

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
IN CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., June 5, 1916



OTAWA ONT
Duty and Cold Stop
are Comm Dec 18
Duty of April

THE QUEENS OF THE DAIRY FARM.

Photo on the farm of Ed. Lawson, Huron Co., Ont.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

SIMPLICITY
INTEGRITY
MONEY SAVER
PRODUCTION
LABOR SAVING
EFFICIENCY
XCELLENCE

Cream LINK BLADE Separator

These are a few of the many excellent features embodied in the Simplex Separator. Simplicity of operation because there is a minimum of working parts of any machine made. A child can understand and operate the Simplex.

The Simplex is made to last a life time and into every machine that leaves our works the conscientious and integrity of the firm is built.

The Simplex is the greatest money-saver and labor-saver on the modern dairy farm. The Link Blade skimming device skims so clean as to preclude all possibility of waste, thereby saving you many dollars in hard cash every year. The large capacity 1,100 lbs. Simplex once at its speed turns as easily as the 500 lb. machine of other makes. This means double production with half the labor required for the ordinary hand separator.

That the Link Blade device is more efficient than other types, we have proven many times by testing the same in bowls of other makes of separators. It always results in an increased capacity of anywhere from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., or even 100 per cent.

It is when you consider these features of the Simplex that you understand why it is the favorite separator with the dairy farmers, and the separator "par-excellence" of all makes.

We know that the Simplex is the separator you want, but we do not ask you merely to accept our word. Write for us proof and particulars of our offer of a demonstration of the Simplex on your own farm.

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THE WRONG OIL RUINS YOUR SEPARATOR

To lubricate your separator with ordinary or general-utility oil is one of the quickest ways of sending it to the junk pile. You need a special oil for the finely adjusted mechanism of this delicate farm machine.

Standard Hand Separator Oil

is made especially for cream separators—and for that reason it will most satisfactorily lubricate your machine. It keeps the bowl spinning smoothly and enables you to get all the cream. It doesn't "gum." Saves repair expense. Ask your dealer.

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Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The Farmer and Daylight Saving

By R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

IT seems to me that the farmer should be consulted before any change is made with the clock in Canada. His is the most important industry within our borders. We hear it repeatedly put forward by officials in towns and cities, but never a word from the agriculturist. As to actually saving daylight, I don't see where it comes in. There are hours of daylight both before the present legal day commences and after it closes. Is it not a fact that such a change is being agitated largely for the purpose of adding an hour of daylight to the evening, after the day's work is over, for recreation and sport? If we are to believe the press, this is proving to be the case in Great Britain. Since that law came into effect it is said that the consumption of gasoline has greatly increased from the extra use of motor cars. I don't wish at this time to discuss the question at any length, as they only mention it in the hope of stirring up some discussion. One thing that every farmer knows is that one hour at the end of the day is worth a dozen in the early morning hours for taking weeds, curing hay, or harvesting crops. In other words, between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m., as the clock is now, is worth several times as much to the farmer than the hour between 6 and 7 a.m. These would be the hours affected by the change proposed. Unless our legislators can arrange to have the dew fall an hour earlier than usual in the evening and have it dry off an hour earlier in the morning, they will be acting in the farmer's interest by leaving the clock as it is. I trust that I shall see the views of others on this matter in the near future.

Senator Derbyshire Stricken

DAIRYMEN throughout Canada will hear with regret that Senator Derbyshire suffered a stroke of paralysis on June 3, his right side and speech being affected. The Senator is well known as one of the foremost exponents of dairying in Eastern Ontario. He helped to found the E.O.D.A., was its president for many years, and is now its honorary president. He has never missed a convention of the association since its inception in 1876. During the many years in which he has addressed dairy meetings and conventions throughout Ontario he has become a familiar and popular figure among thousands of dairy men and dairy farmers.

The O.A.C. Summer School

THE second annual session of the School for Rural Leadership will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from Monday, July 3, to Saturday, July 15. The purpose of the school is to provide a course of instruction and training for all those interested in the reconstruction of rural life along economic, social, religious and recreative lines. It will be suited to all types of rural leaders. This year's programs will be the first in a three-year series that will deal with the home, the school, the church, the state, the industrial system and auxiliary agencies, such as the Woman's Institute and other distinctive functions in the building up of the community. Among those who are slated to speak during the course are Berth East, Prof. of Sociology, Drew Theological Seminary, N.J.; R. W. Murchie, Lecturer on Rural Sociology in Manitoba Agricultural

College; A. McLaren, B.S.A., Lecturer on Rural Sociology at the O.A.C., and Professors Harcourt and Dean G. E. Day. Full information regarding registration and the cost of the course can be secured by writing to Dr. Croelman, O.A.C., Guelph.

Macdonald College Examination Results

THE following is a list of students who have been successful in the 1915-16 examinations at Macdonald College, Que.

Students who have completed their fourth year and been granted the degree of Bachelor of Science: T. H. Bagg; G. P. Boving; E. S. Cochran; L. W. F. Ordberg; J. G. C. Fraser; C. B. Gooderham; J. M. Hack; G. C. Hay; O. C. Hicks; C. B. Roberts; A. E. Hyndman; C. Lysack; J. H. Macdonald; F. G. Norman; R. Schafheitlin; J. A. Sta. Marie; W. R. Sutton. Those winning prizes were, C. B. Gooderham; G. C. Hay; G. B. Boving and R. Schafheitlin.

Students who have completed their second year: Miss M. Newton; H. M. Birks; S. F. Tison; S. Y. Cameron; G. E. Arnold; W. N. Jones; G. D. Matthews; L. C. Hawke; A. C. Norcross; E. P. Macdaniell; E. G. B. Reid; R. A. Derick; W. B. Holmes; R. H. D. Todd; V. C. Smiley; A. J. B. Buckland; F. Robinson; R. J. M. Reid.

Students who have completed the first year work: J. D. Sutherland; R. E. Bourne; S. E. Wright; W. R. Kinzland; C. H. Smith; W. A. Maw; P. W. Dogberry; W. E. Ashton; J. Adams; J. A. P. Burt; G. J. Burt; E. Nesbitt; D. M. Lauric; C. E. Boyce; D. Paton; M. Singer; A. N. Penner; N. Knutman; W. H. Barnett; L. Levine; J. N. Welsh; C. J. Hyde; A. M. Rey (enlisted, but granted year).

Demonstration in Beekeeping

TO help you "Keep Better Bees and to Keep Bees Better," the Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging to hold apilary demonstrations in all parts of the province. The practical nature of the programme is very inviting to all interested in beekeeping, and in almost any district a good attendance is assured, provided the weather is suitable. A specially trained practical beekeeper is sent to take charge of the meeting and handle the bees, and he is generally assisted by local beekeepers. Several hives are opened and the actual working of the bees explained. Often a queenless colony, or one preparing to swarm, serves as an excellent object-lesson. No matter how few or how few colonies you keep, you are sure to learn something at one of these meetings.

Already arrangements are well under way for over fifty of these meetings. The Department of Agriculture attends to all the advertising and supplies the speaker, so that beekeepers do not incur any expense whatever.

Interested beekeepers desirous of having demonstrations in their apilaries should communicate immediately with Mr. Morley Pettit, Department of Apiculture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, so that arrangements can be made for the meetings.

The active feeding roots of a tree are not near the trunk, but out on the very ends of the new roots. In watering a tree it does not do much good to just pour water around the stem. Distribute it from the trunk out as far as the branches reach. W. C. P. North Dakota Experiment Station.



We Welcome

Trade increases

VOL. XXXV

THE best breed is perhaps many other. They under-feeding. It reasons. First, it second, the calf into the best kind.

We have been with the object of feeding the dairy of calves were did not was given roots and sludge, than was desirable cost us from \$13 second lot were given but were given sk cost us from \$2.20 The third lot were They cost us \$6.40 not nearly so good calves.

Getting Yo For the first 10 should receive wh ever, should never than a gallon is too ruins the digestion best to start with to gradually work days of age. About replacing the whole should be done ver of three or four w fed. At the end of getting about 12 the place of the fat of better than fax steeping whole flax until a thick paste tablespoonful of th when the skim getting one or two calf meal is made firm parts corn meal, an mixture is first mo hot water is added left to cook. A supp two or three days a pound may be give increased, but at no more than one-half meantime the skim until at four months being fed each day, milk ration exceed 2. At three weeks of the calf a few whole

*From an address at Dairymen's Convention



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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

VOL. XXXV.

PETERBORO, ONT., JUNE 15, 1916

No. 23

Making the Best of the Dairy Heifer*

Her Value as a Cow Depends Largely on the Way She Was Treated as a Calf

THE best bred calf in the world can be raised into the poorest kind of a scrub. This is perhaps more true of dairy calves than of any other. They can be spoiled either by over or under-feeding. It does not do to over-feed for two reasons. First, it is not a paying proposition, and, second, the calf may be too well fed to develop into the best kind of dairy cow.

We have been doing some experimental work with the object of finding out the best way of feeding the dairy calf. In one experiment a bunch of calves were divided into three lots. The first lot was given whole milk, grain, clover hay, roots and silage, but they became much fatter than was desirable, and we found that they had cost us from \$13 to \$16 per 100 lbs. of gain. The second lot were given no whole milk after 10 days, but were given skim milk and calf meal. These cost us from \$2.20 to \$2.90 per 100 lbs. of gain. The third lot were given only calf meal and water. They cost us \$6.40 per 100 lbs. of gain, and were not nearly so good as the more cheaply raised calves.

Getting Youngsters Well Started.

For the first 10 days or two weeks, the calf should receive whole milk. The amount, however, should never exceed 10 lbs. a day. Any more than a gallon is too much for so young a calf. It ruins the digestion and distends the glands. It is best to start with three or four pounds a day and to gradually work up to about a gallon at 10 days of age. About this time it is well to start replacing the whole milk with skim milk. This should be done very gradually, until at the end of three or four weeks, skim milk only is being fed. At the end of this time the calf should be getting about 12 lbs. of milk a day. To take the place of the fat of the new milk there is nothing better than flax seed jelly. This is made by steeping whole flaxseed in water, almost boiling, until a thick paste results. Begin with only a tablespoonful of this, gradually increasing until when the skim milk diet is reached, the calf is getting one or two ounces a day. An excellent calf meal is made from two parts sifted oats, two parts corn meal, and one part ground flax. This mixture is first moistened with cold water, then hot water is added and the whole is covered and left to cook. A supply can be made sufficient for two or three days' feeding. About one-eighth of a pound may be given at first, and this gradually increased, but at no time should the calf receive more than one-half pound of it a day. In the meantime the skim milk ration is being increased until at four months of age is 16 to 20 lbs. is being fed each day. At no time should the skim milk ration exceed 20 lbs.

At three weeks of age it is well to start giving the calf a few whole oats to nibble at. At this

E. S. ARCHIBALD, Dom. Husbandman, C.E.F., Ottawa

age they are not digested, but the crude fibre helps to slough off the rennet stomach. They soon start to digest, however, and are recognized amongst the very best of calf feeds.

From four to five months of age it is well to begin weaning the calf and to supplant the skim milk by dry grain and roughage. At this age the



Increasing the Dairy Income

TO come right down to business, why DO we keep cows? Surely it is in order that they may contribute handsomely towards income. If you are already satisfied on that point, well and good; but, one excellent result of cow testing is the solid fact that it helps men to increase their income considerably; that is one main objective point reached. The same story is repeated in all provinces in the Dominion, it runs something like this: From a man at Barrington, Que.—"My cows average almost two thousand pounds of milk more than two years ago," or again from a man at Peterburg, Ont.—"I have increased fourteen hundred pounds of milk per cow, and hope to go up another fifteen hundred," or this, from a man at Hagerville, Ont.—"My herd is pretty near double in three years by weeding out," and once more, from St. Boniface, Que.—"My seven cows brought in \$145 more this year, my records showed me it paid to care for them better."

It is only after keeping a complete record that one finds such a strange contrast as that of two five-year-old cows in one herd, both fresh the same day, both dried off the same week, one gave 5,464 pounds of milk and 213 pounds of fat, the other gave only 2,570 pounds of milk and 153 pounds of fat. Most probably the owner would not have taken on a test at the beginning of the season that the one cow could bring in over twenty-two dollars more than the other, but she did.

In another section, of two cows the same age, one gave 8,430 pounds of milk and 362 pounds of fat, but the other gave only 1,690 pounds of milk and 67 pounds of fat. Is there a difference of eighty-eight dollars in the earning power of any two cows in your herd?—C. F. W.

calf should be receiving good clover hay, oats and bran, from which to build its frame. Let us here emphasize the value of feeding the calf carefully during these first months of its existence. This is the time when the biggest and cheapest gains are made. The gains made are mostly bone and muscle, and these are much cheaper than gains in fat. In the early period of its life, calf gains can be made for from two to three or four dollars a cwt. Skim milk fed intelligently has a value that varies from 36 to 94 cents a cwt. fed to calves under different conditions. There is no way in which it can be utilized to better advantage than in being fed in proper proportions to growing calves.

