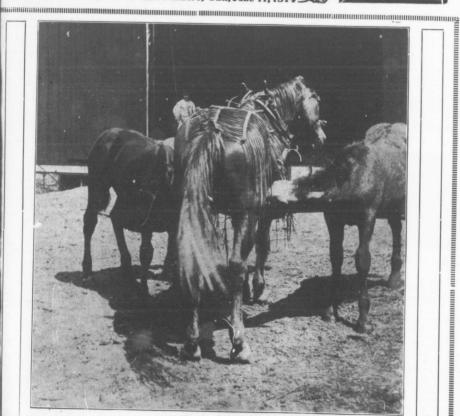
Government Assistance to Dairying in Canada---Page 3

eterboro, Ont., June 11, 191



SHARING UP AT MEAL TIME



Would You Buy Anything But The Best?

Certainly not. Then why hesitate any longer in deciding in favor of

> A "Simplex" LINK BLADE

Cream Separator

" B-L-K"

Mechanical Milker

So Pleasing in Appearance

Here are several of the features embodied in a "Simplex"

So Simple So Easy to Turn

So Easy to Clean

So Perfect in Skimming

Self Balancing Seldom out of Repair Soon Pays for Itself So Quick in Separating LASTS A LIFE TIME

Would you milk 22 cows twice a day for 15c. Well hardly. But a "B-L-K" is doing it for Mr. Wm. Kaufmann, Tavistock, Ont., and in less than an hour at each milking too.

If you'll drop us a card we'll gladly send you literature covering any

), Derbyshire @

Head Office and Works Branches: PETERBOROUGH. Ont. MONT REAL and QUEBEC, P. O. WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



The Strength

of any Farm Paper is of three parts,wide circulation, strong editorial influence and a wealthy class of readers.

The possession of all three qualities in large measure is the source of power of your advertisement in the regular issues of

Farm and Dairy

Our New Rates take effect August 1st. Better send in your Contract early, in order that you may be protected for one year at our present low rate



Our British Columbia Letter (From Farm and Dairy's Special Correspondent)

The career of the Fraser Valley Farmers' Milk Company, a cooperative organization capitalized at \$250,000, should be closely followed by every dairyman in Canada. A price agreement having been repudiated by the Vancouver milk wholesalers, the Lower Mainland Milk Shippers' Association, of which eighty per cent. of Fraser Valley dairymen are members, decided at a largely attended meeting a few days ago to enter the retail field, establishing their own selling and distributing organizaselling and distributing organiza-tions in the Lower Mainland munici-palities. The machinery was partly ready in the Fraser Valley Farmers' Milk Co., which was formally incor-porated last fall but which has been in abeyance since. This vehicle is now being made to serve its purpose, stock being subscribed throughout the Lewer Mainland. of British

On the statute books Columbia is a piece of legislation of inestinable benefit to the farmer. It is called the "Agricultural Societies" Act," and it provides for the organization, with government aid, of far-mers' ecoperative associations with government aid, of farmers' cooperagovernment aid, of farmers' cooperative associations. It was employed in flating the very successful cooperative scheme in the Okanagan last vear. To approved projects the government will advance one-half of the capitalization when the balance has been subscribed, not necessarily fully paid up by the farmers. The government will be asked for an advance to the Fraser Valley Farmers' Milk Company, once the requisite amount of stock has been taken. It is hoped to be actually selling milk by next fall. fall

The dairymen are taking the step deliberately and with every prospect of success. Great interest is taken by the consuming public, which heartily supports the idea. All concerned see the great possibility for eliminating the waste in surplus milk and in distributing energeent under the system now in vogue.

Provisional directors of the cooper-

ative company are Messrs. Berry, of Langley; Oliver, of Delta; Barrow and Eckert, of Chilliwack; and Parke of Pitt Meadows.

The dairymen's dealings with the The dairymen's dealings with Vancouver milk wholesalers were this very insatisfactory. Early in spring very unsatisfactory. Early in March a committee from the Lower Mainland Milk Shippers' Association

held a conference with a committee or wholesalers, and by a resolution pass-ed unanimously, introduced by a wholesaler, the summer price of milk was fixed at 55 cents per butter fat pound for quantities up to 125 per cent of winter shipments. The whole-salers broke this agreement in May, held a conference with a committee of and cut prices.

"The most useful bulletin I ever received," was the enthusiastic com-ment of a Delta rancher on the Do-minion government folder, describing and illustrating potato diseases, by H. T. Gussow, Deminion Botanist, and Mr. A. T. Kellar, Delta is a

comparatively small district produces around 20,000 tons annually. The district is diat present, and it is the inte-keep it so. Common scab keep it so. Common scal streak, and blight, are met casionally, but to a very slende tent. This spring some far have dipped their potate seed are being urged to Many farmers' bulletins rece tically no attention from tho they are aimed to benefit, folder on potato diseases, novel illustrations in cclors, convenient form for to drive home a striking

Mention of potatoes remind the temptation to speculate with especially during such a the past has been. Spuds the only commodity in which Columbia farmers ever gamble season has been one of good with an occasional marked Just at present Fraser Valle toes have reached the high toes have reached the high war for the year, \$30 a ton, which a source of jubiliation to one far friend of the writer. This man the last 20 years has held potatoes over to the first week June. Only twice, he claims. he lost on the plan. One se secured \$50 a ton and this expects to get \$35 or better.

