday, the 19th. A meeting had been arranged for at Sylvan Park 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 message was attentively listened to, and we are all saying that a strong Farmers' Club will be the result.

Next day (Saturday), on account of Mr. Morrison's intention to catch the 4.30 train for Livingstone, we had our meeting at 2.30 p.m. It was having season and the weather was anything but propitious, so the crowd was not very large, but a more appreciative gathering would be hard to find. The members of Bar River Farmers' Club listened with wrapt attention to the splendid address given by the secretary, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks 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 most interesting discourse. Several additions were made to the membership. A resolution was passed to take a share in the company and some of the money paid in. Several said their capitation tax, and a meeting called for Saturday, the 24th, to further arrangements for the club.

We believe Mr. Morrison's 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 he is doing for our communities.—W. H. Evey, Secy., Bar River Farmers' 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 rub in the head.

FIVE SAILINGS WEEKLY

Port McNicholl to Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William.

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes Steamships leave Port McNicholl, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port McNicholl and Fort William. Steamship Express making direct connection leaves Toronto at 4.45 p.m. Particulars and Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Cooperative Marketing of Wool in Quebec

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

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 possibilities for sheep in Quebec are great and that there is a splendid opportunity and urgent need for work on behalf of the sheep interests. Through the assistance of the Federal Grant the Department has been able to arrange and conduct a number of lines of work, one of which has been the organization of local sheep breeders' and wool growers' associations. Through these, much greater interest is being stimulated in sheep, and flock improvement is being encouraged in every way possible. Some of the more important channels of effort are in encouraging and facilitating the exchange and introduction of pure-bred rams, in establishing numerous small and high-grade flocks, in marketing of lambs, and in marketing of wool.

Mr. A. MacMillan, a member of the Animal Husbandry Department, has been placed in immediate charge of the sheep work, and through his efforts and the local college demonstrators, Mr. King, the first association was organized in Pontiac county, and as reported previously a start was made in marketing wool cooperatively last year. The association marketed about 12,000 lbs. of wool. The wool was graded and sold direct to manufacturers for cash, at an advance of five to seven cents a pound, for a net gain of 20 to 30 per cent to the farmers.

The Work Extended
During the past winter plagues were made to organize a number of associations so that this year might see a start of similar work made in various parts of the province. To insure that such associations be organized successfully and the wool marketed through them to advantage, a great deal of thought and preliminary work is necessary. In this the local college demonstrator or representative has a good field for work, but he must have had first hand knowledge of sheep and a little experience in wool preparation for market before he can undertake this work and command the respect of sheep men.

With the assistance of Macdonald demonstrators a large number of lectures and demonstrations in the proper methods of shearing, tying fleeces, docking and castrating lambs, etc., were given in the various districts. As many farmers as possible were induced to join the associations and be supplied with wool sacks, together with instructions for preparing their wool for market. Arrangements were formed in eight districts, and arrangements made for grading and marketing wool on definite dates at certain important points within the district. The following is a statement of work marketed together with the returns made:

NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND FLEECES

Association	No. of Members	No. of Fleeces	Avg. Weight per Fleec.	Avg. Price per lb. Fleec.	Total Amount Received for Wool	Avg. Price per lb. Wool
Pontiac	413	6183	7.06	\$8.15	\$15,349.30	\$3.076
Stanstead	150	1896	7.1	2.15	3,899.27	30.376
Compton	83	1060	7.2	2.08	1,950.90	30.890
Richmond	130	1350	7.33	3.025	3,025.97	30.110
District of Beauharnois	79	1029	8.0	2.48	2,647.33	29.630
District of Bedford	815	2,421	7.1	1,945.45	30.152	30.152
Argenteuil	67	910	7.0	1,930.01	30.680	30.680
Sherbrooke	53	812	7.4	2.26	1,834.77	30.580
Total	975	14,136	7.37	2.59	\$31,699.30	30.350

The results show that 81 per cent of the wool graded medium combing, 27 per cent low medium combing, 17 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 medium combing is a clear indication 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 substantiated by the prices manufacturers were willing to pay for such wool when marketed in quantities that it worth their special attention: Medium combing realized 31 to 31 1/4 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. The percentage of fleeces per fleece ranged from \$2.13 to \$2.50. It will be noted in the report that in the case of Pontiac Association, the only one of two years' standing, the increase in wool marketed 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 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 because 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.

ONE of the chief benefits claimed for the protective tariff by its most urgent advocates is that it helps to build up different lines of manufacturing. Behind the tariff will small and struggling industries that could not stand before the competition 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 statements made during an election campaign, when party feeling runs high and everyone's prejudices are more or less aroused, usually go down with the electorate with very little questioning. But the results after three 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, sell their goods 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 on to the cost of production and is thereby enabled to reap a bonus on everything he produces at the expense of the consumer. Any industry 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 case. 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 automobile 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 employed in motor 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 may blame for being the cause of our rural problem.