In order to develop strong, full-blooded young stock, abundance of succulence is required. For this purpose, turnips are the best, to be replaced later by ensilage. At the present time we have 46 heifers that are getting no grain whatsoever and very little hay. They are being fed roots, ensilage and clean straw, and never more than four pounds of hay.

Freshening the Heifer.

Heifers should not freshen before they are 30 months of age. Before freshening care should be taken to put lots of fat on them. It will mean much more money in the pail at a later date. A young cow is like a toboggan on an elevation 20 feet high, it will go much further than if started from an elevation only 10 feet high. Start the young cow off at a high level and she will toboggan much longer. By putting her in the best of condition her milk flow during the first lactation period can be increased as much as 46 per cent, and her fat production 50 per cent. This is the only time I know of when you can materially influence the per centage of fat in the milk. Her calf will also be much healthier than the calf of the cow who has wintered around the straw slack. I find that the calf of the poorly wintered cow is predisposed to stomach trouble.

Previous to freshening the heifer should be fed plenty of grain. It is best to put plenty of inflammation into her udder. I am not now alarmed when I see a heifer swelling right up to her forelegs. The time to make the difference in the size of the udder is when it is flexible. Just at freshening time, however, it may be wise to use cooling foods, such as bran mash and roots. During the first lactation period, the young cow should be given the habit of milking for a long period. Teach persistency the first fall and winter by giving her a full 12 months of good, hard work. If methods such as these are followed in raising the dairy female, and she does not turn out to be a high and profitable producer, the trouble must have been with her breeding. Given a well bred heifer, fed along the lines outlined, the result will be a profit-producing dairy cow.

*From an address given before the Victoria County Dairymen's Convention, Lindsay, March 8.

Five Generations on One Farm

For Nearly 100 Years the Lillooes Have Farmed in Peterboro County, Ont.

By F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A.

SOME families there are in every community that never seem to get themselves established on the land. They come into the section, buy or rent a farm, stay a few years, then call a sale and move out. Others there are, however, that seem to take root in the community and



A General View of the Farm Buildings of Norman Lillooe.

continue there from generation to generation, spreading out to occupy adjoining land and becoming leaders in the life of their section. We recently discovered just such a family as the latter in Peterboro Co., Ont. There we found three brothers side by side, Norman Lillooe with 109 acres of land, Richard T. Lillooe with 225 acres and Archie Lillooe with 140 acres.

The history of this family is typical of the history of many families whose progenitors were the real makers of Canada. When Richard Lillooe, the great-grandfather of the three boys mentioned left England in 1816 and came to Canada to establish a home for himself in the new world, he first took up land near Springville, in the township of Cavan. His two sons, Archie and Richard, took up 530 acres of land, and this land forms a part of the present 465 acres owned by the three brothers mentioned, and the fifth generation are now alive on the farm, just little tots now, but the ones who will be ready some day to uphold the family reputation in their community.

We had a most interesting chat with Mr. Richard Lillooe, the father of the three brothers, now retired, and a grandson of the original Richard Lillooe who left England.

\$10 Apiece for Cows.

"I can remember," he told us, "the very first cattle that we shipped out of our section. It was just a little chap then, but I helped my father drive those cattle, two big cows, into Peterboro to sell for \$11 each. In the early days it was largely grain farming. For years and years we chopped and cleared and grew a little wheat. It was many years after my grandfather came to this country, before we sold our crops for money. Down at the front, we secured Government script, which the Government in turn accepted as payment for land. What little money we did get was from new settlers coming in. We supplied them with the necessities of life, until they were themselves established, and in turn they parted with some of the 'yellow fellows' they had brought with them from the Old Country.

"We do not have to work as hard nowadays as we did then," continued Mr. Lillooe, reflectively. "If we wanted anything in those early days we had to get it either from Port Hope or Cobourg, 30 miles or over distant. There were no railroads, not even wagon roads, and frequently people walked all the way to Toronto and back, taking weeks for the trip."

New Dairy Farms.

Mr. Lillooe has seen wonderful changes from the time when he, with his father, was clearing a bush farm, until now, when his three sons occupy three splendid farms side by

side. Richard Lillooe, for instance, milks 25 cows and has as fine a farm as one would see in a day's journey. This year there were 15 acres of corn on the front part of the farm that would average fully 16 tons of ensilage to the acre and will fill two silos 15 x 23 and 13 x 24 feet, with enough left over to fill an additional silo. Norman Lillooe, too, is going in for dairying. Both have decided that there is more money in dairying than in any other line of live stock farming.

But the way in which this family has stuck to the land for four generations, and with every probability that the fifth generation will stay there, too, was the point that interested us most. It must indicate an inherent love for the occupation. "If I were 25 years old to-day," remarked Mr. Lillooe, Sr., to us, "and anybody asked me what I wanted to be, I would still take the farm. Father would have given me an education for anything, but I chose to stay at home. I have worked as hard as anyone, but I have enjoyed life, and am still hale and hearty, better able, probably to enjoy life than had I taken up with a profession."

Roads and Rural Schools

THE rural population is more willing to support better schools to-day than at any previous time. It is being realized that all educational activities or agencies must be more or less correlated, and, more than all else, that they must be made accessible to the children. In many counties where bad roads prevail, most of the schools are of the antiquated one-room variety. They are usually located along bad roads, which, during the winter, when the schools are usually in session, become so nearly impassable

as to make it difficult for the children to reach them. This condition causes irregular attendance and restricts the educational opportunities of the child. Not only this, but it often impedes the economic consolidation of these smaller schools

into larger, stronger graded schools, with high school courses, directed by a competent principal and corps of teachers.

On the other hand, in counties which have improved their roads the schools are easily reached, the average attendance greater, the efficiency largely increased, and economic consolidation made possible. Regular attendance at school means consistent and regular growth of both school and pupil, and consolidation of schools means a maximum of efficiency at a minimum of cost. It is also noteworthy that there is a marked tendency for the consolidated school to become the social and intellectual centre of the community. Most modern rural schoolhouses are so constructed as to serve the community as gathering places for various kinds of public meetings, and where vans are used to convey the children to school during the day they are frequently pressed into service to haul the farmers and their wives to institute work, lectures, or entertainments at the schoolhouse. The consolidated school becomes a sort of community centre to which all educational and social activities converge, and in order that it may properly perform that function all of the highways leading to it should be so improved as to render it readily accessible throughout the year.

Mangels on Fall-prepared Land

James Baggs & Sons, York Co., Ont.

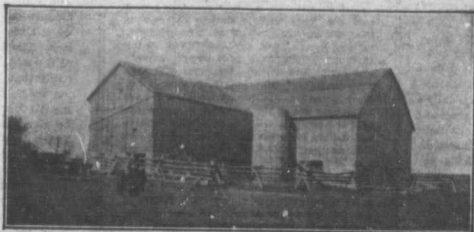
A FEW years ago we adopted a new method of cultivating and sowing our mangels, and we have had excellent results from it. Last year we had an enormous crop, some of our neighbors claiming that it was one of the largest ever grown in the district. We are firmly convinced that the system followed for sowing and cultivating, had much to do with our success. We have been told by some people that this plan is not in general use, and we feel confident that we can recommend it to farmers in almost any district. It briefly is as follows:

We plan to manure and plow the land intended for mangels as soon as possible after harvest. This land is kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the autumn, and late in the fall is carefully ridged as if it were to be sown immediately. In the spring we harrow these ridges lengthwise and sow them as soon as the land is dry and the other work well permt.

It is quite obvious that there are some advantages in this system. The chief one possibly is the early sowing. Another is that the soil is made firm by the rains and snows of winter. The harrows break up the surface which prevents excessive evaporation. The old method of sowing upon newly made drills allows these drills to dry out almost to the bottom, and oftentimes there is not enough moisture left to properly germinate the seed. This new method conserves the moisture, and we have a much quicker and more even germination. Another advantage is that there is less work to be done in the busy spring season, the land being already manured and ridged for sowing. The hoeing and cultivation of the mangels according to our system comes in



Headquarters for Succulence Richard T. Lillooe, of Peterboro Co., Ont., recognizes the value of succulence in the ration of the dairy cow. This is one of the two silos on his farm which retain the juices of the corn plant right into the winter.



The Barn and one of the Silos on the Farm of Richard T. Lillooe.

a slack season also. I believe that this new old one, and has results than we have. The season for but we thought of in the method we to try it another

A State

PROBABLY NO farmer in Glyn, of No. so many invitations and none are me speak. Recently Sylvan Beach, N. prission of approving calling that is well as well as United "After all, the occupation and we have never got close believe that once between the world. The comic a carpet bag and the comic supplement in the bottom of a —he only exists of man who spends his bounty from nature

The "I remember an was the best decision I was lashed unrelentingly with his birch. Co attitude towards his forgotten. "Boys you is that you think You're mistaken. more than that. I'm

A Co

THE season is so sour over not ideal for shows a type of milk common in good days much to remedy the The advantages of are that they provide us heat; they by allowing free through the lattice the cans from railers to be left off, the cooling, and they picturesque than the bred kind. The shir etc. can be painted quite attractive. This and easily constructed man about the farm

If it is necessary a house can be built stand making it very cooling the milk in ther. If a simple n was installed for h and why, much of could be done away have a stand complete Every one who has shown pronounced ment, one that gives a platform can e sides of the stand fter washing, or for sun. These side pl places for leaving a neighbors.

a slack season also. Considering all points, we believe that this new system is much better than the old one, and has certainly given us much better results than we ever obtained before.

The season for sowing mangels is about over, but we thought some farmer might be interested in the method we have outlined, and would like to try it another season.

A Statesman Speaks to Farmers

PROBABLY no statesman is more appreciated at a farmers' gathering than Governor Glynn, of New York. Few statesmen accept so many invitations to speak at such gatherings, and none are more appreciated when they do speak. Recently at the Hop-growers' picnic at Sivan Beach, N. Y., Governor Glynn gave an expression of appreciation of the farmer and his calling that is well worthy of reading by Canadian as well as United States farmers. He said:

"After all, the word 'farmer' is the title of an occupation and not of a class. Only those who have never got closer to the farm than a car window believe that there is any substantial difference between the farmer and the rest of the world. The comic supplement farmer who carries a carpet bag and goes in for gold bricks, is like the comic supplement Irishman who bores a hole in the bottom of a leaky boat to let out the water—he only exists on paper. The real farmer, the man who spends his working hours wresting its bounty from nature, is much the same as other

The Human Element.

"I remember an old school teacher of mine who was the best disciplinarian I ever knew because he lashed unruly pupils with his tongue and not with his birch. On one occasion he stated his attitude towards his work in a way I have never forgotten. 'Boys,' he said, 'the trouble with you is that you think that I am a school teacher. You're mistaken. I'm not a school teacher—I'm more than that. I'm a man who teaches school.'"

A Covered Milkstand

THE season is at hand when milk is likely to sour over night or to be in a condition not ideal for cheese making. The cut shows a type of milkstand that is becoming quite common in good dairy districts, and that will do much to remedy the evils cited above.

The advantages of these milkstands are that they provide shade, thus keeping out heat; they provide ventilation by allowing free passage of air through the lattice work; they shelter the cans from rains, allowing the covers to be left off, thus ensuring better cooling, and they are much more picturesque than the common uncovered kind. The shingles, lattice work, etc., can be painted, making them quite attractive. They are also cheap and easily constructed. Any handy man about the farm can build one.

If it is necessary to use ice, the icehouse can be built at the rear of the stand making it very convenient for cooling the milk in hot summer weather. If a simple mechanical device was installed for handling the milk and whey, much of the hard labor could be done away with and we would have a stand complete in every detail.

Every one who has a milkstand like the one shown pronounces it to be a profitable investment, one that gives excellent satisfaction.

A platform can easily be built on one or both sides of the stand for holding cans before and after washing, or for drying and sterilizing in the sun. These side platforms become convenient places for leaving articles of exchange between neighbors.

Seaweed as a Potassic Fertilizer

J. A. Macdonald, Kings Co., P.E.I.

WITH sulphate and muriate of potash at prohibitive prices, it is a matter of satisfaction to a large number of farmers living within a few miles of the seashore in lower Quebec, northern New Brunswick, northern Prince Edward Island, and along the Atlantic coast in Nova Scotia, to know that they are quite independent of German potash. Right at their doors in



A Covered Milkstand in Prince Edward County, Ont.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

the seaweed or kelp washed ashore and scattered along the rocks and beaches, is a manure very rich in potash, as the following analysis made recently by the N. H. Experimental Station shows:

Composition of Kelp (Seaweed).

	Wet.	Dry Matter.
Water	\$1.59
Nitrogen48	2.57
Phos. Acid25	1.35
Potash45	2.40

From the above it will be seen that kelp contains about equal percentages of nitrogen and potash, and is low in phosphoric acid, thus needing reinforcement by a complete manure. Kelp, in its wet state, taken out of the water, contains



New, Neat and as Bright as Paint can Make Them.

