

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., July 16, 1914



BETWEEN APPLE TREE ROWS ON INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM, SASKATCHEWAN

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Save Your Valuable Strength

SAVE TIME
MAKE MONEY

By using a large capacity **SIMPLEX** Cream Separator you can cut your work of Separating absolutely in two.

Just think how much this will mean to you when you get into your busiest season and help is scarce and you need your strength and time for other work!

The 1100-lb. **SIMPLEX** Cream Separator, once you have it going at full speed, turns just as easy as the 500-lb. machines of most other makes.

There is a reason for the wonderful ease of turning the **SIMPLEX** Cream Separators. It'll pay you to ask us to explain it to you.

Write to-night and ask us for our free booklet explaining the marked and decided advantage to you from owning a **Simplex**.

One of our **B-L-K MILKING OUTFITS** would save you big money and enable you to milk more cows without hired help. We will gladly give you estimate of cost for a **B-L-K Milker** in your stable. Ask us for it.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Over \$140,000,000

is the Estimated Value of

The Dairy Products for Canada

For 1914

\$40,000,000

will be credited to the wealthy Dairymen in Ontario—spread over 12 months.

That represents the purchasing power of our progressive farmers in the dairy business. Is it any wonder they are cash—all-the-year-round buyers.

It will pay you to keep continually before them the opportunity of buying your goods.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.



Efficiency

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

This is an old word with a new meaning. To-day "Efficiency" has become a science. It is nothing for a large factory to give an expert \$100 a day to visit their plant, study the machinery and output, and suggest improvements. One machine is speeded up 10 per cent. Another is moved to be adjacent to the material just delivered from the previous operation. Another is scrapped, and a more up-to-date machine substituted. Or, in the sales department, rigid calculation proves certain goods manufactured at a real loss; others at a profit, that will stand cutting down for finer competition.

"EFFICIENCY" ON THE FARM.
So, too, we farmers are each running a factory, but handicapped somewhat because our roof is off. First of all, what are things costing us? Not merely our bran or fertilizer that calls for cash, but our hay and roots and grown grain; these cost us something; it is well to know how much. Perhaps we are raising pork at an actual loss. Then, the sooner we quit pork, or, better still, feed to profitable advantage, the better.

Some people, on principle, won't sell a ton of hay off their farm; as soon marry their grandmother. If I want more manure, will it pay me to add a few head of stock, and feed them hay bought at \$14 a ton? I grow no hay. The manure value of a ton of hay can't exceed \$4; and there is no \$10 worth of beef in it. If, however, I sell a few tons at that price, and put all the proceeds into good fertilizer, surely I am ahead on the game. It is the fellow who sells his hay and does not replace its fertilizer equivalent that falls down.

STUDY THE SOIL.

The Englishman's fish is the Frenchman's poison. Each acre of the farm has its own little way of doing things. For instance, two years ago I put in an acre of strawberries on "beehive" hill. The first fall they were carefully covered with fall spruce boughs, and in the spring showed that they had wintered beautifully. The labor equit: tent to cover and uncover them and burn up the spruce would be nearly \$30. But I noticed that a plant or two that had missed its protection were also in good shape. The drainage on that hill was excellent; and, with a gravelly loam, the ground did not heave at all. Last fall I let the plants shift for themselves without cover; and they came through all right. To the west, on "German" hill, that could not be risked. So, too, in the "big" garden; a quarter of an acre of berry plants did all right without protection; whereas my neighbor just across the street found his plants on stilts, in spite of covering. His ground was a little soggy.

Or again; here are two fields that were in potatoes last year. Last fall one was cross plowed one field, and this spring again plowed it and overlaid; and then spring-toothed it, to get a good seed bed for grain

and hayseed. The other field—all it needed was a thorough disking in the spring; and it worked like a fork deep of cornmeal. To have put the extra double plowing and so forth on it, because grandfather did it that way, would have been money wasted.

GOOD ENOUGH.

With high-priced labor a'd a rust of work, when will 'good enough' pay? I am not advocating slow work; but there are times when it is hard to see the extra returns for the added five dollars' labor. And then again, five dollars' extra care on occasion may return four-fold. Then is where "efficiency" comes to the rescue; to rightly decide when to go fishing, and when to stay at home and cook your bait.

We Want Good Roads

S. L. Hill, Chatham County, Ga.

In this part of Georgia province, we are rapidly pulling ourselves out of the mud. We started long ago to build good roads, and find that there is no patent medicine and whiskey that more you have the more you want. The roads are not the best, however, are not the same as of the best ones mentioned. The after-effects are decidedly healthy and desirable. Here are some of the reasons why we enjoy the good roads we now have and want more:

Goods roads increase the value of our farms.

Lower hauling costs make our crops more profitable.

We can market our produce when prices are the best.

Our children can get to school regularly and bad roads never give an excuse to stay away from church.

The physician is not back in the mud when he is urgently needed some miles away in the farm home.

Good roads mean better mail service, more social life and happier conditions all around.

Let us have more good roads.

Sanitation at Too Great a Cost

By E. L. McCaskey

Canadian "gentlemen" (if that is the right term to use in describing a man who has lots of money and does not need to work) are following the example of men of similar ilk in the United States. In almost every county in Ontario these gentlemen are establishing country places. They usually employ a highly-paid foreman, and are quite free in announcing that they intend to show work for a living, how who do have to farm. Not infrequently a representative of the agricultural press drops around to these farms and furnishes wonderful descriptions of the same wonderful stables and precautions taken for cleanliness appear in the journal that the field agent represents. Generally the farmer is advised to go and do likewise.

I am pleased to note that Farm and Dairy does not indulge in this sensational style of agricultural journalism. The advice so given, if followed would lead farmers into bankruptcy. I recall one such gentleman's farm that I visited in the state of New Jersey, where they had certified milk at 15 cts. a quart, and sell it at a loss. Hygienic pork is another specialty in farming, and it costs them something over a dollar a pound to produce it.

I would be the last one to say anything against efforts to improve the cleanliness and healthfulness of the milk supply. Sanity, however, is needed quite as much as sanitation; and if we cannot produce clean milk without using these gentlemen's farms, we had better not try. Fortunately, however, clean milk can be produced at moderate expense and in a sane manner.



We Welcome Practitioners

Trade Increases the Value of

Vol. XXXIII.

Intro

AMONG the rugged A.S.S. No. 10 Sydney began school garden



The Holiday Caretaker

to the rural school life encouraged by all up-to-date was our constant attitude have helped in saving charges.

Upon first request, the small plot plowed for us nothing more that year, and tried to use it well. More has been added, so grown from 30 feet long and 21 wide. To be quite large enough average school of 25 pupils their various stages of lar development.

DIVISION OF GARDEN PLANTS

Each year we have used half the area for indoor flower plots—each child for his own. The other is used for early garden tables—lettuce, radishes garden cress—some new for the pure sake of seeing, and one or more plants in some farm corner.

This year our chief interest is with alfalfa in separated plots, each 1 square. One plot is so the ordinary way without special culture. In another raked into the soil before a bucket of soil for

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FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.



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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1914

No. 28

Introducing Agriculture in a Rural School

An Account of the Experiences of an Ontario School Teacher as Told by Herself

AMONG the rugged hills of Grey county, in S.S. No. 10 Sydenham, four years ago, we began school gardening as an aid to nature study.



The Holiday Caretaker

to the rural school life and a phase of it encouraged by all up-to-date schools. This, then, was our constant attitude toward it, and may have helped in saving it from any unfavorable change.

Upon first request, the School Board had a small plot plowed for us in the fall. I asked for nothing more that year, but we used our plot and tried to use it well. Each year since, a little more has been added, so that in area our plot has grown from 30 feet long and 10 wide, to 105 feet long and 21 wide. The present area is found to be quite large enough for the average school of 25 pupils in their various stages of muscular development.

DIVISION OF GARDEN PLOT.

Each year we have used one-half the area for individual flower plots—each child caring for his own. The other half we used for early garden vegetables—lettuce, radishes, and garden cress—some new plant, for the pure sake of seeing it grow, and one or more experiments in some farm crop.

This year our chief experiment is with alfalfa in three separated plots, each 10 feet square. One plot is sown in the ordinary way without any special culture. In another we raked into the soil before seeding a bucket of soil from a

MISS C. E. NEELANDS, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

neighboring field where alfalfa has grown for three or four years. For the third plot we inoculated the seed with commercial culture obtained from the Bacteriological Department of the ever-ready O.A.C. In this experiment our one object is to watch the development of nodules on the roots of the plants in the different plots, and with that the relative strength of the plots. In doing this, however, we made the mistake of taking for number 3 plot a part of the garden which had the top soil spaded off in levelling the ground. For this reason the test will not be a fair one. When school closed at the end of June, plot number 2 was showing up best.

FAILURES AS TEACHERS.

This blunder is but one example of the yearly failures we have had from some cause or other. But from our failures I think we have often learned as much as from our successes. Moreover, though it may seem a paradox, it is not possible for a failure to be a success?

"What do you do with your stuff?" I have been asked repeatedly. In reply I make haste to say this is the very easiest part of the work, for more reasons than one. In the first place, we have never had a great amount of garden produce at any one time. Flowers have been our most abundant product, and of these one cannot have too many. We have always had plenty to cheer the schoolroom, beside bouquets for pupils to carry home or to the sick. The mission of the flowers is one of the most valuable, and among the children it is not lost. The early vegetables have yearly found a ready market

within the school grounds during lunch hour. Then, too, last fall the yield from our potato and onion experiments met a similar end. We roast-



A Pleasant Diversion from Studies

ed the potatoes in primitive fashion, and with the onions proved to ourselves at least that the Israelitish taste for garlic had in some measure carried over into young Canadians.

The agricultural work of the school may centralize about the garden, but it by no means stops there. It reaches out without coming to a boundary on either hand. This year we tried apple tree grafting on natural fruit trees growing up in the back of the yard. The boys of Third and Fourth Book classes did the work under given direction. We tried root-grafting in February and cleft-grafting in May. The former failed to grow, but the latter were successful enough to prove that in the art we had not missed the secret entirely. The growing twigs are a living evidence, too, that scientific tools are not necessary toward securing fair results. A boy's pocket knife is a storehouse in itself.

From the first efforts in school agricultural work I met with none but a ready interest from the pupils, and this has been steadily maintained from year to year. Our ex-pupils return frequently to see the garden. Parents commend the work, and without an exception the trustees have given it constant support. When engaging a new teacher for next year they did so on condition that she attend the summer classes at the Ontario Agricultural College, (Concluded on page 8)



"I Regard a School Garden as an Essential to the Rural School Life"

A few years ago the number of rural school gardens in Canada could be counted on the fingers of the hand. Now there are scores of them in Ontario and the other provinces are quickly coming to appreciate their importance. Soon they will be universal. One of the pioneer teachers in the work tells of her experiences in the article adjoining. These bright, happy youngsters were photographed by Miss Neelands in the garden of her Grey County School.

Farmers Must Get Together

J. R. Moore, Frontenac Co., Ont.

THE agricultural middleman is doubtless as powerful a person on this American continent as he is in my little home town, and if the ideal of the organized rural community is accepted there will, of course, be difficulties to overcome and enemies to be encountered. The middleman will rage furiously, he will organize all his forces to keep the farmers in subjection and to retain his peculiar function of placing the farmer as the producer and the general public as the consumer. Unless we are determined to eliminate the middleman in agriculture, we will fail to effect anything worth while attempting. I would like to lay down a few fundamental propositions which I think should be accepted without reserve as a basis of reform.

The farmers must be organized to have complete control over all the business connected with their industry. Dual control is intolerable. Agriculture will never be in a satisfactory condition if the farmer is relegated to the position of manual worker on his land and denied the right of the manufacturer to buy the raw materials of his industry on trade terms. The middleman deals with the farmer's milk, cream, fruit, vegetables, live stock, grain and all other produce, and does all the marketing and exporting, paying the farmer what he pleases on the one hand and charging the public as much as he can on the other hand.

The existence of these middle agencies is responsible for a large proportion of the increased cost of living, which is the most acute problem of modern industrial communities. They have too much power over the farmer, and are too expensive a luxury for the consumer. It would be very unbusinesslike for any country to contemplate a permanent class in national life whose personal interests are always leading them to fleece both producer and consumer alike. The first fundamental idea for reformers to get into their minds is that farmers through their own cooperative organizations must control the entire business connected with selling as well as to cooperative purchasing by farmers, but one is as necessary as the other. We must not forget that farmers are manufacturers, and as such are entitled to buy the raw material for their industry at wholesale prices. Every other manufacturer in the world gets trade terms when he buys. If a publisher of books is approached by a bookseller he gives that bookseller trade terms because he buys to sell again. If you or I as private individuals want one of these books, we pay the full retail price. Even the cobbler or the carpenter gets trade terms. The farmer who is as much a manufacturer as the shipbuilder or the factory proprietor is as much entitled to trade terms when he buys the raw material for the industry as they are.

In my opinion there should be no differentiation between the farmer when he makes a purchase and any other manufacturer. Is it any

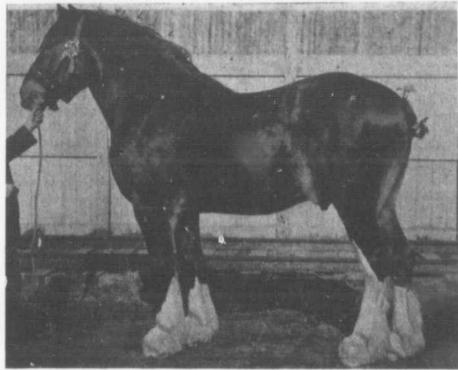
wonder that agriculture decays in Ontario, especially in the districts where the farmers are expected to buy at retail prices and sell for what they can get.

The second proposition that I would lay down is that this necessary organization work among the farmers must be carried on by an organizing body which is entirely controlled by those interested in agriculture — farmers and their friends.

Vice in Horses

In the popular lectures which he recently delivered in Glasgow Veterinary College, Professor J. R. McCall referred to "Animal Vices." He expressed the opinion that inherent vice was extremely rare in horses, and in nearly every instance vicious animals were the product of mismanagement and ignorance on the part of those who were in charge of them. The horse was a most intelligent creature, and possessed great power of discrimination. He trusted those who treated him with consideration, but he also remembered the harsh word and the hasty lash.