The Same Car in Canada is \$925.

While manufacturing is highly necessary, it is not meant 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 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 facilities, could surely develop healthy manufacturing industries without putting such a tax on the consumers.

The Cheaper Exchange

THE—This dress doesn't suit my complexion. I must change it.

He—More expensive? I can't stand it, you'll mind.

She—You silly! I don't mean the dress—I mean the complexion.

The efficacy of any Weed Eat depends 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' Association.

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

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

The "Dog Days" are as bad when dairying is most difficult without a separator 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 summer 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 more over other separators—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitation.



A De Laval Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as will actually pay for itself.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS

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

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

Eggs Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.
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Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

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Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls 6 inches and set close to knives—sella, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be creased instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Kalle wheel carries fans. No loading, everything cut, which always in balance. Steel fan case.

Made in two sizes—mounted or unmounted. We also make large type machines for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and its uses for the new season.

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





WE are builders of our own character.— F. W. Ware.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

Copyright 1914, Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

"WILL you pardon me a moment, Mr. Constable, but the train has been one just about two minutes. I guess mail'll be forwarded to him, though, if you wish to communicate with him."

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

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

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. Quick words have lent more people tossing on a midnight mattress than 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. It stabs me through and through to 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 my allegation, you will humbly repent your hasty words and be willing to bite your tongue out for letting it get the upper hand of its soul."

"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 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 out."

"His heels clicked spitefully, and an hour later when Brassy peeped out of the barred window the representative 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, frantically, his face between the bars, "don't point that thing this way—it might go off."

The officer raised the gun threateningly and the face in the frame dis-

appeared like Punch in a marionette show.

The officer's head dropped back against the bole of the tree, and he was slowly setting himself to rest, when a wild, scratching, clawing, four-footed creature shot out of the window, dropped spitefully into his lap, gathered its claws painfully in Gib's trousers and leaped away, snarling insult.

CHAPTER XI.

HOME SWEET HOME.

When a freight train jarred into Curryville a couple of nights later, the cars crowding one another, surging forward and falling spitefully back, like cattle in the yards, to one saw a worn man with face mud lined at the eyes lift the trap-door and crawl out of a car of balded hay. Lowering himself down the iron steps, he slipped behind a coal bunker and waited until a man with a long-billed cap had given the engine a drink and the cars began to creep forward, as if trying to slip up or a foe, the line of the station rising and falling as the cars rolled by.

While the two green lights were melting into the night, the man slipped across the tracks and started up-town, keeping to the side streets and the shadows. The McEirveys still had their washing out—why couldn't she ever get it done on Monday as a person should? Good-natured, though every one of them, and Bob, who began by "sweeping out" and sticking to it with a smile every day in the year, would own the Owl Drug Store some day.

Oh, the Kions were waiting 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 dierified white. It was the dotting of Bertha Kinn who'd been away to boarding-school. Bet she'll marry some swellaway from Kansas City who wears pearl buttons on his shoes and enlarges photographs. Bob McEirvay was too good for

her, he was. And he used to carry her books home from school and licked the stuffing out of that Rousey boy because he said she had red hair. What's getting into the young people nowadays?—they never know who's meant for them any 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 sitting beside the red lamp on the yellow crucked table reading her good night chapter. Nobody could keep house the way Hulda could; 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 back gate. He would surprise Hulda just about the time she was shutting the bible on the hand-worked book-mark. He must look his best; he knew that he was grimy after knocking around box-cars, but how could he brighten up before he went inside? The rain barrel suggested a way. The wash-pans 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 the hay-heads off and shook his coat. He felt better anyway, even if his efforts did not show very much. The rain barrel was getting full of polliwogs; 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 vending 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 low. He would have the bin filled for the winter before the prices went up.

He came back with a heaping bucket brushing against his leg, one arm out for balance, and he was as short; the front part of the house was a blaze of light—every lamp in the house was burning. Slipping up to 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 come from the lamps—but from the candles.

In a moment the full significance of the candles and the crowd burst on him. They were havin'—what would have been a wake had Hulda not been an American and a Methodist. They had given up search for her body and were mourning for him. Clem knew how it was; Hulda would feel better after there had been some public demonstration for her lost brother.

Clem wet his lips—he would rush in and bring joy to all. But something made him pause a moment and put his ear to the screen to listen to what was going on.

"Poor man, he's better off where he is than the rest of us," came a voice. Clem stiffened; it was Mrs. Kierzins, and she was speaking in the mournful tone she used at funerals, and Mrs. Kierzins was one of the most regular funeral attendants in all Curryville. "Of course the taking was hard, but she's doing some toward. We poor worms of the earth can not understand many things, but we know that everything is for the best. We're sorry and sorrow for our dear departed, but since that last time we know he is in a far happier land, resting peacefully in the bosom of Abraham."