In the background the old house can be seen. A few trees would greatly improve the appearance of this farm home. They will be planted later. Home of Wilfred Lemay.

one-half of one per cent. of potash, while in the dry matter there are 2.4 lbs. in a cwt. In a ton of the wet kelp there is 9 lbs. of potash, worth at present prices 50c. a lb., \$4.50; while in a ton of the dry material there is 48 lbs., worth \$24; a valuable treasure, surely. A potassic manure always proven an excellent fertilizer for potatoes; and for clover and other legumes.

Kelp has new interest and added value since

the stocks of potash have been used up and no muriate or sulphate can be obtained since the great war began. It is of particular interest to farmers living within a few miles of the seashore, since it costs them nothing but the labor of gathering and carting.

The farmers of the north shore of Prince Edward Island are noted for the fine crops of potatoes they grow, for the freedom from disease of the tubers, as well as their splendid table quality. These conditions are brought about by the generous use of kelp for the potato crop. The writer and most of his neighbors have their entire potato ground "kelped." It is the consensus of opinion of the farmers here that for potatoes, kelp is twice as good as stable manure, and besides, the crop is freer of disease.

Crop for Late Sowing

THE question of late sowing of oats or barley is one much discussed this last week or so.

Most people think it too late to sow oats, and yet they are very anxious to have the straw and grain next winter. As a substitute for these grains some people are thinking of sowing buckwheat, which, no doubt, will give fair returns. Emmer, however, according to the practice of those who grow it, will fill in here to good advantage. Splendid results have been obtained from sowing emmer as late as June 15, and it might not be out of place to give it trial this year.

As a grain for feeding purposes emmer is classed with barley.

The grain returns are about the same as barley; some claim bigger yields than they can get from the older grain. In threshing the hull of the grain is retained, and this hull reduces its feeding value to some extent. The real grain is much like ordinary wheat, as it belongs to this family.

It differs from barley and wheat in that it is a much safer grain to feed to all classes of stock. Horses do well when fed upon it, and it has been known to displace oats entirely in the grain ration fed to horses without any noticeable detrimental effects. For cattle and hog feed it is excellent; good gains are obtained and the animals retained in splendid health. Hens seem to relish it as much as other grains, and when wheat was so high a year or so ago much of it was used with good results in this way.

When buying it for seed care should be taken not to get the seed of speltis in the place of it. Speltis is much like emmer, but not nearly so good for feed or in yield. As a rule the seed is not very expensive, and when it is such good feed and can be easily grown, it is a wonder that it is not more in general favor. If you have grown speltis before, as many have been thinking they had emmer, it might be wise to make another try, particularly since it is so late to sow other grains and expect the big crop of the early sowing.

Clover is an excellent pasture crop for all classes of stock, as it furnishes a luxuriant growth of a highly nutritious food from early spring until late in the fall, if it is not pastured too closely, as this will curtail the fall feed. The after-crop that grows after taking off the hay crop makes excellent fall pasture. The grave danger from clover pasture is bloat. Where stock are turned out to it gradually until they are accustomed to it, and then kept on it continuously, with access to some kind of dry feed, salt, and water, there is very little danger from bloat. If possible to have pasture field or old meadow close enough so as animals have range of both it will help offset bloating troubles.

A Home for Our Hired Man

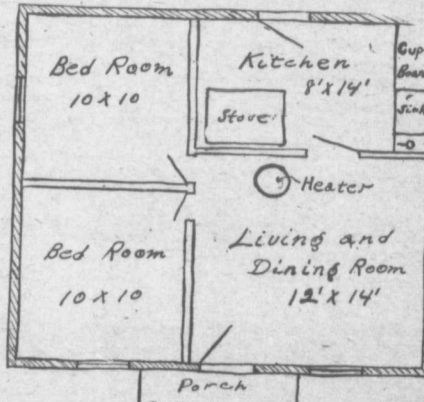
We Built a Good House and We Built it Cheap—By W. O. M. and F. E. E.

WHEN we decided to move to the house. In the meantime, timber from this spring, the biggest problem that presented itself for another purpose the winter before was, what are we going to do for a was rushed to the mill, and altogether house for the hired man? We have a we have made up six studs eight feet long of 3 x 4 lumber; 23 pieces of 2 x 4, or not, can do any kind of work and does it well, and being young and vigorous, he does a lot of work in a day. No practical farmer will wonder that we wanted to keep such a man with us; particularly in this year, when labor is hardly to be had for love or money. But our model man was married, and with his family, had been living in the farm house into which we ourselves intended to move. The country was search- for two miles around to get a new home for him, but there wasn't a vacant house to be had.

On the farm there was an old log house. The floor was gone, the roof had fallen in and been pulled to pieces, and nothing was left standing but the log walls. At first we planned to put a floor in the old house, cover it with a cheap shanty roof, and then

Keeping Out The Weather.

We have endeavored to build this cottage warmly. Directly over the studding outside, we drew single ply roofing tightly lengthwise. On top of this we nailed our finished weather-board. Then from the inside we cemented the joints in the roofing paper and tacked it back to the weather boarding outside. In this manner we did away with the necessity for first sheathing with rough lumber over the studs, and I see we have just as warm a wall. The roof we covered over with some oil sheathing, purchased at the mill; 700 feet at \$18 a thousand. To



Floor Plan of a House for the Hired Man That Cost Only \$300.

line up the inside with some cheap bit covering. This, however, could be nothing better than a temporary shed, and when we began to consider the amount of good material that we would have to cut into to make the place do, even for warm weather, we decided to build a new home for our hired man; and it had to be built quick.

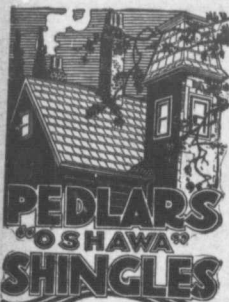
A Convenient Small House.

The plans we finally worked out, and have since acted upon, called for a four-roomed cottage, with a layout as seen in the diagram herewith. This makes a convenient home for a small family. There are two bedrooms, a combined living room and dining room of fair size, and a small kitchen. The doors to the bedrooms are so arranged that a cool breeze standing near the inside corner of the living room, will heat all three rooms. The kitchen range is supposed to warm the kitchen. When there is more time later in the season, we will build a woodshed at the back.

When we started operations, the frost was still in the ground, and the cottage for the time being is standing on porfs. Still eight inches square were hewed out of logs from the old

keep out the weather, we used a heavy three-ply asphalt roofing, which comes much cheaper than any other class of roofing material, and can be applied much more quickly. Our chimney is a double-barrelled one, one shaft for the kitchen range and another for the heater, which we believe gives a much better draft, and consists of eight-inch tile, set side by side. The flooring inside, 600 feet, is of spruce and cost us \$19.20. As there is no heat in the small cellar under this cottage, we first laid single ply roofing paper over the joists, nailed the flooring on top of the paper, and then tacked the roofing paper back to the flooring securely from underneath. As the roofing has a turn up under the baseboard at the side, this will make a warm, draft-proof floor.

The purchase of doors is always an expensive item in home building. We got around this very nicely, and bought in a market of which we believe other builders might take advantage. In the Toronto papers we had noticed advertisements of houses wrecking companies, who have second hand doors for sale. We went down and got all the doors for this cottage, six in number, (Continued on page 6.)



THE value of your home is judged most often by the wear-resisting qualities of the roof. Get permanent and security into your roof and you add a definite measure of value to your home. PEDLARS' OSHAWA SHINGLES give you looks at small cost. Made of specially treated galvanized iron—cannot rust or break away. Lay to put on. Locks weather-tight on all four sides. If you want your home to remain more valuable to you and others for years, it is time you Pedlars' roof with "OSHAWA" shingles. Write for "The Right Roof" Booklet P.D. to-day.

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A new night train, "The Michigan Special," now leaves Toronto 11:50 p.m. daily, arriving Windsor (M.C.R.) 8:30 a.m. eastern time; Detroit (M.C.R.) 8:10 a.m. central time; leaving Detroit (M.C.R.) 8:25 a.m. central time; arriving Chicago (M.C.R.) 3:30 p.m. central time.

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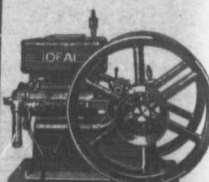
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Ayrshires

The Quality Breed



The Ayrshire Cow Coming into Her Own

IN THE PAST cheese factories in Ontario have been paying for milk by its weight, not according to its quality. This has encouraged farmers to keep cows, either pure bred, grades or just cows—that gave large quantities of milk regardless of how it tested. Thus year by year the average test of the milk delivered at our cheese factories has been going down and the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese has been going up.

IN THE FUTURE this condition will be changed. The Ontario Government has passed a law which requires that on and after March 31, 1917, all milk delivered at cheese factories in Ontario must be paid for according to its butter fat test, or, in other words, according to its value for cheese making purposes.

That is fair, isn't it?
But see what it means.

It means that hereafter patrons of factories, instead of being encouraged to deliver large quantities of milk regardless of its test, will have an inducement to strive to increase

the test of their milk as well as its quantity. In other words, they will strive for quality (for cheese making purposes) as well as for quantity. This means that many of them will want to keep Ayrshire cows or to head their herds with Ayrshire bulls. This is because Ayrshires are good milkers and high testers as well as economical producers.

Forty pounds of milk testing 4.4% from an Ayrshire cow, with cheese selling at 16 cents a pound, is worth more because of the extra butter fat it contains than 54 lbs. from another cow whose test is only 3.2%. It won't take dairy farmers long to find this out. It will mean

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The Aged Ayrshire Cows at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
To the extreme right is Auchenbrain Fanny 9th. The first to the left is the winner and champion: Fanny being a close second. Note the udder development and symmetry of form.

Write for Booklet and Further Information about Ayrshires to

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association
W. F. Stephen, Secretary, Huntingdon, Que.



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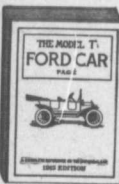
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BOOK DEPARTMENT

FARM & DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.

A Home for Our Hired Man

(Continued from page 6.)

for just \$10. As we were in Toronto on other business our travelling expenses were nothing, and the doors were good ones, in most cases with locks, knobs, etc., in good condition. The same doors, purchased new from the factory, would have cost us not less than \$25 or \$30. We had some glazed window sashes on hand, and for two of the windows on either end, we made the frames ourselves. The frames and mashes for the two front windows, as well as the front door frames, we had made at the mill.

Wall Board for the interior.

The most interesting part of this inexpensive, and yet comfortable little cottage and the part in which we take greatest satisfaction, is the finish of the interior. Lath and plaster were out of the question. Plasterers are always hard to get in the country, and take their own time about doing a small job. After the first coat is on there is a long wait for it to dry. Then comes the second coat and another long wait, before the house is dry enough to be lived in safely. And our hired man had to have a home almost immediately.

There was another difficulty in applying lath and plaster. The lumber we had used was comparatively green, and in drying still further, it would be apt to shrink and crack the lath and plaster. It was almost certain, too, that in taking away the posts and putting in the cement foundation, which will be done later in the season, that the plaster would be badly cracked. Our final solution is so satisfactory, that we doubt if a plasterer will ever have a job on our premises again.

We ordered wallboard. There are many kinds on the market, all cheaper than lath and plaster, but the brand that we selected as the best, has a lath back, giving it greater strength and rigidity than have other wall boards. The fibre board is coated on the back with an indestructible asphalt composition, and the laths are embedded right into this asphalt when in a molten condition. This wallboard, which is light and strong, came to us packed in crates in four-foot squares. In building we had arranged our standing with two foot centres, and the joints with eight foot centres, so we were ready to set it right onto the walls and ceiling with very little sawing, and practically no waste.

Advantages in Wall Covering.

The joints between the squares of wallboard, we covered with two-inch strips of quarter inch material, which we had cut and planed at the mill. This panel effect looks very nice, with the strips finished in a cherry or walnut stain. If it is not desired to panel, the joints can be covered with stiff cotton cloth pasted over, and then finished with ordinary wall paper. Here, however, is another advantage of the grade of wallboard that we have. Paper is never a satisfactory wall covering in a tenant house. It is expensive to buy in the first place, difficult to keep presentable, particularly when there are children around, and, if the paper hangs must be employed, expensive to hang. The surface of the wallboard, however, can be finished directly and in desirable shades, with alabastine, which can be applied quickly with a waterwash brush. This is what we are going to do with our cottages, and as often as the alabastine needs renewing, it can be done for a few cents.

A distinct advantage of the asphaltic composition of this wallboard is, that it is thereby made vermin proof. We never saw ear vermin as long as our hired man's cleanly wife is in that house, but all hired men's wives are not so clean, and there is nothing more difficult to deal with than bedbugs, which delight to get under wall paper

and crawl into cracks in the plaster quarters for them in this little establishment that we are now completing.

We haven't put the finishing touches on this home yet, as they can wait till another season, when farm work is not so rushing. In the summer, we are ready for the family to move in. The whole building operation being completed in less time than it would take for plaster to dry out, had we applied for plaster to dry out, had we applied for plaster to dry out, had we applied our own farm house this summer, and as a result of our experiences with this cottage, the plasterer is out of a job. We are going to use wallboard instead. Finishing the attic will be a nice chore for a rainy day, and one that any man with ordinary mechanical ability can do.

