

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

Dist. by
C. G. & S. Co.,
125
St. Louis,
Mo.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING

Peterboro, Ont., June 10, 1915



THE SHADY CORNER OF THE PASTURE.

"Simplex"

LINK BLADE Cream Separators

embody all the features that our many years experience have taught us are desirable in a Hand Separator. A "Simplex" contains features never before put in a Hand Separator, and notwithstanding the many improvements and the greatly increased initial cost of same, our separator prices have been reduced.

The "Simplex" is one of the greatest labor savers that has ever been offered to the dairyman. Note the large capacity—from 500



Showing extreme simplicity of driving gears—one pair bevel gears, one pair spur gears. Showing also the inclined intermediate shaft, a new and exclusive "Simplex" feature.

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works:
BROCKVILLE - ONT.
Branches: Peterborough, Ont.
Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.
We want Agents in a few Unrepresented Districts.

'Twixt Seeding and Hay Time

During the lull of two or three weeks between seeding and hay time, the order of the day is "Get Ready." Were you ever in the middle of your haying when some part of your equipment broke? "It was badly worn last Fall, but I forgot about it."

But that doesn't mend the break.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee Dillon equipment to be made of strong durable material by the most approved modern methods. Should any of them not live right up to our statement, we will replace them or refund every cent you have paid. Any breakages due to defective material or workmanship occurring inside of six months will be replaced free of charge. F. O. B. Oshawa.

Now's the time to go carefully over your fork, rope, pulleys, etc., and if there are any parts liable to break just when you need them most, advise us. We'll do the rest. Note our guarantee under which all Dillon goods are sold. Dealing direct with us saves you money. We employ no agents.

R. DILLON & SON

25 Mill St. - SOUTH OSHAWA, Ont.

The Sixth Annual Ormstown Spring Show

The Beauharnois District Again Does Itself Credit.

THE Beauharnois District of Quebec is blessed with a rich soil. The people who till it seem to have a natural aptitude for live stock breeding. The two factors combined serve to explain how one small district can stage such a splendid live stock show as that held at Ormstown last week. As a dairy cattle show the Ormstown Spring Fair has from the first been rated one of the best in Canada. As a horse show it has few superiors.

The really wonderful feature of the fair is that practically all of this year's exhibit of 400 horses, 400 cattle, 180 sheep and 75 swine came, with only two exceptions, from within the limited confines of the one district. From outside B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., had a carload of Jerseys, thus strengthening what has always been a weak class at the fair, and Bowmar's, Ont. It is a question if any other district of similar area in Canada could supply the entries for a stock exhibition of the same magnitude. The fair this year was favored with excellent weather, and a record attendance on all three days. Even the rumor that the Germans were planning to blow up the big judging arena during the evening performance did not serve to decrease the attendance, although many seemed to take the rumor in all seriousness.

A new feature introduced this year was the horse trials. While the racing served to draw a crowd to the grounds it also detracted from the interest in the real educational features of the show. This was particularly noticeable in the judging arena; the crowds on the ground were larger than ever before, and never before did so few people follow the judging in the cattle and horse classes. Of the exhibits in general, it may be said that the horses were stronger than ever, but that dairy cattle in a goodly number of classes were not up to the high standard of the record exhibits of last year.

The Horses

Glydesdale horses were predominant; what else could one expect in a Scotch district. J. J. Tannahill had out a pair of Fenchon mares, there were a few Shires, a lovely Belgian stallion was the only representative of his breed, light horses had fairly full classes, but in the parades the Scotch draft breed was almost predominant.

R. Nees & Son, Howick, and Dr. McEachra, Ormstown, had the longest strings of imported animals. Canadian bred classes were particularly strong. Wm. Nussey, North Georgetown, won first place for best display of home-bred stock, with J. W. Logan, Howick, in next place. Others with strings of Canadian breeds were Wm. McEdergh, Ormstown, H. H. Todd, Lachute, and Donald McCormick, Brysons. The heavy draft teams were particularly attractive with David Gregg, Allan's Corners, in first place and Donald McCormick in second. Old Sir Spence, the great stallion that R. Nees & Son have been showing for some years, again proved himself the best of his breed.

The Ayrshire classes were not quite so numerous as a year ago, yet were the cattle, taken as a whole, as good fit as formerly. The falling away, however, was hardly appreciable and few Canadian fair have ever boasted such classes of Ayrshires as came before the judge, Alex. Hume, of Menie, Ont., at Ormstown last week. The merit of the entries is best attested by the names of the principal exhibitors.—R. Nees & Son, Hector Gordon, J. W. Logan, D. T. Nees, D. M. Watt and Jas. Cavers. The entries were uniformly excellent, and in picking four or five out of classes ranging as high as 80, Judge Hume had his hands full.

Mature bulls brought out a strong class. Masterpiece, the Nees herd sire, was not showing as well as he is, and Watt's big bull, Whitehead King of Hearts, a bull of magnificent substance and constitution, but with hardly the finish of Masterpiece, was a close second. The finest of the younger bulls shown was the junior champion, Armand Gay and, a very straight, type fellow that Gordon had put at the head of his first prize grade of herd.

Space forbids more than brief mention of the many excellent female classes. The senior and grand champion, Loch Ferguson, had a very desirable amount of capacity. Her udder, while excellent, did not come as near to the breed ideal as the udders of several of her competitors. She was the cow who would be last but as a dairy sow her first placing is to excel. She won her first placing in (Continued on page 6)

in Union there is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

"The United Farmers" Doing Big Business

THE farmers of Ontario who are interested in the progress being made by The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., have every reason to feel pleased with the rapidity with which the company is making steady progress, and week by week is striking its roots deeper into the business world. It promises ere long to be becoming one of the big business enterprises of Ontario. Last week an editor of Farm and Dairy called at the head office of the company, 100 Church St., Toronto, and was pleased to find that it was such a hive of industry.

The manager, Mr. Anson Groh, was found to be in Lambton county, addressing some farmers' meetings. Sec-

retary J. J. Morrison was on hand, but expected to leave shortly to attend some meetings in the northern part of Western Ontario. When asked how the business of the company was keeping up, Mr. Morrison replied most optimistically.

Early in the winter when the company gave an order for 165 tons of twine to a firm in Ireland, it was felt that it was taking considerable risk. All this twine has been sold and orders for many more tons have had to be obtained as the twine is being made to a Canadian source. This proves successful it is expected that all orders received will be filled. An interesting feature has been the sale of this binder twine in the (Continued on page 6)



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FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exposure of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1915

No. 23

The Relation Between Yields and Prices

Factors That Should Be Considered by Every Man Who Tills the Soil

By E. DAVENPORT, Director, University of Illinois
amounts of complete fertilizer to adjoining fields of wheat, with the following results:

Fertilizer applied*	Av. 12 yrs.	Increase	Increase per 200 lbs.
None	18.4 bu.		
200 lbs.	24.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	10.4 bu.
400 lbs.	25.4 bu.	12.0 bu.	8.8 bu.
600 lbs.	30.0 bu.	19.6 bu.	1.6 bu.

By this we see (fourth column) that as an average of the twelve years the first 200 pounds of fertilizer returned 10 bushels, but that a second

same thing, the last increment of increase cost more than twice as much per bushel as the first.

Prices and Yield

In the more intensified agriculture that is just ahead of us, the question is, therefore, not how much the farmer can produce per acre, but how much he can afford to produce. His yield must depend, not mainly upon his knowledge of production, but upon the price of the product.

For example, in the tables quoted, each 200 pounds of fertilizer cost \$7.50. With wheat at a dollar a bushel, a little computation will show that both the single and the double applications would pay, but that the triple application would swallow all the profits and more. At eighty cents a bushel, only the first dose would make money; while at fifty cents a bushel, none of the treatments would pay, and both the farmer and the public would have to be contented with the lower yields from untreated lands until such time as the consumer was willing to pay a higher price for his food. In this way is yield dependent upon price, and it is the natural way in which supply adjusts itself to demand as expressed in price.

Extremes Not Profitable

Of the same tenor is the experience of the University (Illinois), which is producing corn yields varying from 20 bushels an acre on continuously unfertilized land, to an average of 93 and a maximum of 120 bushels per acre on land which is excessively fertilized. It is making no money on either extreme: in the one because the yield is not sufficient to pay the labor; in the other, because the fertilizers are so costly as to swallow all the profits. The problem of the farmer, therefore is to determine at what point between these extreme yields he must aim to fix his average yield, and in determining this point he must take into consideration the value of his land, the cost of labor, the cost of fertilizer, and the probable price he will receive for his product.

From this we see the impossibility of "doubling yields without increased expense," and that when prices drop, the income of even the best farmers must decline, for extreme yields are profitable only with high prices. It must be clear that we cannot recklessly increase the yield per acre.

On the other hand, we cannot continue the old-time wasteful methods of soil exhaustion, cheap and effective though they were in their day, because they are resulting in decreasing yields in the face of increasing demands. If our declining yields, due to soil exhaustion, are to be arrested and turned into even a slight increase to meet the growing demands, it is clear that new methods must be employed, but the object must be a moderate increase in yield by economic methods and not extreme yields, which are bound to

The following points are generally assumed without argument by writers and speakers discussing agriculture:

1. That large yields are always profitable and that the best farmer is the one who raises the most per acre.
2. That large yields are a natural antidote for the high cost of living.
3. That when prices are low the farmer should raise his yields to protect his income.
4. That everybody is suffering because of the "slipshod and wasteful methods of the American farmer."
5. That we should now copy the intensive methods of older countries and that more capital is needed for the best results.

As a matter of fact, there is truth in all these positions, but it is mixed with an amount of error and of misconception concerning the economic laws governing agricultural production that is dangerous both to the farmer and to the consumer.

Cheap Food and Low Yields

We are just emerging from a pioneer agriculture, in which land had little value, because it was abundant, and labor was the principal element in the cost of production. If the American farmer has been wasteful of fertility it is because he has had it to waste, but he has been exceedingly economical of labor, which was costly, and has produced the cheapest food the world has ever eaten, or ever will eat, though the yields per acre have been little more than a half those of older countries. Our question has been not how much per acre, but how much per man, and in this the American farmer has been right, even though his average yields have been low.

We are, however, approaching Old Country conditions. Land is growing scarce, and therefore costly, so that elements other than labor have begun to enter into the cost of production and food is necessarily higher.

Under pioneer conditions the highest yields have been the most profitable, because they were the result, not of expensive methods of farming, but of especially rich spots of land, or of favorable seasons, costing nothing extra beyond the increased expense of harvesting. It is still true that high yields are profitable if they can be cheaply produced, but the general principle is that the higher the yield the greater the cost, not only per acre, but per bushel.

Rothamsted Figures

This natural operation of the economic law of diminishing returns in farming is best illustrated by an experiment begun many years ago by Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamsted, England, the oldest experiment station in the world. They applied, every year for 12 years, different

How Much Will We Produce?

It is the almost invariable experience of farmers that in good crop years prices are low, and in poor crop years correspondingly higher. In not a few cases greater net returns have been made on short crops than on the good crops of the year preceding or following. This experience, constantly repeated, has given rise to a growing conviction that it is foolish to increase yields and that it is good business policy to keep down production.

This phase of the business side of agriculture has been almost totally neglected by all agriculture educators, and investigators. They have continued to advocate greater production with but minor emphasis on the study of more profitable production. An exception to the rule is E. Davenport, University of Illinois, the author of the article adjoining. He predicts that consumers will be the ultimate beneficiaries of increased production. Is he right? We welcome a discussion of his conclusions.

200 pounds increased the yield only 8 bushels above the first, and that a third 200 pounds returned but a little over a bushel and a half above the double dose, showing that increased outlay is not always followed by correspondingly increased yields.

The experiment was continued, and at the end of 52 years the results were as follows:

Fertilizer applied*	Av. 52 yrs.	Increase	Increase per 200 lbs.
None	14.0 bu.		
200 lbs.	23.9 bu.	9.1 bu.	9.1 bu.
400 lbs.	25.8 bu.	18.0 bu.	8.9 bu.
600 lbs.	37.1 bu.	23.3 bu.	4.5 bu.

*Heterogeneous fertilizer with abundance of mixed minerals.

These figures for half a century show the same principle of diminishing returns in a modified form. Due to soil exhaustion, the yields from the unfertilized land decreased during the 52 years. On account of a few bad seasons, the average effect of the first dose (200 pounds) was slightly decreased. Owing to the accumulation of residues of fertilizer, the effects of the second and third doses were relatively larger than for the 12-year period, though subject to the same law of diminishing returns. That is to say, the last dose of fertilizer was less than half as effective as the first; or, what is the

Curing and Cutting the Alfalfa Crop

BY TOM ALFALFA

result in loss to the farmer, or in prohibitive prices for food, or both.