Clem stepped back to the darkness and tried to turn away, but was drawn irresistibly to the window.

"He was a good man," said Mrs. Ford, reaching over and lighting one of the candles. "As good a man as ever walked on two legs. Kind of quiet, but when he talked you listened. I mind the time my coat got out in the water and with Rencie too little to help and all the canned fruit Cousin Wilson gave me just ready to tangle up and spoil. Then Clem come—just remembered I was a poor widow—and bailed all the water out and slipped away before I could get him a cracker and a mouthful of jam. The last time I saw him he will consider a boy's Billy-goat."

Reverend S. Adams pushed his hands farther into his sleeves and prepared to speak.

"The departed brother was a worthy vessel, always ready to take his talent out of his napkin, share it with the world and give the lines to some worthy soul. His lamp was always trimmed and stifted in the window. He was a poor soul's weary fee from stumbling as he trod the sidewalk of life. Heady and hard!"

(Continued on page 10)



A Wild Four-Footed Creature Dropped Into His Lap.

The Up

The Things

WE have just a story of the representative of the window in the window with rare wit and small acquaintance with the world, through which into dim old colors. The edifice was known always of the old's employer.

As they worked windows from a piece of choice because it did for which it was carded pieces in one corner where they lay.

It suddenly appeared one this ever increasing these pieces. I ter might not his experiment, work by day, the that night. At ad away the world than any from the place.

But care is more we apply to broken piece of thrown aside might be compared with the rest of which we fasten just as these pieces of glass were by a master hand. We shall avail ourselves of to solve a kind of word, the world would be made more.

We are all building. Are we opportunities for us that are so we are casting too and useless bits.

Plans for

WITH THE TIME was quite unnecessary woman we are sure's heart yearning she have one? Do to all the fresh producing foods? We are glad people are changing this matter and that it is quite much of a food too many of we still consider a hot months of impossibilities. We would go to rack and ruin. Then to that we can't afford today. This is just a big mistake. This is, we just can't holiday. But how can it be solved? By reins of government even if it be for the crowding boy responsibility of a short time and go off together, not his enough responsibility of a friend would be the overseer of the seems out of the

The Upward Look

The Things We Cast Aside

WE have just been reading the story of a youth who was the apprentice of a famous maker of windows in stained glass. Both the window maker and his apprentice with rare skill wrought out great and small squares and circles and triangles of many-colored glass, through which the sunlight shone into dim old cathedrals and ancient abbeys. The excellence of their handiwork was known far and wide, but they lay from year to year in the lad's employ.

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 discarded 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 razing on 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 to it far into the night. At last it was finished and the window proved to be of fairer 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. Just as these apparently worthless pieces of glass were gathered together by a master hand and made vastly better so to do we ourselves were doing a kind deed or saving a kind word, the world and we ourselves would be made much better and happier.

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

Plans for Your Holiday

With the Household Elder

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 some people are changing their views on this matter and are coming to realize that it is quite possible to have too much of a good thing. Altogether too many of we farm women, however, still consider a vacation 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 holiday. This is just where we make a big mistake. The fact of the matter is, we just can't afford not to take a holiday.

But how can this holiday problem be solved? By handing over the reins of government to someone else, even if it be for only a few days. Let the crowning boy and girl take the responsibility of managing affairs for a short time and father and mother go off together. If the children are not big enough to shoulder the responsibility, perhaps a trustworthy friend would be willing to undertake the overseeing of the work. If this seems out of the question, father and

mother can at least take their holidays 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 altogether. 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 feature of such a visit in the nearby city, is that we invariably come back 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 at the position to have something becoming and fairly up-to-date, even if not fashioned 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 duty to ourselves and our families by taking a holiday, even if it is not a lengthy one.

Vegetable Canning Hints

Margaret Wilson

IT will soon be the time of year when our gardens will be in their prime. The question which will be in their mind the housewife is "Will we can vegetables in five hours?" Thereby saving the garden products, or "Will we waste this material that ought to be canned to such good advantage?"

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:

Select your and tender vegetables, pack firmly in the jar, cover with cold water, add a teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and cover the jar with its lid and immerse 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 peppers are canned very well by the cold water method. Select the green peppers, cut off the stem end and remove seeds. Parboil peppers for about 15 minutes or until the peppers 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 peppers and seal. They are ready for use any time during the winter. These peppers may be filled with cold slaw, left over meats or other suitable fillings.

If care is taken in cooking the vegetables a sufficient length of time and if the water is selected as fresh the trouble in canning vegetables will be overcome.