To come back to our cottage, the foundation and cistern are yet to be put in. The cellar will have to be enlarged a little. This will be done in spare time. The final result will be a nice little cottage, unencumbered in the house that our hired man and his family might be glad to live in. And the cost. We can't state it exactly yet, but the bill for all materials exclusive of the lumber, was \$200. The mill bush, but including the mill bills, the outside labor hired, and the cement work yet to be done, will not be over \$300. To make a home so comfortable and economical of construction. Our hired man will be a good one for wallboard construction, for farmer builders who, like us wish to do a good part of the work themselves.

Wayside Gleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

Apples in Waste Places.

PRINCE EDWARD county farmer upon whom I called recently, drew my attention to his orchard. "I had scarcely any apples on my own, but quite a number of old trees bearing soft, wild fruit unfit for use. I top-dressed them all last year we had all the apples we needed and several varieties of them too." I pointed out a Spy tree to me, remarking that he thought it a "dandy," although before grafting it was a miserable scrub. Last year it had nearly a barrel of good, sound Spy apples. There is a good lesson in this Prince Edward county friend's experience. Many wild trees are growing along lanes, fences, and in unused ground that could be top-grafted and made into a profitable crop of first class fruit.

Holes in Country Roads.

Recent heavy downpours have washed many holes in the roads and partly washed out some culverts, making them dangerous. On a recent trip north from Toronto, I noticed several of these. One farmer remarked regarding them that it was a foolish system that left no money to fix such places and no one upon whose responsibility of repairing them rested. He was not satisfied with the present system of statute labor.

Tent Caterpillars.

Tent caterpillars are still in existence. Wet weather and spraying has had a tendency to keep them in check, but I notice that they are also evidence on wild apple trees along fences and roadsides. Would it not be a good move to cut down and burn the good-for-nothing trees that harbor such pests, or have them all top-grafted with good fruit. Township councils should inaugurate some scheme of this kind. A delegation to them from the farmers' club or some other organization, might start a movement in this direction.

June 15, 1914.

Jesse A breeder of cows stated, who through his has believed in having for the first time of age. He this come in at this period milked for yields. He stated, however, will grow close and nearby freshening. Why

The other day in a field of grain recently been cultivated, reaped, and threshed, except drill. Standing field I could see a single cross it, on the dista of the covering was pro As I looked at most thought in some cross it. I knows that such of sowing is un- treme, and one of g (coloured in a farming.

Merita While chatting many good farms the subject of a condition. He said 10 to 15 acres ever the best feed on exceptionally well nothing better for horse feed, it has our horses on it are still in good o- We then proceed stable to examine Cloydes that had spring's work in Whether they recent, I could not dis- tangle was of the for farm work dur- purposes. In conc- said, "I would soon half the quantity may say and I would eat. There have ever fed see in as good com- hard work as good hay.

Grain for Hog THE pig is a p- chine, and lik- It is most prod- full capacity, is small that it will alfalfa alone to grow. Pigs can best gain when on when on pasture only a small amount, only clearly that to three pounds of pounds of live weight does not only the greatest profit of price of grain, the is favor of the heavy

Feeding Skim M DAIERY cattle can be put on at the age of three weeks. The chan- should be gradual. It made by substitut- whole milk at each it is receiving only amount of skim milk the same as that of which it replaces. be 10 or 12 pounds of three weeks old. In the milk should cut cows, until at months it is receiving daily, depending upon eat.

Jersey Heifers.

A breeder of champion Jersey cows stated, when I was looking through his herd recently, that he believed in having his heifers freshen for the first time at about two years of age. He thinks that when they come in at this age they make more persistent milkers and will give bigger yields. He was emphatically stated, however, that they must be well grown so that they are of good size and nearly mature at time of freshening.

Why Cultivate.

The other day I noticed a man sowing a field of grain upon land that had been recently plowed. It had not been cultivated, disked or even harrowed, and there was practically no seed bed, except that made by the drill. Standing at one side of the field I could see only faint marks running across it, which were made by the disks of the drill. Practically no covering was provided for the seed. As I looked at this field, the uppermost thought in my mind was, what will the harvest be? Every farmer knows that such a slipshod method of sowing is unprofitable in the extreme, and one of the things not to be tolerated in any good system of farming.

Merits of Alfalfa.

While chatting with one of the many good farmers in York county, the subject of alfalfa came up for discussion. He said: "We aim to grow 10 to 15 acres every year and find it the best feed on the farm. Cows do exceptionally well on it and there is nothing better for young calves. For horse feed, it has no equal. We fed our horses on it all spring and they are still in good condition."

We then proceeded to the horse stable to examine the fine bunch of Clydes that had come through the spring's work in such good shape. Whether they received extra care or not, I could not discern, but their condition was all that could be desired for farm work horses, even for show purposes. In conclusion, this farmer said, "I would sooner have alfalfa and half the quantity of oats than timothy hay and all the oats the horse would eat. There is nothing that we have ever fed that will keep our horses in as good condition and as fit for hard work as good, well cured alfalfa hay."

Grain for Hogs on Pasture

THE pig is a pork-producing machine, and like other machinery, is most profitable when run at full capacity. A pig's stomach is so small that it will not digest enough alfalfa alone to make a profitable growth. Pigs cannot produce the best gain when on pasture alone or when on pasture supplemented by only a small amount of grain. Tests show clearly that two and one-half to three pounds of grain daily per 100 pounds of live weight of the pigs produced not only the greatest gain but the greatest profit. The higher the price of grain, the smaller the profit in favor of the heavier ration.

Feeding Skim Milk to Calves

A DAIRY calf of ordinary vigor can be put on a skim milk diet at the age of two or three weeks. The change to skim milk should be gradual. This change is best made by substituting skim milk for whole milk at each feed until the calf is receiving only skim milk. The amount of skim milk fed should be the same as that of the whole milk which it replaces. This will usually require two or three times as much as three weeks old. After a gradual increase in the milk should be made as the calf grows, until at the age of five months it is receiving 16 to 20 pounds daily, depending upon the size of the calf.



Poultry Pointers
By M. K. Boyer.

IT would be better to wash eggs soon to market than to send them in a dirty condition. But washed eggs have no keeping qualities. The water appears to dissolve the gelatinous substance which seals the pores of the shell, and air is thus admitted and soon starts decomposition. The better way to treat dirty eggs is to take a woolen rag only slightly moistened with water, and gently rub off the dirt.

The most notable growth of the duck is between the third and fourth weeks of its age, when it often doubles its weight.

When eggs are candied, and show a pale, greenish hue, and the yolk wobbles around in a weak, watery white, they are called "grass eggs." If cooked they have an unpleasant flavor. When a hen is made sick eating too freely of grass, she lays this kind of eggs.

A correspondent gives the following advice for trapping minks, skunks, weasels, etc. Minks, weasels, skunks, etc., often visit the poultry house and in one night destroy from six to twenty fowls. The best way to capture minks is with a steel trap properly concealed and baited with a bird or fish. Minks travel several miles to get in a poultry yard or house. If there is a pond or stream near the house it is best to trap them along the place of their natural haunts. Take the fat from some fish and fry it out and pour it in a bottle. Leave the cork out and expose it until the oil decays and becomes very strong. A few drops of this placed upon any bank will attract a mink a long distance. Cover the trap with fine leaves or break up coarse leaves so that the jaws of the trap will not be filled up when it springs. If trapping the minks near the water it is best to set the trap under the water and make a fence with weeds so as to compel it to come out at the place where the trap is set.

Revive Your Chicks

A. N. Mull'et, Ontario Co.

OFTEN times young chickens are actually drowned by the heavy down pour of rain during thunder storms or heavy showers.

Their bodies may not be completely immersed, but the delicate system of the young birds become chilled by the wet, and they soon die in a manner similar to drowning. If chickens are scotched even in last stages before death, they can most generally be revived and their lives saved by placing them in warm water at a temperature of blood heat, or about as warm as the hand can bear. As soon as revived they should be transferred to a warm dry place until they are thoroughly recovered and weather conditions have improved.

Young lambs can be revived in the same manner. The writer has saved quite a number of rough children and young lambs by prompt treatment as outlined above. Any of our smaller animals when chilled could be restored in this way, and often times many dollars saved that would otherwise be lost. The attention given to these small things is just the difference between loss and gain.

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The first cost of concrete farm improvements is also the last cost. There's no after expense for paint or repairs—no danger from fire, rot or rust—no trouble of any kind. Besides they lower the insurance rate. If you haven't a copy of "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," send for one today. There's more than 100 pages of valuable building information, 52 practical plans, illustrated by diagrams and photographs, and dozens of other interesting farm facts.

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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Bldg., Montreal.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

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758 Condemnation. I have read and I want a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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City _____ Prov. _____



HORTICULTURE

The Vegetable Garden in June

Geo. Baldwin, F.R.H.S., York Co., Ont.

VEGETABLE seeds are now showing through... The same applies to cauliflower. It is now in... and often as possible. You cannot overdo it.

Onions if growing from seed will need watching very carefully for root maggot. Use some lime and thin out to four inches apart.

Home Garden Contest

There is no place where good gardens can be had so easily as on the farm. Soil is plentiful, the fertilizer readily available, and usually the best location obtainable.

In connection with the rural school fairs this year a scheme is being worked out to encourage the young people in the town to take more interest in their home gardens.

The District Agricultural Extension are distributing seeds to older children and giving them full instructions for planting and care of the plants.

The Intelligence of the Goose

The peculiarities and intelligence of geese has been the subject of many an interesting tale. Some of these anecdotes are scarcely creditable, yet those who have kept and studied the nature of geese are ready to accept almost any tale that may be told of them.

Morris relates a number of instances where geanders have become the inseparable companions of their masters, following them about the fields on hunting expeditions, and into the streets of a town, like the most devoted dog.

The same writer also relates how faithfully a gander discharged the self-imposed duty of guardian and guide to an old blind woman. Whenever she went to church he directed her footsteps into safe paths by taking hold of her gown with his bill, and during the service he nipped grass in the cemetery close by, which required his services as a guide to return home.

Another incident is told that is said to have occurred in a town in Pennsylvania. A man was playing an accordion when it was noticed that the pet, a goose on the place became fairly intoxicated with the music.

A Lady's Companion. The writer one day was driving with an old-time resident along a country road in Massachusetts, when an old lady was noticed coming along, closely followed by an old gander.

Our companion informed us that this gander would lie in front of the house perfectly contented so long as the old lady was indoors doing her work, but the moment she appeared ready for a walk, the bird would greet her with a peculiar cry, and walk closely by her side.

Geese are ever on the alert, becoming veritable watch-dogs during the day and night. The approach of a stranger is the signal for shrilling yells, which cannot be mistaken. It was this trait of watchfulness that gave the geese credit as early as 358 B. C., for saving Rome from surprise and capture.

Poultry Jots

Remember you can do more work making a good fowl during the first ten days of its life than during any forty days afterward.

If you can get sour milk regularly feed it. Do not alternate sweet and sour milk. This will put the digestive system out of order in a few days.

Keep off lice by a liberal use of insect powder. Grease the head slightly with cottonseed oil, vaseline or lard.

First feed the chicks when thirty-six hours old. Provide sharp sand or clean grit. Give them dry bread and sweet milk mixed with chopped boiled eggs and dry bread or cracked crumbs.

Feed a mash rich in protein which contains 5 per cent or cracked corn in the chicks are two weeks old, and 10 per cent after they are three weeks old, or give a mash of finely ground grains, corn meal, oat meal or wheat bran.

Give an abundance of green food, as short grass on the sod, young oats or rye, lettuce or cabbage leaves.



THE FARMERS SEEDSMAN

FIFTY YEARS SERVICE

1866

1916

We pay railway freight on all orders in Ontario and Quebec over \$25.00.

ALFALFA.

Table listing alfalfa products: Ontario Varigated No. 1, Ontario Varigated No. 3, Northern Grown No. 1, Lomax's Grimm No. 1, Alberta Grimm No. 1, North Western Grimm No. 2.

Table listing seeds: SEED CORN (bags free), 1914 or 1915, Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, Bulley, Lemming, White Cap, Longfellow, N. Dakota, Comptions, How will shell above corn for 10¢ a bus extra, Stowell's Eye's, Early Cory, Golden Banner.

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS

124 KING ST. E. TORONTO



HOMESEEKER'S FARES

Table showing fares: To Winnipeg and Return \$35.00, To Regina and Return \$36.75, To Saskatoon and Return \$39.75, To Edmonton and Calgary and Return \$43.00.

EVERY MONDAY TO OCTOBER 30.

For our Booklet, "Homeseeker's and Settler's Guide," tickets and information, apply to nearest Canadian Northern Agent, or write to H. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, at King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

THE ROAD TO OPPORTUNITY



CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW TRAIN SERVICE—NOW IN EFFECT TORONTO-LONDON-DETROIT-CHICAGO

Table of train schedules: "THE QUEEN CITY" and "LONDON PASSENGER". Includes times for Toronto, London, Detroit, and Chicago.