Farming in Transition Stage

Our farming is now in a transition stage between the "extensive agriculture" of the pioneer, in which fertility is disregarded and there is no investment but labor, and the "intensive agriculture" of old and densely populated countries, in which the main question is yield per acre, resulting either in high cost of food or poorly paid labor. (China produces the most per acre but pays its laborers the least.)

Our present yields are below what the climate and the general situation ought to produce, owing mainly to certain adverse conditions that can be cheaply and easily corrected, and money put into this channel will well repay the investment because it will increase the yield without being subject to the law of diminishing returns. This is where our present duty and opportunity lie in establishing the foundations of a permanent agriculture. It must be remembered that we have not yet reached the intensive stage, where it will pay either the producer or the consumer to attempt maximum yields on American land.

Rational Procedure

In this transitional stage, in which our yields are kept down by certain adverse conditions, the first step in a rational procedure is the correction of these conditions by relatively inexpensive methods, such as the use of lime to correct acidity, the application of cheap forms of phosphorus or of potassium to balance fertility, keeping nitrogen at always the limiting element, a better adjustment of crops to soil and to locality, and the organization of more economic systems of farming, with special attention to live stock, the distribution of labor, and the investment of capital. All the advice given out by the University of Illinois at this juncture is based upon this principle, because investments of this character, whether of labor or of capital, are certain to increase the yield with relatively slight expense. Having done what we can in this way, we may await with confidence the intensive stage, the coming of which will be characterized by a permanent rise in prices.

The greatest hazard in farming is the season, against which improved methods are only a partial protection. The farmer with little or no capital must confine himself to practices that will pay every year, while the man with considerable means is free to follow those more expensive methods which pay best in the long run, even though an adverse season now and then might show a loss. This lack of capital cannot be remedied by short-time loans to the small farmer, nor by loans of any kind to the farmer whose yields are limited by bad cultivation, or to the one incapable of managing his business upon the more complex and, to him, more dangerous basis, that will be at once established when he attempts to increase his yield by a larger use of capital.

Farming on Credit

It is commonly said that not enough floating capital is invested upon American farms, and it is doubtless true, but it must be remembered both in extending credit and in making loans, that the American farmer has had little experience in handling capital. Manifestly, therefore, when he borrows, both he and the lender must be satisfied that the loan will be judiciously used or it may result disastrously.

The student of agriculture cannot fail to see the danger of over-capitalization in attempts to

(Continued on page 11)

A FEW years ago when I made suggestions to my neighbors on the curing and curing of their alfalfa, I gave them a very different line of talk to what I would give them to-day. At that time each grew on an average about three acres of alfalfa; few of them had more than six or seven acres. Now there is an occasional farmer among them who grows 50 acres or more of alfalfa, and the most of them have between 10 and 20 acres. This change in acreage demands entirely different methods of handling the crop. Our methods of curing alfalfa now is by the aid of the side delivery rake and the hay loader. The mower is started in the morning as soon as the dew is off the grass and six to 10 acres laid down at one cutting. The alfalfa is allowed to wilt, and shortly before noon is run up into light, and the windrows with the side delivery rake. In the windrows it is allowed to cure further. In order to prevent scorching and bleaching of the leaves, a most important point, the windrows are given a half turn over with the rake again in the afternoon and the next morning. If the weather has been favorable, we start to haul into the barn, loading with the hay loader, the following afternoon. Occasionally with dull weather,



The Fight With Weeds is Now On. Let Us Keep Ahead of Them.

there, none of the alfalfa is hauled in until the succeeding day.

This is not the ideal method of curing alfalfa. Where the hay is first put up in slim coils and allowed to cure there, we get a beautiful, palatable forage that is appreciated by every kind of live stock. We still cure some of our alfalfa in this old-fashioned and somewhat laborious way. We like to have some of the hay around to feed to the cows under test. The alfalfa is allowed to wilt somewhat after cutting, then put up in slim coils and allowed to cure out naturally until it is ready to go into the barn.

Time of First Cutting

Almost of equal importance with the curing of alfalfa is the date on which it is cut. If alfalfa is allowed to get past a certain point, the stems begin to get woody, the leaves to fall off, and every day witnesses a decrease in feeding value, instead of an increase. The proper time to cut alfalfa is when the new shoots begin to appear above the base of the alfalfa plants, which is generally when the blossoms first begin to show in the field.

One of the resultant losses from delayed cutting of alfalfa is that the second crop is retarded and the third crop may have attained its growth too late to be safely cut. The new growth around the base of the young plants continue to make their growth whether the first crop is cut or not. When the delayed cutting is finally made, these second crop shoots are cut off and the second crop delayed for two or three weeks. While the

crop is standing still following this check, weeds, particularly bluegrass, have an excellent opportunity to forge ahead and thin the alfalfa stand. I know that at this time the weeds are growing in the corn crop and other farm work is calling loudly for attention. I would neglect any of these other necessary operations to cut the alfalfa crop at the proper time.

Occasionally alfalfa fields will show a yellowing of the leaves around the base of the plants. When this appears in the first crop I would cut early. The second crop will then develop rapidly, make a good growth with the June rains to help it, and it is very seldom that second crop alfalfa is afflicted with yellowing of the leaves.

A Fence Around the Woodlot

Robert Black, Canadian Forestry Assn., Ottawa

HO importance of fencing off from cattle a woodlot on each farm now being cleared in this province has been emphasized again and again by the most careful experts, while thousands of practical, hard-headed farmers have followed the advice with excellent results.

The one essential need in preserving the local wood supply is to have a woodlot, free from cattle, of ten or twenty acres on each farm. No farm is complete without a woodlot, and every good farmer, of course, knows this. It is needed, not only for firewood and building material but also for the yield in dollars and cents which it will bring. The farm owners of this province are living and working for succeeding generations as well as their own. No better legacy can be mentioned than a fine class woodlot, well cared for, with plenty of fresh young growth, assuring a fine yield to the sons or grandsons of the present proprietor. The wood crop is slow, without a doubt. But it is also unending, unlike other crops, and needs very little attention.

But there is one prime and immediate need of every woodlot that is a fence around it. A permanent woodlot needs young trees growing up quite as much as growing stock need feed. It is quite true that cattle require tree shade. Let them have it. But don't let them have all the shade there is. Do not fence off all your woodland. Fence off half or two-thirds of it and let the cattle have the run of the balance.

The pioneer farmer has, of course, an advantage over the farmer in older settled parts in that he can easily arrange to leave in timber to or 20 acres of his holding. In other words he can establish with little trouble what is future years he would work hard to get back.

Nature's Tonic

Robert Jackson, Ontario Co., Ont.

GREEN pastures, fresh air and freedom constitute Nature's tonic for the ills to which the horse is heir. The most sanitary horse has never devised or managed, is not in the same class with the open spaces of nature for toning a run down horse. I am already looking forward to summer days when we can turn all our horses out at night to imbibe a good share of this tonic.

We seldom keep our horses in at night except in cases of storm when the weather is too rough for them to be outside. We don't seem them to pick their living by any means. They get their rations in the stable.

THE SCIENCE OF FARMING

THE CURE OF THIS DISEASE HAS BEEN FOUND AND LATE FLOWING, TRIED BY SUCCESS.

Our far number of in which the crop intending problem I never carried a luxuriant mower to covered rich whole field most of the part only. The value of came to the true as far as

Richard

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Scenes Such as This Are Ever Becoming

Fighting the Canada Thistle

Gen. Campbell, Renfrew Co., Ont.

THE Canada Thistle has been a scourge in this district for several years. Many methods have been advocated for its control. Early and late fall plowing, shallow plowing, and deep plowing, and even summer fallowing, have been tried by our neighbors, but without pronounced success.

Our farm has not been greatly troubled. A number of years ago we had a fourteen-acre field in which the thistles were bad. When putting in the crop we left the two worst ridges unseeded, intending to summer fallow them. But the labor problem became so acute that the intention was never carried out, and that part of the field grew a luxuriant crop of thistles. When we got out the mower for haying, we ran it over the thistle-covered ridges. Next year we sowed oats on the whole field. When harvest came the crop on the most of the field was of thistles and oats. On the part mowed the previous summer it was oats only. That was a convincing demonstration of the value of the mower in controlling weeds. We came to the conclusion that seeding down is often the true solution of the weed problem; at least, as far as Canada Thistles are concerned.

Bumper Root Crops

Richard Honey, Northumberland Co., Ont.

IT takes a lot of work to get the seed bed for roots in the right condition. But it pays to have the soil as loose and mellow as you can get it.

We plow in the fall and again in the spring. After the second plowing we roll and then get out the spreader and give it a coating of manure. Then we commence with the cultivator and cultivate, harrow, and roll, roll, harrow and cultivate, until every clod is crushed and the manure is well mixed with the soil. We have found that this method of applying manure gives better results than plowing it down.

When the soil is thoroughly prepared in the spring the roots require less cultivating during the summer, and you get a real crop.

Hints on Silo Building

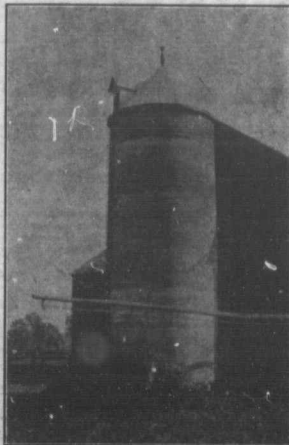
Clarke-Hamilton, Dundas Co., Ont.

WE are still making mistakes in silo building in Ontario. Here is one of them. Many reason that they can grow so many acres of corn. So many acres of corn will yield so many tons. They need a certain number of tons to feed their stock. They put up a big silo, fill

it with immature stuff, and get bad results. Then they blame the silo instead of fixing it where it belongs—on themselves.

The size of the silo must be considered. A silo of great diameter is not the best. It is fed off too slowly for the conservation of the corn. It is equally a mistake to have the silo of too small diameter; in it the corn does not pack properly. There is too much friction on the walls. We have found that a 14-foot diameter is a nice size, much better than eight or 10 feet. In height we would go as high as we can fill. The deeper a silo the better the ensilage will settle, the closer it will pack, and the longer it will keep.

A silo must be air-tight, or there will be considerable loss through spoiling. Lumber is dear, and there is no gravel in our district. Hence the stave silo, with a good roof, is the popular type. After using the silo a year we lath it up on the inside, and plaster. This makes a most desirable silo. The laths are bevelled so that the mortar will clinch in behind them. The laths are



A Middlesex Corn Can.

This cement silo supplies the herd of Wm. Byers, from which milk is shipped to London, Ont., with excellent, reliable roughage for several months in the year. Another good investment made evident in the illustration is the litter carrier.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

More Common in Western Canada, Where the Dairy Cow is Making a Big Place for Herself.

nalled around the silo horizontally and directly to the staves. Where the laths are nailed on strips it takes too much mortar to do the job properly. For mortar, we use a combination of two parts sand and one part cement, giving the inside a finish like glass. We have such a silo, 16 x 25 feet, which cost us \$35 to lath and plaster.

Feed and the Milk Yield

J. H. Girdale, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa

GOOD feeding is such an important factor in milk production that the most experienced of us could hardly over-estimate its benefits. Our dairy instructors have told us that we can double the returns from our cows by better feeding. I myself call me down instanter as guilty of gross exaggeration. I know from my own experience, however, that we can double returns if we take the average cows of the country for the experiment.

At one of our Experimental Farms some five or six years ago, we took a bunch of heifer calves from dams giving 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of milk. These heifers were purchased from the farmers who owned the cows. We fed the heifers properly and the second year they were in milk they went almost 6,000 pounds a cow, or double what their mothers had done on farms in the same neighborhood.

A somewhat similar experiment was conducted in Quebec, in which the returns were more than doubled. In this case we bought heifers after they had freshened. They were not selected as the best heifers in the herds from which we purchased. The farmers took care of that. We looked into the records of the herds from which we purchased for two or three years back, as they were recorded at the cheese factories. They had averaged only \$12 to \$13 a cow each season. And yet the heifers that we purchased averaged \$45 each this year. The cost of feeding was not trebled, but the returns were. Our profits were on the positive side. The profits of the previous owners were on the negative side. You can't keep a cow for less than \$30 to \$35 anywhere in Canada.

"The land question means hunger, thirst, nakedness, notice to quit, labor spent in vain, the toil of years seized upon. . . . the despair and wildness which springs up in the hearts of the poor, when legal force, like a sharp harrow, goes over the most sensitive and vital right of mankind."—Cardinal Manning.