A Treatise on Salads

By Nellie Maxwell

SALADS will never get 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 creek grows there is always a supply of a most wholesome green. Served with lamb or pork chops just as 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

See that the peanuts are freshly roasted, roll with a rolling pin to crush like coarse crumbs. Squeeze crisp, well dried lettuce with the peanuts and serve with French dressing. A very little shredded onion may be added for variety.

Outside leaves of cabbage rolled

There's a Flavour of Distinction in every cup of



—something intangible but truly entrancing. Skillful 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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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



When to Lock the Stable

(Continued from page 12)

one day and the next zone to the land that flows with milk and honey. It only goes to show that in the midst of life we are in the midst of death. The angel of death has his 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 say on all of you who have not banded in your church letters that you do so at once for no man knoweth 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."

"He was a tender noble brother," sobbed Hilda. "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 patient as he could be. I had struck down, thinking of me to his last breath." Her handkerchiefs went to her eyes and her shoulders rose and fell in repentance.

Clem drew back from the window in a tipped-away. He sat down on a saw-horse under a cherry tree, and for half an hour he remained in the same position, his chin in his hand, thinking. Then he spoke aloud about laying down the law to himself; spoke slowly and with the harshness of a bull. "But 'isn't fit to come back here—me, a jail-bird! I'm going away and take my own life and when I do come back I can look her in the eye. I'm going to straighten up and come back a man."

Rising, he turned resolutely away. As he passed through the small garden he turned, and looked over the latch fence.

They Had Given Up Search and Were Mourning.

"I hope they Knabb chick-ent 'n' all the tomatoes 'en. She caught cold settin' them out while I was down-town arguin' how the world would come to an end." The hammer of the yard he turned and looked back. The low tones of the organ rolled out—Gertie Knabb 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 freight yards.

Sudden a figure rose out of the darkness before him—Rick Odoy. Clem jumped back, but it was too late—Rick had seen him. "Go 'way from 'ere! Who's that, who's that?" demanded Clem excitedly. "Go 'way from 'ere! 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 turning in burning anger, when Clem reached out a hand.

"Is that you, Rick?" "Yes, it's me. To-night when I was burnin' a cow I looked up and

saw the new moon over my left shoulder and you come back to haunt me already."

"Don't be afraid, Rick," patted 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.

"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 something of a less elemental nature.

"I am going to tell you something, Rick, and I want you to keep it to yourself—for me. Will you?"

"Yes," he returned firmly. "I believe 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



everything he was lovable and loyal. "How's everybody, Rick? Have you had any more fires? Do they keep water in the priming bucket? Did Gertie Knabb win the Tribune piano? Have the McElravs found 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, too, but she's kind of civil'n' now. One day she said to me, 'Do you think Mr. Pointer is really dead?' I told her, 'I said, 'Why?' 'Oh, nothin', 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 walkin' with her. I hate him. Ever notice his ears?—I growed tight up against his head like dog hinges."

(To be continued)

My Choice

Whitney Montgomery

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

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

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 My little farm and liberty.

Table Manners

By Inga M. K. Allison.

HOWEVER attractive may be the table service, if there be present those who are conspicuously ill-mannered, pleasure in the meal is marred for some of those present. In no phase of our social relations may carelessness and thoughtlessness be so apt to offend as in our manners at table. This is unfortunate since the simple presence of a table agreeable does not require great knowledge, or extreme effort. It simply means being considerate of others, being sensible, and being honorable.

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 instances of ill-mannered conduct that could not occur if there were consideration for others, the use of common sense and adherence to a sense of honor.

If each of the rules for conduct at table so commonly given in books on etiquette, is analyzed, it will be found to have an expiration 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 uncomfortable. They are rather a reminder of the deportment that will help to make our living together more easy and agreeable. Being courteous is but the adapting of one's 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

I 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 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 on their lives and give them so much reverence and tender love as they think of you in later years.

I don't 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; for it will follow as the natural course of that thought which will be clean and wholesome also, and if the root is healthy and straight and strong, the life springing therefrom will be the same, and finally speaking.

It's a small thing, seemingly, to see that a child has a handkerchief that is fresh and spotless every morning; but it counts. Drop a ruffle from the

skirt, if need be, that you may get an extra five minutes for the ironing of the handkerchiefs. Take a second 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 mean much to them in after life. Teach them the value of a "thank you." One day, out in the busy world, in the rush and the bustle of life, they will look back, oh tired, worn mother, to-day, and thank you for it, and better yet, it will be better wives and mothers—better husbands and fathers, themselves, some day.

It counts for a great deal when a boy or girl leaves home if he 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 one's life. 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 noble, and he has not have fashioned such a beautiful world for us to draw inspiration from.

If one is naturally plain of face all the more reason for cultivating politeness 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 so far toward making or marring the eldorado content of our own, as well as of other lives, with which we come in contact as we go on through life.—Successful Farming.