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or from W. B. Howard, P.A., Toronto.

Its influence is worth the dollars to -and you... Will you... What is... Oh, yes... about Pr... about Pr... especially times. Send now. Address STANDARD MORTGAGE Branches: Aylmer, Clitheroe, H.

WHITE AND COTTAGE, LIGHT WHITE L.C. Michael K. Boyer, N.J.



THAN THE TAP- A Peerless Tap, such a splendid and so economical. The hand pump pumps the water source of supply right tank, when under pressure runs any room—simply tap and the water.

Think of what a comfort this means, all day convenience in your room to the company. The booklet tells all about it. Write to-day National Equipment Co. Limited, 1 Walsby Ave. Toronto.



They work as you...

**IT TAKES
FIVE
MINUTES
TO
READ IT**

Its influence may last
a lifetime and be
worth thousands of
dollars to you.

—And we will send
it to you free.

Will you write for a
copy?

What is it?

Oh, yes. It's a booklet
about Profit from Sav-
ings. It's vitally inter-
esting to most everyone,
especially in these war
times. Send for a copy
now. Address Dept.: 8

**STANDARD RELIANCE
MORTGAGE CORPORATION**

**Branches: Ayr, Brockville,
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**WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYAN-
DOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMS, S. C.
WHITE LEGHORNS.**

Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hammonilton,
N.J.

**Peerless
WATER
SYSTEMS**

TURN THE TAP--THAT'S ALL!

A Peerless Water System is
such a splendid convenience—
and so economical to instal.
The hand pump, or engine,
pumps the water from your
source of supply into the air-
tight tank, where it is held
under pressure ready for use in
any room—simply turn on the
tap and the water flows.

Think of what a con-
venience for the housewife!
The booklet tells all
about it, write to-day
for one.

**National Equipment
Co. Limited**
7 Walsh Ave. Toronto



They think you've hoped they would

by 80 feet, and fourteen different
things are to be grown. They are
corn, cabbage, peas, beans, onions
(green), spinach, radish, lettuce, par-
snip, beets, carrots, salsify, onions
and strawberries. As many of these
as possible are to be exhibited at the
school fair in the fall and liberal
prizes will be given.

This scheme should do much in the
way of getting more and better gar-
dens on the farms. Every one will
be interested in it and will be on the
lookout for the exhibits at the school
fairs in the fall.

Substitute for Paris Green

WE have always used paris green in
combating potato bugs, but the
price of this poison has gone very
high this year, probably because it was
formerly manufactured in Germany. It
is a substitute for paris green and can be used
in a similar manner. It is less ex-
pensive than paris green, and is less
poisonous.

The only two poisons that are of
any use against the potato beetles are
Paris green and arsenate of lead. As
the former has become very ex-
pensive, the farmer will have to depend
upon the latter, though there is a
probability of an increase in price in
its case also. It would be advisable
for those interested to procure a sup-
ply with as little delay as possible.—
Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, O.A.C., Guelph.

Windbreaks Pay Dividends

By W. J. Merrill.

WINDBREAKS are usually more
or less ornamental on a farm,
and add to the contentment of
the owner. But it is not generally
known that windbreaks actually pay
dividends. It must be admitted that
windbreaks occupy space that could
be profitably devoted to agricultural
crops, and that the roots of the trees
and their shade render a strip of
ground on either side of the windbreak
relatively unproductive. Yet in spite
of these drawbacks, efficient wind-
breaks do more good than evil.

The windbreak reduces the velocity
of the wind, and consequently, the
loss of soil water from evaporation
from the soil surface and from the
field crops. This is equivalent to 30
percent rainfall, just as "a dollar saved
is a dollar made." It seems that
the greater yield of field crops and ap-
peared the protection of a good wind-
break is enough to warrant every
farmer in planting windbreaks.

I Remember! I Remember!

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born;
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
You'd hardly know the old place now,
For dad is up to date
And the farm is so improved,
From the back lot to the gate.

The house and barn are lighted
With bright electric lamps,
The engine in the laundry
Is run by gasoline.

We have also, we have autos,
We have dynamos and things;
A telephone for gossip,
And a phonograph that sings.

The hired man has left us,
We miss his homely face;
A lot of college graduates,
Are working in his place.
There's an engineer and fireman,
A chauffeur and a vet,
Electrician and mechanic—
Oh, the farm's run right you bet.

The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn
Now brightens up a bath room
That cost a car of corn.
Our milkmaid is gone—
And she's sanitary too;
But dad gets fifteen cents a quart
For milk that once brought two.

—Canadian Courier.

Send for new "Money Saver" Booklet

**Barrett
Money Savers
for Farmers**
Made in
Canada

IF you want steady, sure profits, watch the little leaks in your purse. A
stitch in time saves nine. Many a sturdy fence has to be torn down for
plastered because that little leak in the roof grew big. Many a house has to be
renewed because that little leak in the roof grew big. Many an order
weren't painted. And so it goes. A little expenditure here, a little one
there, until you are surprised at the sum on the debit side of your ledger.

Now look at the articles in this advertisement. Then ask yourself if you
haven't lost money in the past for lack of just such things. We are appeal-
ing to the common every-day horse sense of the Canadian Farmer. And
he's famous for just that quality.



Carbonol—When a product gives you the best possible aid in a
hundred different ways, can you afford to be without it? Car-
bonol does this. It is a disinfectant of the highest grade. When
you clean houses, add Carbonol to the water. It removes grease
marks, kills germs and banishes odors. If you cut yourself, use
Carbonol. And sores that injure horses or cattle are cured by
with it. If the garbage pail draws flies, sprinkle it with Carbonol.
It is the best thing you could use in the sick room to prevent
contagion. There isn't anything like Carbonol for farm and
home use. Get some today.



Everlastic Roofing—In Ev-
erlastic Roofing we offer a
thoroughly reliable "rubber
roofing" at very low cost.
It is easily laid without
skilled labor and is famous
for its wearing qualities.
Wherever you have steep
roofs, use Everlastic and do
away with leaks. Water,
wind and weather are de-
fied by this roofing. The
best value you ever saw.

Elastigum—Little re-
pairs can easily run
into money unless
you have something
like Elastigum on
hand. A tough, ad-
hesive, elastic and
waterproof cement
that will save you
money and worry in
a hundred different
places. To relinse or join gutters,
use Elastigum. To seal leaks of
any kind, use Elastigum. To stuff
cornices or renew chimney flashings,
use Elastigum. You will find it
makes repairs not only cheap but
easy and permanent.



Creosote Oil—
Grade-One
Creosote Oil

Grade-One
Creosote Oil is the
most effective
wood preservative on the market because it pen-
etrates more deeply than any other. And it's practical for you because you
expensive closed-cylinder method. Grade-One Creosote Oil will
make an ordinary good fence post last 20 years. Use it on
all your exposed woodwork. It makes exposed surfaces rot-
proof and moisture-proof.

Amatite Roofing—Amatite Roofing is distinctive for two reasons
—its bright, attractive, sparkling appearance and its great dura-
bility. It has wide fame, too, as the roofing that needs no paint-
ing. Its mineral surface is waterproof and fire-resistant.
Amatite is made in rolls, each roll containing enough to cover
100 square feet with a 3 inch lap.



Everlet—Elastic
Paint
Everlet—Elastic
Paint
Everlet—Elastic
Paint
Everlet—Elastic
Paint

Everlet—Elastic is a
heavy-duty, permanent
elastic paint in a tri-
angular tin. It is as
durable as a roof and
will last for years in
any climate. It is the
best for exposed sur-
faces. It is the best
waterproofing and
rust-resisting paint
yet. It's a wonder. It
clings to metal sur-
faces regardless of tem-
perature. It works.
No more miles to make
poor laying hens. Try it in the piggery.

Creosol—The first step toward having
healthy, profitable live stock is to keep
them free of vermin, lice or flies. Keep
them healthy, lice destroyers. Use Creosol.
It does the better
and more surely
than any other
covering for exposed
surfaces. Make your
roofs, porches and
siding weather-
proof and
waterproof with Ev-
erlet. It clings to metal
surfaces regardless of tem-
perature. It works.
No more miles to make
poor laying hens. Try it in the piggery.



Sold by good dealers everywhere. Send for new "Money Saver" Booklet.
Address our nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
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YOU**

To mention Farm & Dairy when
writing to advertisers. Your or-
ders will receive prompt and care-
ful attention and you have the
security of our protection guar-
antee. Say,

"I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy"

Time flies —waiting is wasting

You who have waited—why?

Are you one of those who wouldn't get a car until you could get a REAL one—without paying too dear a price?

Your wait is over—here is a real automobile—every inch an Overland—for \$850.

Have you been waiting for a small car which you could own without apology for its appearance?

Wait no more—the \$850 Overland is a beauty.

Do you wait for a small car, which is roomy, comfortable and easy riding?

No need to wait longer—the \$850 Overland proves that comfort does not depend upon size.

Almost everyone with automobile experience has realized the many advantages of the small car.

Men who own both large and small cars use the small one constantly—drive the large one only on occasion.

But until now small cars have been only a convenience—a utility—lacking in appearance, comforts and equipment.

The \$850 Overland has changed all that—

It has the small car advantages—the big advantages of economy—the delightful advantages of ease of control and small turning radius.

But it also has the advantages heretofore found only in the larger, more expensive cars—beauty—finish—style—comfort—every convenience of complete equipment.

Nothing is lacking—not even the thrill of speed and abundant power.

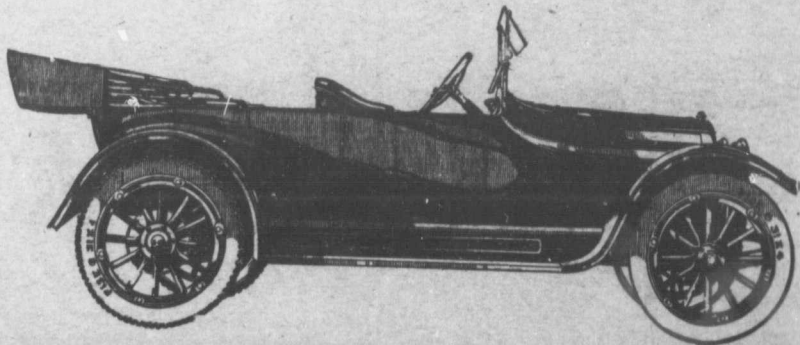
Catalogue on request—please address Dept. 661.

Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

Overland

\$850

Roadster \$825
Model 75—f.o.b. Toronto.



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Catalo

Head

Cheer up —get this Overland

People who have never driven a car.

People who have driven small cars—with apology and discomfort—
People who have driven the larger, more expensive cars—and counted the cost—

People with no experience—people with much experience—people of small means—people of wealth—all find this \$850 Overland their ideal automobile.

That's why it has swept the continent like a prairie fire—taxing to the utmost our enormous capacity which is easily double that of any other producer of cars of like size and class.

No need longer to ask "Can I afford a car?"

The price of this Overland is \$850 and it is absolutely complete to the last detail—there is not a single extra to buy

And it is the last word in upkeep and operating economy.

No need longer to ask "Will I be satisfied with a small economical car?"

You will drive the \$850 Overland with pride in any company—on any occasion.

You will be proud of its appearance.

The comfortable roominess and its easy riding qualities will be another source of pride.

Its power and speed, and all round performance, will give you thrills which more than anything else arouse the owner's pride in his car.

So here's what you've waited for, there's nothing left to ask.

There's just one thing left to do.

See the Overland dealer—have him show you the car and demonstrate it.

Then place your order without delay for the buying is already heavy and there is a limit even to Overland production capacity.

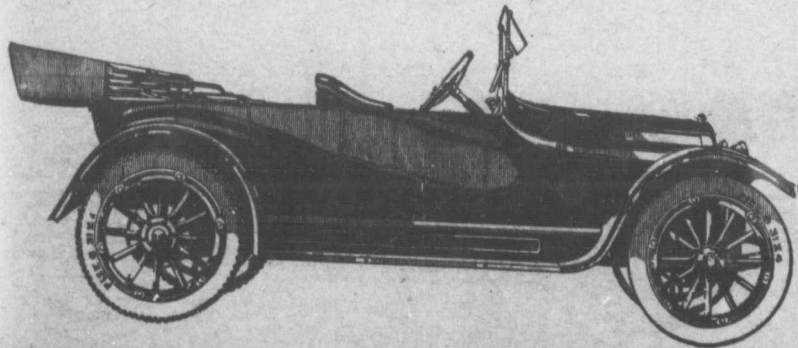
Catalogue on request—please address Dept. 661.

Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

Overland

\$850

Roadster \$825
Model 75—f.o.b. Toronto



FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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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 purchase should such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that is, we reported to you within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Requests 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 honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Farmers' Movement

NOT since the organization of the United Farmers of Ontario, a little over two years ago, have the directors made a wiser move than when they decided to hold five district conventions, the latter part of this month and the first of next month, at central points throughout the province. One of the greatest difficulties connected with the organization of farmers on a large scale is that of keeping the rank and file of the members in close touch with the leaders of the movement and thus inspiring them with its spirit and familiarizing them with its objects and aims.