McCormick Binders



PRACTICAL farmers who know what harvesting difficulties must be overcome in Eastern Canadian fields, urge the use of the **McCormick** binder. Ask them. You will find the **McCormick** has an unusual number of good, strong points that insure as complete a harvest as it is possible to get, even under worst field and grain conditions.

For Eastern Canadian fields the **McCormick** binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. The binder guards are level with the bottom of the platform so that when the machine is tilted to cut close to the ground there is no ledge to catch stones and trash and push them ahead of the binder to clog the machine. These and other features you will appreciate.

Look for the same high-grade workmanship, the same famous I.H.C. quality, in **McCormick** twine and in **McCormick** mowers as well as binders. Make the most of your crops. See the agent for catalogue and full information, or write the nearest branch house.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. B., St. John's, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. Louis, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

"United Farmers" Doing a Big Business

(Continued from page 2)

fact that the company did not quote a price on the binder twine when it sold it. Officers of the company claimed that if they set a price, the Old Line firms handling binder twine would put their price at a little below the price charged by the company and thus prevent the sale of the company's goods, in the hope that the company might be put out of business and that another year the price could be advanced. The company, therefore, simply guaranteed to furnish twine of good quality and at a price slightly below what the regular binder twine companies might charge. This guarantee has all been kept, and the twine sold has been good.

A Big Trade in Seed

The sale of seeds has practically been closed for the season. In all, about \$31,000 worth of seed has been sold to local branches. Much of this has been bought from local farmers' associations, in fact as much as it could supply. The rest has been bought from a reliable Toronto firm. Although reports were circulated in the country that the seed being sold by the company was not reliable, the company has not received any complaints in regard to it, thus indicating that it has given complete satisfaction.

"We would like branches of the United Farmers of Ontario," said Mr. Morrison, "to send us as many orders for seed in the fall as possible. By sending us their orders in the fall we will be able to buy at considerably lower prices than can be quoted later. We do not like to state what our price will be, because we anticipate that we may have strong opposition next season selling the seed, but we will guarantee to sell at the lowest price." (Continued on page 17)

FARM MANAGEMENT

How to Control Grasshoppers and Cutworms

Break up old pastures—the breeding places—by plowing five or six inches deep in late fall or in spring.

Use the New Poison Bran mixture: Bran, 20 lbs.; Paris Green, 1 lb. molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; water, about 3 gallons; lemons, 2 or 3 fruits.

Preparation and Application

Mix thoroughly the bran and Paris green, dry, in a tub or any large receptacle. This may be done the night before. On morning of using squeeze the juice of the lemons into the water, run the pulp and rind through a meat chopper, and add this and also the molasses to the water, stir well, and then pour the liquid upon the poisoned bran, and mix so thoroughly that every part is moist and will fall like sawdust through the fingers. Apply in the morning between five and six o'clock by scattering so thinly over the infested field, fence corners and roadsides, that the above amount will cover four or five acres. Sometimes a second application about three days later is necessary.

Don't delay using until damage has been done, and don't look for results until two or three days after applying.—Department of Entomology, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These same treatments may be used with excellent results for cutworms, which have been doing much damage in fall wheat, young corn, etc.—Editor.]

Blasting Powder Improved

SOME years ago I visited a small truck farm near Halifax, N.S.

The soil was a wonderfully productive loam and the young fellow who owned the five acres was making an extra good living. All around the fields could not be machine worked. It was almost impossible to plow between the boulders. I assumed that the small tract owned by my colleague had been especially blessed by nature.

"Not much," he assured me. "The little farm of mine has been literally torn apart by nature. There is not a particle of soil on it that has not been shattered time and again by blasting powder. Had it not been for blasting powder, there would not be a boulder here at all. We have blasted out a boulder for every two square yards of surface on the place."

A few miles down the coast I found a 50-acre dairy farm and a section of the soil used only for grazing. There were boulders everywhere, but that farm was clear; blasting powder caused, and there is disposition to believe that blasting powder for use in agriculture is limited to cases not as these. I believe, however, that at least 50 per cent of farms in well-proved sections could use a case or two of blasting powder to excellent advantage.

Only a couple of years ago I attended a blasting powder demonstration on a farm in Peterboro Co., Ont.

The demonstration took place in the middle of a 10-acre corn field. There were a few square yards covered with big boulders that the owner of the farm had been plowing around for six years. Plowing around boulders, however, was out of line with his ideas on efficient farm management and he turned the field over for a powder demonstration. A few of the tridges suitably placed, an explosion and in a comparatively short time the boulders which had been too big to move were lying around in all places for carting away and an area of structure that had made tillage of

Having a few stable as seen in

cult for 20 is almost adjoining effacious ing out at hand clear Where it to remove somewhere more efficacious of those F. E. E.

Harvest Henry O.

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You save time and money

on every crop you harvest with the aid of a

Patented Brace Block

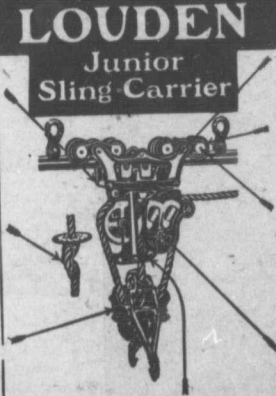
A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arm just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain off the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the mow without elevating to the track. Sit it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

The Great Trip Purchase Feature

These ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; give the horse one-half more power, reduce the strain on the ropes and lengthen the life of the cord.



Sure to Work

A trip strap extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the cord. Side wide or uneven loads, cannot effect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

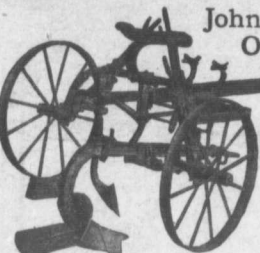
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Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Stable Equipment, Barn Door Hangers.

(3)

John Deere Implements

John Deere One-Way Plow



The Power Lift Plow with the Auto Foot Frame Shift

The plow with the auto foot frame shift. This feature insures easy plowing on hillsides or level land and in irregular fields. Full width furrow obtained under all such conditions. Team relieved of all side strain. Auto-foot shift is easy to operate. A slight foot pressure swings furrows and moves plow as desired. A real power lift plow. Slight pressure of foot causes lug to forward movement of horses raises the bottom. High lift—plow easily transported over rough roads. Easily backed and turned. Wide bearing beam permits use of wide or narrow fitting bottom and prevents plow from tipping on hillsides.

A Little Concrete Paving Serving a Useful Purpose.

Paving a whole barnyard with concrete will keep mud from being tracked into the stable. Also it would cost a lot. One compromised as seen in the illustration. Such a block of paving removes the usual barn door mud hole and helps to keep the stables clean.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

cut for 90 years, was done away with in almost as many minutes. In an adjoining field we were shown how efficacious is blasting powder in blowing out stumps and in simplifying land clearing.

Where is the farm without stumps to remove or boulders in the way somewhere? And where is there a more efficacious agency for getting rid of those than blasting powder? — F. E. E.

Harvesting the Alfalfa Crop

Henry Gladsting, Ontario Co., Ont.

WE plan to cut the alfalfa in the morning after the dew is off, ted it before dinner, ted again in the afternoon and rake into windrows before night. We ted up and down the windrows the next morning and again in the afternoon. The next morning again we ted and started to draw into the barn right away.

This is our usual schedule, but of course it has to be varied to suit weather conditions. I have heard farmers say that if you ted too much you will knock all the leaves off and that they are the most valuable part of the alfalfa. My contention is that it is the tending that keeps the leaves on. The leaves drop off because they are burned and dried up with the sun. When they are constantly mowed over with the tedder they do not scorch, the alfalfa dries off by evaporation through the leaves as nature intended, and we have a much more palatable fodder.

Grimm's Alfalfa Seed

THE merits of the Grimm's alfalfa have been exploited for several years, but there still seems to be a very small commercial supply of the seed and this fact seems to be rather singular in view of the high prices that this seed has sold for in recent years.

But there are several reasons why the strain of alfalfa is not more plentiful or lower in price. One boy raised, the acreage of genuine Grimm's alfalfa in Minnesota (the original home of the strain) is rather limited and the conditions for growing seed in that region are not as a rule favorable except in dry years.

Second, a dependable method for growing alfalfa seed has not yet been established, and there have been many failures in attempting to grow Grimm's alfalfa for seed.

Third, most of the available Grimm's alfalfa seed has been sold in small lots at high prices and used in testing the hay production in comparison with common alfalfa, instead of growing seed; where attempts have been made to produce seed from small plots it has been found very expensive to get the seed threshed and cleaned up on account of the small amount of seed.

Fourth, the hay tests of Grimm's alfalfa have been so uniformly favorable that the demands for the seed have outgrown the supply; the U. S. Department of Agriculture has for several years purchased nearly all the available Grimm or Baltic alfalfa seed to use in their dry-land seed distribution; hence, it is next to impossible to buy any very large amounts of Grimm's or Baltic alfalfa seed.— P. K. Blinn, Colorado Experiment Station.

Successful Organization Meeting

A NUMBER of the farmers of North Smith, Peterboro Co., Ont., held a meeting recently to consider the advisability of organizing a branch of the United Farmers of Ontario. The speakers were H. B. Cowan, managing director of Farm and Dairy, Wilbur Roseborough, Secretary of Trewen Farmers' Club and G. E. Moore, Secretary of Central Smith Farmers' Club. Mr. Cowan described the growth and progress of the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd. Their organization. Mr. Roseborough and Mr. Moore told of the satisfactory dealings their clubs have had with the Cooperative Company. On motion it was decided to organize a branch of the United Farmers of Ontario, to be called The North Smith Branch of the United Farmers of Ontario. The following officers were elected:

- President, Stephen Harrison, R. R. No. 1, Lakefield; Vice-president, Fred Armstrong, R. R. No. 1, Lakefield; Sec.-Treas., Peter Nicholls, R. R. No. 1, Lakefield; Directors, Messrs. Jno. Armstrong, Halls' Ridge; John Pierson, R. R. No. 1, Lakefield; John A. Northey, R. R. No. 1, Lakefield; Isaac Saxe, R. R. No. 1, Lakefield; J. W. Bissett, B. B. No. 1, Lakefield; Frank E. Pierson, R. R. No. 1, Lakefield.

Mr. Cowan was authorized to request The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., to hold half a ton of binder twine for the club, the order for which it was expected, would go forward after a joint meeting of the members and directors which they purpose holding June 7.

On an Average

IN a class in arithmetic the word "average" was encountered. The teacher, wishing to make sure that the word was understood, asked the meaning of the word. One boy raised his hand. "Please ma'am. It's what a hen lays an egg on." "What's that?" exclaimed the astonished teacher. "Well, that's what my book says," replied the boy. The teacher requested him to bring the book and show her the statement to which he referred. He got his reader and pointed to the sentence: "The hen lays one egg a day, on an average."

Dain Hay Loader

The one man loader of the rake bar type. Operated at exactly the right speed to require the least power and rake clean. Stroked overlap, practically making the ground twice. Gathers hay full width of machine, dividing swath if necessary.

Quick change to windrow work and automatically adjust itself to handle light or heavy hay without choking. Push delivery action of rake bars pushes hay well forward in the middle of the wagon, so that only one man, the driver, is needed.

The Dain is mounted entirely on wheels. Principal working parts swing back and forth freely and roller bearings are used on all main journals. In fact, entire loader is designed to require the least energy and yet gather all the clean hay.



6' and 8' Models

John Deere KA-65 Cultivator



The cultivator that does all kinds of work right whether ordinary field work or truck farm cultivating.

Frame is adjustable—any row from two to four feet in width can be cultivated snugly, preventing injury to soil.

The wheels are shifted either way by a foot crank. Response of the cultivator is immediate—no need of covering up or plowing out a hill. When rows are straight and the field level, wheels may be made rigid if desired.

Shovels penetrate hard soil. The compression springs can be made to exert any pressure to the rig up to the corner wheels of the cultivator and operator.

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

The John Deere Spreader

The beater—the business part of a spreader—and all its driving parts, are mounted on the rear axle. That is why the John Deere is the simplest, easiest running and most efficient manure spreader.

Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:

- 1st.—No clutches to give trouble.
- 2nd.—No chains to break or get out of line.
- 3rd.—Less than half the parts

heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.

4th.—Manure not thrown on the axle—straw cannot wind around it.

5th.—You get big drive wheels and a low-down spreader, without stub axles—traction and strength.

6th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.

7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.