If repeatedly overloaded or subjected to the torture of a cruel bit and a heavy hand, was it to be wondered at that he developed in a "jibber" and absolutely refused to start? In Professor McCall's opinion this indicated the horse's intelligence, although jibbing was generally considered a vice. Some horses would jib at starting if held tightly and not allowed to start quick-



A Splendid Representative of a Standard Breed

Dawning Light, champion of the Oldenale breed at the Edmonton Spring Horse Show this year, is the kind of sire that makes an impression for good on the horse stock of a community. It is sires such as this that are encouraged by legislation for enrollment and imposition.

ly. That the lecturer attributed to nervousness and want of self-confidence. If such an animal was allowed to "get quickly off the mark," in many instances he speedily forgot the habit. True, he might rush the hills at too fast a pace, but when he found he was not checked, and was able to negotiate them safely, he soon settled down, and ere long learned life's lesson and took things more quietly.

IDLENESS THE CAUSE OF VICE.

Crib-biting and wind-sucking were habits largely begotten of idleness and ennui, and were prevalent in army stables and in studs kept for show purposes. Idleness was as bad for a horse as for his master. To while away the time the animal caught the edge of the manger with his incisor teeth, and powerfully contracting the muscles of the throat and neck was able to swallow air. This sooner or later led to gastric and intestinal derangement, attacks of colic, and mal-

nutrition. He had known a six-months-old foal develop the vice when standing in a loose-box preparatory to show. He was emphatically of opinion that the habit was infectious or communicable to other horses; hence it was unwise to keep such an animal in close company.

Many devices had been adopted to cure the habit, such as perforated bits, neck straps, and other ingenious contrivances, but in his experience they were of little avail. Regular work, and plenty of it, or turning the horse out to grass, would probably mitigate the tendency to indulge in the habit, but on resumption of enforced idleness it invariably returned.

Shying, another so-called vice, was frequently due to defective eyesight, and had been productive of many serious accidents. Some horses shied from freshness and high spirits, but in such cases the remedy was simple. Bolting was another dangerous pastime indulged in by some horses, and while it might be called a vice, it was usually acquired in the first instance as the result of an accident or fright. It was remarkable that bolting was not more common, for practically any horse was able to overpower the ordinary driver if he so desired.—Farmer and Stockbreeder.

Testing Associations and Better Breeding*

F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis., U.S.A.

AS a testing association is a cooperative institution, members to secure the most good should have the true spirit of cooperation, become better acquainted, have more confidence in one another and not unfriendly rivalry and mistrust. With this right spirit, men will seek for knowledge, and knowledge, like the gospel, one needs but to seek and he shall find.

One of the beauties of farming is that the farmer has no secrets in his business; his work is open to the world. If he raises an exceptional field of corn or grain, the secret of his success can be found out by the asking. If he builds a model, up-to-date barn, the plan and cost can be easily learned. If his dairy herd brings in greater returns, the secret is easily discovered.

Any systematic method of bookkeeping on the farm is valuable as it reveals the leakages and losses as well as the profits of the business, and this applies as well to the testing association. The greatest leakages losses are found to occur where there has been the least effort toward herd improvement and a tester of the right sort can exert a wonderful influence in his association and help to create a sentiment toward herd improvement through a good sire.

TESTER DID GOOD WORK.

We have a record of one association where there were three registered dairy sires when the association commenced its work. During the three years of its work the tester was personally instrumental in bringing in 26 registered bulls, and aside from this three or four farmers bought their own registered bulls. Now, five farmers are working toward a registered herd. Without question this has been brought about through the testing association.

The bull proposition is really the only true economic source of herd improvement aside from better feeding, and in this grading up process, the man himself has been benefited as he sees the improvement in type and conformation and uniformity of color. It has created in him a keener interest, which always tends toward the better growth and development of his stock.

With the great demand to-day for better stock, the dairyman is realizing that there is a big part of the business that has been neglected, that

(Concluded on page 6)

*Address given by F. H. Scribner, of Rosendale, Wis., at Testing Association meeting, National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1912.

Results of After-Harvest

W. C. Barrie, Wa.

AFTER-HARVEST good results with beets on our farm. Last year separately, two plots of 100 the one plot having been cultivated occasionally during the winter, then plowed at the same time which had been left in the fall. We weighed the plots and found that the yield of 100 bushels, and a yield of 120 bushels.

A difference of 90 bushels shows a gain of \$30. Co



Side Line

The owner of this small plot says he had one and three on his crop. So profitable he that he is thinking of giving

tivating at \$4 an acre, it of \$10 for the plot, and from the \$30 shows a gain the difference in the present year, working them as much, as the soil on treated is in a much finer free from weeds.

THE EFFECT

We had a little over one of sugar beets, 64 rows in all had that been cultivated 36 on spring plowed land received a dressing of manure. The cheque from the sugar weight of nineteen and on a return of \$108.80.

We weighed the beets as found that the 28 rows produced 10% tons and nine tons of clean beets, plots and figuring up the cultivated land was at the rate of 11 2-3 tons a plowing at the rate of 8 1/2 difference would be 5,735 \$5.03 a ton (being the price show a gain of \$16.03 an after-harvest cultivation.

Big Returns from

J. C. Inman, Ill.

SIDE-LINE farming is most promising department in every line of endeavor at farming and in a are having very marked success. As an illustration of the farming in a small way of county man, Mr. D. Meyer an outstanding example.

*Extract from a letter from Departmental Union meeting, Mr. Barrie's farm is one of demonstration work by the ton a couple of years ago.

Results of After-Harvest Cultivation*

W. C. Barrie, Waterloo Co., Ont.

AFTER-HARVEST cultivation has given good results with both the grain and roots on our farm. Last year we cut and threshed separately, two plots of oats of four acres each, the one plot having been plowed in August and cultivated occasionally during the autumn, and then plowed at the same time as the next plot, which had been left in sod and plowed late in the fall. We weighed the grain from the two plots and found that the cultivated plot gave a yield of 100 bushels, and the uncultivated plot a yield of 120 bushels.

A difference of 60 bushels, at 50 cts. a bushel, shows a gain of \$30. Counting the cost of cul-

**Side Line Farming Here Proved Profitable**

The owner of this small plot of ground is D. Meyers, Port Burwell, Ont. Last season he had one and three-quarter acres of tomatoes and realized \$225.50 profit on his crop. So profitable has side-line farming proven to be with Mr. Meyers that he is thinking of giving up his trade as a contractor and going into farming in earnest.

trating at \$4 an acre, it would mean a total cost of \$16 for the plot, and that amount deducted from the \$30 shows a gain of \$14. I believe that the difference in the profit from the two plots next year, working them alike, will be almost as much, as the soil on the plot that was cultivated is in a much finer condition and almost free from weeds.

THE EFFECT ON ROOTS.

We had a little over one and three-quarter acres of sugar beets, 64 rows in all, 28 rows on the land that had been cultivated after harvest, and 36 on spring plowed land. The whole field received a dressing of manure during the winter. The cheque from the sugar factory showed a weight of nineteen and one-half tons, and made a return of \$108.80.

We weighed the beets as we took them up and found that the 28 rows on the cultivated plot produced 10½ tons and the 36 rows produced nine tons of clean beets. After measuring the plots and figuring up the weights, we found that the cultivated land was producing sugar beets at the rate of 11 2-3 tons an acre, and the spring plowing at the rate of 8 4-5 tons an acre. The difference would be 5,733 pounds, and this at \$3.63 a ton (being the price we received) would show a gain of \$16.03 an acre, in favor of the after-harvest cultivation.

Big Returns from a Small Area

J. C. Inman, Elgin Co., Ont.

SIDE-LINE farming is becoming one of the most promising departments of agriculture. Men in every line of endeavor are trying their hand at farming and in a great many cases they are having very marked success.

As an illustration of the possibilities of such farming in a small way the success of an Elgin county man, Mr. D. Meyers, of Pt. Burwell, is an outstanding example. Mr. Meyers is a build-

ing contractor by trade, but for the last few years he has been making so much real money from his back yard that he is almost persuaded to take up farming for a main line instead of a side line.

COST OF THE CROPS.

Last season Mr. Meyers planted his acre and three-quarter plot to tomatoes, and the results have been more than satisfactory. The expense estimates are as follow: Three days plowing and fitting, \$6; 40 loads of manure at 25 cts., \$10; cultivating, hoeing and picking, 28 days' work at \$2, \$56; making a total expense of \$72 for the one and three-quarter acres.

The yield was 850 bushels, which were sold at 35 cts. a bushel to the local canning factory, a quarter of a mile away, for \$297.50. This gives a return of \$225.50 for the use of land; and it must be understood that considerable of the work done and accounted for was done in the evening after the usual day's work. Mr. Meyers attributes his success to an abundance of fertilizer, careful cultivation, and the heavy night dew from the lake. The land is right at the water's edge. A person can stand in the tomato patch and throw a stone down over the high embankment into the water. Mr. Meyers has

also had success with strawberries, a part of his patch being shown in the illustration herewith.

A GREAT FRUIT COUNTRY.

This Southern Ontario lake country is fast becoming known as a fruit country, and with the carrying out of proposed developments, it will soon rival its older competitors. An electric line is coming down from London through Aylmer and the Silver Creek fruit country and another line is coming in from the east from Simcoe,

**Does Official Test Work Injure a Cow?**

This is the question raised by Wilber C. Prouse, Oxford Co., Ont. in an article ad-joining. In proof of his contention that a properly conducted test does not injure a cow, he sends this illustration of Valdesee Scott's 2nd, taken less than two years after she had made the great record of 42 lbs. of butter in seven days. Her bull calf is sired by Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, a \$15,000 bull. Both are owned by Bernhard Meyer, New Jersey. But does this cow appear to be injured by her great test?

some 40 miles distant. Both these lines, and particularly the line from the east, will open up a fruit country of much larger area than anything yet in Ontario.

There are many districts in Canada, however, where fruit and tomatoes can be grown, and for the man who has an acre or two of land there are many opportunities in side line farming.

Does Test Work Injure Cows?

Wilber C. Prouse, Oxford Co., Ont.

A FEW days ago I overheard a conversation concerning cows under official test. One man contended that if a cow made a good record she was allowed to rest for a year or two; then after she had freshened her owner would be continually around her with the feed measure until he had killed her or put her out of business. The second man thoroughly agreed with him and said that this pure-bred business was getting to be a regular swindle and that there are a lot of men in it that he would not believe on their oath.

While I am sorry to admit that there are some breeders whose dealings will not bear too much scrutiny, yet we must not judge the whole flock by one black sheep. Let us believe that every man is honest until it is proved to the contrary. It would seem hard to carry on a dishonest business and build up a good reputation at the same time. Both might thrive for some time, but would be short-lived. In the case of our association, the Holstein-Friesian, with our worthy secretary at the helm, the ship must run smoothly. The executive committee, too, are ever on the alert for any dishonesty, and if a man comes up before them once that would satisfy him for some time.

In regard to the resting period, a cow sometimes does not prove to be in calf when the owner has expected her to be safe. A cow may abort from being injured in some way, and most breeders will hold them over for a time to make sure it is not contagious. Both these cases might be reported as the owners giving their cows a rest. Most breeders, however, have good sires at the head of their herds, and the temptation to get offspring is too great to allow the cows to do much resting.

My own experience has been directly opposite to the opinions of the men whom I overheard. Our cows are never healthier than when under official supervision. We have never had occasion to call a veterinarian for any cow or heifer after we had started them in the test, and I can count the cases of compaction on the fingers of one

hand since starting in this work. Probably one should not brag along this line, but a feeder watches his cows closely. That's what the test teaches him to do.

To hear some people talk one would think the food was actually forced down the cows' necks. But what is a good feeder? Is he not one who can read a cow's thoughts, so to speak? He knows what a cow wants, how and when she wants it, and is not too stingy to give it to her.

A comparison along this line comes to my mind. A man who says: "Suppose you give a boy all the plum pudding he can eat, what will he ever amount to?" In reply to this question I would say that if he had turkey and cranberries, potatoes and brown gravy, apple pie and cheese, the pudding would not hurt him much. Many cows will pick over their bedding

(Concluded on page 8)

*Extract from a letter from Mr. Barrie, read at the Departmental Union meeting at Guelph last January. Mr. Barrie's farm is one of those that was selected for demonstration work by the Commission of Conservation a couple of years ago.

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YEAST TREATMENT—Is it a wise practice to use yeast cake to bring milk cows in milk? Do you consider you and your wife are certain to be in ea?—J. J. McE., Soudan Co., Que.

The yeast treatment will not cause the appearance of oestrus. This is a phenomena controlled by nature and drugs have little or no effect. There has been no system of breeding devised as yet by which conception can be guaranteed.

RHEUMATISM—I have a three-year-old heifer that freshened in February. A few weeks ago I noticed that she seemed quite sore, especially in her front legs. She is still stiff and is becoming quite gaunt. What can I do to relieve her?—J. G., Dundas Co., Ont.

The symptoms indicate rheumatism. Keep dry and comfortable. Give her one and a half drachms salicylic acid three times daily, and bathe the affected legs with three or four times daily and after bathing rub well with hot camphorated oil, being especially careful to rub well into the joints.

ROARS—I have a six-year-old gelding perfectly sound otherwise and a magnificent looking animal, but after a good drive of stage he roars and coughs audibly. Would you kindly inform me if it is a contagious cure out for "roars" or "heaves" in horses?—F. B. B., Wentworth Co., Ont.

This is a case of roars. The trouble is in the larynx. Medicinal treatment or local applications do no good. An operation which consists in removing the lining of a certain portion of the larynx cures in some cases and lessens the symptoms in most cases. It requires a veterinarian to operate and the operation is so seldom performed that only a small percentage of veterinarians perform it.

FATALITY IN PIGS—Why do so many of our pigs die shortly after birth? From three sows we had 34 pigs, but all died except seven. The pigs would not take any nourishment, and naturally could not live long. The sows had considerable exercise and were fed manure. Many of the pigs had no hair at all them.—W. E. D., Grey Co., Ont.

Such conditions frequently occur with sows that have had little exercise during pregnancy. The fact that the young had no hair indicates that birth was premature. There may have been some local cause for the premature birth. Of course all that can be done with young pigs that will not nurse is to your best to get them to nurse or feed the milk with a spoon. If you breed the sows again so that they will be on grass and get plenty of exercise during pregnancy it is very probable that they will be successful.

COWS DIDN'T FRESHEN—A busy two cows from B' and pays \$75 each for them. A asks B' when these cows are due to freshen and she tells they will come in in good time for the factory. The factories are supposed to start April 15th. One cow did not come in until May 15th and the other one will not freshen until about July 15th. Is it in that matter?—H. H. M., Northumberland Co., Ont.