The two annual conventions that have been held in Toronto have been well attended by representatives from the local clubs. These, however, have not been nearly sufficient. While the delegates who attended these conventions in Toronto were enthused and carried a certain amount of inspiration back to their locals, the movement will never receive the impetus it should until the great body of our farmers are brought into closer touch with it. The holding of these district conventions at central points will do much to accomplish this. It is going to make it possible for the locals to send many more delegates to at least one of these gatherings than it is possible for them to send to the annual convention. These men will receive inspiration from the speakers and new light on the possibilities and scope of the movement. The leaders themselves will receive inspiration from meeting with the farmers in the different districts. They will become, also, better acquainted with the problems the locals are contending with, and which must be solved if the movement is to progress as it should. We hope the locals will support these district conventions enthusiastically. They should prove of great benefit to the farmers' movement in Ontario.

Pepsin as a Rennet Substitute

THE experiments carried on by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at the Government factory at Finch, Ontario, with the object of discovering how far the rennet supply can be supplemented by the use of satisfactory substitutes are reassuring in that they show the dairy authorities to be alive to the seriousness of the rennet situation, and that they have resulted in the securing of definite information regarding the extent to which pepsin can be used as a coagulator without impairing the quality of the cheese. That the cheese industry was in danger if rennet alone had to be depended upon for cheese can be no doubt. Reports already to hand show that many factories are on their last gallon. Rumors that the price would soon reach the ten dollar mark for the inadequate amount available did not tend to relieve the feeling of uneasiness that prevailed in dairy circles. It is reassuring, therefore, to know that a saving of approximately fifty per cent. in the amount of rennet used can be effected by the use of pepsin, and that there is enough of the latter available to offset the danger of a shortage.

The warning of Dairy Commissioner Ruddick and Prof. Dean, as reported in another column of this issue, should offset the extravagant claims emanating from United States sources regarding the revolution that the use of pepsin promises to effect in the cheese industry. The results of the carefully conducted experiments at the Finch factory show that rennet is superior to pepsin for cheese making, and that the use of the latter should only be advocated in an emergency such as exists this season. Not only does rennet produce a superior quality of cheese, but it is, under normal conditions, much the cheaper of the two substances. Pepsin is only recommended as a partial substitute under the extraordinary circumstances that have arisen as an outcome of the war.

The use of hydro chloric acid as a coagulator is reported from some factories, but this is being discouraged by the Dairy Division. There are two reasons against its use, one being that it is dangerous and the other that it is not equal to pepsin as a rennet substitute. By securing a supply of pepsin for distribution amongst the factories needing it Commissioner Ruddick has eliminated the need of using acid to save the rennet. Unless something unforeseen happens the seventy-five million pounds of cheese that it is estimated the Canadian factories will turn out between now and the end of the season will be manufactured without interruption from the failure of the supply of safe and efficient coagulators.

The Government Pays By Test

AMONGST the experiments carried on at the Finch Dairy Station, was one conducted about three years ago, on swinging the patrons over from the pooling system to a system of payment for milk on a quality basis. At least the results were as conclusive and satisfactory as with the most carefully conducted experiments, although the Dairy Division did not look upon it as an experiment at the time it was being tried.

When the new Government factory was built it supplanted two old ones, which had always paid for milk by weight alone. The first year the new factory was in operation, payment was made according to test. This did not seem to satisfy all of the patrons, for at the following annual meeting, almost half of them voted to revert to the pooling system, the others, most of whom were supplying milk of a higher test, standing solidly for the new system. In order to prevent discord, each individual patron was given the option of receiving payment on either the fat plus two or the pooling basis. When these making began again in the spring, it was found that all the

patrons desired to be paid for their milk by test. One or two, with very low testing herd, dropped out altogether. Since this time there has been no movement set on foot to go back to the old and discarded method.

The simple justice of paying according to quality for a product so variable in quality as milk, will soon be fully appreciated throughout Ontario after the new dairy act becomes operative and the quality basis of payment is adopted. The experience at the Government dairy station shows that when the patrons become accustomed to the test and have faith that it is being accurately made, there is no desire to revert to the old and unjust method of payment by weight alone. There is, instead, the development of a tendency to pay attention to the fat content as well as to the quantity of milk. It is to be expected, of course, that there will be some patrons who will be dissatisfied at first, but as a dairy instructor remarked to us recently within one or two years of the time when the new Dairy Standards act goes into force, everything will be running smoothly on the new basis.

The Season's Object Lesson

ONE of the farming operations that has been seriously delayed by the wet weather this season is one by which the effects of excessive rainfall are largely overcome. The drainage programme for the season is practically at a standstill. The scarcity of labor throws the bulk of drain digging upon the large ditching machines, but with the fields that need drainage in their present condition, it is impossible to operate the machines satisfactorily. There are estimated to be well over 100 large traction ditchers in the province of Ontario alone, and according to all available information, practically none of them have yet been put into operation this year.

Although the condition of the soil is preventing farmers from immediately putting into practice the chief lesson that the season teaches, there is but little danger of such a forcible object lesson being lost on them. The necessity of draining low-lying land, if maximum crops are to be maintained, has long been recognized. It is not often, however, that the necessity has been so pressing as it is this year. Many farmers are now confronted with the danger of losing the season's crop. In some of the choicest dairy districts there are farms on which, even with setting in of good weather conditions, it will be well on toward the middle of June before a start can be made with seeding. This is regrettable, especially so because of the labor shortage that prevails. Farmers require the most favorable conditions in order to maintain the production of food stuffs. The only compensating factor in the present situation seems to be that the installation of efficient drainage systems will be stimulated. It is safe to assume that as soon as soil conditions will permit every traction ditcher will be working overtime.

Among no class of people is individualism so rampant as among farmers. For more than a century the American farmer led the freest possible life. His independence was his glory. But when the day of cooperation dawned, he found himself out of tune with the movement, was disinclined to join the ranks of organized effort, and he prefers even yet his personal and local independence to the truer freedom which can be secured only through cooperative endeavor.—Kenyan L. Butterfield, in Chautauquan, Dec, 1902.

The fruit growers' associations that have been most successful in Ontario are those that started business on the policy of admitting only members whose cultural methods are good.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph.

In

Local Conventions

At the first meeting of the... close of the... it was decided to... conditions in the... movement generally... were prepared, an... district appointed... committee to add... the convention in... conventions will be... later part of June... Their purpose will... educational and co... and to engender... rural individuality... The list speaks a... story to giving a... about this w... view of the on... the Western organ... Crear, President of... Mr. John Kennedy... told this story, ed... be John Pritchard... U. F. Co-Op. Co. R... sident of the U.F.A... Manager of the U.I... rison, Sec'y B. C... Messrs. E. C. Drury... H. B. Cowan, will... some of these meeti... The places chosen... tions, the dates an... vcnors are: West... son, convenor, W... 28; Woodstock, L... Emory, June 23; Pe... dian, Cornwall, J... onto; Belleville, B... July 6; Winchester... Antville, July 7.

Members of Farm... requested to kindly... their district bear... this endeavor, st... and their aid in... sing rural settlement...

Why One

By David Fre... YOUNG HIGH SC... neglecting his... for the purpose... cultural bulletins... other things that... great thing for far... learned that every... corn should have a... work for and les... member to transac... the work in shap... mer's son, taking... in the farm than... tle a little agitator... men of his district... galizing a Farmers' C...

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The club flourished... by meetings in which... ed, even the ladies... high-school boy left... to continue the study of... ject, science, at Toron... From this time on the... ible became less inter... binding of points of in... found, and while the s... honorable man, he did... work. He did not see

In Union There is Strength

Local Conventions of the U.F.O.

At the first meeting of the directors of the U.F.O., held at the close of the annual convention it was decided to hold a few district conventions in the interests of the movement generally. Five districts were prepared, and one man in each district appointed as convener of a committee to aid in preparation for the convention in his district. These latter part of June, or early in July. Their purpose will be to impart social, educational and economic knowledge, and to encourage the consolidation of rural individuality.

The list of speakers is chosen with a view to giving any information desired about this work, and also to tell the story of the entire success of the Western organizations. Mr. T. A. Crerar, President of the G.G.G. Co., or Mr. John Kennedy, Vice-Pres., will tell this story, accompanying him will be John Fritchard, President of the U. F. Co-Op. Co., R. H. Halbert, President of the U.F.O., Anson Groh, Manager of the U. F. Co-Op. Co., J. J. Morrison, Sec'y of the movement, Messrs. E. C. Drury, W. L. Smith, and H. B. Cowan, will also take part at some of these meetings.

The places chosen for the conventions, the dates and the names of conveners are: West of Toronto, Palmerston, convener, W. H. Morgan, June 28; Woodstock, L. H. Blatchford, Embury, June 29; Petrolia, Peter Gardner, Corunna, June 30; East of Toronto; Belleville, B. C. Tucker, Harold, July 6; Winchester, E. A. Van Allen, Aultville, July 7.

Members of Farmers' Clubs are requested to kindly let the convener for their district hear from them concerning this endeavor, stating if they will lend their aid and influence in stimulating rural sentiment.

Why One Club Failed

By David Frejd, B.S.A.

A YOUNG high school boy while neglecting his work at classics for the purpose of reading agricultural bulletins, learned among other things that cooperation was the great thing for farmers. He also learned that every cooperative concern should have a definite object to work for and at least one wide awake worker to transact business and keep the work to shape. He was a farmer's son, taking much more interest in the farm than his parents, and after a little agitation among the older men of his district he succeeded in organizing a Farmers' Club.

This particular section was a dairy district in Northern Ontario, and the herds were only grade Shorthorns, so that there was an opportunity to make use of a good dairy bull. This point was brought up and discussed at one of the early meetings by this high-school boy, who by now held the honored position of Secretary-treasurer. He claimed that a Holstein sire crossed with such grade stock would give best results and in a month the whole scheme was settled, and a well bred bull was purchased and all were satisfied.

The club flourished, holding monthly meetings in which all were interested, even the ladies. In the fall the high school boy left the community to continue the study of his favorite subject, science, at Toronto University. From this time on the meetings of the club became less interesting, no new breeding point of interest could be found, and while the secretary was an honorable man, he did not push the work. He did not see that it was

necessary for him to be President, Secretary, Treasurer, Programme Committee and Manager. In a word he was not prepared to make the sacrifices and within two years the Club, not finding anything to do, died of old age.

Gasoline Engine Governors

By E. R. Gross.

The governor of a gasoline engine does not usually give much trouble, yet when it does the trouble is usually serious.

There are two types of governors in common use on gasoline engines, viz., the hit-and-miss governor, and the throttling governor. Both act on the same principle insofar as weights or balls are used to regulate the action according to speed. These weights are thrown out by centrifugal force when set in motion; the higher the speed the greater the throw of the weights. The weight may be on a separate shaft or mount in the fly wheel. Springs hold the weights in place that the centrifugal action will not be too great. Hence, the speed of the engine may be regulated by changing the tension of these springs.

The hit-and-miss type of governor regulates the engine by holding the exhaust valve open when the engine is running slightly over speed. As the weights are thrown out the governor sleeve moves so as to press a detent arm towards the exhaust valve rod, which then springs in a notch or detent on the exhaust valve rod, holding it open until the speed of the engine has gone down to normal.

The throttling governor works in very much the same way, but the movement of the sleeve is transferred through a lever to the throttle, thus partially shutting off or throttling the mixture as it enters the engine.

In either type of governor, if the weights, sleeve and arm are not working properly, irregularity in the action of the engine will result. Sometimes we find a spring has been lost and the weight is wired in place. This partially or completely destroys the action of the governor. The fly wheel may have slipped on the shaft, causing the arm to cease to act on the detent. Then the engine will run away. The same effect may be produced by accidental bending of the arm. Of course, the opposite effect may be produced by either of these troubles, causing the engine to run too slow, or to refuse to run. An engine is balanced to run at a certain speed, hence should not be made to run much above or much below this speed.

"My own farm requires more draining than I have been able to do. To underdrain it properly would cost me \$1,000. If I was a young man and had made up my mind to stay on the farm all my life it might pay me to make such an investment but I cannot see how I can safely make such an investment now, as were I to do so and later try to sell my farm there is no possibility of my being able to get back the price of my improvements in the price that would be paid for similar property. You know how difficult it is to obtain a price for your farm that will pay you for the value of your improvements. On top of this whenever we make improvements if the assessors perform their duties, as they have sworn to perform them, our taxes are increased every time, and often heavily.—J. J. Morrison, Secretary, United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.

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CHEERFULNESS is like money well expended in charity; the more we dispense of it, the greater our possessions.—Victor Hugo.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

WHEN he awoke he struck a match and looked at his watch. It was four o'clock, and he dressed and went outside. The wind had died down. Jean was already busy over the cook-fire, and in Josephine's tent he saw the light of a candle. She appeared a little later, wrapped close in a thick red Hudson's Bay coat, and with a marten-skin cap on her head. Something in her first appearance, the picturesqueness of her dress, the faintness of the little cap and the first flush of the fire in her face filled him with the hope that sleep had given her better spirit. A closer glance dashed this hope. Without questioning her he knew that she had spent another night of mental torture. And Jean's face looked thinner, and the hollows under his eyes were deeper.