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The Sixth Annual Ormstown Spring Show

(Continued from page 2)

a class of 19. The two-year-olds classes, as usual, were among the strongest, D. T. Ness winning with 'Edgewood Verbona in the milk class, and in a still stronger class of two-year-olds out of milk, R. R. Ness was first with Burnside Miss Murr. In the young classes R. R. Ness was particularly strong with stock of Masterpiece breeding. His junior champion, Burnside Lady Fannie, as a daughter of that great old show cow, Auchenbrain Fannie 9th. Awards in full were as follows:

Ayrshire Awards

Mature bulle: 1, Masterpiece, R. R. Ness; Howick; 2, Whitehill King of Heards, D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station; 3, Hobeibow, White Heather, D. T. Ness, Howick; 4, Hobeibow Bonnie Boy, J. Cavers, Ormstown.
 Bull, 2 years old: 1, King-of-Elinshade, Peter Dickson, Ormstown.
 Bull, yearling: 1, Armasat Gay Lad, Hector Gordon, Howick; 2, Biltburn Perfection, Taylor Bros., Ormstown; 3, Sunny Side, H. W. Logan, Howick; 4, W. J. Springburn Lord Kitchener, R. R. Ness.

Two, progeny of cow: 1, P. R. Ness; 2 and 3, D. T. Ness; 4, Cavers; 5, R. R. Ness; 2, Cavers; 6, Gordon.

The Holsteins

Holstein classes were well filled and some splendid animals shown. Outstanding from all was the female grand champion, Rhoda's Princess, a grand deep cow in milk, shown by Neil Sangster. Her conformation was true to the ideal dairy type, her udder shapely and well balanced to a degree unusual for her breed, and good enough to delight the heart of a Scotch fancier. Other animals were outstandingly good; in fact the most serious criticism that can be offered of the black and white exhibits is that there were too many outstanding animals; uniform excellence was lacking and many of the classes had decidedly ragged ends. This is not always a bad fault, however, as in this case at least it indicated a number of new breeders who will learn and improve

A. Younie; 2 and 3, Spot Feacals and Artis Pooch De Kol, J. Helm & Son, Huntington; 4, Princess De Kol, Jas. J. Howden, St. Louis Station.
 Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Craig; 2, N. Sangster; 3 and 4, Alexander; 5, Sangster; 6, Alexander; 7, Sangster; 8, Alexander; 9, Helm; 10, Sangster; 11, Alexander; 12, Sangster.
 Senior and grand champion female: Rhoda's Princess, Sangster.
 Junior female champion: Daisy De Kol, Younie.

Group Awards

Grade's herds: 1, Sangster; 2, Craig; 3, Alexander.
 Frequency of cow: 1 and 3, Sangster; 2, Younie.
 Get of sire: 1 and 2, Sangster; 3, Helm; 4, Craig.
 Young herd: 1, Sangster; 2, Alexander; 3, Greater.
 Four heifer calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Sangster; 2, Helm; 3, Craig; 4, Younie; 5, Brown.

The Jerseys

For the first time in the history of the Ormstown show, Jerseys were represented in number and in quality; B. H. Bull & Son were there with 35 head, including some of their very best. Among these was Sultan's Raleigh, champion a greater number of times than any other bull in the Dominion. The two-year-old winner was Brampton Mon Stockwell, first in the yearling class at Toronto last fall with a dam that promises to go 12,000 lbs. of milk in R.O.P. this year. The female champion, Brampton Maitland's Bright, was imported this year. She is a sister of the highest Jersey in the last Guelph Dairy Test. The first two-year-old heifer, Brampton Stockwell Rose, is large, yet with true Island type. She is testing 5.8 per cent fat at present, and will make over 8,000 lbs. milk in the year. Against competition such as this other breeders had little chance, but good useful animals were exhibited by Messrs. Gibaux, Winters and Rousseau.

Grade classes were strong through-

out, Ayrshire and Holsteins grades being in separate classes. Their excellence as dairy cattle prove the truth of the contention that no district can go in extensively for pure-bred cattle without a reflex influence on the quality of the unregistered cattle of the country. The Ormstown fair is the mirror, as it were, of this development in live stock lines in the Beauharnois District.

Fruit Crop Prospects

According to Fruit Crop Report No. 1, from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, frost has done considerable damage in many localities while in others the losses will be less severe. Even with these reported injuries, there seems to be every indication of a fair crop of all varieties. Apple crop prospects are large, except in Southern and Western Ontario. Nova Scotia growers will probably have a record crop, while British Columbia's crop will be normal. A strong setting of cherries is reported from the Niagara Peninsula, and a heavy crop of all varieties is expected in British Columbia. The pear crop in the different provinces varies between average and full. Plums are exceptionally heavy with blossoms in western Ontario and Niagara. British Columbia reports a medium crop. There is every reason to believe that the peach crop this year, in the Niagara district especially, will be a record breaker. Reports from British Columbia, too, point to an extremely heavy crop, although the acreage is comparatively small. The acreage under tomatoes is considerably reduced this year in Ontario, and many canning factories will not be operated. Severe damage has been done by frost in all parts of the province; strawberries, too, have suffered severely by frost, and the yield is likely to be much lighter than that of last year.

Still the Unbeaten Champion of the Canadian Show Ring.

Masterpiece, the great Ayrshire bull here illustrated, was again the grand champion male of his breed at Ormstown Spring Fair last week, Sangster still, calves sired by him won largely in the Junior classes. Masterpiece is owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

Bull, senior calf: 1, Burnside Spott's Masterpiece, R. R. Ness; 2, Lord Kitchener; 3, P. Cavers; 4, Burnside Masterpiece, Logan; 4, Cheerful Masterpiece, Cavers.
 Bull, junior calf: 1, Watt; 2, R. R. Ness; 3 and 4, D. T. Ness.
 Heifer and grand champion: Masterpiece, R. R. Ness.
 Junior male champion: Ayrmont Gay Lad, Logan.

Female Awards

Cow, in milk: 1 and 2, Edgewood Verbona and Springburn Violet Jet, D. T. Ness; 3, Florence, Cavers; 4, R. R. Ness.
 Cow, dry: 1 and 2, Rose of Duplo Avenue and Loch Fergus Catharine, R. R. Ness; 3, Broomhill Flora, R. R. Ness; 4, Ayrish Charmaine, Logan; 5, C. McC.
 Heifer, 2 years old, out of milk: 1, Burnside Miss Murr, R. R. Ness; 2 and 3, Stonehouse Daisy and Stonehouse Fanny, R. Gordon; 4, Star of Fieldhouse, O. McC.
 Heifer, senior yearling: 1, 2, 3 and 4, R. R. Ness; 5, D. T. Ness.
 Heifer, junior yearling: 1, D. T. Ness; 2, J. McCull, Riverfield; 3 and 4, R. R. Ness.
 Heifer, senior calf: 1, Cavers; 2, Logan; 3, R. R. Ness; 4, H. W. Logan.
 Heifer, junior calf: 1, Watt; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, Gordon; 4, Logan.
 Junior champion female: Loch Fergus Cherry, Gordon.
 Junior female champion: Burnside Lady Fannie, R. R. Ness.

Group Awards

Graded herd: 1, Gordon; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, D. T. Ness; 4, Cavers; 5, Logan; 6, Watt.
 Four dairy cows: 1, Gordon; 2, Cavers; 3, Watt; 4, R. R. Ness.
 Four heifer calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Logan.
 Breeders' young herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Cavers; 3, Logan; 4, H. W. Logan.
 Four, get of sire: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Gordon; 3, Cavers; 4, Logan.


from their first showward appearance. Gano's Favorite Pooch, Sangster's herd bull, and last year's winner, was not a particularly strong grand champion. The junior champion, King Segis Beets Walker, was third in his class at Toronto last fall. Most of the cattle came from close at hand, and from herds recently established. Sangster had an exceptionally fine lot of females. Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, placed the awards as follows:

Holstein Awards—Male

Mature bull: 1, Gano's Favorite Pooch, Neil Sangster, Ormstown; 2, Pontiac of Pleasant Valley, J. J. Alexander, St. Louis Station; 3, Johanna Rue Indulge, Jas. Winter, Ormstown.
 Bull, 2 years old: 1, King Segis Beets Walker, Jas. Paul, Lachute Mills; 2, King Segis Hengervord Pictorial, W. Scott, Eatonburg; 3, Dava Inferno, Geo. Moore, Huntington.
 Yearling: 1, Lydenwood Gano, Geo. Moore; 2, J. J. Alexander; 3, Excelsior Gano, D. A. Brown, St. Louis Station.
 Bull, 2 years old: 1, Neil St. Louis Station.
 Bull, junior calf: 1, Sangster; 2, Geo. McWhinnie, Allan's Corners; 3, Robt. Milne, Deseriville; 4, Alexander.
 Bull, junior calf: 1, Robt. T. Kerr, Howick; 2, J. Sangster.
 Senior and grand champion: Gano's Favorite Pooch, Sangster.
 Junior champion: King Segis Beets Walker, Paul.

Female Awards

Cow, in milk: 1 and 2, Rhoda's Princess, Edna of Pleasant Valley, Power Scott, Que. Dot of Ormstown and Lena of Pleasant Valley, Sangster; 3 and 4, Annie De Kol and Belle De Kol, Alexander.
 Cow, in milk, 3 years old: 1 and 2, Lena of Pleasant Valley, Sangster; 3 and 4, Annie De Kol and Belle De Kol, Alexander.
 Heifer, in milk, 2 years: 1, 2 and 3, O. McC.; 4, Lela Cornucopia, Younie; 5, Minto De Kol, Alexander; 6, May Flower De Kol, A. McNeil, Ormstown.
 Heifer, dry, 2 years old: 1, Daisy De Kol,



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Locked tight on four sides, Preston Shingles become a solid plate of metal that cannot open with the sagging of the roof. Make your roofs weather proof, fire proof, lightning proof.

Build with

PRESTON LARCH SHINGLES

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Free Building Service to Farmers. Write.

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applied to our Poultry Fencing just right. It keeps your chickens at home and their enemies at bay. Each interlocking securely locked—the kind that stays "put."

Peerless Poultry Fence

is made of the best Open Meshed steel wire—strong, elastic and will not rust or corrode. The joints are secured with zinc throughout chains. One inch of galvanized galvanized steel and will stand up to any test of this sort.

"Peerless Fence," which will withstand all sudden shocks and will not break or pull apart under any strain. It is made of heavy wire and never gives without breaking, snapping or twisting. The heavy mesh and perfect fitting joints make every link and every post a part of the fence. It is the only fence that will not break or pull apart under any strain.

PEERLESS PERFECTION FENCE CO., Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.

THE BARWELL-ANDERSON WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand, Ont.

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**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.**

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

Canadian Northern Finances

OWING to the era of speculative development through which we have passed, Canada finds herself burdened with three transcontinental railways when one, or possibly two, roads would be sufficient to meet every present economic necessity and take care of the development of the country for years to come. So prodigal have our governments been in assistance to railroad promoters that British investors have been encouraged to pour money into all Canadian railway enterprises, giving their investment the careful consideration that they should. The result is that the Government does not come again to the aid of at least one of our roads, the Canadian Northern, the investors will have to face an almost total loss. It has been suggested in some sections of the Government press that rather than give further assistance, the Government will take over the Canadian Northern line and its obligations.

These obligations amount to over \$400,000,000. Just why the Government, which means the farmers and the working people of Canada, should be required to protect British investors in railroad securities, we cannot see. Farmers who pool their surplus capital to establish a canning factory or a creamery where one is not needed and lose all the money invested, have as much right to Government protection of their foolish investment as British capitalists have to the protection of their equally foolish financial speculations. Even if the Government does take over the C.N.R., its completion and operation must result in heavier taxes on all the productive industries of the country and hence losses to all other investors who put their money in sound enterprises. Such a policy would be simply taking the money out of the pockets of one class of investors, and "hat the best class, to put it into the pockets of speculators who have invested in the doubtful enterprises of McKenzie and Mann.

A Way Out

THERE is a way in which the obligations of the Canadian Northern Railway may be assumed and that without laying any extra burden on the people of Canada. The Canadian Northern runs through much good land still in possession of the Crown. As a result of the completion and operation of the roads and the influx of settlers that will follow, these lands will greatly increase in value. Town sites will be established here and there. Experience with other roads shows that the increase in the value of urban and rural land will be much greater than the initial cost of the road. This increase in value is created by the community as a whole and properly belongs to all of the people. In the past, this unearned increment has been gobbled up by land speculators. Why should it not in this case be made to pay the cost and expenses of the road?

Such a course would not be without precedent. In Ontario, public officials are empowered to buy land near proposed public improvements in order that the resultant increase may accrue to the state. In some parts of the United States we understand cement highways have been paid for out of the increased land values of the land adjoining the highways. Only at the last session of the United States Congress, the suggestion was made, though not adopted, that the increasing value of land in Alaska should be made to pay for the thirty-million-railroad the United States government proposes to build there. A labor member has made similar proposals in the Australian House. If Canadian people must assume the obligations of McKenzie and Mann's wild gamble, why should we not allocate to ourselves the advantages that will accrue to someone, either the people or the speculators, in the increasing value of the land.