If the statement made by the one who is selling was at the time of the sale part of the contract that is guaranteed by the vendor, then you have the right to action against him for damages. If the statement was not part of the contract you cannot recover unless you can prove that the vendor knew it to be false at the time he made it. If either of these suppositions be true, you should deduct the amount you consider you have been damaged from the note and pay the balance. It will then be encumbent upon the

vendor to sue you for that balance if he wishes to do so.

MANMITS—I bought a cow about a month ago and after I had about a week her udder calked. When I began to examine it I found that dark blood came out of it. I washed up the udder and only got out half a cup of milk and a cup of salts every other night which was not evening it out. I must overfeed. I am now getting about a pint of bloody fluid from her udder every time she milks. Do you think there is any danger of milk fever setting in as she is due to freshen?—G. K., Egan Co., Ont.

This will not predispose to milk fever. Bathe the udder well with hot water four or five times daily and after bathing rub well with camphorated oil. Draw the fluid of three or four times daily.

Testing Associations and Better Breeding

(Continued from page 1)
 aside from the milk production, there is a large revenue to be desired from the sale of high-grade stock and through the testing association he has learned that some individuals in the stock are of the finest quality and that an ordinary price would be considered, as they are the foundation on which to build.

SEEKING IS BELIEVING.
 Every good bull that goes on a farm is an education in itself to the man a greater interest in the work, and he realizes that the same as with any general improvement, if you are to make a success, you must pay your shoulder to the wheel and push. When the little heifers come with uniform color and conformation, he begins to think of more comfortable surroundings and better feed conditions, which will help to give them the best development.

Every good bull in a community is an education even to the indifferent fellow who heretofore has remarked that "He did not believe in this fancy bred stuff." As he passes back and forth, and later on when the returns begin to come in from the better grade of stock, if this does not affect him surely he is immune, for if there is any way to a man's pocket or mine it is through his pocketbook.

Pure Bred Sires Free

Does the Government distribute stock for breeding purposes in Manitoba as they do in the territories?—D. F., Manitoba.

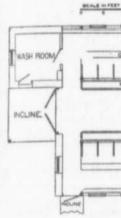
The policy instituted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture some months ago involves the placing of pure bred sires on farms suitable where in Canada was not suitable as can be secured it is necessary for neighboring farmers to get together and form an association who shall become responsible for the animals. It is provided that when suitable stock remain the property of the Department of Agriculture and shall be subject to the control and general supervision of the Live Stock Commission.

An animal may be withdrawn from the hands of the association in event of its being found in an unsatisfactory condition. The association has the right, subject to approval of the Live Stock Commissioner, to determine the breed from which the sire placed shall be selected. It is necessary, however, that any sire subsequently selected to replace the one originally replaced shall be of the breed primarily chosen by the association.

Applications for the loan of bulls cannot be considered for the present season. Applications for stalls cannot be considered this present season. Applications for rams and ewes will not be dealt with until next fall.

The Dairy

What is the ideal day for the subject discussed by H. Grisdale, Director of the Western Ontario Dairy Farms, at the last conference of the Western Ontario Dairy Farm? "The old method," said Mr. Grisdale, "is the best. This method allowed extensively, but



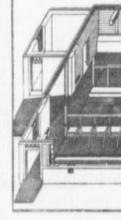
A Dairy Stable Arrangement

sirable one for clean milk." "The ideal barn for a dairy is a clean one," said Mr. Grisdale, "there is no proper storage of feed over the winter, but it is inconvenient. I don't believe that the results that will be obtained from overheard storage will properly constructed."

"We have found no far so hygienic conditions as those obtained from cows heading in. We most convenient to have in because of the structure."

A Case for Peter

"Architect," Peter Long ago a young man into my office with a statement that he was a new barn. His new



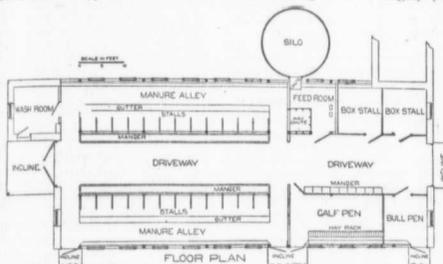
A View of the New Dairy Building

This plan is a good one for the window space, kitchen, feed room, etc. It is a moved over the interior. The work pull from an inside paper on which was the plans for the building, were already young fellow had acted and built cement and placed his windows. He had even thought of arrangements. It came to me to draw accommodation of 10 head of young stock

The Dairy Barn

What is the ideal dairy barn? This was the subject discussed by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, at the last convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen at Stratford. "The old method of stabling," said Mr. Grisdale, "was to have all the stock on the farm in the one building. This method is still followed extensively, but it is not a de-

The proportions of the basement already constructed proved to be utterly wrong for the accommodation of the stock that he planned to house there. The doors were so absolutely out of place that the best of planning could not make them convenient. There were not one-half enough windows and no provision for ventilation. I told the young man where he had made a mistake, and he went away thinking I was a mighty poor



A Dairy Stable Arrangement Recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

sirable one for clean milk production." "The ideal barn for milk production," said Mr. Grisdale, "is one in which there is no provision made for storage of feed overhead. This style of construction has many advocates, but it is believed that for feeding, and I don't believe that it will give better results than will the system of overhead storage where the stable is properly constructed."

"We have found no difference in so far as hygienic conditions are concerned between cows heading out and cows heading in. We have found it most convenient to have cows facing in because of the support of the superstructure."

A Case for Foresight

"Architect," Peterboro Co., Ont. Not long ago a young farmer dropped into my office with an announcement that he was going to build a new barn. His next move was to

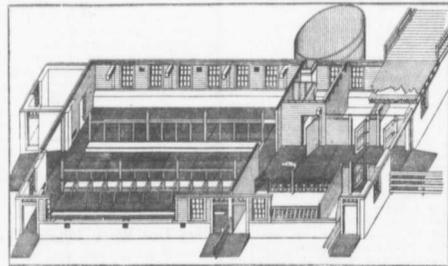
architect because I couldn't put plans inside his walls.

If this were an isolated instance I would not mention it, but I have had many men come to me with a barn half built, finding themselves stuck on the subject of interior arrangement. If there is any place where foresight should be exercised it is in the planning of buildings. A few dollars and a few hours spent in getting complete plans beforehand will save many dollars and many days later on.

The Stable Wall

The ideal stable wall is the one that is both warm and dry. It therefore is of neither cement or stone construction. Neither does the ordinary frame wall as found in the country answer the requirements.

J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, believes that the very best stable wall is constructed somewhat as follows, start-



A View of the Same Stable Showing Details of Construction

This plan is a good one where a separate barn is provided for the horses. Notice the window space, King system of ventilation and the conveniently arranged and located feed room. If it were desired to have a root collar opening into the feed room also, the silo could be placed a little further to the left, the drive floor moved over or the incline extended and a root horse built under the approach.

The wash room is also a good feature of this plan. pull from an inside pocket a sheet of paper on which was neatly drawn out the plans for the basement walls, which were already constructed. That young fellow had actually gone ahead and built cement foundation walls, placed his windows and doors before he had even thought of planning the interior arrangement. Then he came to me to draw out plans for the accommodation of 10 milch cows, 12 head of young stock and six horses.

ing on the outside: Matched lumber with batens two ply of building paper, studding, and, on the inside, linoleum paper. This wall, he says, is both warm and dry, providing, of course, a good system of ventilation is also installed. Of all the systems of ventilation known, Mr. Grisdale favors the Rutherford.

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HORTICULTURE

Turnips as Cover Crop

A few fruit growers here and there throughout Ontario use Graystone turnips as a cover crop in the orchard, seeding at the rate of two or three pounds to the acre. A nursery man in Prince Edward County, for instance, sowed turnips in his orchard one year, plowed them in the next, and the result was the rankest crop of oats he had ever harvested. This nursery man immediately adopted turnips as a cover crop and induced neighboring fruit growers to do likewise. In Norfolk county also the practice is more or less common. Farm and Dairy wrote to Prof. J. W. Crow for his opinion on the practice. Prof. Crow replied as follows:

"Turnips are not generally grown as a cover crop in orchards of this country. In New York and Pennsylvania the practice is much more common. They would be of much the same value as rape, which is sometimes used. Neither one, of course, will do as nitrogen to the soil, and in that respect would be inferior to red clover. As non-leguminous covers they are usually satisfactory, except that they are always wet and unpleasant to walk through.

In a soil already rich in nitrogen, turnips might be successfully used as a cover crop. Where it is desirable, however, to add to the richness of the soil, it would seem that leguminous crops such as clover or vetches would be preferable.

Efficient Spraying

When wheeling through Durham county recently an editor of Farm and Dairy was struck by a team of three pure-bred Clydesdale mares hitched to a riding cultivator. Our editor climbed over the fence and got into conversation with the owner, Mr. J. Osborne, and incidentally got a few points on the advantage of the power sprayer.

"We used a power sprayer this year for the first time," he said. "It is a two and one-half horse power machine. We covered our 14-acre orchard in just two days. With the old barrel sprayer, which we have used heretofore, it would have taken a week to cover the orchard and the work would not have been done as well.

"Spraying should be done within a limit of three days," continued Mr. Osborne. "We could not cover our orchard in this limited time with the hand power, and hence very often proper spraying was neglected. With our power sprayer we can apply 32 barrels of mixture in the same time that we applied eight barrels by hand power."

Like many other orchardists of that neighborhood, Mr. Osborne highly endorses commercial lime sulphur solution for the first or dormant spraying. For later sprayings he has experimented with both lime sulphur and Bordeaux mixture and favors the latter. "I believe," said he, "that Bordeaux mixture is superior both as an insecticide and as a fungicide. I ship all of my apples to the Old Country, and the buyers do not object to a slight russeting; in fact, they tell us that in some markets and in some varieties a little russeting is an advantage rather than otherwise.

For poison in the second and third sprays Mr. Osborne uses one and one-half pounds of Paris Green in his 150-gallon tank.

"How does the apple orchard compare with the rest of the farm as a

profit maker?" we asked Mr. Osborne who had previously informed us that he farmed 200 acres of good loam soil.

"You see those five rows of trees," said he, pointing to the end of the orchard. "There are 20 trees to the row, the five rows covering about two acres. Last year we picked five barrels to the tree on the average and sold them at \$2.50 a barrel. My brother Frank on neighboring farm last year had 850 barrels of apples and cleared \$1,500 on them. He shipped them himself."

Mr. Osborne's conclusion was that the apple orchard was the most profitable department of his large farm.

Why Arsenate of Lead?

P. D. Povey, Brant Co., Ont.

After carefully experimenting during the last three years we have come to the conclusion that arsenate of lead is far superior to all other sprays for use on potatoes and other vegetables and fruit liable to insect pests. It is not only more efficient but considerably cheaper to the large user. Once arsenate of lead is applied and given a chance to dry, no amount of rain will wash it away or cause it to lose its strength. One application at the rate of five pounds to thirty gallons of water is usually strong enough to last the season. The user of Paris green and kindred sprays must spray after every rain to get any effect.

Experiments were conducted by us during 1913 on potatoes. Plot No. 1 was sprayed with paris green in solution; plot No. 2, paris green dry and lime; plot No. 3, arsenate of lead. The results at time of digging were in favor of arsenate of lead. While plot No. 3 was sprayed but once, plot No. 2 had been dusted seven times and No. 1 had five sprayings, and the plants still had insects on them. The results at time of digging were in favor of arsenate of lead. The other was on land that had been in potatoes the year before.

COST OF MATERIAL.

Though slightly higher in cost than paris green as to the amount of ground covered with a pound of material, the saving effected with arsenate of lead is in connection with spraying five times versus once. This means many dollars to the large grower. The burning of the foliage of plants by sprays is never experienced by users of arsenate of lead. It never burns, no matter how strong a solution is applied.

Five pounds of arsenate of lead is sufficient for an acre of potatoes, using arsenate of lead on cabbage, one must use great discretion in not applying when the head is forming, as the poison remains active for a long period of time. For cabbage, cauliflower and kindred vegetables five pounds in 50 gallons of water will be strong enough.

As a spray in the flower garden, there is no better than arsenate of lead for general use. It does not burn the foliage or bloom, has no offensive odor, keeps all insects under control, and has no disagreeable effect on the user. It is a deadly poison if taken inwardly.

Alfalfa makes an excellent pasture crop for hogs. When it is used for this purpose a sufficiently large field should be set down, so that the hogs may have access to it and the regular hay crops be removed just as if no hogs were on the field. With so large a pasture, the hogs root up very little except near the feeding and watering places, and moving the pigs several times keeps the plants growing and allows them to produce vigorous young stems, which are relished by the hogs.

Introducing Agriculture in the Rural School

(Continued from page 3)

and continue the agricultural work in school.

GUIDE POSTS TO SUCCESS

Some helps toward success I believe to be (1) small beginnings; (2) constant reference to the work as a necessity, not an extra; (3) doing most of the work as recreation outside of study periods; (4) constant use of agricultural publications; (5) keeping in touch with the hub of the work—the O. A. C.; (6) visits from the field agents and county representatives; (7) the ever indispensable cooperation of the public school inspector. With these aids the work will be introduced to continue; it will be established.

There is a great and wonderful world close about us. Children naturally delight in it and I'm assured that agricultural work in the public school helps them into a fuller enjoyment, a deeper profit, and a broader outlook in company with the refining touch which Nature is sure to give.

Could Anything Be Worse

Alfalfa grows best in Ontario when intelligently handled. Evidently we can stop its growth in Iowa, if we may judge from the following letter recently received by the editors of "Successful Farming" from a subscriber in that state:

"If you don't want lots of trouble, don't sow alfalfa in Iowa. Along in the middle of June when corn needed cultivating most we had to stop and cut that darned alfalfa patch. It was all in bloom; three feet high. We had to haul in twenty big loads of hay."

"In July the folks in town invited us to spend a week attending Chautauqua. I expect they were glad when they got my postcard, 'Cannot come, cause I have to cut that darned alfalfa patch.' Gee, it was bad hauling in that hay!"