All that day the sky hung heavy and dark with cloud, and the water was rough. Early in the afternoon the wind rose again, and Croisnet ran alongside their boat to suggest that they go ashore. He spoke to Philip, but Josephine interrupted quickly:

"We must go on, Jean," she demanded. "If it is not impossible we must reach Adare House to-night."
"It will be late—midnight," replied Jean. "And if it grows rougher—"
A dash of spray went over the bow into the girl's face.
"I don't care for that," she cried. "Wet and cold won't hurt us." She turned to Philip as if needing his argument against Jean's. "Is it not possible to get me home to-night?" she asked.

"It is two o'clock," said Philip. "How far have we to go, Jean?"
"It is not the distance, M'sieur—it is that," replied Jean, as a wave sent another dash of water over Josephine. "We are twenty miles from Adare House."

Philip looked at Josephine.
"It is best for you to go ashore and wait until to-morrow, Josephine. Look at that stretch of water ahead—a mass of whitecaps."
"Please, please take me home," she pleaded, and now she spoke to Philip alone. "I'm not afraid. And I cannot live through another night like last night. Why, if anything should happen to us"—she flung back her head and smiled bravely at him through the mist of her wet hair and the drenching spray—"if anything should happen I know you'd meet it gloriously. So I'm not afraid. And I want to go home."

Philip turned to the half-breed, who had drifted a canoe land away.
"We'll go on, Jean," he called. "We can make it by keeping close inshore. Can you swim?"
"Oui, M'sieur; but Josephine—"
"I can swim," said he, replied Philip, and Josephine saw the old life and strength in his face again as she turned to the white-capped seas ahead of them.
Hour after hour they fought their

way on after that, the wind rising stronger in their faces, the seas burbling them deeper; and each time that Josephine looked back she marvelled at the man behind her, bareheaded, his hair drenched, his arms naked to the elbows, and his clear gray eyes always smiling confidence at her through the gloom of mist. Not until darkness was falling about them did Jean drop near enough to speak again. Then he shouted:

"Another hour and we reach Snowbird River, M'sieur. That is four miles from Adare House. But ahead of us the wind rushes across a wide sweep of the lake. Shall we hazard it?"

"Yes, yes," cried the girl, answering for Philip. "We must go on!"
Without another word Croisnet led the way. The wind grew stronger

with each minute's progress. Shouting for Jean to hold his canoe for a space, Philip steadied his own canoe while he spoke to the girl.

"Come back to me as quietly as you can, Josephine," he said. "Pass the dunnage ahead of you to take the place of your weight. If anything happens, I want you near me."

Cautiously Josephine did as he bade her, and as she added slowly to the ballast in the bow she drew little by little nearer to Philip. Her hand touched an object in the bottom of the canoe as she came close to him. It was one of his moccasins. She saw now his naked throat and chest. He had stripped off his heavy woolen shirt as well as his footwear. He reached out, and his hand touched her lightly as she huddled down in front of him.

"Splendid!" he laughed. "You're a little brick, Josephine, and the best comrade in a canoe that I ever saw. Now if we go over all I've got to do is to swim ashore with you. Is it good walking to Adare House?"

He did not hear her reply; but a fresh burst of the wind sent a loose strand of her hair back into his face, and he was happy. Happy in spite of a peril which neither he nor Jean would have thought of facing alone. In the darkness he could no longer see Croisnet or his canoe. But Jean's shout came back to him every minute on the wind, and over Josephine's head he answered. He was glad that it was so dark, the girl could not see what was ahead of them now. Once or twice his own breath stopped short, when it seemed that the canoe had taken the fatal plunge which he was dreading. Every minute he figured the distance from the shore, and his chances of swimming if it were overturned. And then, after a long time, there came a sudden lull in the

wind, and the seas grew less rough, Jean's voice came from near them, filled with a thrill of relief.

"We are behind the point," he shouted. "Another mile and we will enter the Snowbird, M'sieur!"

Philip leaped forward in the gloom. Josephine's cap had fallen off, and for a moment his hand rested on her wet and wind-blown hair.

"Did you hear that?" he cried. "We're almost home."
"Yes," she shivered. "And I'm glad—"

Was it an illusion of his own, or did she seem to shiver and draw away from him at the touch of his hand? Even in the blackness he could feel that she was huddled forward, her face in her hands. She did not speak to him again. When they entered the smooth water of the Snowbird, Jean's canoe drew close in beside them, but not a word fell from Croisnet. Like shadows they moved up the stream between two black walls of forest. A steadily increasing excitement, a feeling that he was upon the eve of strange events, she said in her mind. His arms and back ached, his legs cramped, the last 'c' in his splendid strength had been called upon in the fight with the wind and seas, but he forgot this exhaustion in the delirium of the hour that was drawing near. He knew that Adare House would reveal to him things which Josephine had not told him. She said in his mind, and that he would hate her for it, that they were burying themselves deeper into the forest he guessed by the lessening of the wind.

Half an hour passed, and in that time his companion did not move or speak. He heard faintly a vague wailing cry. He recognized the sound. It was not a wolf-cry, but the howl of a husky. He fancied then that the girl moved, that she was gripping the sides of the canoe with her hands. He fifteen minutes more there was not a sound but the dip of the paddles and through the forest tops. Then his dog howled again, much nearer; at this time he was joined by a second, a third, and fourth, until the night was filled with a din that made Philip stare wonderingly off into the blackness. There were fifty dogs if there was one in that yelping, howling herd, he told himself, and they were coming with the swiftness of the wind in their direction.

From his canoe Croisnet broke its silence.

"The wind has given the pack our coming, ma Josephine, and they are coming to meet you," he said.

The girl made no reply, but Philip could see now that she was sinking tense and erect. As suddenly as it had begun the cry of the pack ceased. The dogs had reached the water, and were waiting. Not until Jean swung his canoe toward shore and the howl increased on a gravelly bar did they grow fierce again, and then so close did they fiercely that involuntarily Philip hid his canoe back. In another moment Josephine had stepped lightly over the side in a foot of water. He could not see what happened then, except that the bar was filled with a shabby horde of leaping, crowding, yelping beasts, and that Josephine was in the centre of them. He heard her mutter clear and commanding, crying of their names—Ty, Captain, Bruus Thor, Wamba—until their number seemed without end; he heard the metallic snap of fangs quick, panting breaths, the shuffling of padded feet, and then the girl's voice grew more clear, and the sounds less, until he heard nothing but the hoarse howl of the pack and a low, smothered whine. In that moment the wind-holes cluded above them broke in a narrow rift across the skies, and for a instant the moon shone through. The



His First Visit to the Dentist.

(Continued on page 15.)

The U

Travel

FOR the is are clean blood by made, even his Godhead.—R

A tally-hero derful illustration. He through the grand drive led along of the Kiocking at the foot of the about thousands ley the view was with its mass glaciers, and St. Falls.

That day I had the driver. I saw his sad expression fore the end of a course of his sorrow before his loved one. Hence; he had be-

With a sweep pointed to the ground as he said, simply, gently:

"I never could through this, I had of the Eternal," since then have it to me. So in His this world of me Himself to us. To only a fleeting glimpse of His real, eternal head!"

But more, material world is the reveals Himself to hearts: strength, rousing, reproving. He do this, that "So that they are so are we if we are loyal in response. This means a very unless we earnestly are always falling the highest ideals, and God's for us.—I. H.

Light on Scrip

A Cruel In

is not that interpre- tures which makes. This means a very will be a time of trouble on the earth. Matthew 24, 21, and discouraging doctrine that Christianity is a

Many Christians that the world is godly and spiritually, nothing in the scrip such a belief. Inst that when this age will abound. Note Luke 17, 36 to 37; 1 & 1 to 4; 2nd Peter 3, 10. In the parable of the Christ showed plainly of the age there was and the earth and the separated from other passages carry. Christians to of the earth. Their earth is restraining of evil. At the end Christ comes and 1st Thessalonians 4: wicked will be left, 2 Thessalonians 2:1-2 the period of judgment. The main object of C

The Upward Look

Travel Series, No. 36 THE ETHERAL.

OF the invisible things of him are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead.—Rom. 1: 20.

A trolley driver gave me a wonderful illustration of this text last summer. He drove us from Field through the grand Yoho Valley. This drive led along by the raging waters of the Kicking Horse River, around at the foot of Mount Stephen, rising above thousands of feet. In the valley the view was almost indescribable, with its massive walls, mighty glaciers, and shimmering Takakaw Falls.

That day I had the coveted seat by the driver. Several times I noticed his sad expression and bearing. Before the end of the day he told the cause of his sorrow. Just a few weeks before his loved wife had been called Home; he had been left alone.

With a sweep of his long whip he pointed to the grandeur encircling us, as he said, simply, feelingly and reverently:

"I never could have borne it, if through this, I had not had a glimpse of the Eternal." So many times since then have these words occurred to me. So in His world of nature, in this world of men, does God reveal Himself to us. To think, too, this is only a fleeting glimpse or realization of His real, eternal Power and Godhead!

But more blessed than in the material world is the way in which He reveals Himself to us within our own hearts: strengthening, encouraging, guiding, reproving. So clearly does He do this, that, as Paul continues: "So that they are without excuse," so are we if we are not faithful and loyal in response to this revealing. This means a very high standard, but unless we earnestly try to attain it, we are always falling below our own highest ideals, and what we know is God's for us.—I. H. N.

Light on Scriptural Prophecy

A Cruel Interpretation

IS not that interpretation of the scriptures which makes it appear that when Philip comes the second time there will be a time of judgment and great trouble on the earth such as described in Matthew 24 and 25, and 27 to 31, a discouraging doctrine? Does it not imply that Christianity is a failure?

Many Christians hold the belief that the world is getting better morally and spiritually, although there is nothing in the scriptures to support such a belief. Instead, we are told that when this age ends wickedness will abound. Note such passages as Luke 17: 26 to 27; 1st Thessalonians 4, 1 to 4; and Peter 1, 1 to 3, 1 to 7. In the parable of the tares and wheat, Christ showed plainly that at the end of the age there would be the good and the bad, and that the good would be separated from the bad. Many other passages carry the same message. Christians to-day are the salt of the earth. Their presence in the earth is restraining the development of evil. At the end of the age when Christ comes and takes His saints (1st Thessalonians 4, 13 to 15) the wicked will be left, the anti-Christ of 2 Thessalonians 2: 1-12, will arise and the period of judgment will commence. The main object of Christians should

be not to make the world better, good and all as that is and to be promoted in every legitimate way, but to make people better by turning them to Christ while yet there is time. If we believe that the world is growing better morally is it not a discouraging thought that there are more heathen in the world to-day than there were when Christ was born, and that after 1900 years such a small percentage of the people of the earth are sincere followers of Christ? If we are to wait until the whole world is evangelized many thousands of years will have to pass, and many millions of people will die in the meantime. Is it not a more die in the meantime. Is it not a more encouraging thought that Christ may come at any moment, poverty will cease. (Isaiah 65: 21-23), wars will end (Isaiah 4: 3), the knowledge of God will be universal, (Isaiah 11: 9) and the wonderful millennial kingdom, that is described in such detail in the Scriptures, will be established?

Don't Let the Children Handle Dead Flies

THE tendency at this time of the year of the health authorities in various cities of the Middle West to offer a premium of a hundred for dead flies in connection with their municipal clean-up campaigns brings up for discussion an important question of sanitation and hygiene. If a fly, alive, is a possible bearer of death through the disease germs which it carries on its body, how do children who swat the fly and then carefully preserve the decomposing bodies for the coveted 100 hundred, escape infection through the same germs?

Apparently, through zeal in these wars of extermination, those in authority have overlooked a most dangerous feature of the movement. Swat the fly, of course, but burn him up immediately because he is more filthy than he ever could be alive. Decomposition adds to the menace.

To instruct children to "swat flies" and accumulate them until they have enough to bring in and collect 100 a hundred seems nothing short of a crime against modern sanitation. It would be a dangerous practice for grown people who took every possible precaution against infection; but for children to carry dead flies with their hands and then perhaps handle food without washing is almost certain to spread every disease that flies are known to carry.



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God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 14)

he saw then drew Philip's breath from him in a wondering gasp.

On the white bar stood Josephine. The wind on the lake had torn the strands of her long braided hair and her hair swept in a damp and clinging mass to her hips. She was looking toward him, as if about to speak. But it was the pack that made him stare. A sea of great, jagged heads and a crouching blackie surrounded her, a fierce yellow and green-eyed horde fattened like a single beast upon their bellies, their heads turned toward her, their throats swelling and their eyes gleaming in the joyous excitement of her return. An instant of that strange and thrilling picture, and the night was black again. The girl's voice spoke softly. "Bodies shuffed out of her path. And then she said, quite near to him: "Are you coming, Philip?"

CHAPTER EIGHT.