A Short Cut to Poverty

By A Victim

MY 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 have an expiration. I thought town and countryside, you were my joy and pride; a happy day. I loved thy gaudy hue, the nice white tyres so new, but now you are down and out for trouble. You have made me old rattled cow, came many bumps and knocks; for that I grieve. Badly thy top is torn, frayed are thy seats and worn; the whooping cough affects thy horns. 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 mansion town, now everybody's yelling "ice!"—I wonder why? Thy motor has the gripper, thy spark plug has the pip and we is thine. I, too, have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, envenomed by thee, my bill 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! 'Tis a hard road to 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 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 lazy habits.

"Men," he said one morning, "I have a nice, easy job for the laziest man on the farm. Will the laziest man step forward?" Instantly nineteen of the men stepped forward.

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

"Too much trouble," came the reply.

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

YOU 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 experience in feeding stock often have different opinions regarding the value of various feeds; but when they come to silage they are unanimous 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 ought not to delay placing your order for an Ideal Green Feed Silo. Nowhere can you buy a more reliable and serviceable silo, and no matter how much more you pay, you cannot get a silo that will preserve your feed better or give you more satisfactory service than an Ideal.

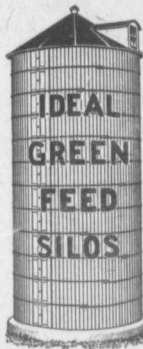
Get your order in now so that you will have ample time to erect the silo without extra expense. Prices and complete information sent on request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alberta Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.

Goods of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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



MADE IN CANADA

The Makers' Corner

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

Thoughts From This Country

ALL the men in this country are not so built as to desire to do things as they ought," said Mr. G. C. Poulton in 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 of that cheese for the same price? At Montreal his cheeses 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 farm and 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 closely. . . .

"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 returns. 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 testine ancestry."

The Patron's Confidence

By O. A. Storick

THE most important problem that confronts the buttermaker when taking charge of a creamery no doubt is: "What can he do to secure the confidence and goodwill of his patrons?" It will be impossible for him to attain success without the co-operation of his patrons. He may be ever so well qualified to do the creamery work; he may be an expert machinist; he may have mastered the art 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 walls of his creamery he will never be able to render the dairy industry the service we may reasonably expect of the present-day creamery operator.

To the buttermaker who attempts to control the quality of his product without being 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 River Dairywomen's Association.

study of the person with whom he comes in contact. He is courteous, yet firm when needed.

Practice What You Preach

First of all, it is necessary to see to it that the factory is in spotless condition. A person must practice by his own preaching. In fact, the factory should be the buttermaker's ideal as to cleanliness and order. I will recall an experience of a creamery one morning, while examining the cream as it was delivered by the 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 uphold the patron who was standing in the wagon, 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 pick the flies out of his cream can, and asked the inspector to decide whether this was not a fair proposition. Suffice it to say, this was a splendid lesson for that buttermaker. The Golden Rule is good, and a person will not go far wrong if it is strictly adhered to.

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 care for 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 kept, they will improve. This is the great task of dairy instructors. — J. R. Dargavel, Leeds Co., Ont.

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 "Whey Butter." The same day Mr. Wm. Gogo, butter dealer of Morrisburg, for whom the "Whey Butter" had been falsely branded, pleaded "guilty" to having knowingly sold "Whey Butter" branded as "Creamery Butter." A fine of \$10 with costs was imposed in each case. The informations were laid by J. F. Singleton, Chief Inspector of Dairy Products, under the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Consider the Fat

Many of us think that we can detect the good and bad cows in our herd simply by hanging the milk bucket 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.

Do you know that when we are shipping cream or making butter the fat test is of quite as much importance as the weight test?

In his last annual report Mr. C. F. Whitley cites instances of two cows that produced 8,905 lbs. of milk and 8,610 lbs. of milk respectively in the year. If it came to a case of close cutting, he says, who believes in weighing milk only would send the second cow to the butcher. But hold on a minute!

The first cow produced milk that tested on the average 2.6 per cent. The milk of the second cow tested 6.4 per cent. The first cow produced 257 lbs. of fat, but the second cow 434 lbs. Valuing the fat at 25¢ a pound the first cow's product in the year was worth \$64.75; that of the second cow \$108.55; or an advantage for the cow that might have been sent to the butcher of \$44.28.

Butcher Buy a Babcock tester!

WANTED

Our prices have shown a steady advance for good quality CREAM. We are prepared to meet ANY competition. You should write us.

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

CREAM

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



In the Dairy

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



PANSHINE

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

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.