"Worse still. I got four bushel more of clean alfalfa seed and put it in. It's sure to grow. Next summer I expect I'll get a rest on rainy days from hauling in alfalfa. It started raining in September; first I knew that darned alfalfa was three feet high again. All in bloom! I had to have another hair cut. Then I got a bill by mail that Barnum & Bailey would be in town. I turn my buttons if I didn't have to miss that show for the first time in forty years and haul in twenty more loads of that alfalfa! I got mad then and turned the pigs, the cows, and calves all in; still it kept right on growing. But still these cold Ground Hog days it makes mighty fine stuffing for the cows. Everything on the place eats it except the hired girl, and she hasn't been here long.—Yours in trouble,"

"John Peterson."

Does Test Work Injure Cows?

(Continued from page 5)

after eating all they want from the manger. It is much the same with the other feeds. Buy still less and palatable food in order to keep her in good condition.

To further prove my claim that the test does not hurt a cow, I am enclosing a photo of Valdesa Scott 2nd taken less than two years after she made her record of nearly 40 pounds of butter in seven days. Eleven months after making this record I had the pleasure of seeing her in the stall with another calf. The calf seen in the illustration is her only son.

Take a day off occasionally. It pays in the long run.



POULTRY

Open for the

Drink, for the

Parke, for the

If all of the causes of losses among young chickens assembled and compared believe we would find chicks due to impure anything else. Chickens water from old stagnant barnyard, from mud pails, just so as it is any way to get the cause is to keep them with cool, fresh water.

I find that cool, fresh water is not supplied in the ordinary way. A water fountain, suitable fountain from poultry supply house still they can be made fountains are made as

Take empty tomato

largest size and punch the open end about half the rim. Then take a of any kind more than deep, fill the can with hold the saucer over it and quickly invert it.

The water will run out saucer until the holes can be submerged. The sure of the air on the can will prevent more water from running into the saucer and half an inch of clear water the chickens, which is cooled, as water is lost chickens drinking or by it is well to have a narrow, say, so that the chickens can the water and dirty it.

Poultry Keeping W

Mrs. C. Anderson, Co., Ont.

There are too many ways in which poultry can be kept. I believe that in large measure to us women are responsible of the poultry on the home putting unnecessary demands frills on the for the family, that it is to us to worry and and dry washes three times the usual.

It once grew so disagreeable continual fussing with tions that I decided to on the place and buy eggs a Special Poultry Nurseries and Dairy set me on and I am now keeping out frills, have labor minimum, have healthiest getting more eggs. What is commonly a busy system. Here are briefly and exactly:

The mash that I feed one-third bran or middling cracked wheat, and cracked corn. This is in a feeding hopper, and I refilled once a week. smaller hopper is a supply oyster shell and grit, and sand still another being made of well keep a supply of well clover hay. From these the birds can feed whenever they wish.

One is fed dry, and mixing to be done. The floor of my poultry is littered to a depth of



Drink for the Chicks

A. Pardes, Simcoe Co., Ont.

If all of the causes that lead to losses among young chicks could be assembled and compared, I sincerely believe we would find more dead chicks due to impure water than to anything else. Chickens will drink water from old stagnant pools in the barnyard, from mud puddles in the lane, just so as it is water. The only way to avoid the trouble that ensue is to keep them well supplied with cool, fresh water all the time.

I find that cool, fresh water cannot be supplied in the ordinary drinking pan. A water fountain is necessary. Suitable fountains can be had from poultry supply houses or better still they can be made at home. My fountains are made as follows:

Take empty tomato cans of the largest size and punch holes around the open end about half an inch from the rim. Then take a saucer (a dish of any kind more than half an inch deep), fill the can with water and hold the saucer over the open end, and quickly invert.

The water will run out and fill the saucer until the holes punched in the can are submerged. Then the pressure of the air on the water outside the can will prevent more from coming into the saucer and there will be half an inch of clear water there for the chickens, which is constantly supplied, as water is lost either by the chickens drinking or by evaporation. It is well to have the drinking space around quite narrow, say half an inch, so that the chickens cannot get into the water and dirty it.

Poultry Keeping Without Frills

Mrs. C. Anderson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

There are too many frills to the way in which poultry is managed in this country. I believe that this is due in large measure to the fact that we women are responsible for the care of the poultry on the average farm. We are so used to fussing around the house putting unnecessary but much demanded frills on the regular meals for the family, that it comes natural to us to worry around with wet and dry mashes three times a day for the hens.

I have grown so disgusted with this continual fussing with poultry rations that I decided to solve every hen on the place and buy eggs. Just then a Special Poultry Number of Farm and Dairy set me on the right track, and I am now keeping poultry without frills, have labor reduced to a minimum, have healthier fowls, and am getting more eggs. I am following what is commonly known as the hopper system. Here are my methods briefly and exactly:

The mash that I feed consists of one-third bran or middlings, one-third cracked wheat, and one-third cracked corn. This is kept in a self-feeding hopper, and has only to be refilled once a week. In another smaller hopper is a supply of smashed oyster shell and grit, usually sharp and still another hopper, this one being made of wire netting. I keep a supply of well cured alfalfa or clover hay. From these three hoppers the birds can feed themselves whenever they wish. The mash, of course, is fed dry, and there is no mixing to be done.

The floor of my poultry house is littered to a depth of four or five

inches with cut straw, which is removed as soon as wet or dirty. In this I feed a mixture consisting of two-thirds corn and one-third wheat in winter and two-thirds wheat and one-third corn in summer. This grain is mixed thoroughly with the litter early in the morning. Of course, my fowl are supplied daily with water or milk, the latter when I have it. This is what I call poultry keeping without frills.

Poultry Jottings

Poultry should never be eaten the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh killed chicken will be tough as soon as the animal heat has left the body. In about 12 hours, however, the muscles will relax, and it then becomes acceptable for food.

It is estimated that it requires the feathers from about 10 ducks to make a pound; the sale of which just about pays the cost of dressing the fowls for market.

Some years ago, A. J. Hallock, of Long Island, one of the most extensive duck growers in the United States, kept records of the growth in weight of ducklings from shell to market. He found the following averages: Half out the shell, 2½ ounces; all out the shell, 2½ ounces; one week old, three ounces; two weeks old, 5½ ounces; three weeks old, 7½ ounces; four weeks old, one

pound three ounces; five weeks old, two pounds, six ounces; six weeks old, three pounds, 12 ounces; seven weeks old, four pounds, 12 ounces; eight weeks old, six pounds, two ounces; nine weeks old, seven pounds four ounces; 10 weeks old, eight pounds; 11 weeks old, nine pounds, three ounces.

It requires about four geese to make a pound of feathers. Picking live geese for their feathers is a practice that has been discontinued in this country.

According to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the cost of food, per chick, to weigh one pound, on ground grain, is three cents; on whole grain, three and seven-tenths cents. After repeated experiments in feeding, this station says the ground grain ration proved considerably more profitable than the whole grain ration with the growing chicks; and the same was true of capons of equal weight from the chicks, and from others of equal weight and age, fed alike before canning. No difference was noted in the health or vigor of chicks or fowls fed either ration.

The following recipe for carbolate-kerosene emulsion, gives not only a vermin killer, but also an odor to the hen house that is effective in the cure of cases of bad cold and discharges of mucous substance from

the nostrils: Half pound ordinary laundry soap, one gallon of water, one quart kerosene oil, four ounces crude carbolic acid. Cut the soap in small pieces, and drop into the water and boil. When it comes to a boil remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Shake or stir the mixture until nearly cool. Put away in a well covered vessel until wanted, at which time add about 12 to 14 quarts of hot water and the carbolic acid, and mix well. Use as a spray once a week.

List of Fairs

- Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Brandon, Man., July 20 to 25.
- Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Regina, Sask., July 27 to August 1.
- Edmonton Exhibition, August 10 to 15.
- Moose Jaw Agricultural Exhibition, August 11 to 14.
- Dominion Exhibition, Victoria, B.C., September 21 to 26.
- Cobourg Horse Show, Cobourg, Ont., August 18 to 25.
- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 29 to September 14.
- Western Fair, London, September 11 to 19.
- Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., September 5 to 12.
- National Dairy Show, Toronto, October 22 to 31.

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Other farmers are doing so and saving money. Not only that, but they are getting flour of the very highest quality.



Cream of the West Flour

the bread wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

Mr. Bert Greenburg, of Cedar Grove, writes: "Please excuse me for not writing to you before as it entirely forgot to write, but at the same I don't forget the flour. It is the very best flour we have had in our house yet. Mother gave just some of the loveliest bread made now that I really wish you were here to taste it. It makes the bread so soft and white, and you could not help wishing you had a piece if you saw it. I do not think that I will ever buy any other kind but yours, as there is not any better. It is such a handy cook-book that you give, and I wish every woman would not like to do without it."

We don't believe it necessary to go into details and explain the good points of our flour. We believe it is sufficient to say that they are sold with the understanding that if they are not the very best wheat back goes your money. Note the Special Prices in right-hand column. Remember, we cannot make any reduction on these prices even if you purchase in quantities. The only reduction we could make would be on carload orders.

TERMS: Cash with order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 10c per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

FREE: To buyers of three bags of flour we give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly Dominion Cook Book). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully-selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," "Six Pilot," "Man from Glenarry," "Glenarry School Days," "The Forerunner," "The Forerunner"; Marion Keith's "Duncan Politie," "Treasurer of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest." If you get six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10c for each book to pay for postage.

SPECIAL PRICES

- Cream of the West Flour (for bread) Per 98-lb. bag \$2.90
- Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) 2.50
- Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) 2.50

CERALS

- Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) .25
- Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) 2.55
- Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) 2.25

FEEDS

- "Bullrush" Bran 1.20
- "Bullrush Middlings" 1.35
- Extra White Middlings 1.45
- "Lower" Feed Flour 1.65
- "Lower" Feed Flour 1.85
- Whole Manitoba Oats 1.50
- "Bullrush" Crushed Oats 1.60
- Manitoba Feed Barley 1.35
- Barley Meal 1.40
- Chopped Oats 1.60
- Feed Wheat 1.65
- Oatmeal 1.65
- Old Cake Meal (Old Process) 1.85
- Gluten Feed (Old Process) 1.50

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., (West) Toronto, Canada

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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The paid circulation to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears and single copies, varies from 17,000 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Men and Land

Men and land are interdependent. The works of men have made the desert to bloom as a rose. It is equally true that poor land has made degenerates of splendid races of men. We have in mind as we write, two neighboring townships in one of the richest agricultural counties in old Ontario. In one township the soil is rich and easily worked. The prosperous farms are owned by an educated and progressive people. The adjoining township was settled at the same time and by people of the same extraction. The soil is thin and poor. The people, in spite of their hard toil, have not been able to make it yield sufficient returns to keep up to the standard of the early settlers, either physically or mentally. A more extensive illustration of the effect of poor soil in stunting human development is seen in some sections of the Trent watershed district and in some sections of Manitoba.

The question may naturally be asked, why did these settlers ever select such poor land? We might better ask, why were they allowed to settle on such land? It is the duty of the Government in a new country to direct settlement. If old Ontario had had a proper survey in its earlier days and the soils of the country classified as to their value for agriculture, its poor sections would never have been settled. It is not yet too late to conduct such surveys in the newer parts of the province. Many sections of new Ontario even in the clay belt, are not suitable for settlement, but with no accurate information as to the character of the soil on hand, the Government is not yet in a position to direct settlement.

We lay great stress on the educational factor in the improvement of our citizenship; let us

not forget the importance of the land factor. When we grasp the importance of this factor, soil survey work will rank as one of the important functions of all our provincial Governments in Canada.

Conserve the Moisture

It may rain and it may not. Even if it rains good and plenty, the clouds won't leak enough moisture between now and the corn and root harvest to supply the moisture requirements. It has been estimated that the average farm crop requires two to three times as much moisture to carry it through the growing season as the rainfall for that period supplies. The major portion required for the proper maturing of the crop must come from the water held in the soil from the previous winter.

There is only one practical way in which to conserve this moisture for the use of the crop—by the preservation of the dust mulch. Continual cultivation is the price of good hoe crops in a dry season and go a long way towards ensuring a bumper crop in one in which rainfall is abundant. Other work at times may interfere with regular cultivation, but whatever we do now from till corn harvest, let us preserve that dust mulch. Particularly is cultivation important this year when the hay crop is short and the hoe crop must go a long way towards carrying the stock over the winter.

Medical Fakirs

"THE thought is father to the deed" runs the old proverb. Substitute "wish" for "thought," and we have the explanation of the success of the medical fakir. Diseased persons wish with all their hearts for a cure. They will go to heavy expense and incur great risks if they think that there is any chance of regained health and an opportunity to again enjoy life.

Here is where the medical fakir sees his chance. His well worded advertisements come to the attention of those in search of health. First comes an accurate description of symptoms that apply to many common diseases. These descriptions so well apply to the case of the reader that confidence is inspired. Then the results of using the nostrum advocated is dealt with in glowing colors, and the advertisement concludes with several fictitious testimonials.

Farm and Dairy does not claim that all patent medicines are useless or their manufacturers fakirs. But we believe that the majority of them are. Hence we bar all from the use of our advertising columns. The medical fakir we regard as the meanest of all fakirs, for he traffics in human suffering; and the journal that accepts the advertisements of such a fakir must share the responsibility for the harm that is done. No paper entering into the homes of our people has any moral right to publish such advertisements. Even if the law does not prevent their publishing patent medicine advertisements, their own sense of their duty to their subscribers should cause them to refuse all such business.

A Breeding Superstition

A LETTER recently received from an Ontario reader of Farm and Dairy voices a supposition that might almost be termed a breeding superstition. It reads as follows:

"I have a grade Jersey cow, nearly a pure breed. She is a real good cow and is just fresh. She gives on an average through her milking period fifty-three pounds of milk a day, and tests five to eight per cent. fat. Now, I should like your advice. I have a registered Holstein bull. Would you advise me to breed this Jersey cow to my bull to get a big milking strain and a good

fat test, providing she throws a heifer calf or would you advise me to breed this cow to a pure breed Jersey bull? Kindly state this case in Farm and Dairy.—G.K."

We would say, by all means breed such a cow to a pure breed Jersey bull of good producing ancestry. The idea that the crossing of breeds will produce a strain that will combine the good qualities of both is not based on logical reasoning or the results of practical experiments. The Jersey has been bred for hundreds of years to produce milk of high fat content; its tendencies are fixed. The Holstein has been bred for a great quantity of moderately rich milk for even a greater length of time; its tendencies, too, are fixed. When we cross-breed, these fixed tendencies come into conflict with each other. Instead of combining, they may to a large extent nullify each other, and the resultant progeny is apt to be inferior to both sire and dam—in other words, a scrub. There may be exceptions to this rule, but in a great majority of cases this will be the result. By cross-breeding we lose the advantage of hundreds of years of breeding with a set purpose in view.