Let Us Hear from You

THE big family of Our Folks have it in their power to make Farm and Dairy the most interesting publication coming into their homes. We believe that the best feature of any agricultural journal is the publisher's letters from its subscribers, the men who are out doing the practical work on the farms. There was a time when editors regarded it as their chief function to "put over" on their readers the findings of trained experimentalists at our agricultural colleges and Government farms. This is still an important function of the farm press. It sometimes happens, though, that what looks fine in theory does not "pan out" so well in practice. If the theories do "pan out," farmers like to hear about it from other farmers who have given the scientific idea a practical try-out.

It is just here that Our Folks can help us. We know that hundreds of our readers have been hewing close to the line of approved agricultural methods for many years. We know that many are increasing their profits by weeding and breeding their dairy herds. Many have doubled the crop output of their farms by proper crop rotation and soil feeding. Many have original and convenient ways of disposing of the little everyday problems that confront the farmer. We would like you to tell all of Our Folks about the things that you have found valuable through practical experience. Let us repeat that for every letter of 300 words or more, dealing with problems of the farm, productive or economic, Farm and Dairy will extend your subscription for six months. This is what we will do to help you. At the same time, in exchanging experiences, we will all help each other.

Why Wisconsin Leads

THE state of Wisconsin has for several decades been the leading dairy state of the American Union in its output of butter and cheese. Recently the state has made wonderful progress in the production of high-class pure-

bred dairy cattle, and promises to take a leading place in this line of dairy production as well. This progress, made within the last decade, Hoard's Dairyman attributes largely to the formation of community breeders' associations. Since the first one was established in Waukesha county in 1906, ninety-five such organizations have been formed among the dairy farmers of forty-nine of the seventy-one counties of the state. "Much has been done," says our contemporary, "by the officers and members of these clubs to encourage the keeping of more profit-producing cows upon the farms of their respective localities."

Farm and Dairy believes that the breeders' clubs so far organized in Ontario, even though little more than sales societies so far as the Holstein breed is concerned, have given the breeding industry a wonderful impetus. As yet, little Ontario or any other part of Canada. When breeders develop the cooperative spirit to such an extent that they begin to organize clubs for community ownership of high-class sires and the stirring of community interest in high-class dairy cattle, then will we see dairying develop in Canada as never before. The question now is, to what community and to fanciers of what breed will the credit go for making a start in real cooperative dairy cattle improvement?

Farm Rovers

FARM surveys have proved that farm incomes are approximately in proportion to the number of months during which the farmer has productive employment. Here it is that the winter dairyman scores.

The good workman is never content with poor tools — nor the good dairyman with inferior cows.

Weeds are beginning to make their presence known. "A cultivation in time saves nine," to paraphrase a well-known household proverb.

If the husband is delicate and the wife particularly robust, there may be some excuse for her carrying the water on wash day.

The man who pays his help regularly has a strong talking point when in need of more help.

The Mother

I hear the bawling hands go by: I hear the marching feet;

All day they drum their dreadful dirge along the dusty street.

I hear the crowds give cheer on cheer of fierce and furious joy.

And wonder if they see him there, my little, little boy.

A baby yesterday, with soft and sunny hair

So helpless and so innocent; so fragile and so frail!

So strong I felt to shield him then, safe sheltered in my arm.

It seemed to me the whole wide world was whirling round to never do him harm.

And all this long, long nights I watched beside his trundle bed

To stave away the pain that racked his little fevered head.

I fought his battles for him then; he leaves my side to-day

To fight far greater ones alone, and oh! so far away!

The little dimpled hand that lay so trustfully in mine

Must grasp a rifle barrel soon along the firing line.

My little boy I held so close I felt his fluttering breath

Has been an empty-armed and gone to see the face of death.

And never mother's voice to soothe, nor mother's arms to shield

From all the direful perils of the smoke-hazed battlefield!

Oh, why must mothers stay behind? Is not a mother's place

Beside the baby that must look in Death's remorseless face?

The years have wrought a change in him that

Only others see—

For in his soldier's uniform he's still a boy to me.

Send forth to kill, he knows not why, a King's innumerate boy.

While I must weep and pray at home—my baby boy!

Season's Prospects in Northern Ontario

T. G. Raynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa

THE season of 1915 has opened up very propitiously for Northern Ontario. As elsewhere, the season was early. A lot of seed was in the ground before the end of April throughout the northern districts. This should mean a good deal as the early sown grain is usually the best and weighs much heavier. One who is accustomed to visit Northern Ontario once or twice a year must be impressed with the rapid development in some parts of the farming districts in the great crop yield. Notwithstanding the fact that clearing in most parts is difficult and more or less expensive, it is being prosecuted with diligence and success. The meadows and fall wheat speak for the quality of the soil even in April. Later on in the season one is impressed with the way all legumes grow and the fine opportunity for growing potatoes.

In some of the older parts of the northland there is a marked improvement in the farm buildings, which speaks for the general prosperity of farming in this comparatively new country.

The Pulp Wood
There was every evidence that the farmers hadn't been idle during the winter as the hundreds and thousands of cords of pulp wood at every station, besides the usual quota of saw logs, railway ties and telephone poles would attest. Here and there were to be seen machines for raising the pulp wood, but a good deal of it was being done by hand with drawing knife and chisel. Complaint was being made that the machines eat up the profits from getting out the wood, in that it took much of the roof itself when cutting the bark and knots, etc. In reaping a very great shrinkage resulted.

The Experimental Farm at Montielth
Under the recent management of Mr. Clemens, the Ontario Government farm at Montielth is in a fair way to give a good account of itself this year. One of the first things noticed was the splendid catch of clover and timothy on several acres of quite flat land through which four tile drains had been run during last summer. It was a perfect stand. On a knoll near the farm buildings both fall wheat and alfalfa have been winter killed, where the snow had blown off and the plants exposed during the winter. Where the snow had protected the plants they had come through finely.

Some very fine stock was in evidence in the Clyde horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs kept there. The stock had all wintered well. The breeding stock is abundant to make an impression on the general quality of the farm stock in the north country, as the males are either sold or sent out for service. The flock of breeding ewes were particularly fine. The chief thing lacking on the farm was more cleared land to grow more feed for the farm stock and to help supply the proper kind of seed for the sheep.

Sheep Farming
It was pleasant to note the many farms in the north on which sheep are kept. Their general thrifty appearance and the large crop of early lambs here and there seen goes to show that here can be carried on a profitable branch of the farming industry. Not only up the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario line were sheep in evidence, but it was even more so along some parts of the Soo line.

So far as clover and grass seed is concerned, it was very gratifying to note the number of dealers who handled very little of any of the grades except No. 1. A good deal of

care is exercised, too, in the cereal grains which are shipped in for seed purposes. Some of the seed which the Ontario Government was providing needy settlers to the extent of a valuation of \$40 was of fine quality and is bound to give a good account of itself.

While considerable care is taken in the kind and quality of the seed used one cannot say so much with regard to the feed stuffs which are brought in from year to year. Even some of the hay is very weedy, and the weeds have matured seeds and find their way in the fields largely in the stable manure. Western oats of poor quality, as well as good quality, are shipped in in carload lots. Most of these are fed whole and many countries weed seeds are distributed in this way.

The northern country is in a fair way of solving this problem, however. Every year sees hundreds of acres cleared and brought under cultivation. These are as soon as able to supply all the local wants in seed as well as feed. When this obtains the farmer will hold the key to comparatively clean farming.

Mineral Prospects
The conditions of Northern Ontario would not be complete if reference at least were not made to her mining interests. These interests are perhaps too well known to need comment, and yet one is forced to believe that the mineral wealth has as yet only been touched here and there. The mining region is not out of the world, and what struck me was that so much good farming land practically surrounds the mines. Northern Ontario is very high in gold, silver, copper, nickel, iron and other ores. These mining regions will furnish splendid local markets for years to come.

Relation of Yields and Prices

(Continued from page 4)
Secure abnormally high yields, a danger which increases as the practice spreads, for although one man may safely increase his yields without depressing the price, if all farmers were to follow his example the price would drop and all would lose money. Under this principle a few farmers will at first be practicing methods not practicable for the mass. By this we see that in the long run the chief results of better farming will be realized by the consumer rather than by the farmer.

It is relatively safe, therefore, to invest capital freely upon the farm for the sake of correcting abnormal conditions and raising the yield to the normal, but beyond that point it will pay only when prices rise. As we approach this point by reason of increased population with its increased demands, either the cost of food must rise or labor be greatly degraded, else the farmer cannot afford to produce the increase needed. As population increases, therefore, but one alternative will present itself—each human unit must become more efficient in production, or it must deny itself much of what is now enjoyed.

This circular is issued not as an argument for poor farming nor for the continuance of old-time methods, but to point out that we are not to step at once and blindly into expensive forms of intensive agriculture. We should ascertain and practice those relatively inexpensive methods belonging to a transition stage that correct bad conditions and thereby considerably increase the yield without seriously raising the price, so that the results may be profitable alike to the farmer and to the public whom he serves. In this good work there is no danger of doing too much.

Place Your Order Now for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

THERE IS A BIG ADVANTAGE in getting an early silo delivery. It gives you an opportunity to get your silo foundation ready and put the silo in the slack spell between the mowing and harvest. If you wait until the last minute before ordering your silo you will run a big chance of not being able to get late delivery; of having to hire extra help to assist you in putting it up.

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

WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T let the matter of cost of the silo stand in your way. It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on

farm economics and by the most successful dairymen that even if a cow owner had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead. When you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo if properly erected and given reasonable care will last from twenty to thirty years, you can see that it would be a very profitable investment for you.

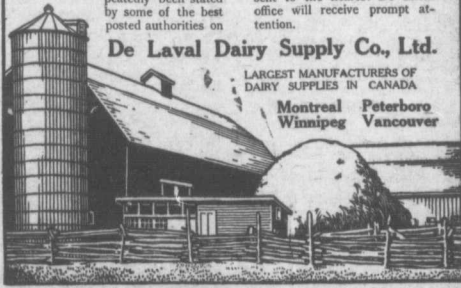
AS TO WHAT SILO TO BUY—If you get an Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be sure that nowhere can you buy a reliable and serviceable silo cheaper and that no matter how much more you pay you cannot buy a better silo than the Ideal.

THERE IS PROBABLY A De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote you prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

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You know her. The cow in the herd that you can always bank on to give a regular full supply of milk day after day. Such cows are the backbone of the dairy and of the business.

Pratts ANIMAL REGULATOR

will put cows in a condition where they not only give more milk, but richer milk. Pratts Animal Regulator is made from roots, herbs and bark. It acts as a gentle tonic and health regulator, toning up the digestive organs and enabling the animal to obtain every ounce of nourishment from its feed. It is possible to reduce the regular quantity of feed when Pratts Animal Regulator is used. At your dealer's, 25¢ for 1/2 lb. full size 50¢ package at 50¢ and \$1.00.

Pratts Spa Ointment reduces inflammation in udder from any cause, and promptly effects a cure. Sold in 25¢ and 50¢ boxes.

Send us 10¢, together with this ad., and we will send you "Pratts Pointers on Cows, Horses and Sheep" 171 pages—10¢ "Pratts Pointers on Horses," 163 pages. Both books for 25¢. 8-15

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Dept. 6 Toronto

The Upward Look

OUR HOME CLUB

The Influence of Thoughts

SEARCH me O God and know my heart."—Psalm 139, 23. Every good deed, every evil deed, before being acted, must have been thought of, though it may be long or momentarily.

When the heart is right, then the life is. The old saying is indeed true, that as a man thinketh so he is, and it is much more so in regard to the source of our longings, our affections, our ideals. These must be on the highest plane possible, so that the whole life will be affected. The reflective powers must be trained, so that all the time one is thinking and planning the good and the noble.

Much precious time is lost in thinking aimlessly, which might have been devoted to elevating thoughts. Every harsh criticism must be checked, for fear the habit will be found. Every evil thought must be suppressed, lest it may lead to action. But on the other hand all kindly, cheerful, enlightening ones must be encouraged, so that right conduct will result.

A haunting, passing glimpse was caught of a hard face. Many years of bitter feeling must have been before the sculptor. Life could have chiselled those unyielding lines.

A little two-year-old girl greeted the friendly advances of a visitor with a very decided frown. Even though she was so young, the inner habit of thinking was being shown on that baby face.

Always the heart should be, so that if those on earth whose opinions we prize most could look within, we would never have the least feeling of shame. Always it must be in close, leader, prayerful communion with our Heavenly Father, so that it may be pure and unstained.—I. H. N.