District Veter

EDITOR, with much paper condensed of having "arian." For narians have City Boards cases a distri for this featu of a qualifi have found veterinarian can vise them up the healthful use milk to s conditions an and, in add supervision ov ply, particular is it not pote narians can diction over s ous localities? I am aware partment of ed great pain of the undesi relative to th or epizootic d

A Bar

The big bar process of com labor and man of various so covering local netted with animals that are present is a field in v general pract is a field in physician who mankind.

This new fi in any way ir practitioner? The men who cil sanitari to their ordin an advanced in the same t the best qual officers of specially train

As your co the scheme and one which consideration, est tries, but munities. The veterinary sa be the critici for the sake-servives woul in our bette mens alone needed if the he secured f for all purpo

District Veterinarians Endorsed

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—It is with much pleasure that I have noted the small item in your paper concerning the desirability of having a "District Veterinarian." For many years veterinarians 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 have found it advantageous to have veterinarians, who can properly advise them upon matters concerning the healthfulness of animals supplying milk to such cities, the sanitary conditions under which it is produced, and, in addition, exercise a general supervision over the entire food supply, particularly that of animal origin, is it not patent that "District Veterinarians" can likewise exercise jurisdiction over similar features in various localities?

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 locality desiring to place itself upon a more advanced sanitary basis.—J. B. Hollingsworth, Health Department, Ottawa.

The Farmer and the Village Store

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of July 8, Mr. J. R. Moore, Frontenac Co., Ont., 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 neighborhood 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 stores and send their money away. If they need help, however, the first place they go is to the country storekeeper. The city gets their credit when they want credit or pass around a subscription list, the country storekeeper is the first to be visited.

The reason the banker asks the postmaster of the storekeeper's financial standing of any farmer, is because the postmaster knows how much money he sends out and the storekeeper knows how much or easy it is to get his money from that particular man. To use Mr. Moore's own words, "these are facts and hard to digest sometimes."

I have farmed, and when I had anything 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 prosperous, I helped to keep 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 and you will see that they are appreciated and can do business. If you and your neighbors would support a good mart, 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.

In conclusion, I would say, make your village prosperous, and you will make yourself the same. Send your money away from your village, and you will not do so much for your farm less valuable. Go into any community where you see good villages and you 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.

Common Sense

ROBERT Service can take a worthless piece of paper and 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 money.

A mechanic can take material worth \$50 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000—that's art.

There are men in Canada who can take a fifty cent piece of canvas, paint a picture on it and make it worth \$1,000—that's art and business.

Some merchants can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for one dollar—that's business.

A woman could purchase a hat for 98 cents but prefer one at five dollars—that's foolishness.

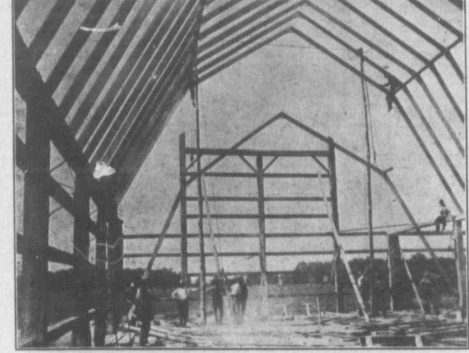
A ditch diver handles several tons of earth for \$1.00 a day—that's labor.

The author of this can write a check for \$20,000, but it would not be worth a dime—that's hard luck.

There are people who will tell you that other men 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 up all the height of the fence down into moist soil and also several inches above the fence. Wire fences around barn yards and around the home should be grounded at the four corners around the buildings at the 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.



A Barn Raising Without the Usual Big Raising Crew.

The big barn built last summer by Laidlaw Bros., Berlin Co., Ont., is here seen in process of construction. Notice the combination steel and wood frame. Space, labor and material are also economized by this form of construction.

of various sorts, but there is a field covering local sanitary problems connected with the health of all farm 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.

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 special sanitary work require in addition to their ordinary studies, training of an advanced specialized character, as in the same manner that we observe the best results following those medical officers of health who have been specially trained in their work.

As your correspondent points out, the scheme is eminently practical, and one which should receive greater consideration, not only from the largest cities, but from those of smaller communities. The province of such a veterinary sanitary officer would not be the criticism of conditions merely for the sake of finding 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 purposes.

out them their farms would not be worth very much.

Mr. Moore complains about the 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 question. The farmer brings in, say, pork. He sells his choice hogs to the packer, but if he has an old sow or stag which they will not 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 pork is being sold. He cannot eat it himself, but expects others to do so. If the country storekeeper's customers are all farmers, they won't buy this pork, and what is he to do with the inferior goods?

Again, the farmer sells all his best apples to the buyers, then shakes off the balance and expects more for them than he got for the choicest. He hunts up all the best ones (some will even brine 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.