Still another law of breeding will operate to prevent G.K. from attaining the result desired. Many of our best breeders are coming to believe that heifers receive their milking qualities from their sires rather than their dams. If this be true, the offspring of a Holstein bull and a Jersey cow would give milk of nearer Holstein quality than Jersey richness. The identical experiment that G.K. now has under consideration has already been tested hundreds of times, and the fact that the practice has not become more general is proof enough that, on the whole, the results have not been satisfactory. If Holsteins are wanted, it would be better to sell the Jersey and buy a Holstein grade to take her place.

Ireland's Lesson for Canada

IRELAND'S dream promises to become a reality. For over a century Irishmen have fought and voted for a Parliament in Dublin. In their struggle for political freedom they have raised the tone of democracy all over the British Isles. Having solved one great national problem, the people of Ireland now find themselves face to face with another; for the Irish problem, the re-peopling of Ireland with a happy and prosperous population, will not be solved until they find a satisfactory solution of the land question. Most of the people of Ireland are aliens in the land they should be theirs. In spite of the efforts of the Government to establish small freehold farms, the greater portion of the agricultural land of Ireland is still owned by a landed aristocracy.

We in Canada should not forget that our land laws are almost identical with those of Ireland. We have no special Providence watching over us, and as population increases and the demand for land grows greater, there is a danger that Canadian lands, too, may be alienated from the people who work them. Then we will have duplicated in Canada the system of land ownership that has cursed Ireland. Now is the time for us to deal with the problem, and leaders of our farmers' organizations have already sounded a warning. They tell us that our system of taxation is one that makes it easy to hold land idle and unprofitable to improve it to the greatest extent. Tariff taxation adds to the cost of practically all the commodities of life. Municipal taxation of improvements, by lifting a portion of the burden of taxation from land, makes it easier to hold land idle or to hold more than one can conveniently use. Canada, too, needs a readjustment of its system of taxation.

The Rigid Stanchion

"In the name of human nature give the rigidity of a good hard knock every one gets. Thus did a man and many opportunities of dairy conditions as first hand address one of the editors and Dairy."

"The torture that cattle suffered in those rigid stanchions is enough to keep you awake if you think of it," continued of the cow. "Why of weeks ago I was in a stable block county where cows were held in rigid stanchions and posts made dents in their sides and they could move neither out nor forward. When they were fairly crazy they would lick the bars before they drank, no matter where they were. I don't know how these cows would even have been able to get a drink of water if they had not conspired to me. The rigid stanchion is prohibited by law from a high standard of care. For a pocketbook every dairy farmer will afford to throw them out of a stable stanchion is the worst while now-a-days."

A Mistone Around H

By L. W. Liphly

That is what the "board the robber cow," the "robber cow" is to the farmer. It will for my figures, I find that production so low that cows that go below the average are losers to the keepers.

Every same thinking says ready to enforce a A Mistone Around H

That price of butter will not come—follow slaving and yet not working, and then perking a thought but feeding a herd of cows! And some of you want to be pretty wise and I care not how wise you are. We have not kept an account of cows with scale and pen feeding some "robber why men should persist and may seem a mystery but it is quite natural. The but rut it is easier to rut the rut than to turn out of rut ground. It takes a laugh at and be glad to see that it is always appears to the man who rut in word, thought and rut. But had no one rut and defied the "starch" I care not how wise you are. I am cooking meat by dropping it in a pot. Time was when you defied fixed cuts and a heretic and put it on, but now the world of us is him.

The Rigid Stanchion

"In the name of humanity and common sense give the rigid stanchion a good hard knock every chance you get." Thus did a man who has had many opportunities to study dairy conditions at first hand recently address one of the editors of Farm and Dairy.

"The torture that cattle have suffered in those old rigid stanchions is enough to keep you awake at night if you think of it," continued this friend of the cow. "Why only a few weeks ago I was in a stable in Norfolk county where cows were tied so badly in rigid stanchions that the side posts made dents in their neck and they could move neither backward nor forward. When they were let out they were fairly crazy to lick themselves. Would lick themselves before they drank, no matter how thirsty they were. I don't believe these cows would ever have gone back into that stable if hunger and cold had not conspired to make them do so. The rigid stanchion should be prohibited by law from a humanitarian point of view. For the benefit of his pocketbook every dairy farmer could well afford to throw them out. The flexible stanchion is the only one worth while now-a-days." Every sane thinking dairyman stands ready to enorse all of the foregoing.

A Milestone Around His Neck

By L. W. Lighty

That is what the "boarder cow," the "robber cow," the unprofitable cow is to the farmer. Go where will for my figures, I find the average production so low that those cows that go below the average must be losers to the keepers.

Just lately I got figures from several creameries and then ascertained the number of cows that contributed to the centre of manufacture and was just surprised to learn that the average production per cow was from 166 to 175 lbs. of butter. I had been meeting the same results in almost every investigation I made where a considerable number of cows was concerned. The man with the average was not holding his own and how did the man with those below the average fare?

The price of butter will never be high enough to make a 125-pound cow profitable. The only way that cows can be of any use to the world is to furnish prime extra choice beef for the hotel and restaurant table.

The farmer who keeps and feeds her getting poorer every day and so is his farm. If you come to my place I will show you some of both but you need not come—you have them right at home.

That poor fellow slaving them in year out, working hard and long, never thinking a thought but faith-fully feeding a herd of "boarder cows!" And some of you fellows who want to be pretty wise are doing it care not how wise you are, if you have not kept an account with your cows with scale and pencil, you are feeding some "robber cows."

Why men should persist in such a way may seem a mystery to some, but it is quite natural. The man is a rut and it is easier to run along the rut than to turn out on unused and unsworn ground. It takes nerve to be laughed at and be given the flax, and that is always what happens to the man who turns out the rut in word, thought and action. But had no one tried new ground and defied the "standpatter" it would still be dwelling in caves and cooking meat by dropping hot stones in a pot. Time was when a man who defied fixed customs was called a heretic and put in a dungeon, but now the world only haw-

Don't slip up on that silo you are planning to erect this summer
Get your order placed now for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

LAST YEAR THERE WERE A lot of farmers who said they were going to put up a silo but who didn't because they waited so long that before they realized it harvest was upon them and they couldn't get the time.

THEN THERE WERE A NUMBER of farmers who didn't get their orders in until late and of course they all wanted silos at once and they had to wait until after the first frost had come before they could get their silos up and ready to fill.

THE REASON WE TELL YOU this is because we don't want you to be disappointed if you are planning to erect a silo this season.

THIS IS GOING TO BE OUR biggest silo year. We have almost twice as many silo orders on our books now as we had at this time last year.

It seems as if everybody was planning to erect a silo and they all want "Ideals." We don't want to disappoint any one, so if you are planning to put up an Ideal Green Feed Silo this season we would suggest that you get your order in promptly.

THERE IS A BIG ADVANTAGE in getting an early silo delivery. It gives you an opportunity to get your silo foundation ready and put the silo up in the slack spell between haying and harvest. If you wait until the last minute

before ordering your silo you will run a big chance of not being able to get delivery at all; or if you do get late delivery, or having to hire extra help to assist you in putting it up.

REMEMBER THAT YOU WILL never begin to make the profit you ought to from your cows until you start to feed them silage. No cow owner or stock raiser can afford to get along a single year without a silo.

WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T let the matter of cost of the silo stand in your way. It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics and by the most successful dairymen that even if a cow owner had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead. When you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo if properly erected and given reasonable care will last from twenty to thirty years, you can see it would be a very profitable investment for you.

AS TO WHAT SILO TO BUY—If you get an Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be sure that nowhere can you buy a reliable and serviceable silo cheaper and that no matter how much more you pay you cannot buy a better silo than the Ideal.

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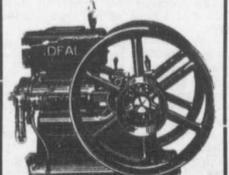
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The Man from the City

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

(Continued from last week)

"I can drive it myself!" Wayne pulled him out on the porch. "Lead me to it! Don't hang back, man! I tell you the boy's dying. Give me the machine!"

"My feet will—" Thornton began, hesitating.

But Wayne would take no denial. He dragged him, half dressed, down the steps and toward the buildings on the right.

"I'm hiring it." He talked rapidly, as if that carried him nearer to the doctor. "I'm paying you anything you want for it. If I injure it I'll replace it. Come on, man!" In four minutes he was rolling out of the shed.

"Better light the lamps," Thornton called after him.

"Darn the lights!" Wayne muttered to himself, and took the sharp turn into the public road at thirty miles an hour.

His driving was automatic. Almost involuntarily he handled the machine so that he got the greatest speed possible out of it. The thing that dominated his mind was the picture of the terrified young woman, the child in her arms.

"Where a real thought is as rare as a perodactyl!"

And here he was in a situation so big that he wanted to kill a man and save a child's life and comfort a woman. He felt the impulse to shriek forth the name of God in desperation. It was like being in a shipwreck, or among falling, crashing buildings, or at the mercy of a tornado. He was crushed by the sense of his own impotence. The wild ride, this night, was but an incident in the great horror he had learned—the plight of a woman who had to be the victim of one man that she might give to the world two other men; a woman who had to be always heroic in solitude, mighty in martyrdom, smiling in sorrow. Fate, fortune, something, had stripped from her even the cheap silks and bangles with which she might have been adorned; and chance, destiny, something, was burning her soul hour by hour at the stake of loneliness. Even her imagination had ceased to look for the gateways to happiness; and her hope was for solace from her sons in the future years.

There was no escape, none. And yet she might—were there not limits to what a woman could

do? He was out of the machine and ponding on the doctor's door.

His first question sounded like a maniac's: "How much does Harry Millwood owe you?"

The astounded physician answered automatically.

"A hundred and twenty-five dollars."

Wayne crunched some bills into the doctor's hands.

"Here's two hundred," he said. "Now come with me."

Doctor Bronnill was indignant. "I don't want your money," he said testily. He was a little, wiry man, with a long, lantern-jawed face. "Is Millwood ill?"

"No, but his child is; Richard is it's appendicitis, an acute attack. Won't you come—come at once?"

"Of course I will," the physician said readily, and turned back into

heavy valves. "Please hurry. The car's just round the station here."

"Now, see here," Doctor Leibold said when they had started. "I know you're a crack chauffeur and all that, Wayne. But be careful. Also you might tell me something about this case. How do you know its appendicitis?"

"I knew it as soon as I saw him," he said. "Besides, I drove back there this morning. Doctor Bronnill says it's appendicitis—and we haven't a minute to lose."

He took the short hill in front of him with such speed that the car seemed to leap the brow of it and land halfway down the decline on the other side.

"And you've got to operate, Doctor!"—he made the statement a combination of pleading and command—"got to operate right there in that house."

"Very well—if it's necessary," Leibold agreed.

Millwood met them at the door, but he did not lift his gaze to Wayne's. Mrs. Millwood came down the stairs.

"Take Doctor Leibold right up," Wayne directed her.

He turned away, and, disregard-

ing the same lighted window he had on the night of his arrival, shone dimly as a candle flame.

He stood beside her, leaning against the railing. Both of them looked out into the whispering darkness, seeing nothing.

"Of course," she said at last. "There is no way for me to thank you."

"You shouldn't think of thanks," he said steadily. "If I did anything at all, I helped to save your boy from manhood."

"Ah," she sighed, as if he had lifted the weight of a world from her shoulders. "I scarcely dare hope you would realize that. It's the way I feel. Of what avail am I if I do not give the world my boys to men?"

"It is that, exactly," he agreed. "She was silent again." He said, "But there is something more," said, his voice exquisite in its gentleness.

"No," she objected; "there is nothing more."

"For me, I mean," he persisted. "You have taught me much about the—possibilities of human nature. You understand, I know."

"My life, you mean," she answered with the simplicity of a child. "Yes, I know. But you mustn't overrate it. There are so many more like me. It isn't a new story—the poverty, the solitude of a woman in this country, the denial of a girl's dreams, the terrific manual labor, the failure of everybody to understand, the ridicule of the neighbors—I was going to say the solitude of the soul. Even if a man strays

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She stopped and caught her breath. "I shouldn't have said that," she rebuked herself.

"Yes," he said, the tenderness of his voice caressing her. "I was that, too."

She was sobbing. She stood looking far into the night, her tears falling unheeded.

He leaned toward her and put his hands upon hers as it lay on the railing. For a moment the stars came closer to the earth. "If—I," he said brokenly, "the time ever comes when you cannot stand—cannot endure—"

She withdrew her hand suddenly and brushed it across her eyes. It was as if she stepped forward, afraid, to new torture.

"It will never come," she answered. "You forget the—the little men."

She turned slowly and left him. And for a long time afterward in memory that she went from him veering dragging steps brought to his eyes the light of happy fancies.

And because there are many like Millwoods I have written *Good-Bye, Wayne's Story*. It is good for the world to know that there are some who are heroic always in loneliness that, even though the gateway to their happiness are closed, they fight the caverns of their solitude for the glory of splendid souls, and far above the ruins of their hopes the un fading rainbows of their anxious faith.

There is a world within and thus the greatest world. If you want really to live without you must make the world within bright and lovely.

The way to get cheerful is to see when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when you own is "most bustin'."

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What to Teach Your Son

Teach him to be true to his word and work.

To respect religion for its own sake.

To face all difficulties with courage and cheerfulness.

To form no friendships that can bring him into degrading association.

Teach him that true manliness always commands respect.

That the best things in life are not those that can be bought with money.

That to command he must first learn to obey.

That there can be no compromise between honesty and dishonesty.

That the virtue of punctuality and politeness are excellent things to cultivate.

That a gentleman is just what the world implies—a man who is gentle in his dealings with the opinions, feelings and weaknesses of other people.

—Western Farmer

the house, carrying the money with him.

"Harry!" Wayne called after him. "Never mind about your horse. I have a machine here."

They started off with a rush, the car swaying from side to side, stones flying from under the tyres as if they had been thrown out of slings.

"Don't drive so fast!" the doctor said loudly, above the noise.

"I can't go fast enough," Wayne told him, and added, his gaze intent on the road: "Do what you can to help him through the night. Don't leave him. The expense is no matter. I'll guarantee that. There'll have to be an operation. If you don't mind, I'll have a friend of mine out here to-morrow for a consultation with you. Will that be agreeable?"

"Certainly," the doctor answered, somewhat calmed by the other's disregard of danger.