The "Rest Room" at Norwich

J. R. Donaldson, Peterboro Co., Ont. WHILE passing through Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont., recently, I noticed the sign "Rest Room" in front of a cozy little building. The idea of a rest room to the farmers' wives and daughters when they visit town, does not need to be elaborated upon. The difference between waiting in a cr. 'red store or dingy hotel for other members of the family to finish their shopping, and spending the time in the cheerful surroundings of a rest room, is obvious.

Talking a little later with Mrs. Elias Snider, for many years president of the district Women's Institute, I learned that this was only one phase of the many activities of the Women's Institute in this section. In Burgessville they were instrumental in securing a circulating library. Personalists said sufficient money would never be forthcoming for such a purpose, but nothing daunted, the Women's Institute decided that literary material should be emphasized. A garden party and several other social gatherings yielded a considerable sum of money, and the library is an accomplished fact. At present members of the Institute are meeting once a week to knit and sew for the soldiers and the Belgians. The social element of the Institute fills a big want in rural life. Visiting seems to be going out of fashion and the value of meeting with one's neighbors frequently and exchanging ideas is often not sufficiently appreciated.

For \$1.50 we will renew your subscription and send Farm and Dairy to your neighbor for a year. Let him help pay your subscription.

More Rural Recreation Ideas

"Uncle Ted," who recently became a member of the circle, comes along this week with some advice for "Nova Scotian" on the question of keeping boys and girls on the farm. His letter is of particular interest, as he gives some of his own practical experiences on the recreation problem. Probably "Cousin Nell," who requested assistance on the subject of rural recreation, will be able to glean some helpful ideas also from "Uncle Ted's" letter.

We have also a very interesting letter from a new member, who signs herself "Tirza Ann." She too follows up the request made by "Cousin Nell" for suggestions on solving the rural recreation problem. "Tirza Ann" makes some very practical suggestions and also tells of one way she has tried to overcome the difficulty.

Suggestions for "Nova Scotian"

I WAS much interested in the letter of "Nova Scotian," which appeared in the Home Club recently. I believe the reasons he gives for young people leaving the farm are probably the chief ones, but I think he is rather downhearted.

Instead of the boys gathering at the village store in the evenings, especially in the warm weather, why could they not meet on some vacant lot conveniently situated and play baseball or some other outdoor sports. This plan is being followed in our own district, and seems to be quite satisfactory. We have formed a team and practice evenings and occasionally on Saturday afternoons. Then when opportunity offers we have a friendly game with some neighboring team. (So far, I might say, our opponents have always been the victors, but we are hoping for better results.)

On one of the teams with which we played last season, both a father and son were on the team, so if our friend "Nova Scotian" could not get enough boys and young men to play, he might induce some of the older men to join either in baseball or some other sports.

As we all are aware, however, these pastimes must be laid aside during the very busy season, but when the work is slack all will be benefited by such recreation, and will take a new interest in their work. The boys, too, will spend less time around the village store, for I can assure you that any time a baseball game is to come off in our neighborhood, you will not find many of the boys around the store or hotel.

"Nova Scotian" also mentions the opposition in his district to the young people having the use of the school house to raise funds for the Red Cross Society. My opinion is that the trustees either looked upon dancing with disfavor, or considered it more economical to deprive the young people of the entertainment than to risk injury to the furniture and equipment of the school. In other words, they were penny wise and pound foolish. I would suggest that as "Nova Scotian" is entitled to a say in municipal and school matters, he should take note of the attitude of the trustees on various matters, and at the time of election, endeavor to get the right man into the place. During the past winter the trustees of our section, save the young people permission to hold a concert in the school. Besides raising the sum of \$40 in aid of the Belgian Relief Work, the young people had both entertainment and training at the rehearsals which were held twice a week for about four weeks preceding the event.

While restriction is necessary, it is possible to carry it too far. Let us,

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Big Ben is known as the watchlike alarm clock with a human brain—a clock smart enough to call just when and as he's told.

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

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Have you got one for your school or home? If not, we can supply you with one FREE. We have some magnificent UNION JACKS, 3 feet wide and six feet long, which we are giving for

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at one dollar each. Remember, these flags are of the very best quality. Each has a rope attached, all ready to be fastened to the rope on the pole.

If you want one for your home and have not got a flag pole, just think how nice the grand old Union Jack looks hung on the wall. Here is a chance for you to get a real good flag of your own. Just see a few of the neighbors or call them up on the telephone, get five of them to subscribe to FARM AND DAIRY and the flag is yours.

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therefore, plan our work so that we will have time for pleasure and yet no indulge in pleasure to such an extent as to neglect our work, or, as our editor puts it in the May 8th issue of Farm and Dairy, "let us not live to make money," but rather make money to live—"Uncle Ted."

"Tirza Ann" on the Recreation Problem

BEING one of "Our Folks," I thought I would drop in to the Home Club for a chat. "Cousin Nell's" letter started all talking, didn't it? And I rather think her suggestion has not been answered yet. "Samantha" expressed the opinion that it was right for Thomas Jefferson to hang around hotels, etc., it was also right for Tirza Ann, Josiah demurred. He thought it was mainly for Thomas J. but was not the thing for Tirza A. at all. Now neither the Tirza Ann nor Thomas Jefferson have any desire to hang around any place. There are too many good things to read at home, and too many things to do, with no time to kill, but rather time to fill to its utmost with things that count.

But it is true, as "Cousin Nell" says, that it is quite the rule in some places to make Saturday evening especially an odd evening, to drive to town and hang around. I lived for a time near one country town, and early Saturday afternoon the buggies or cutters flew past town-ward, coming home any time around midnight. There were errands to do, but when done it was hang around this store or that, get in the way of purchasers, harass the over-busy clerks who were kept up till midnight delivering goods, etc. In what condition of mind or body could either clerks or purchasers be for the right keeping of the Sabbath day?

But the point is, according to "Cousin Nell," wouldn't it be wise to have some rendezvous under proper supervision, where these young people may gather and enjoy each other's company, without hanging around hotels or unnecessarily frequenting stores? I believe this has been a long felt want, even by the woman who finishes her shopping, and has to wait around while her husband talks with business or politics with a man. A club-house, open to the public, would do, but it costs to keep up such a house, and have some one on duty to give it a homey atmosphere. A public library and reading room seems to be about the right thing, only the rule there is for quiet, as so many want to read.

I am a Women's Institute "Cousin Nell," and your idea fits in all right. But when the Women's Institute gets through knitting for the soldiers, making quilts, rolling bandages, holding patriotic concerts, paying treasurers, decorating town halls, taking over public libraries, lighting streets, supervising school gardens, and incidentally doing housekeeping and caring for the family, there is little time for this other work. Farmers' Institutes and clubs might have a share in it, or as the country people leave considerable wealth behind them when they leave town after their evening of shopping and pleasure, it might pay the town to open and keep up such a place—a hanging round club.

During the summer I have sometimes made a gallon freezer of ice cream on Saturday evenings, and telephoned to some of the tribe that this was too cream night and to bring any friends with them. The exodus was from the village to the country, and it proved a very pleasant hour's outing.

We were asked by our editor to write about our hobbies. Mine is gardening. I have been at it all afternoon. I noticed a commotion on the ground each step I took—a quick wriggling motion. It was the earth-

worms, out for supper. How sensitive they must be to hear me coming, and simply scamper back to their homes as I begin to dig. They were a good robin out after the worms, and a good one of them before they got their head in, and they left their front door open in their haste. Then the next thing I saw was loads of the worms making for the pond no doubt to deposit their yards of eggs. But there I must stop. My respects to you all.—"Tirza Ann."

Swat the Fly Poison Peril

THE season when flies make their appearance will soon be with us again. How are we going to keep them out of our homes? There are many effective methods now on the market, among others being various kinds of poisonous fly killers. How many people use those poisonous fly killers who have small children in the home? The Child Betterment Bureau of the United States points out in a startling manner the number of deaths caused by these deadly poisons being put within the reach of the children. Here are some of the facts they have pointed out:

Of 47 cases of arsenical poisoning of children reported from 15 states from July to October, 1914, in 84 the children were three years old or less. In 37 the children had drunk poisoned water from a saucer containing fly paper. In eight cases the children were poisoned by sucking the wicks in incense burners containing arsenic, sugar and water. In two cases the children were poisoned by sucking a sponge used to moisten these wicks in poisonous fly destroyers.

The similarity of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning to those of cholera infantum make it quite certain that there are a great many more cases than are reported. Cholera infantum, one of the most common ailments of very young children, is prevalent at the time these poisonous fly killers are most used.

Most of the children are too young to tell the cause of their illness and unless seen taking the poison, arsenical poisoning may not be suspected. The arsenical fly killers are commonly placed within the reach of young children. As sugar is used with the arsenic for the purpose of drawing the flies, the arsenical fly killers in whatever form are extremely dangerous to children. Many more deaths are caused by them than were caused by the phosphorous match, which practically has been abolished because of the fatalities to children. No doubt the poison is so commonly put within the reach of children as is arsenic for killing flies.

As there are effective and safe methods of killing flies there is no excuse for using poisonous fly killers of any kind. The use in the home of poisons of any kind is dangerous, but all other things considered do not present the same dangers to children as do the poisonous fly killers. The little one should be protected from this really rare and exceedingly common danger.

Real Cow's Milk

MYNE Cal Veagh, the lawyer and diplomat, has on the outskirts of Philadelphia an admirable stock farm. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, when their inspection was done, to each of them was given a glass of milk. The milk was excellent. It came, in fact, from a two-thousand-dollar cow.

"Well, boys, how do you like it?" the farmer said, when they had drained their glasses. "Geel! Fine!" said one little fellow. Then, after a pause, he added: "I wish our milkman kep' a cow."—Baltimore Sun.

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DO NOT BUY of firms, lamp, or bicycle stores, but write us a postal, and catalogue will be sent you free. We have to sell all it will cost you one cent.
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A Ten-Cent Fireless Cooker

THE fireless cooker has evidently come to stay. And like every other new invention, it is being improved on all the time, and there are now many different models from which to choose, and naturally many different prices. The slogan everywhere this year seems to be "cut down expenses," and probably some of our folks would like a cooker, but do not feel inclined to incur the necessary expense. We quote the experiences of a New York woman as described in a contemporary journal, so secured a fireless cooker for the small sum of 10 cents. This is what she says:

"It consists of a two-foot deep tin flour canister—bought at a sale for a five-and-ten-cent store—lined with 70 thicknesses of common newspaper and provided with two clean old woollen handkerchiefs, which are used to wrap around vessels containing the food to be cooked.

"First I cut the newspapers the exact height of the canister, leaving the ends at their ordinary width. I lined the canister as smoothly as if the paper had been plaster, putting in one sheet at a time and lapping the ends closely, but not all in the same place, so no such doubling would have made an awkward lump. The last few sheets I bradded top and bottom with paper fasteners.

"The flour newspaper mat was made for the bottom of the canister, made to fit accurately, so that the edges left not the tiniest air spaces between them and the linings of the sides. The cover of the canister was fitted in the same way, with the addition of a heavy circle of blotting-paper pasted over the newspaper pad and its turned-in edges close to the tin rim of the cover. Now the cooker was ready for use.

"I used three small enamelled pails for cooking vessels. While washing the breakfast dishes, I set the pails with their prepared contents on the lighted gas range to give them five minutes' start. A stew should always be placed in the middle of the cooker, where the heat is retained longest. When placing food in the cooker, one end of a woollen cloth went around the first bucket very snugly, so that it had to be crowded down with force; the other end wrapped the middle bucket just as tightly. The second cloth both wrapped and covered the last bucket."

Palatable "Cheesy" Dishes

By Nellie Maxwell

OF ALL our foods, cheese is the most compact and concentrated. It contains no connective tissue, bone or waste matter. It is highly nutritive, containing twice as much food value per pound as beef steak. This same compactness which gives us a food with no waste makes it also harder of digestion unless it is eaten with coarser food which requires mastication. Cheese slips down the "little red lane" so easily and that is the main cause of indigestion after eating cheese.

The main reason that cheese is not used as a substantial food is that we housewives are ignorant of its uses, and so parsimonious in offering it in the same old "bit bit" fashion.

Try one of these combinations on your family. We predict that everyone will like it:

Cheese Fudding.—Take two cupsful of soft bread crumbs, one quart of milk, two eggs, a fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of paprika, one tablespoonful of butter and two cupsful of chopped cheese. Soak the crumbs with the milk, and butter and seasonings, and combine with cheese and eggs slightly beaten. Pour into a buttered baking dish, surround with

hot water and bake slowly for an hour in a moderate oven.