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

SILVERS
"Ohio" Silo
Mills

Patented Duster Self-Feed
Saves a Kiss

DIGGEST silos have never been applied to silage as extensively as the "Ohio" silos. Can be used with any kind of crop, and is the best. With famous Bull-Dog Crop Feed Mills and Double Feeders, it makes a silage for silage—either big "Ohio" features—no levers—no "direct drive" mechanism—no friction—simple—absolute strength. Weavers in silos—no 200 bush—say to \$15.00.

THE SILVER MILLS CO.
361 Broadway, New York, Ohio
Modern Silage Methods—See Page 681 for details.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
everywhere to ride and sell a unique new type bicycle, with great team records.

We ship on approval to you on terms that you may depend on—no CASH PAYMENT! We will send you one of our mail order using bicycle to days.

DO NOT BUY any machine of tires, lamps, or anything of any particular kind until you see our advertisement and know the price of our bicycles. The low price will astonish you.

ONE CENT write us a postal and we will send you full particulars. We want you Free, Postpaid. Write us now. Do not wait.

HYSLER BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 4 TORONTO, Canada.

FOR SALE

1 No. 1 Malotte Cream Separator, new Price, \$50.00 cash.
1 Outting Box (Hamford & Son, England) with Dust Extractor and Blower attachments, cost \$300.00; will sell for \$125. Apply

Box 35, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

A Gold Mine on Your Farm

You can double your profits by starting us good green feed. It is

BISSELL SILO

"Summer Feed All Water Long"
Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and prolific the last. Built of selected lumber treated with wood preservatives that prevent decay.

The BISSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers, or address us direct. Get free folder. Write Dept. T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd. ELORA, Ont.

GASOLINE ENGINES
11 to 60 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Tractor

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

GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Bentley Windmills, Regina, Calgary

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

THE CATTLE MARKET Monday, July 27.—The general situation recently issued by the Census and statistics office... The estimated total production of wheat in Canada at 12,900,000 acres, or 18 per cent more than the area sown...

THE SHEEP MARKET Monday, July 27.—The general situation recently issued by the Census and statistics office... The estimated total production of sheep in Canada at 12,900,000 acres, or 18 per cent more than the area sown...

THE HORSE MARKET Monday, July 27.—The general situation recently issued by the Census and statistics office... The estimated total production of horses in Canada at 12,900,000 acres, or 18 per cent more than the area sown...

market for sheep and lambs with resulting lower prices: Lambs, 80 to 89; sheep, 84.75 to 95. Calves were stronger at 85 to 85 1/2 c.

OF FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited... MALLOYTOWN, July 27.—Everything in No. 1, except hay, which is a light crop, dried off last year...

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. CHILLIWACK, July 30.—Having had one of the best crops of alfalfa here, the very dry weather during April and May has resulted in a crop of alfalfa here that is getting yellow, and will be ready to cut two weeks after the most of Spring range...

OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JUNE 11 TO JUNE 30, 1915.

- 1. Curdy, Dufford, 1588; W. F. 664. 3435 lbs. milk, 508 lbs. fat, 435 lbs. butter, Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.
2. Maple Grove Farm, 15640; A. W. 12573 lbs. milk, 456 lbs. fat, 545 lbs. butter, Jacob Mogg, Tavistock.
3. Queen Calamity Jane De Kol, 12693; A. S. 3465; 13425 lbs. milk, 406 lbs. fat, 695 lbs. butter, Richard Young.
4. Canary Hen, 13104; C. K. 17964; A. F. 406; 10414 lbs. milk, 3694; 461.25 lbs. fat, Jacob Leuzler, A. S. Three-Year-Class.
1. Lakeview De Kol Duchesne, 14719; S. P. 302; A. S. 3124; 12400 lbs. milk, 425 lbs. fat, 531.25 lbs. butter, Lakeview Farm.
2. Nellie Westwood Pasch, 5465; S. P. 9664; 15211 lbs. milk, 419 lbs. fat, 570 lbs. butter, W. F. Watson, Pine Grove.
3. Mary Lyle, 4767; S. P. 1125; 12229 lbs. milk, 413 lbs. fat, 516.25 lbs. butter, F. E. Watson, Pine Grove.
4. McLaughlin, Maxwell.
5. Three-Year-Class.
1. Bethune Pontiac Angrie De Kol, 5443; S. P. 491; 12940 lbs. milk, 432 lbs. fat, 540.00 lbs. butter, De Kol.
2. Colony Mata Kordecky, 99013; S. P. 514; 10966 lbs. milk, 425 lbs. fat, 531.25 lbs. butter, De Kol.
3. Tranquille, B.C.
1. Lakeview Richland Queen, 21115; S. P. 702; 13124 lbs. milk, 375 lbs. fat, 469.75 lbs. butter, Lakeview Farm.
2. Mary Corns, 17066; S. P. 2194; 10458 lbs. milk, 364 lbs. fat, 455 lbs. butter, A. P. Stevenson.
3. Princess, 10588; S. P. 9058; S. P. 1774; 9425 lbs. milk, 339 lbs. fat, 437.5 lbs. butter, S. M. Pascoe, Mt. Salem.
4. Kate Castleton, 10690; S. P. 1064; 10279 lbs. milk, 313 lbs. fat, 390 lbs. butter, S. M. Pascoe, Brentford.
5. Kate Castleton, 10690; S. P. 1064; 9446 lbs. milk, 306 lbs. fat, 397.5 lbs. butter, S. M. Pascoe, Brentford.
6. A. Kingston, Campbell Spink, 82326; S. P. 151; 9099 lbs. milk, 293 lbs. fat, 325.5 lbs. butter, Campbell Spink, Brentford.
7. Evergreen's Valera Kaves, 90359; S. P. 67; 7115 lbs. milk, 292 lbs. fat, 327.5 lbs. butter, Evergreen's, Brentford.
W. A. CLIMONS, Secretary.