"Did Millwood telephone you this morning?" Wayne lifted his voice.

"No."

At that, Wayne lifted one hand and struck the steering wheel a blow that swerved the car far to one side.

Doctor Bronnill clambered out of the machine at the Millwoods' gate, repeating his promise to stay with Richard until the arrival of Doctor Leibold from town.

Wayne turned the car round and headed for the railroad station nine miles away.

At one o'clock the next afternoon Doctor Leibold and a trained nurse stepped from the train and were met by a tired-looking man who wore a new hat but no coat.

"There's not a minute to lose," he said feverishly, grasping the doctor's

hand. When he stepped out of it in Tom Thornton's yard he was not an imposing-looking figure. His light flannel trousers were stained from the sweat of the horse he had ridden the night before. His face was layered with dust. His shirt, which once had been white, hung upon him like a grey rag. And he stumbled as he went to meet Thornton.

"I'm greatly obliged to you," he said politely. "I feel like a robber. How much do I owe you?"

"Great cats, man! Not a cent," Thornton said with enthusiasm.

"We've all heard the whole story. If you've saved that kid's life we'll give you a medal."

"Instead of that," he laughed weakly, "give me a basin of water. I want to wash my face."

After that was done Thornton got more gasoline and drove him back to the Millwoods'.

The operation was successful. Leibold told him so at six o'clock, adding:

"We—you—literally pulled him out of the grave. Half an hour later would have been too late."

Mrs. Millwood came out to him on the porch late that night. Her face was a white blur in the gloom, but this time he knew it was radiant.

Neither of them spoke for a long time.

There was no moon, and the sky was like unending folds of deep purple held together by the stars. A vagrant breeze brought to them now and then the breath of the honeysuckle. Far down the road a dog barked once, sharply. And against the soft blackness of a hill far away

the same lighted window he had on the night of his arrival shone dimly as a candle flame.

He stood beside her, leaning against the railing. Both of them looked out into the whispering darkness, seeing nothing.

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The Upward Look

Compensation

"A man's life consisteth not in abundance of things which he possesseth."—Luke xii, 15.

Often the thought comes to us that we have not been fair, that some may more causes for happiness than others. But think seriously and observe we will see that always His gift of compensation is at work.

Happiness has very little to do with a man's pay, but much to do with what a man is. The greater the position, the power, the greater the care and the responsibility.

Plato centuries ago wrote that happiness consists in the moderate circumstances.

Going into the city yesterday we sat in front of me sat a couple, very plainly but neatly dressed, and every sign showing that they were hard workers. She held a month-old baby in her arms and they were utterly ab-

sent. The glow of pride and happiness in her face leaves a glow of sympathy in the heart even of one who has never thought of it. On the way to town I passed a stately home with verandas, on one of which sat a faded, lonely woman, childless and without husband.

A French writer has expressed



FIVE

Not

The Upward Look

Compensation

"A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth."—Luke xii., 15.

Often the thought comes that God has not been fair, that some have many more causes for happiness in their lives than others. But if we think seriously and observe closely, we will see that always His great law of compensation is at work.

Happiness has very little to do with what a man has, but much to do with what a man is. The greater the wealth, the position, the power, the greater the care and the responsibility. Plato centuries ago wrote that happiness consists in the mean, in moderate circumstances.

Going into the city yesterday, in the car seat in front of me sat a young couple, very plainly but neatly dressed, and every sign showing they were hard workers. She held a few-months-old baby in her arms, in which they were utterly absorbed. The glow of pride and happiness on her face leaves a glow of warmth and pleasure in the heart every time I think of it. On the way to the station I passed a stately home, with broad verandas, on one of which sat a sad-faced, lonely woman, childless, and worse than husbandless. A French writer has expressed the

thought that the rich have so much in their lives that they have very little for which to hope, while those in poorer circumstances have much to which to look forward. The rich have so many pleasures that trials are thorns among their flowers. With the poor, on the contrary, a pleasure among all their evils is like a flower in the midst of thorns, and they appreciate more keenly the enjoyment of it.

More real contentment and joy dwell in the cottage than in the castle. —I.H.N.

The Business of a Wife

A writer who has achieved national fame through his novels of Western life, met a newspaper friend. The newspaper friend complimented the novelist on his latest product.

"You're certainly doing good work, and you certainly look mighty healthy and happy in spite of the hard work," he commented.

"That's because my wife takes such good care of me," explained the novelist. "When a man has a wife like mine he just naturally does his best. She keeps me fit mentally and physically. You see, she looks upon me and our boys as her business, and naturally she is interested in making a success of the business."

Say—How many wives look upon their husbands like that?

Take your husband, now—you've invested in him, haven't you? You've practically staked your life, liberty, happiness, and hopes of fortune in

him. He is your business just as surely as a factory is the business of the man who owns it.

But how are you attending to your business?

Are you giving it your best time and thought? Are you studying how to develop it? Are you promoting your own efficiency in order to promote your business? Do you respect your business for what it is worth to you, and love it for what it brings you?

It seems to me that successful men are usually married to women who stick around to attend to business.

A man who is neglected at home has small chance to accomplish any of the bigger things. He may manage to get money enough to supply the wants of his household, even if they are extravagant; but that doesn't mean that he is a success. Only the right sort of a wife can make a man truly successful in physical and mental wellbeing, in contentment, in pride, in well-rounded achievement.

If a woman would get good returns from her family she must make that family her business. It must be her own worth according to the success of her management.—The British Whig.

To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy; in this respect, as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves as if we were somebody else.

OUR HOME CLUB

Should They Build?

What delightful weather we are having! I wonder if all Home Club members appreciate it as much as I do. It is delightfully warm and we are spending most of our spare time on the veranda. It was there that a little conversation took place that I would like to tell you about.

One of our neighbors living on the next concession dropped in for a chat and incidentally asked for our advice on a little problem that is perplexing that lady and her husband. They started in on the old homestead on which is a well-built but rather small farm house, and one that is not at all up-to-date. They now have four of a family and present quarters are becoming cramped. They could not make up their minds whether to tear down the old home and build a new one or to add a wing to the old home and make it do. Incidentally she told us that they were still in debt.

Mother gave her what I considered good advice. She reminded her that there is apt to be more happiness and less worry in a small house paid for than in a large one that represents additional expense and additional debt. She also reminded her friend that the young people who are now crowding the old home will in a



Always the cookbook says:
"Sift Your Flour."
 No lumps, you see. *Aerates* the flour, making it lighter.
 Put **FIVE ROSES** in your sifter.
 Never soft and sticky — never lumpy, musty, woolly.
 Never coarse.
 Milled superfine from *Manitoba's* grandest wheat.
 Fine, granular, very dry.
 Nothing remains in the sifter—**FIVE ROSES** is free, heavy.
 And your bread is more porous, more yielding, more appetizing.
 And more *Digestible*.
 Because the particles are finer, easier to get at by the stomach juices.
 Use this very fine flour—*superfina*.
FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

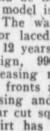
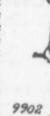
Smart Effect

For Farm and Dairy's Weekly...
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THERE seems to be a variety of styles for summer blouses this year. Some of the most conspicuous ones this summer are the long shoulder seam where the sleeves are set in well down on the arm, or a raglan sleeve where the top of the sleeve runs up to the neck. With either of these styles goes the Japanese or blouse effect under the arm. The yoke effect is also very pronounced and this yoke helps all who miss sheer material is into practical waists, as it gives a firm anchorage for the fulness of the material which is used in the lower part of the waist.

In the matter of skirts, we notice that the late spring mode of being continued throughout the summer, with some slight changes, which now predict the spirit of the fashions for the coming season. Dame Fashion evidently presides that narrow skirts shall not remain in vogue for any great length of time, and the newest designs show a distinct flare around the bottom of the skirt. Tunics are such worn, but have taken a decided change from those of the early spring, as they are very long. Fashion authorities tell us that in all probability the long tunic and wider skirt will be a note of the fall and winter styles.

We are showing several designs as well for making children's frocks. No doubt many mothers will be making new dresses for the little girl first now at home during the holidays naturally when at play they have rather rough usage than last very long. A unattractive frock could be made for \$2.00. This model is simple and stylish. The waist may be buttoned or laced. Length, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Our second design, 9900, is comfortable and pleasing in general wear. The front is wide at the closing and has a notched collar cut square back. The skirt has



few years be seeking a home of their own, and a big new house would then be a bare and lonely proposition for two old people to live in.

The old house is well built and mother advised that it be made modern by the addition of a bathroom, slight rearrangements that would make it convenient to work in and other improvements that would cost only a few hundred dollars.

That struck me as being a pretty good idea. Mothers have a way of evolving good ideas. A number of our millionaires right around here who have made the same mistake as this woman was contemplating. They build big new houses that present an imposing appearance, but that load the families with debt and many of them now shelter only two old people who find their big house a nuisance as well as an expense.

"Cousin Frank."

A Camera on the Farm

We have decided that a good camera is a joy forever. We don't know of any place where a camera can be used with more satisfaction than on the farm. We have had ours now for five years, and the \$12.50 that we originally paid for our Premo has been returned to us many times in the pleasure it has given us.

Every place we go our camera goes, even if it is only to the Sunday school picnic or the fall fair. By going back through our collections of snaps we can review all of our little pleasure trips with more satisfaction than possible in any other way. We also have an illustrated history of our farm operations. This includes photographs of the best crops we have grown, of our best milk cows, and of our favorite horses. As I write I begin to realize that I cannot tell Home Club readers just how much pleasure we get out of reviewing our snaps. Just remember, fellow member, some trip that you have taken a few years ago that gave you particular pleasure and then think of how you would like to have some snaps of that happy event to look at now.

We have never had any trouble in operating our camera. "Just press the button and the camera does it." We spoiled a few films and a lot of printing paper learning to do our own developing and printing, but that, too, is one of the troubles of the past. A camera, too, may be made a source of resentment, particularly when there are breeders of pure bred stock in the vicinity who would like to have photos taken for advertising purposes. We would advocate post card size, such as we have." — "Nephew Jack."

System in the Home

Mrs. J. McIntyre, Welland Co., Ont.

Farmers' wives are always considered busy women and I am no exception. I find time, however, to read quite a number of magazines for women, and frequently run across articles to the effect that we women should do our work more systematically, and in some cases we are even told just how we should go about it. While I strongly advocate systematic house keeping, I don't think it possible for editors to dictate to us how we in which we should keep house, as they do not understand our individual conditions.

It seems to me that the plan of housekeeping depends altogether on the needs of the family, their standard of living, and their income. Housekeeping is really a profession, although it is not usually considered as such. The woman who can keep her husband and family healthy and happy and the house neat and clean and that on limited means, should

surely be considered as one, if not the most important, link in the family chain.

One of the first steps towards keeping house systematically is to arrange out what is to be done, and how, why and how much time is required to do it. If this plan is followed, the housewife can accomplish much and still find time for rest and recreation. For I believe that if there is no time for rest there is something wrong with the system. The term "systematic housekeeper" does not apply to the woman who has bent on having her home in the best of order and the table always glistening with good things, no matter what the cost to herself. To the systematic housekeeper is the one who is housekeeper, cook, seamstress, laundress and nurse, but who finds time to take part in social and charitable work in the neighborhood, to help herself well informed on the news of the day and to be a companion for her husband and children.

The Art of Potting

John Gall, Peel Co., Ont.

Though it may seem a simple matter enough on the surface, there are some art in potting plants properly. The pots should be well drained, and for these purposes pieces of broken pots or crockery, and placing a large piece over the hole in the bottom of your pot, or little Sphagnum or rough material of some kind should next be placed over the opening to keep the soil from being washed down and blocking the drainage. Then put on an inch or so of soil before placing the plant pot and fill in with the compost, pressing this down firmly with the fingers until the pot is nearly but not quite full.

If the pot is overfilled, insufficient room is left for watering, which will result in the soil becoming too dry and full enough, not only the pot not contain enough soil, but the plant is liable to become "drowned" while water is given. It should always be enough space between the top of the pot and surface of the soil to allow the drainage of sufficient water to saturate the whole of the soil and moisten all roots.

Some people seem to think that plants into the pots almost and still they grow and do well. Plants, however, especially those that require to be potted very frequently, to have the soil made almost in the pots, but in the case of woody plants generally, potting loosely for rapid growth, and potting firmly for early bloom. In all potting operations, see that the plants are spread out in the soil so that they should, but not too. The soil should be slightly lower at the rim of the pot than at the neck of the plants.

Keeping Water Cool

During hot summer days when you are working hard in the fields, it is difficult to keep the drinking water cool. A simple but very effective way of keeping water in a stone jug having a thickness of woollen material around it. Fill this jug with clear water, cork it tightly, immerse the jug in cold water or water in a stone jug having a thickness of woollen material around it. When taken to the field, place it in a shady spot and it will cool for a much longer time than would otherwise do if not potted in this manner.

When peeling onions hold them between the teeth and the cold water will not become affected.

YOUR SUNDAY ROAST

Your Sunday roast is best done on a

New Perfection
 WICK BLUE FLAME
 Oil Cook-stove

Its steady, even heat preserves the rich, natural flavor of the meat. And you can regulate the heat just as you want it—ideal for baking, broiling, toasting—every kind of cooking.

Made with 1, 2, 3 and 4 burners, also new stove with Fireless Cooking Oven. At all hardware and department stores.

Royalite Oil Gives Best Results

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

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This Chest
 of Silver
 is Free

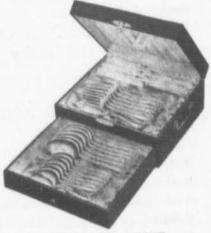


PHOTO OF CHEST

It contains six solid handled knives, six flat handled forks, six tea-table-spoons, a butter knife and a sugar shell. The chest is hardwood fitted with handles.

A chest like this in your home would prove of great usefulness and a life-long pleasure.

We want every reader to get one, and since we have been able to buy them at a great reduction from the retail price, Eighteen Dollars, we are going to share our good fortune with you.

We will send you one of these sets, express prepaid, and without it costing you a cent.

On receipt of Twelve New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

FARM AND DAIRY
 PETERBORO

Dear Sir—Please send me full particulars as to how I may win a set of Silverware like the one pictured above.

Name.....
 Address.....