Stuffed Cabbage or Cauliflower and Cheese.—Take three cupsful of cooked cabbage, one cupful of grated cheese, three cupsful of white sauce, arrange in layers alternating the vegetable with the sauce and cheese and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake about 30 minutes.

Potatoes, Brussels sprouts and other vegetables may be used in the same way. The smallest bit of cheese should never be thrown away. It keeps best if wrapped in a cloth dampened with vinegar or covered with melted paraffin when this is practicable. Grated cheese put into a fruit jar and sealed in ready for any number of dishes which will be improved by the addition of a tablespoonful or two, even for flavor.

Cheese Toast.—Mix cream with grated cheese, season with red pepper and spread on rounds of bread, put two together, sandwich fashion, and saute in a little butter. Serve these for Sunday night luncheon with a salad if so desired.

Cheese Omelet.—Cook together a teaspoonful of cornstarch and a half cup of milk. Beat three eggs and stir slowly into the milk. Add a half cup of grated cheese and seasoning of salt and pepper. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in an omelet pan, add the egg mixture and cook carefully. Serve very hot.

Seasonable Recipes

L. G. Crumney, Leeds Co., Ont.

BELOW are several seasonable recipes which may be of value in suggesting variety to the housewife:

Canned Rhubarb No. 1.

Wash rhubarb and peel, cut into half-inch pieces. Pack tightly into jars, then cover completely with ice-cold water. Seal tightly and keep in a dark, cool place. (I have tried this method and found it satisfactory).

Canned Rhubarb No. 2.

Prepare rhubarb as in the above recipe. Pack in sealers and place in a kettle or boiler of water (taking the usual precautions). When rhubarb is cooked until light colored it will keep if properly sealed. Be sure to have sealers full and to have water enough to fill the sealer. Gooseberries can be canned in the same way.

Stuffed Potatoes

Slice potatoes (raw or cooked) fine, mingle with the potatoes an onion or two also finely sliced, with a few broken leaves of dried sage. Season with pepper and salt; also add a pinch of butter if desired. Put all in a granite dish, almost cover with new milk and cook slowly an hour, or until milk has been absorbed by potatoes, but not real dry. If whole milk is not convenient skim-milk will do. This is an excellent tea dish—one seemingly more popular and more healthful than fried potatoes.

A Slight Variation

LITTLE Janey was asked to write a composition on "The Dog." When finished it was very brief: "The dog is nice, and the most useful animal." Her mother asked her to read it to the minister when he came to tea. Janey did so, but was evidently moved to make the statement less sweeping, for she read it thus: "The dog is the most useful animal—except religion."



Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years. Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.



A roof is not a thing to be chosen lightly. You are bound to choose metal, as sure protection from lightning and fire. But how can you tell which is best?

Let us tell you how we test Preston Safe-lock Shingles. Admit we have as much at stake as you. We think we have more. Our whole future depends on the iron we put on your and your neighbors' barns. The life of our business is the farmers' goodwill. So our own test is severe. It is our own way of insuring our business against failure.

The galvanizing which forms the protection from rust and ruin, we put to the British Government tests—acid tests. This is harder on galvanizing than the storms, the wind, the heat, the frost of twenty years. But, when we send you Preston Safe-lock Shingles we know that they will give the best service, bring new friends and new business.

PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES

Big Books for Farmers. How to plan your barns to the best advantage; how to answer your problems on building; definite information on every point of lighting, ventilation, stable arrangement and fire-proofing. Don't build before you read them. Free copies to farmers.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ontario



The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont. Send Free Barn Books.



Alpha Gas Engines

Do Any Work—Use All Oil Fuels

An engine that will do the work you want it to do; that will operate without being continually adjusted and tinkered with; that will burn any fuel you wish, is one of the greatest conveniences you can have on your farm.

Alpha Engines entirely measure up to these requirements in every respect. You can always rely on them. They start and run on a simple, low-spaced magneto. There are no troublesome batteries to watch or fuss with, or wear out and frequently require renewing. Simply turn on the fuel, give the flywheel a turn, and the engine is good for a steady all-day run at any kind of work.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 55 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either boiler or tank cooled cylinder.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

We have only a limited supply of those **Al Quality Heavy Boker Razors**. They are being offered for One New Subscription to **FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro**

PASTEURIZER FOR SALE

One 300-Gallon Wizard Cream Ripener or Pasteurizer, copper-covered, in good condition. Will sell at bargain. Apply Box No. 452, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED

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

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

CREAM

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

ROOF goes on last, but consider it first. Think of your chances of choosing wrongly if you choose quickly. What looks like a saving in first cost, may in a few years be a big expense. It will pay you to be guided by the experience of others. Farmers all over Canada have the good reliable

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

on their barns, sheds, and even their houses. After sixteen years of wear, it is still giving service. It is still waterproof, sparkproof and attractive.

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There is one for every need and pocket-book. Sold by dealers everywhere. Booklets.

"Repairing and Belling," Free

If you do not know the Neponset Dealer in your town, write for his name and address. We will give you a special offer for you. We pay the freight.

BIRD & SON (Inc. 1915)
156 Belton Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
Warehouses in All Principal Cities

"Made in Canada"

The Makers' Corner

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

Saskatchewan Notes

THE province of Saskatchewan is looking forward to a very active and profitable year in dairying. As one of the means to this end, the staff of the dairy department has been enlarged by the appointment of an assistant commissioner in the person of F. M. Logan, B.S.A.

Dairy Commissioner Wilson has been a pretty badly overworked man for several years, though no one has ever heard him say so. The minister of agriculture, however, fully realized this fact and has for some time been on the lookout for a suitable assistant, one who had not merely dairy experience but a wide experience along many lines, and judging from the record of the new appointee, has succeeded in filling the bill to a nicety. Mr. Logan began his dairy work as manager of the Arcadia Dairy Company at Wolfville, N.S., and was later appointed dairy inspector for that province. Since then he has gotten his B.S.A. at Guelph, has engaged in live stock work under federal and provincial governments in British Columbia, and then took up journalism for a three-year period.

At Kerrobert:

Mr. Logan has been at this work in Saskatchewan for about a month, and has already visited nearly all the fourteen creameries which are operated under government control. He has just returned from supervising the erection of the new creamery at Kerrobert, which will be in operation early in June. Kerrobert is a strategic point for a creamery, as it is easily available for cream coming from the north, south, east and west by rail, as well as tapping the large country which can be conveniently covered by the ordinary cream-gathering vans.

In spite of the dry season last year in many parts of Saskatchewan, it was the record year for dairy produce and this year, owing to the early opening of the season and the fact that already there is a good growth of grass on the prairies, the make of the Saskatchewan creameries will be very large. Already the broker who has chiefly handled the output of Saskatchewan for the government, has written inquiring the probable amount of their make, and stating that if the quality is maintained at the same high standard as last year, it will be possible to get a very considerably increased price for the same. He, moreover, stated that he had had no complaints of the Saskatchewan butter last year and that it was quite as satisfactory as the very best New Zealand butter, and he was keen to handle it again this year.

Total Make

The total make of butter in government supervised creameries in 1914 was 1,425,000 pounds, which brought an average price of 28.07 cts., or a total value of \$400,000. The make in private creameries was 760,000 pounds, which realized an average price of 36.65 cents, or a total of \$214,000. In addition to this, in the smaller towns and cities there was sold over \$500,000 worth of milk, cream, and ice cream, making the grand total of \$1,114,000 for milk, cream and butter, to say nothing of the value of what was consumed on the farms and in the smaller towns and villages.

HORSE-POWER

Your horse can pull bigger loads if you grease your wagons with

MICA AXLE GREASE

It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited



GILSON H.P. Gasoline

34.75 per gallon. The best engine fuel. 50% more power than other grades. Guaranteed to give 25% more mileage than other grades. For full particulars, apply to any dealer in gasoline. 25 York St., English Canada.



HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Four Chain, New Doriaux Center Hub and Arms, Detachable Tire, High grade equipment, including Mudguards, \$22.50. Pump, and Tools. Send FREE 1915 Catalogue for 70 pages of Bicycles, Scooters, and Motor Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices. T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Howe Street St. West, Montreal.

FOR SALE

A nearly new, New Hamburg Threshing Outfit, 20 H.P. boiler, 15 H.P. engine, with maple grays and apple butter, with a perfection threshing-machine with Ebersol self-feeder, straw and chaff blower, dust tank and trunk complete, with 18 ft. of belting, in good running order. Apply to AARON S. BENDER or JACOB H. BENDER, New Hamburg, Ont. New Hamburg, Ont.

Silver's "Ohio"

New Features for 1915. PATENTED Baster Feed seven min. Large Pump of one third of inch size. 100% more power. This will save 100% of the cost of the feed. Write for literature. 361 Broadway, New York, N.Y.



'The I

(Conti) ante that of the lowest at need will be satisfactory to buy model farmers' club also have to therefore the vantage of us as man sible."

During the until recent, one in the sales, through \$3.88 and 1.00, \$1.50, given to one has sold brand has also had the firm had amount all. "This feed," said branches com orders now war terms the fall and winter While our of the compa who was axi cement. H making \$1.60. Knowing, ho possibility th through the is price to While our c back-keeper i leading com what terms i this farmer's refused to a Farmers' Coor their local a point. The called up a succeeded in cement for th of \$1.40 a ba it not been Cooperative of cement in have been \$1.40.

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"The United Farmers" Doing Big Business

(Continued from page 6)

since that our price will be as low as the lowest and that the quality of the seed will be government standard and satisfactory in every way. We expect to buy much of our seed from local farmers' clubs, but we will probably also have to import some. We believe therefore that it will be to the advantage of our locals if they will send as many orders in the fall as possible.

Feed in Demand

During the winter months and even until recently, a big business has been done in the sale of feed. In April the sales, through one firm, amounted to \$3,820 and in May to \$4,461. In addition, \$1,500 worth of orders were given to another firm. The company has sold bran, shorts and feed flour. It has also handled all the brewers' grain the firm handling it could manufacture, amounting to about 170 tons in all. "This is a good time to buy feed," said Mr. Morrison. "If branches could let us have their orders now we could purchase on better terms than we will be able to next fall and winter."

While our editor was in the office of the company, a farmer was present who was anxious to buy a car load of cement. His local agent had been selling \$1.60 a barrel of the car. Knowing, however, that there was a possibility that this farmer might buy through the company, he had dropped his price to \$1.45 to \$1.60 a barrel. While our editor was present, the bookkeeper of the company called up a leading cement company to ask on what terms it would supply cement at this farmer's station. The company refused to sell any cement to the Farmers' Company, stating that the latter would buy through their local agent stationed at that point. The Farmers' Company then called up another cement firm and succeeded in purchasing a car load of cement for the farmer at a cost to him of \$1.40 a barrel at his station. Had it not been for the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., the price of cement in this man's district would have been \$1.60 a barrel, instead of \$1.40.

Lately the company has had quite a demand for buggies. A number of sales have been made and enquiries received. The company is handling some unusually good buggies and at interesting prices. Mr. Morrison recently bought a new sized buggy for his son and made a saving of \$25. The price the company is charging on their buggies represent a saving of about this amount on the average.

An encouraging feature of the business of the company is the fact that new branches of the United Farmers of Ontario are being organized every week, and thus the opportunities for the company to do business are being increased. The secretaries of all the local associations have been paid their salaries or commissions up to the end of March. Thus the company is catching up with the rush of work which caused the staff to be considerably over-worked for a while.

Ontario Farmers Continue to Organize

THE interest the farmers of Ontario are taking in the new provincial organization, known as the United Farmers of Ontario, is shown by the fact that even during this busy season, numerous new branches of the provincial organization are being formed, while Farmers' Clubs in all parts of the province are holding meetings and deciding to affiliate with the central organization. Recently an editor of Farm and Dairy called at

the head-office of the association, 100 Church St., Toronto, and obtained from Secretary J. J. Morrison a statement concerning the recent work of organization.

During the past few weeks Mr. Morrison has addressed meetings in Dundas, Carleton, Lanark, Frontenac, Huron, Peel and York counties. At every place he visited the farmers agreed to unite and affiliate with the central organization. On the way, in the head office in Toronto is a large map of Ontario. In this map have been drawn tracks with red and blue heads. Those with the red heads indicate where branches of the United Farmers of Ontario are located, while those with the blue heads denote where Farmers' Clubs are situated which have not yet joined the provincial organization. The number of tracks with red heads and the fact that they are to be found in practically all the counties of Ontario, show clearly the grip this movement is taking throughout the province.

"At Williamsburg, in Dundas county," said Mr. Morrison, "I addressed the Dunbar Farmers' Club, which had previously affiliated with us. The president of this club is Chas. Marcellus Dunbar, and the secretary, H. A. Buckstead, R. R. No. 1, Chesterville. These men are pushers, as is also Mr. T. Hoolehan. I also addressed the Nation Valley Club, the president of which is Preston Elliott, of Chesterville, is R. R. No. 2.