THE MIDWESTERN DULNESS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WHEAT MARKET. All grains are moving slowly. Fruit which is arriving in large quantities is being sold at prices of unexpectedly good advantage.

WEATHER conditions are now the dominant factor in determining the price of wheat. The southern hemisphere is still shipping considerable wheat but attention is being turned to the million bushel crop of North America. In the great winter wheat section the United States weather is becoming a deterring factor in completing the harvest.

THE MARKET continues to be unsettled since the importation of orders from Great Britain. The market on the other side is unsettled and attractive offers from this side have not been answered. The enormous demands of wheat from the United States are having an effect to increasing orders in the distant future.

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Here to the Ayrbhire

"J. L. Stansell, Strathfield, Ont. Her lactated product, bacteria free. Never bull, 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 quickly finds the list: The "cost of living" kindly comes down. When for Ayrbhire milk people insist.

And then she will fatten so readily The lactation period's done; The dual purpose cow, so much in demand, she'll give you the Ayrbhire you see, is the one.

If she is 'er been in record or test, 'Tis a rival milk bigger than she; But 'er milk, 'er good quality of butter, 'Tis milk you'll vanquish be.

So give her your best and her value show In "official test," and then The "only plan 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, For the Ayrbhire men, they are not. At least, "W. F." says so.)

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THE SKILL OF MAN, WITH HER REPLY

"The skill of man, with her reply, 'Tis evolved to suit his needs; Of every state and country, 'Tis a score and more of 'breeds."

But if, in the group of the "milk" way, There shines one star supreme, 'Tis the "best" cow from Scotland's shore, 'Tis a Queen of Beauty's Throne, A score and more of "breeds."

Her form is a model of "dairy" type, "With a grace and a style her own," "A truce of beauty's a joy for aye," 'Tis the "best" cow from Scotland's shore, 'Tis a Queen of Beauty's Throne, A score and more of "breeds."

On fertile plain or on rugged hill, In cold or in warmer climate, 'Tis her right at home and "gentle," 'Tis the "best" cow from Scotland's shore, 'Tis a Queen of Beauty's Throne, A score and more of "breeds."

With food, the never is hard to please, Rich pastures, poor grass or none, Rooks or stage, roughage or browse, 'Tis her right at home and "gentle," 'Tis the "best" cow from Scotland's shore, 'Tis a Queen of Beauty's Throne, A score and more of "breeds."

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

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Probs.—All weather conditions for Baseball and Scouting.

Boy's World

Markets.—Sporting Goods and Boy Scout Outfits 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

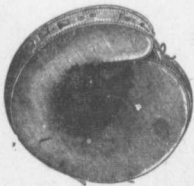
By Our Special Correspondent

Peterboro, July 29.—It has been officially announced by the Circulation Department of Farm and Dairy that it is giving a five-piece baseball 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 finer 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 getting 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 shortage of money and they may find it very difficult to get 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 be 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 get 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 Dairy, 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 outfits 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, khaki and black, blue and white or green and white; a shirt of English khaki cloth with regulation buttons; a pair of knickers made of blue serge with

belt loops; stockings with black feet and legs and khaki 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 defence of his country. For the development of soldierly 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-

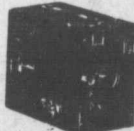


scribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. The watch has a Swiss movement, is stem wind and set and a good time keeper. This announcement should please every boy. Those interested should secure the subscriptions at once and send them to Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy.

CAMERAS BECOMING MORE POPULAR

Farm Boys May Soon All Become Amateur Photographers

Special to the Boy's World



Peterboro, July 29.—Dealers in photographic supplies have recently 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 great deal of money to engage in this most fascinating 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 3 1/2 in. x 3 1/2 in. Any boy can soon capture.