Smart Effects from Simple Designs

Form and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state full or social measure for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns is Two Dollars, for each dress order to Pattern Book, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

THERE seems to be an endless variety of styles for fashioning summer blouses this season. Some of the most conspicuous features this summer are the long shirred seam where the sleeves are set in well down on the arm, or a raglan sleeve where the top of the sleeve runs up to the neck. With either of these styles goes the Japanese or blowed effect under the arm. The yoke effect is also very pronounced and this yoke helps all who misgovern materials into practical waists, as it gives a firm anchorage for the shoulder, the material which is used in the lower part of the waist.

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Fashion authorities tell us that all probably will favor the long tunic and wider skirt than the short and full and winter styles.

We are showing several designs this week for making children's blouses. No doubt many mothers will be making new dresses for the girls now, as she will be doing during the holidays, and naturally when at play the clothes wear rather rough usage and do not last very long. A unique and attractive frock could be made from this model. The fronts are cross-stitch and stylish. The waist front may be buttoned or laced. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Our second design, 9600, is a simple and pleasing model for general wear. The fronts are cross-stitch at the closing and finished with a notched collar cut square over the back. The skirt has pleats at

the side seams. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

An article that is now indispensable in the woman's wardrobe is the negligee or lounging robe. In design 9595 is shown a club a roning style. Blue cotton crepe with facings and girde of white silk would make a pretty combination. Blue raw silk or raw silk in the a natural shade could be used to advantage in fashioning this negligee. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

A style of apron that is neat and dresy can be made from design 9600. Made of lawn, the free edges could be trimmed with lace or embroidery or finished with feather stitching in self before putting in contrasting material. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

Design 9741 is a simple, practical style of a child's rompers. It can be finished with high or round neck collar. Four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 months.

We must not forget the little boy, as he, too, soon goes through his summer clothes. A natty Russian suit with knickerbockers is shown here in No. 9692.

Of popular styles none seem more desirable than Russian blouses and knickerbockers. Four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

A stylish and graceful dress for wearing on dressy occasions could be fashioned from No. 9602-9654. The blouse is cut with the deep shaped yoke that combines the sleeve portions and is very attractive for slight figures.

The skirt, too, has pleasing artistic lines, and like the waist, is easy to develop. This style calls for two patterns, 10c each. The waist is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt in sizes from 32 to 38 inches waist measure.

No. 9693 is a practical garment for invalid or maternity wear. The full waist opens over a neat waist that may be worn with or without chemise. The skirt is cut on prevailing fashion lines, but with sufficient fullness for freedom of movement. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Practical Hints on Canning

Some one has said that "fresh fruit, cleanliness, and a little 'know-how' are the requisites to successful canning and preserving." The canning season is again with us, and we must prepare to fill the rows and rows of empty sealers that have been accumulating during the past several months. For the benefit of the young housekeeper who is not very familiar with the canning art, and for the housekeeper who has canned fruit for years, but has not always had the best of success, we make the following suggestions which have been gathered from various authorities.

The success of canning depends largely upon absolute sterilization. This may be done by setting sealers in hot sunshine for a few days or by boiling. If the proper care is exercised there need be no failure, except in rare cases, when a spore has developed in the can. The best and easiest ways of canning are by cooking the fruit in jars in the oven, cooking fruit in jars in boiling water, or stewing the fruit before it is put in the jars. The use of fresh rubber rings each year should be strongly emphasized, as it is believed that many jars of fruit are spoiled each year on account of faulty rubber rings.

As canning is such hot, tiresome work, we should plan to have as many convenient utensils as possible. Large granite step-pans, paring knives, a wide-mouthed funnel, wooden spoons, a few large pans for sterilizing, skimmer, strainer, colander, clean cloths, etc., should be on hand. A wire basket for dipping fruit, such as pears or peaches, in boiling water before paring is a great convenience. When preparing berries also the wire basket can be used to advantage by placing the berries in the basket, dipping them up and down in water and setting aside to drain.

All fruits for canning should be fresh and not too ripe. If from any cause fruit becomes over-ripe, it should be used for jellies, butters, or marmalades instead of canning, as it seldom keeps in good condition.

After the fruit is canned and cooled, it should be stored in a dry, well ventilated cellar. Dampness is fatal to successful keeping of canned fruits as it causes a mould to form, which destroys the flavor.

When Yokes Shrink

Few of us have escaped the horror of finding, after our summer frocks or gowns have been returned from the laundry for the first time, that the yoke has shrunk and the collar is entirely too tight for comfort. It is the experience of almost every woman before the season of this, cool frocks is over, and one that few know how to remedy.

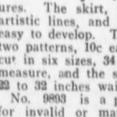
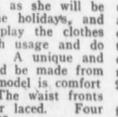
Should the yoke of your frock require to be enlarged, add the width at the centre of the back and the shape of the yoke will not be spoiled.

This can be done either by letting out the hem or by inserting a narrow lace insertion on the inside of the hem each side of the opening.

The fact that almost every lace or embroidery yoke opens in the back makes this a simple task, as a yoke rarely requires more than an inch of additional width, simplifies the matter greatly.

Do not despair if you are confronted with a too tight yoke; make it comfortably large in this manner.

A large clean marble put into boiling milk, porridge, custards, sauces or stews will automatically do the stirring while the liquid cooks. Any chance of burning is prevented, therefore the weariness of constant stirring is avoided and time is saved.



GILLETT'S SOAP

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, CLEANING AND DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

Representative and exhibitor sought in every town, county and all latest improvements. We ship our approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 BENTHAM DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive propositions.

ONE CENT will cost you and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free. Prescribed by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

WYOMING BICYCLES, Limited
Box. K TORONTO, Canada

WHITE AND BLACK WYANDOTTES, LIGHT DRAMAS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale.

Michael K. Boyer, Bx 22, Hamontown, N.J.

Peck, Kerr & McElderry

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

415 Water St., Peterborough

E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.

OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that counts.

OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$25.00.

OUR OBJECT: To please our customer.

OUR CRY: The buying of things that count.

Anything you want to know about fix up your home, ask SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO., 11 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIALY MADE FARM FOOTWEAR

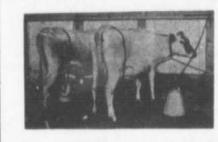
\$3 Delivered to you

Here is a light weight, durable and comfortable shoe especially suitable for farmers, woodmen, millmen, truckmen, laborers—all who require extra strong, easy footwear for working in. We make them of the splendid old-fashioned Showgan waterproof leather that has made Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" famous for almost forty years. No need to suffer with tired, sore, aching, burning feet. Get a pair of these shoes and ease and comfort. If your dealer doesn't sell them, send us his name, enclosing \$3, and we will ship you a pair at charge paid, to any address in Canada or U. S. Items shipped also by postal or express order. Same style as shown, 8 styles high, \$3.50. Write for catalogue.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited,
Peterborough, N. B., Canada. 18

HINMAN

The Universal Milker



Is the only MILKER with NO VACUUM in the pail! No PIPING—Just a simple drive rod. Only two moving parts.

PRICE \$50.00 PER UNIT

H. F. BAILEY & SON
Sole Manufacturers for Canada
GALT ONT. CANADA

EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY

For best results, ship your live Poultry to us through your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied. Prompt Returns.

The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
Wm. Davies
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans
Want CREAM Pay Express
WE Pay Every Two Weeks

Write us

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.
Belleville, Ontario

CREAM WANTED

Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We need your cream.

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

SWEET MILK WANTED

Highest prices paid for daily deliveries to Union Station, Toronto. We supply sufficient cans.

Write for Particulars

S. PRICE & SONS, LTD.
TORONTO

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest! **KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE** has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments.

Garnet, Ont., Feb. 20th, 1913. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure to kill several jacks, and removed a hump of long standing, caused by a kick." **SUN, GOSNARD.** Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy. \$1—6 for \$5. Our book "Treatment of the Horse" free at drug stores or **W. B. J. KENDALL CO., Bathers Falls, Vt.**

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions, to give notices, to discuss matters and to suggest subjects for discussion.

Cause of Soft Butter

Why is my butter soft? We are churning from two cows. The first cow freshened Jan. 24th and the other Jan. 25th. The cows are kept quite clean. They are fed about five quarts of two parts corn chop and shorts and one part cottonseed meal, with alfalfa hay and turnips, sugar beets and mangos of equal parts, fed after milking, about a pail to each cow. The cream is separated and cream put to cool, and after cooling emptied into tin-lined cans and kept about 50 degrees unacidulated and churned at 62 degrees. The butter has three weeks of cold water and salted and left to stand the better part of a day, with occasionally a washing and rinsing. Yet when a piece of butter stands on the table during a meal it is too soft to hold a knife.—J. A. C. Northumberland, Ont.

In regard to the feed which these two cows receive there is nothing to indicate that it is faulty. The butter produced by these cows is usually a ration partially made up of cotton seed meal has a tendency to produce a greater percentage of hard fats rather than soft, so that it is due to the natural disposition of the cows to produce butter fat of a high percentage of soft fats, or to the manner in which the cream has been ripened and churned. If the cream has been kept at 50 degrees temperature whilst ripening, lactic acid would not develop to any extent, as we find that the lactic acid germ rarely develops below a temperature of 55 degrees, and I would be inclined to lay the blame of the soft butter to the improper ripening temperature of the cream, as no doubt some other fermentation has taken place in the cream at this low temperature, which might partially assimilate the fats and thus cause the butter to be of a soft musky nature.

I would suggest ripening the cream at a temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees and then churn at a temperature of about 55 to 58 degrees, or lower if possible, for if the butter fat has a large percentage of soft fats then evidently the churning temperature would churn at a very much lower temperature than has been churned by your subscriber, viz., 62 degrees.—L. A. Zuleft, Supt. Kingston Dairy School.

Defects of Western Ontario Butter*

By J. W. Steinhoff.

In a general way, Western Ontario creamery butter is of a waxy, heavy body, and the butter holds its condition fairly well during storage. It is not, however, in the keeping quality of Western Ontario creamery butters that we discover the defects which make the difference in your butter, compared with the quality of Eastern Ontario or townships butter, which you have to compete, both in markets and upon exhibition. It has many a duty for a number of years to take part in placing the prizes upon butter at the National Exhibition, Toronto, and it is not a pleasure to see the leading prizes go continuously to the East, and this year, both at Toronto and at Ottawa, the young province of Alberta played a brilliant part.

The most embarrassing feature is that Western Ontario seems to have been content to allow the best to continue year after year right at their own door. Is this as it should be? Is there some natural condition, such

as climate, water, breed of cows, or any other impediment that makes it impossible to produce as fine butter as the other parts of Canada referred to? I think all truly acquainted with the facts will agree there are no natural impediments against Western Ontario, and that the conditions causing the difference are all controllable and in the hands of the producers and handlers of the cream before it reaches the creamery.

OFF TO A BAD START.

The most unfortunate thing is the wrong start that was made in the gathered cream system in the West and left hanging at the farm before being gathered. In my judgment the most common defects found in a portion of Western Ontario creamery butter when going into storage are more particularly two, viz., poor flavor and coarseness of texture.

This flavor may be termed an old or sour cream flavor, and combined with the heavy body and generally heavy salt, constitutes a coarse butter. Other defects are poor colors, very poor finish on top or no finish at all, and very un-uniform weights. The best lesson upon finish that I could suggest would be for the makers of this slovenly put up butter to get look at the stylishly put up butter imported into Canada from New Zealand. I have before my mind a lot of 150 pounds, handled during the past season, of Western Ontario creamery butter upon which the finish was so bad that in any discriminating market it would affect the selling value of the butter to the extent of 5¢ to 1¢ a pound. The creamery is without the jurisdiction of this association, and I would be interested in knowing if in this condition came under the notice of the instructor in that district. Makers should remember that the very best and most delicate articles of diet that goes on any man's table, and attractiveness helps its sale, no matter who the purchaser.

IRREGULAR AND SHORT WEIGHTS. These irregular and short weights are also a cause of considerable trouble. This variation runs from 54 to 59 pounds in my experience on butter invoiced at 56 pounds each. Upon New Zealand butter there is rarely a variation of more than ½ pound a box, there being none under 56½ and none over 57 pounds. In Toronto it is a serious matter to sell or offer for sale short weight butter, and while a large number of our Western Ontario creameries are putting up their butter in fine attractive form, with uniform full weights, which it is safe to send out to the trade without re-weighing, there are still too many of the other class which bring discredit to their product. Our best market is right at our own door in the cities and towns of the province of Ontario. I should always be remembered that the average consumer will use about twice the quantity of mild salted, fresh made, good flavored butter as Le will of heavily salted coarse butter.

This may seem to be rather a severe scoring for Western Ontario creamery butter. It is not for the sake of simply criticizing or finding fault that I have spoken thus plainly, but these are the defects I have found them, and I think the present a very suitable time for us to face the situation just as it is, and then for creamery proprietors, makers, and handlers to do their very best to join hands, and by an enthusiastic and united cooperative effort put their shoulder to the wheel and place Western Ontario creamery butter in the very first rank.

Payment by Quality

Robert Reiss, Northumberland, Ont.

"You have no idea what poor butter makers some farm women are complained a local merchant to do last week. 'Lots of the butter the comes in my store is so salty that the farmer trust on the outside. On the other butter you can squeeze a quantity of milky water. It really is rotten stuff but I don't dare refuse it.'

"But surely there are some good butter makers in the district," I objected.

"Oh yes," answered the storekeeper, "and the bad are doing only about half and half. Some of the butter that is brought in is really better. It couldn't be beaten by the finest creamery."

A few hours later I was driving the wagon with a young lady, the son of the farm, who was working this particular storekeeper's establishment. The subject of butter came up again and he agreed with me that pretty poor trash But he went down into the matter that had his own mind. "We should grade the butter," he said. "It is fairly makes no sense, may cost 27 cents a pound for the finest butter that comes into the store and then turn around and give the same price for some salty, milky stuff that should never be marketed."

Of course, the better grade that we pay the same price for all or the would be a lot of ill feeling and we would lose custom. Perhaps he is right, but in this long run he is right. Good butter makers are not to be let out that they are not getting a square deal."

And herein lies one of the faint points of marketing. If we are to have good butter makers, we must be granted that we can take it in the store where we are getting less for the goods are worth in order that the storekeeper may pay others more than they get. The storekeeper will not be able to hustle around and find outside market for good produce, would soon have a home market, and the country storekeeper will be forced to grade the produce in buys.

Certified Milk

Very early in the morning, Hiram sought the spotted cow, and with gloves his hands adorned Took the nightcap from her head

Roused her from her well-bedded berth, Bathed her features with a soap To the bath tub made her lumbar For her early morning plunge.