"In Dalmeny, in Carleton county, a new organization was formed. The president is J. A. Rice, R. R. No. 4, Osgoode, and the secretary, J. A. Ferguson, R. R. No. 2, Osgoode. This is a large new organization and will be known as the Dalmeny United Farmers' Club of Ontario. In Lanark county the Farmers' Club at Middleville has decided to unite with us. After I was there the club held a special meeting to confirm this action. The president is Hugh McRath, and the secretary, Geo. Mather, both of Middleville.

"In Western Ontario the Farmers' Club at Curries' Corners, in Huron county, has decided to affiliate and sent us an order for two tons of binder twine. The president is David Little, of Lanark, and the secretary, John Farriah, of Lanark. A very enthusiastic meeting of the Colborne Township Farmers' Club was held, which also gave an order for two tons of binder twine. The president is Hugh Hill, of Goderich, R. R. No. 4, and the secretary, J. N. Kerneghan, R. R. No. 4. Mr. Kerneghan is an ex-reverend of the township, an able man and very enthusiastic in this movement. The president is addressed by Rev. Mr. Lang, the Presbyterian minister, as well as by the Methodist minister, both of whom endorsed our movement. I addressed a good meeting also of the Thames Road Farmers' Club. The president is J. N. Allison, Exeter, R. R. No. 3, and the secretary, Leslie Robinson, R. R. No. 1, Woodham.

"One of the most remarkable meetings I have ever attended, took place at Mackville, in Peel county. The farmers there had got tired waiting for me to come and address a meeting for them, and had gone ahead and formed a club of their own. The night I got there the schoolroom was full of people. During the early part of the evening there was a football match, ice cream and cake were served, later fireworks were sent up and afterwards I addressed the meeting, which lasted until about 12 o'clock. This club, like all the others, has decided to affiliate and also took stock. The president is Jas. Penrice, of Mackville, and the secretary, John Anderson, of Mackville."

When Milk is High

This is the Time to Make Your Profit

When the cows have been feeding on green grass all summer and the food is changed, there is a big drop in milk production unless you feed SILAGE.

The Silo is not an expense because the returns for your investment are more positive than putting your savings in the local bank at 3%.

CHAPMAN ECONOMY SILO

is the real mortgage lifter for the farm.

It is economical— Because it is better value for the price than any other silo—

Because it is constructed scientifically to produce the best silage—

These are the reasons—now get the proof.

Send for Our Special Silo Folder.

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Keep Your Cattle Disease-Proof

Disease must be prevented as well as cured.

Zenoleum does both. Used according to directions it cures most animal diseases and destroys lice, mites, and maggots. It is a powerful germicide for disinfecting barns, pens, henhouses and stables. Used by 50 Canadian and United States Agricultural Colleges and by Experimental Farms. You will find Zenoleum reliable, safe; will not burn or poison; always the same and as sure as a shot every time. The greatest breeders and live stock authorities on the American continent are continual users of Zenoleum.

ZENOLEUM WILL DO IT

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DISINFECTANT
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318 Sandwich Street East - Windsor, Ont.

What Zenoleum Does
It cures sores, calf cholera, cuts, galls, ring worm, stomach and intestinal worms in cattle, hogs and sheep and kills lice and fleas and cures roup, diarrhoea, hen cholera, gapes, pip, in poultry.

The International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago and the Canadian Live Stock Shows at Guelph, Ottawa and Toronto have used Zenoleum as the "only disinfectant with a result: "No trace of disease." Stockmen and breeders pronounce it "absolutely reliable" and cheaper than home-made mixtures.

Ask your dealer for an order form. A trial tin enough for 80 gallons of dip, express prepaid for 75c. Shipped in 5 gallon and barrel lots. Write for prices. Write for 64-page book - "VETERINARY ADVISER. Free for those who send this paper."

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ATTENTION HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

RAISE YOUR OWN HERD SIRE AT A NOMINAL COST
The Tavistock Breeders' Syndicate has decided to accept a limited number of approved cows for service to their great and proven sire, King Roger Heminger...

Lyndale Holsteins
Will contribute to breed the District Holstein Breeders' Premium Sale, May 27th, 28 and 29 of A. B. O. and B. M. stock.

There is no difference between keeping Holsteins and just keeping cows. One Good Holstein cow will do the work of two or three ordinary cows.

WANTED

Two or three energetic Young Man for the Summer months, to visit the cheese factories and requisition of Ontario securing local agents for FARM AND DAIRY.

FOR SALE

Holstein Herd Sire, Plus Laska Sylvia, No. 10773, born June 24, 1912. Sire, Laska Sylvia Beta Posh, sire of May Becho Sylvia, 333 lbs. butter 7 days, 31 lbs milk 1 day.

WANTED

A pure-bred growthy Holstein Sire, 9 to 11 months old. Good backing required on both sides.

WANTED

As was noted last week, this market is the quietest for some weeks, and prices have dropped still lower during the past few days.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. With records from 10 to 30 lbs. in 7 days.

Win One of These Little Fellows Now



Win One of These Little Fellows Now

The bright prospects for a good average crop of hay has caused an easier feeling in the market, although there is little change in quotations.

Do You Want a Full-Grown Pig by Next Fall?

BOYS and Girls who are energetic can have one at very little cost.

Begin by winning one of the PURE BRED PIGS we are giving away free.

It can run out all summer and will cost you very little until fall.

WE are giving a PURE BRED PIG, either sex, of any of the common breeds for only Nine New Subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY, at \$1.00 each.

Write now for subscription blanks and sample copies. Use the coupon. You'll find it convenient and so do we.

In the Fall it will be like this FARM AND DAIRY

Form with fields for Name, Address, and other details for the pig giveaway.

Peterboro, Ont. Dear Sirs: Please send me information and supplies as I want to earn a pure bred pig.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, June 7.—While the broadening scope of the year is undoubtedly causing some hesitation in general business, there is a gradual but steady improvement. This improvement is probably as noticeable in agricultural products as in anything else.

While receipts of cheese are liberal, all sorts of business transactions. The market has a slightly easier undertone, however, and there is evidently a general feeling of confidence on the part of the farmer.

WHEAT

The moment of wheat has been decidedly on the down grade during the past week. It is now stated that large quantities of wheat are being offered for sale.

LIVE STOCK

Quotations rule on this market as follows: Heavy draft, young and sound, 1,400 lbs and up, \$105 to \$140; draft, \$140 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$115; farm chunks, \$25 to \$50; noticeably sound, \$60 to \$70; good workers, \$30 and up.

GRAIN

As was noted last week, this market is the quietest for some weeks, and prices have dropped still lower during the past few days.

HOUSES

Quotations rule on this market as follows: Heavy draft, young and sound, 1,400 lbs and up, \$105 to \$140; draft, \$140 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$115; farm chunks, \$25 to \$50; noticeably sound, \$60 to \$70; good workers, \$30 and up.

MILL FEEDS

Quotations rule steady: Bran, 85¢; shorts, 82¢; middlings, 83¢; feed flour, \$1.00. At Montreal, June 7, quoted: shorts, 82¢; middlings, 83¢ to 84¢; moulins, 83¢ to 83½.

MARKETS

St. Paschal, June 7.—150 packages butter sold at 32 1/2 lbs, and 300 cheese at 18 1/2 lbs.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of eggs are falling off a little, but prices to the trade remain unchanged. Cold storage stocks are pretty well low and local firms indicate that they are heavier this year.

Wool

The ruling quotation on potates remains unchanged from last week, Ontario's selling at 45¢ in car lots and New Brunsw. 30¢ to 35¢.

HIDES AND WOOL

Quotations on hides are still on the up grade. Hides, flat, cured, 105¢ to 106¢ per lb.; raw, cured, 100¢ to 105¢.

Optimistic View

"THE best is yet to be." This was the A. C. Yrrethre's prediction made by Mr. Stephen at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Club.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The ruling quotation on potates remains unchanged from last week, Ontario's selling at 45¢ in car lots and New Brunsw. 30¢ to 35¢.

Optimistic View

"THE best is yet to be." This was the A. C. Yrrethre's prediction made by Mr. Stephen at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Club.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The undertone of the butter market is easier and buyers are holding off in anticipation of still lower prices. The available supply of butter at large centers is large, unusually large supplies coming to this market.

Optimistic View

"THE best is yet to be." This was the A. C. Yrrethre's prediction made by Mr. Stephen at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Club.



Two Giants of Power

"Niagara Falls" and McLaughlin Six

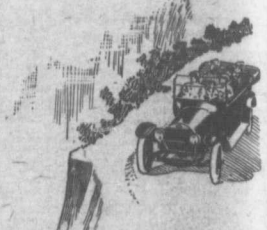
MADE IN CANADA

McLAUGHLIN

LOOK FOR THE

DIAMOND NAME PLATE

Abundant POWER All the time



Resistlessly the mighty Niagara River pours over the Falls, its energy imprisoned and converted into a great driving power. Resistless the power of all the imprisoned gas is exploded directly behind the piston in the McLaughlin "Valve-in-Head" Motor. This direct explosion of all the gas enables the McLaughlin "Valve-in-Head" Motor to deliver its mighty power—power greater than any other type of motor—and this delivery of power is the primary fundamental function of an automobile motor.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF McLaughlin 1916 Models "EVERY ONE A SIX"

This is the year of "Sixes," and in presenting our complete line for 1916—every car a Six—we do so, conscious that the element of experiment is eliminated.

Prolonged and severe tests under the most stringent of conditions, conclusively proved that the six-cylinder car, as built by us, is the embodiment of the latest in automobile construction. We make this statement with all the weight of our 45 years of manufacturing experience.

Each "McLaughlin Six" expresses individuality in its beauty of design and finish—something different—and an inspection of the seven exquisite models will convince any person that his requirement can be thoroughly satisfied.

And yet, owing to the vast increase in our production with consequent economy in our manufacturing schedule, we are able to offer a greatly improved car at a greatly reduced price.

Abbreviated Specifications for 1916 Models

"D-38" — Six cylinder, seven passenger, touring car, 39 to 42 H.P., 4 in. tires, 130 in. wheelbase, gas filler springs. Price, \$7,150.

"D-44" — Six-cylinder runabout, same chassis as "D-38." Price, \$7,125.

"D-45" — Six cylinder, five passenger, touring car, 40 to 42 H.P., 4 in. tires, 118 1/2 in. wheelbase, cantilever springs. Price, \$7,285. Also Sedan type body.

"D-41" — Six-cylinder runabout, same chassis as "D-45." Price, \$7,425. Also handcart body.

"D-40" — Six cylinder, five passenger, touring car, 39 to 35 H.P., 3 1/2 in. tires, 110 in. wheelbase. Price, \$7,485.

\$1,000 will now buy a magnificent up-to-the-minute McLaughlin six cylinder, 39 H.P., five-passenger Touring Car with all equipment.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE Winners in McLaughlin \$500 Contest

"WHY AN AUTOMOBILE IS PROFITABLE TO A FARMER"

When we inaugurated this competition we had no idea that it would meet with such a favorable reception.

Thousands of essays from all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific were received.

These essays were of such an unusually high and uniform quality, that it made the judging a most difficult matter. It meant that about 90% had to be read very closely and carefully.

In other words, the majority of the essays were deserving of a prize, and it was only by the expenditure of a great amount of time and labor that the list of prize winners given below was selected by the judges.

1st	Price—W. M. Lang, Oshawa, Ont.	\$100.00 each
2nd	"—G. D. Popson, Lardo, B.C.	50.00 "
3rd	"—Mrs. L. Stewart, Protona, Sask.	30.00 "
4th	"—Chas. S. Brown, Peterboro, Ont., R.R. No. 9	10.00 "
5th	"—Elizabeth Pollard, Harrow, Ont.	10.00 "
6th	"—Mrs. Alice MacDonald, New Weston, Alta.	10.00 "
7th	"—Roy Pollock, Keweenaw, Ont.	5.00 "
8th	"—Allan A. Martin, Newcastle, Ont., R.R. No. 3	5.00 "
9th	"—W. Anderson, Scrip, Sask.	5.00 "
10th	"—C. T. Clemens, Fairy Hill, Sask.	5.00 "
11th	"—Mrs. A. D. Scott, Columbus, Ont.	5.00 "

In addition to the above cash prizes, the winners of the first, second and third prizes will receive a further \$100.00 each, if they purchase a new McLaughlin Automobile before December 31st, 1915.

McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO. LIMITED

Head Office & Factories
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Branches:

St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Belleville, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.