It seemed as if a hundred eyes glistened out of the blackness; then there was a movement, a whining, snarling, snapping movement, and as they walked up the bar and into a narrow trail Philip could hear the pack falling out to the side and behind them. Also he knew that Jean was ahead of them now. He did not speak, nor did Josephine offer to break the silence again. Still letting her hand rest in his she followed close behind the half-breed. Her hand was so cold that Philip involuntarily held it tighter in his own, as if to give it warmth. He could feel her shivering, and yet something told him that what he sensed in the darkness was not caused by chill alone. Several times her fingers closed shudderingly about his, then they met walked more than a couple of hundred yards when a turn brought them out of the forest trail, and the blackness ahead was broken by a solitary light, a dimly lighted window in a pit of gloom.

"Marie! Do not expect to see to-night," apologized the girl nervously. "That is Adare House."

The loneliness of the spot, its apparent emptiness of life, the silence save for the snuffling and whining of the unseen beasts about them, stirred Philip with a curious sensation of awe. He had at least expected light and life at Adare House. Here were only the mystery of darkness and a deathly quiet. Even the one light seemed turned low. As they advanced toward it a great shadow grew out of the gloom; and then, all at once, it seemed as if a curtain of the forest had been drawn aside, and away beyond the looming shadow, Philip saw the glow of a camp-fire. From that distant fire there came the challenging howl of a dog, and finally it was taken up by a score of fierce tongues about them. As Josephine's voice rose to quell the disturbance the light in the window

grew suddenly brighter, and then a door opened and in it stood the figures of a man and woman. The man was standing behind the woman, looking over her shoulder, and for one moment Philip caught the flash of the lamp-glow on the barrel of a rifle. Josephine paused.

"You will forgive me if I ask you to let me go alone, and you follow with Jean?" she asked. "I will try and see you again to-night, and I have dressed myself, and I am in better condition to show you hospitality."

Jean was so close that he overheard her.

"We will follow," he said softly. "Go ahead, ma cheri."

"His voice was filled with an infinite gentleness, almost of pity; and as Josephine drew her hand from Philip's and went on ahead of them he dropped back close to the other's side."

"Something will happen soon," which may turn your head to stone and your M'scarie," he said, and his voice was scarce above a whisper. "I wanted her to tell you back there, two days ago, but she shrank from the ordeal then. It is coming to-night. And however it may affect you, M'scarie, I ask you not to show the horror of it, but to have pity. You have perhaps known many women, but you have never known one like Josephine. In her soul is the purity of the blue skies, the sweetness of the wild flowers, the goodness of our Blessed Lady, the Mother of Christ. You may disbelieve, and what is to come may eat at the core of your heart as it has devoured life and happiness from mine. But you will love L'Anse—our Josephine—just the same."

Even as he felt himself trembling strangely at Jean Croisette's words, Philip replied:

"Always, Jean, I swear that."

In the open door Josephine had paused for a moment, and was looking back. Then she disappeared.

"Come," said Jean. "And may God have pity on you if you fail to keep your trail. It is all you have promised, M'scarie Philip Darcambal. For from this hour on you are Philip Darcambal, of Montreal, the husband of Josephine Adare, our beloved lady of the forests. Come M'scarie."

"Now I Lay Me"

Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake, God bless mama, papa, brother and sister.

For Jesus sake, Amen, I know no one in maddish years— Of doubts and hopes his cares and fears, Whose heart responds not to the thought Of that first prayer his mother taught "Now I lay me down to sleep." Do you?

It has a charm that holds me up, O'er rugged road up rough steep With weary feet and eyes that weep. "Oh, lay me down to sleep." Do you?

When friends you thought by you would stand, Reckless like some foreign far off land, When faith grows faint and hope sink deep, When joy is near and shadows creep— "Pray the Lord my soul to keep." Do you?

When life seems void and objections, And paths lead through a wilderness, Lord show me clear what one to take, I ask Thee now, for Jesus sake, "Lest I should die before I wake." Do you?

This much I know must come to me My mother's prayer will answer be, When death shall come life's thread to break, "I'll pray the Lord my soul to take." Will you?

O wondrous power this precious link That binds the heart that else would sink Above the waves of dark despair, Thy faith in God, and mother's prayer, O pray the Lord my soul to keep;



Say Good-bye to Wash-Day Drugery

Here's a machine that both washes the clothes and wrings them from which to solve the laundry problem thoroughly. Operated by a small gasoline engine, the...

Page Power Washer

Does the heaviest wash a large family can have, in less than an hour. Why toll over a tub—when at a cost of about 5 cents a week you can get gasoline to do this kind of tolling for you?

Nothing to get out of order—the simple, smooth-running mechanism is safely enclosed, and on the opposite side from the operator. We take it back—at our expense—if it is not entirely pleased with it.

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168-182—Lady's Courtwear very attractive and practical. Offer for general wear. The book particularly well furnished. The skirt material is made in the woolen materials or wool in some of the summer suits as seen, Bedford cord, linen,

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 58¢ WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER. Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

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Separate Blouses Fill a Large Place

Farm 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 patterns. When measuring for adults, give your order please be careful to state bust or waist. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt of the pattern desired. Patterns to Our Folk, 10c. each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



THESE separate blouse fills a large place in every woman's wardrobe. Although one-piece dresses have for the past year or two been particularly popular, the separate waist has never been of more importance than it is to-day. Of course styles are changing from time to time and nowadays we have a wide range from which to select the models that are specially becoming to us, or that best meet our needs. Most of the new blouses have some fullness in the front. Sometimes the back also has a little fullness. Sleeves at the present are usually full at the lower part, with a deep cuff. Colors on most blouses are out so that they may be used either as high or open-neck. Some very dainty and elaborate blouses are fashioned this season to be made of lace chiffon, tulle, Georgette crepe and net, flowered silk, crepe de chine, and so forth.

We are naturally much interested in summer dresses now, and the most of us, to doubt, are watching the store windows every time we are in town, if we have not already selected the material for our summer patterns, and when we get into the store with the object of making a selection, we are almost dazzled with the splendor.

1671—Girls' Dress. A dainty little dress could be made for mother's girl's material. The skirt is quite full on account of the pleats. The waist portion, too, is very attractive. The blouse would be cut and cuffs to be made from contrasting material. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1662-162—Lady's Occasion. Here is a skirt for general wear. The blouse would be particularly well fashioned from silk. The skirt might be made from some of the woolen materials or would look quite as well in the summer materials such as rayon, Bedford cord, linen, plique, and

so forth. This design calls for two patterns, 19 cents for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

1670—Costume for Misses and Small attractive models from which to select your summer dress, why not select this one? The large tucks in the skirt with the trimming necessary for many of the dresses are a feature of this costume. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

1682—Girls' Dress. This is a neat little school dress and is simply constructed. The long-waisted effect is all children. The short sleeves and low neck are a boon in hot weather. Four sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

1667—Lady's House Dress. What is nicer for the afternoons in summer than a dainty, light dress; one that is easily constructed and easily laundered? The days and which require very little ironing are probably the most practical for the busy housewife. Two or three of these dresses for the summer may be fashioned at very little expense. This one is cut in six sizes: 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

1671—Girls' Rompers. This style of dress is not to doubt appealing to many mothers who realize the value of such a costume for the small child. They are well ahead of the style of dress which we used to follow some time ago. Four sizes: 4, 6 and 8 years.

1618—Lady's Overall Apron. The style of apron here shown is certainly well named. If desired, it could be worn as a dress in very warm weather. The apron view shows the apron, the skirt being belted in at the waistline. There is size: small, medium and large.



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Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

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The results of the examinations during the past year show a magnificent record for Albert College. In the Departmental Examinations, 99 per cent. in Normal Entrance and Junior Matriculation and Faculty got 8 their standing, three securing honours, and only one had spent two years on the work, the time allowed by the High Schools.

With one exception, all Piano and Vocal students were successful in passing Conservatory and College examinations, most securing honours and Prof. W. A. Sherwood, B.A., C.A., passed, many with honours. All students in the Expression Department were successful.

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

LEGAL COLUMN

Payment Overdue.—A mortgage was taken out before the war. Return payments of principal and interest has been made in full of amount due each year for two years, until the present one, and since of one payment is over due. The further time for the payment. Can they sue chattels or any loose property on mortgage to make payment?—W. H. C., Hastings Co., Ont.

Under the provisions of the Act for the Relief of Mortgagees and Purchasers, principal moneys due upon a mortgage made prior to the 4th of August, 1911, cannot be collected without the consent of a Judge. The Judge's consent to these proceedings will not be given if it can be shown that inability to pay the principal moneys is due to conditions caused by the war. Payments of interest, however, must be made as they fall due. If these payments of interest are not made when due, the mortgagee's rights are the same as previous to the passing of the Act above mentioned.

Cutting Down Trees.—Trees outside a farmer's road fence are grazing so thick the road cannot be seen from the house. On the occupants of the farm cut these trees down. H. S. Peterson Co., Ont.

A farmer in Peterborough county has no right to cut down trees growing along the roadside, outside his line fence. Anyone who cuts down or removes any such trees, without first having obtained permission so to do by a resolution of the council of the municipality, incurs a penalty, not exceeding \$25.

Postal Card Reports

Correspondence Invited.

PRINCE COUNTY, P.E.I.

RICHMOND, May 23.—We are having beautiful weather for seeding, which will be done in May. This will be two weeks ahead of last year. The grass is getting a good start, but the bulk of the snow has been winter killed in this section. There is a lot of horses for sale, but they don't seem to be any demand, and most farmers are overstocked. Potatoes, \$10; corn, \$10; wheat, \$10; butter, \$10; eggs, \$10. D. L.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY, N.S.

SALMON FALLS, May 23.—The weather is damp and cold. Seeding is not yet finished. The grass is coming up fine, but pasture is not better than the average for this time of year. Butter and eggs are plentiful yet prices remain high. Oatmeal, hides and wool are in good demand and prices are still advancing. Hides are higher this year than last.—J. H. McD.

RICHMOND COUNTY, QUE.

DANVILLE, June 2.—Since last writing we have had plenty of wet weather and several thunder storms. The farmers are all busy with their seeding. Cheese factories are all in operation and putting well. Most of the cattle and horses are now on a good hay crop. All orchards are in full bloom. Hay is \$10; pork and beef very high; butter \$10; eggs \$10.—M. D. B.

HALTON COUNTY, ONT.

MILTON, May 31.—Seeding is nearly finished here. The wet weather is delaying the preparation for planting corn. The hay crop promises to be very heavy. Halton Junior Farmers are having a picnic at Wilton's Grove, Milton, on Sunday, June 11. The same amount of hay and backward season, about the same amount is being sown as in previous years.—M. N.

NORFOLK COUNTY, ONT.

PORT BRUNWELL, May 31.—May has been a month of cold, wet weather. Farmers have had a hard time. Hay crop done; also on wet, cold land on the hills, hay of seed. Eggs, \$10; butter, \$10; corn, \$10; wheat, \$10. Seed corn is plentiful. All stock is on pasture. Dairy cows are doing well.—E. B. F.

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TRACTION TREAD
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Two-a-day—every day for seventeen years—that is the wonderful record of a Magnet Cream Separator. Ask William Dymken of St. George, Ont. what kind of service this best of all separating machines has given on his farm. He will tell you that it is skimming-to-day just as cleanly, just as perfectly as it did when bought 17 years ago. It still runs just as easily as it did the day he bought it. He spends only 5 minutes each morning and evening in cleaning his Magnet. It is used only a couple of minutes for repair, oil, etc.—and this is the USUAL thing with the Magnet. The Magnet is so sturdy, so heavily built that every machine will give this splendid satisfaction.

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Gives 50 Years Service
The first Magnet ever built is in our own factory and has been run the equivalent of 50 years twice-a-day service. It still skims perfectly and runs easily. Every Magnet made today is even better than this first one. Seventeen years of manufacturing the best separator made has taught us pretty well all there is to know about separators.

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Square gears give Magnet long-life. They're the secret of easy running also. No check on the speed like worn-gears machines have when milk is poured over them. The square gears run true and have the belt to carry the load. And the longer you use the Magnet, the easier and more smoothly it runs. Every moving part is machine exactly as a watch.

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Women will appreciate the fact that it takes less than five minutes to clean the Magnet perfectly. The open one-piece skimmer makes cleaning easy—no trouble at all. No disassembling necessary. Bowl and spoons too, are constructed for convenient cleaning. Catalog will tell you of scores of children who clean Magnets every day in 5 minutes.

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The Magnet skimmer is different from any other on the market. A cheap machine cannot give you a skimmer that is so efficient with hot or cold milk of any degree of butter-fat as a watch.



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Skims the Last Drop of Cream
A money-saving skimmer tool! It will deliver the very last drop of cream—clean, sweet, free from froth and dirt. The wonderful double-supported bowl cannot wobble—spins on bronze bearings at both top and bottom. You can separate with the Magnet even on rough ground.

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Is a reliable fly repeller. Apply lightly with sprayer. Is not sticky or greasy. Its corrosiveness at milking time shows in forty-gallon tin cost. Large tin, \$1.25.

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