Manicured each horn and hooved, Sprayed her o'er with lustrine Scrubbed her stall from floor to ceiling.

"Til each inch of it was clean. Then while her attention centered On her redigested bran, Reverently Hiram endeavored With a silver plated can.

Into which, by gauze protected, From bacilli and their ilk, Hiram skillfully projected Little streams of purest milk.

With a microscope he viewed it, Slew a microbe here and there Strained it, weighed it, cooled it, stewed it;

Pasteurized it, too, with care. Then in bottles small he handed To the city, and in short— Everywhere that Hiram came to, Cost them forty cents a quart. —Sharps, Salem

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P.E.I. Hiram, July 6.—We have had a very dry season for the crop, which was somewhat on account of the cold, wet weather. The potatoes are not looking well, especially near the surface, but there being a fine growth of grass and clover, the fruit is largely due to farmers who milk to beef cattle, which cost \$1.10 to \$1.20.

KINGS CO., P.E.I.

STAGUE, July 6.—Seedling is poor; grain is doing well; haying about 2000 acres. Good weather. Early vegetables are well. No word of the cutworm yet. Eggs at 30 per doz.; buttermilk 10¢; cream 12¢; butter 14¢. Live weight, G. O. A.

NOVA SCOTIA

CAPE BRETON CO., N.S. MON RIVER, July 3.—Farmers and cool weather has been very good. The potatoes are looking well, and good crops of corn and clover are expected on an enlarged supply. Fruit is looking well. Apple trees are in blossom. The potatoes are looking from the tops.

QUEBEC

MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.

BLUSHING, July 6.—The milk is doing well. The quality of good to all field crops, wheat and grain, which was getting better. The weather is very nice. The rains. Corn is very good. The potatoes are looking well. The fruit is looking well. The weather is very nice. The rains. Corn is very good. The potatoes are looking well. The fruit is looking well.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

BELLEVILLE, July 3.—A week ago the weather was very hot and dry. The potatoes are looking well. The fruit is looking well. The weather is very nice. The rains. Corn is very good. The potatoes are looking well. The fruit is looking well.

ARGENVILLE CO., QUE.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P.E.I.
FARMERS' CLUB
June 6-We have had fine crops...

KINGS CO., P.E.I.

STAGE July 6-Seeding is about over...

NOVA SCOTIA

CAPE BRETON CO., N.S.

JULY 10-Weather has been the best...

QUEBEC

MISSISSOUI CO., QUE.

MISSOURI, July 6-The abundant...

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

SHREBROOKE, July 3-A week of wet...

DELBREUIL CO., QUE.

DELBREUIL, July 6-We have very little...

ANTARIO

PETERBORO CO.

FARMERS' Club and the branch of the Women's Institute...

PETERBORO CO.

FARMERS' Club and the branch of the Women's Institute...

to affiliate soon with the United Farmers of Ontario.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

HARROW, July 7-The farmers are busy...

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ELMVALE, July 6-The weather during May...

AYRSHIRES QUALIFYING IN R. O. P.

DURING JUNE

Mature Class

Delay of Ferrada, 2675; 1430 lbs. milk...

Year-Old Class

Lady Diana, 2621; 637 lbs. milk...

Three-Year-Old Class

Doherty of Montebello, 3167; 750 lbs. milk...

Two-Year-Old Class

Pansy of Beaver Meadow, 3393; 614 lbs. milk...

The following is a summary of the cows...

GOOD ONES SOLD

A couple of good sales have been recorded...

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, FROM JUNE 15TH TO JUNE 15TH, MATURE CLASS

- 1. Inka Mercedes DeKok 6th, 1249, 5y. 2m. 13d.; 533.3 lbs. milk, 21.16 lbs. fat...

Year-Old Class

- 1. Beauty Tenen, 1971, 4y. 0m. 5d.; 499.8 lbs. milk, 17.59 lbs. fat...

Senior Three-Year-Old Class

- 1. Agrie Johannsen, 1638, 3y. 11m. 1d.; 474.6 lbs. milk, 15.29 lbs. fat...

Junior Three-Year-Old Class

- 1. Woodcut Cornaby, 1612, 3y. 1m. 17d.; 362.1 lbs. milk, 30.78 lbs. fat...

Two-Year-Old Class

- 1. Princess Stella Regis, 1739, 3y. 6m. 9d.; 374.5 lbs. milk, 35.11 lbs. fat...

Senior Two-Year-Old Class

- 1. Sara Jean Hervelved 2nd C, 2092, 18 m. 12d.; 354.4 lbs. milk, 12.73 lbs. fat...

Year-Old Class

- 1. Pearl Lilliedale, 1466, 5y. 5m. 13d.; 475.4 lbs. milk, 15.46 lbs. fat...

Senior Year-Old Class

- 1. Pearl Lilliedale, 1466, 5y. 5m. 13d.; 475.4 lbs. milk, 15.46 lbs. fat...

Junior Year-Old Class

- 1. Pearl Lilliedale, 1466, 5y. 5m. 13d.; 475.4 lbs. milk, 15.46 lbs. fat...

Senior Year-Old Class

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TRADE MARK
Wilkon Climax B
Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer... it will cut and deliver green corn into the highsteir or dry straw or hay into the mow...

Made in Canada... We also make large 100-ton machines for custom work...

THE BATEMAN-WILKONSON CO., LIMITED



FOR SALE-Iron pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Balls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. Also a list of other products.

Buy a Better Stone Boat!



THE BISSELL Steel Stone Boat is a vast improvement on the old-time wooden boat...

Heaves

AND HOW TO CURE it. A detailed treatment with years of experience...

Fleming's Tonic

Heave Remedy. This has been tried and it shows a completely new mode of relief...

Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Aid

Best Ever Used. Best horse medicine ever made...

FLEMING BROS., Chemists

318 Church St. Toronto

"Ohio" 1914 Model

The Improved Logical Silo Filler

"Ohio" improvements for 1914 were radical and of proven value...

One Lever Controls All

Entire feed delivered on grain-mow or in trough... Guaranteed.

THE SILVER PLOW CO. 215 Broadway, Salem, Ohio

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JUNE 15TH TO JUNE 30TH.

(Continued from page 17.)
Thursday record, 2y. Im. 254; 10621 lbs. milk, 21.5 lbs. fat, 73.95 lbs. butter. Colyer Farm, Losonadaie, B.C.
Patie Inka Josephine, 22876, 2y. Im. 284 lbs. milk, 13.59 lbs. fat, 16.74 lbs. butter. W. W. Brown, Lynn.

milk, 450 lbs. fat, 562.5 lbs. butter. P. B. Nelson, Cambridgeford.
Maggie Lewis, 5979, 15y.; 12248 lbs. milk, 400 lbs. fat, 510 lbs. butter. P. B. Nelson.
Maxey's Beauty, 6846, 7y.; 11911 lbs. milk, 402 lbs. fat, 501.25 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.
Four-Year-Old Class.
1. Aergie Emily of Riverside 2nd, 11474, 4y. 124; 1728 lbs. milk, 166 lbs. fat, 74.9 lbs. butter. Hospital for Insane, Hamilton.



There's a NEPONSET Roofing for Every Building.
Learn its heart— Only Slowly Made Roofings are Slow to Wear Out.
We do not trust to bought felt—the foundation of roofing—we make our own from all-rag fibre, no cheap stock.
Asphalts, gums, good and bad, both. Trained chemists select ours and blend them to stand torrid heat and Arctic cold.

AYRSHIRES
TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES
The leading R.O.P. herd, High-breeders; average test for herd 14 per cent. butter-fat.
Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.
WOODSIDE BROS., ROTHWAY, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires
Winners in the show ring and dairy taste. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Long distance 'Phone in House.
H. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production.
Young Bull dropped this fall, sired by 'Nether Hall Good-time'—26648—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P. Q. (Phone in house.) 1-61

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING
IRD & SON (Est. 1785), 924 Hainstman Building Hamilton, Ont.
Also makers of Neponset Wall Board and Building Papers.

OXFORD DISTRICT
The Holland of North America, is the place to buy literature of showing type combined with producing ability.
W. E. THOMSON, Secy.-Treasurer WOODSTOCK, ONT.
KING MERCENA CALAMITY No. 10, 1913
Calved October 14, 1913. Sire, King No. 10, 1913. Dam, Mary Jane.
W. FRED FALLIS, R.R. No. 3, Millbrook, Ont.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES
A select lot of Young Bulls, all age, sired by the following:
Barchesse Cheerful Boy (Imp.), 28279 (7711)
Hobland Bonnie Boy (Imp.), 28278 (8774)
Morton Mains Pleasant (Imp.), 28278 (8774)
Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.), 28278 (8884)
Imported Dams—Record of Performance Dams.
Proprietor: G. E. MONTGOMERY Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.
Manager: D. MCARTHUR Philpburg, Que.

Don't Forget that we have still a few copies of Gleaner's Veterinary Record Book. You can secure a copy free by sending one new subscription to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

The Possibilities of the Small Camera are here Exemplified
This splendid illustration of Pleasant Hill is a photo taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy. A camera is a good investment for the breeder.

Friday record, 2y. Im. 254; 10621 lbs. milk, 21.5 lbs. fat, 73.95 lbs. butter. Colyer Farm, Losonadaie, B.C.
Patie Inka Josephine, 22876, 2y. Im. 284 lbs. milk, 13.59 lbs. fat, 16.74 lbs. butter. W. W. Brown, Lynn.
Patie Josephine, 24021, 1y. Im. 284 lbs. milk, 13.36 lbs. fat, 16.70 lbs. butter. D. Campbell, St. Thomas.
Patie Dekol Beauty, 23462, 2y. Im. 281 lbs. milk, 12.86 lbs. fat, 16.23 lbs. butter. J. W. Richardson, Coltonada.
Patie's record, 2y. Im. 284 lbs. milk, 12.50 lbs. fat, 15.63 lbs. butter. J. W. Richardson, Coltonada.
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Patie Dekol Beauty, 23462, 2y. Im. 281 lbs. milk, 12.86 lbs. fat, 16.23 lbs. butter. J. W. Richardson, Coltonada.
Patie's record, 2y. Im. 284 lbs. milk, 12.50 lbs. fat, 15.63 lbs. butter. J. W. Richardson, Coltonada.
Patie's record, 2y. Im. 284 lbs. milk, 12.41 lbs. fat, 15.52 lbs. butter. Matt Richardson, Coltonada.
Patie's record, 2y. Im. 284 lbs. milk, 12.34 lbs. fat, 15.42 lbs. butter. Brown Bros., Lynn.
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Friday record, 2y. Im. 254; 10621 lbs. milk, 21.5 lbs. fat, 73.95 lbs. butter. Colyer Farm, Losonadaie, B.C.
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Perhaps You Don't Want A FULL GROWN PIG BY NEXT FALL?
But most boys and girls are very anxious to have one, especially when they can call it their very own.
NOW is the time of year to get your little pig, so that it can run outside all summer and will cost you very little until fall.
We are in a position to give away a large number of these this spring. Any of the popular breeds can be obtained and of these we give nothing but pure-bred stock.
Boys and girls who in the past have got pigs from us, have in almost every case been highly delighted.
Send us nine new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy for a pure bred pig.
FILL IN THE BLANK

Name.....
Address.....
Dear Sirs—
Send me full particulars and supplies in order that I may win a pure bred pig.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 31ST TO JUNE 30TH.
Mature Class.
Bonnie's Belle of Burnbrae Farm, 1y. 2561; 1640 lbs. milk, 68 lbs. fat, 27.5 lbs. butter. D. C. McQuibben, Millville.
Lady Chadwick, 5330, 9y.; 13993 lbs.

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A family like this, may be your next spring.
Illustration of a family of chickens.

Running water on the farm

A Fairbanks-Morse Pneumatic Water System like the one pictured here, can be quickly and easily installed on any farm.

It will furnish you with an abundance of running water for the bathroom, kitchen, laundry, stables, creamery, and for sprinkling the lawn and garden. At the same time it affords you ample protection from fire.

Can be inexpensively operated by hand, motor or small oil engine.

The "Handy" force pump which is a part of this system is easy to operate and will last for years. Tanks are made of boiler steel tested to a pressure of 125 pounds. Any size from 220 gallons up. Send for free booklet, "Fairbanks-Morse Water Systems."

We can supply you with farm engines from 1 h.p. up, sprayers, lighting systems, farm scales, hand and power tools, etc. Particulars on request. Address Dept 42

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary
Quebec Ottawa Regina Edmonton
St. John Hamilton St. Catharines Vancouver
Pt. William Victoria

Canada's Departmental Inspection Mechanical Goods



Concrete Roads Exceed Farmer's Expectations

THIS LETTER FROM MR. GEO. W. BURT, of Redford, Wayne County, Michigan, shows how well satisfied the farmers of that section are with concrete roads. Nearly one hundred miles have been built in Wayne County.

"Mr. Edward N. Hines,
Board of County Road Commissioners,
Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Our concrete roads are far ahead of the expectations of the majority of us farmers. Where we used to be two days marketing fifty bushels of produce, we now market twice as much in one day, and can go to the city anytime we want to. We do not have to wait till the roads are good so we can go. Also, our horses and waggons will last twice as long.

Hoping you will keep right on building these roads, and that the county will stand back of this movement, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) Geo. W. Burt

Redford, Wayne County, Mich.

Concrete Roads

are the best, cheapest and most satisfactory roads that can be built. Best, because they permit bigger loads, increase land values and improve conditions generally. Cheapest, because they are permanent and require practically no repairs, which permits road taxes to be spent in building more good roads. Most satisfactory, because they are open to traffic every day in the year, lower cost of marketing and cost of living and increase the farmer's profits.

Good Roads literature telling all about concrete roads will be sent, free, to everyone interested. Write to

Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited

834 Herald Building, Montreal



PURE BRED SIRE

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1919, a number of Canadian Bred Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

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

Stallions, three to five years.

Bulls, not under one year.

Boars, not under six months.

Rams, not under six months.

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

Breeders in Eastern Canada having Canadian Bred male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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

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

Dominion Exhibition

VICTORIA, B. C.

SEPTEMBER 21st to 26th

Horse Races and Other Attractions
Live Stock, Agriculture, Horticulture,
Manufacturers, Art.

C. P. R. Return Fare at Single Rate from all points West of Port Arthur

Take advantage of this and visit British Columbia's Capital City.

For Information Prize Lists, apply to

GEORGE SANGSTER, Secretary

P. O. Box 705, VICTORIA, B. C.

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150,000

Free Homesteads

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