FARM GOSSIP

H. Rive, of the dairy branch, vincial department innounces that 2,000 cows in Br Columbia are now ested for milk production. charged for a minimum of 400 to a district is \$1 a head, and government is guaranteeing ary of the tester for, at any rate,

The Salmon A Farmers' change was one of the very suc ful local unions affiliated with Okanagan United Growers Ltd., year. The gross business for year totalled \$98,000. After de ing \$650 for depreciation to plan net profit to the exchange on beness handled was \$4801.

Fraser River asparagus made a net profit of ten cer pound this spring. It takes ears to get an asparagus beder way, but thereafter it is a s of income for 20 to 40 years. market for the vegetable never to be crowded.

Beekeepers are quite generally ticipating a good season, spring has been an average on far, and now the white clover is mencing to bloom well . Last there was a bad honey sease pecially in the Fraser Valley, there were only two or three ood heney weather. Valley honey which is market practically all white clover hose

Silage can be profitably used to plement the pastures for steers di a time of drought, when they are ing finished for market, but it is an open question whether it can ways be used profitably for fee to breeding cattle during such til



Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIII

being aware of of the dairy in ada or of the nature aid, it may be inter

the principal activitie vince in assisting dai of more than two and and an output of ove million dollars' worth ducts The Ontario Depart ates the dairy school

ston, provides for gen instruction work and e with the two dairyme The 34 ciations. butter makers at the ies in maintaining a high standard of qu sides devoting some the supervision of san duction of milk. Bes tory and creamery me series of district dairy is held, while through gular farmers' institu ings a great deal of is paid to dairy topics short courses in stock considerable promi given to dairy cattle. ' of the dairy departmen Guelph Agricultural C so well known that a b ence to it sets one's m ling with its strength tivity. Nearly \$80,000 pended on dairying province.

DAIRY EDUCATION IN In Quebec, the St. I dairy school has steed lighthouse for many y cial laboratory and a operated in connection sides the regular cour dents, special provision and systematizing the instructors. The ne makers has sold almo dollars' worth of butte penditure by this provi

Nova Scotia is chie to cover larger territo ground. Seven new cr the last two years; or

"This article was written whitley some time ago. all in line with recent a the present time they are





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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1914

No. 23

Government Assistance to Dairying in Canada

being aware of the magnitude ada or of the nature of government aid, it may be interesting to note the principal activities of each pro-

vince in assisting dairy farmers with their total of more than two and a half million dairy cows and an output of over one hundred and twenty million dollars' worth annually of dairy pro-

The Ontario Department of Agriculture oper-

ates the dairy school at Kingston, provides for general dairy instruction work and cooperates with the two dairymen's associations. The 34 dairy instructors assist cheese and butter makers at their factories in maintaining a uniformly high standard of quality besides devoting some time to the supervision of sanitary production of milk. Besides factory and creamery meetings, a series of district dairy meetings is held, while through the regular farmers' institute meetings a great deal of attention is paid to dairy topies. In the short courses in stock judging, considerable prominence is given to dairy cattle. The work of the dairy department at the Guelph Agricultural College is so well known that a bare reference to it sets one's mind tingling with its strength and activity. Nearly \$80,000 is expended on dairying by this province.

In Quebec, the St. Hyacinthe

dairy school has stood as a famous educational lighthouse for many years; the provincial official laboratory and a fifty acre dairy farm are operated in connection with the school, and besides the regular courses attended by 658 students, special provision is made for burnishing and systematizing the work of the 74 syndicate instructors. The new cooperative society of makers has sold almost a million and a half dollars' worth of butter and cheese. The expenditure by this province is about \$72,000.

Nova Scotia is chiefly assisting creameries to cover larger territories and to break new ground. Seven new creameries have been built the last two years; one is making 88 tons of

"This article was written for Farm and Dairy by M-Whitley some time ago. Hence the figures are not all in line with recent appropriations, but even at the present time they are approximately correct.

CHAS. F. W. WHITLEY, DAIRY BRANCH, OTTAWA

of the dairy industry in Can- A Brief Review of the Activities of the Departments of Agriculture, Provincial and Federal, in Behalf of the Dairy Industry.—Financial Aid and How it is Expended.

butter. The creameries conduct a dairy herd competition, and the 210 agricultural societies are encouraged to pay great attention to milk records in purchasing stock bulls. The recently appointed dairy superintendent already finds the need of two or more assistants. The direct ex-

work at the agricultural college at Winnipeg, the department provides for inspection and instruction at creameries and cheese factories, makes liberal provision for cow testing and

does valuable pioneer work in outlying districts where a large proportion of the people are of fcreign extraction. Not the least valuable feature of the general work is the special dairy car on better farming special trains.

The dairy appropriation in Alberta is \$12,000; the Government markets butter for any creamery

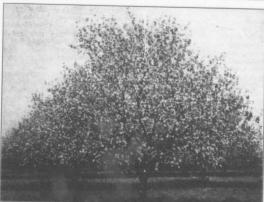
that wishes to take advantage of the service, and as this includes an educational butter

scoring contest, much valuable work is done. Prebably the most important feature here is the grading of cream. Besides the work of the dairy instructors, judges at exhibitions and speakers on dairy topics at meetings, the department taker charge of dairy instruction work at short course schools. Three new schools of agriculture have recently been established PROGRESS IN SASKATCHEWAN

In Saskatchewan the grading of cream, as in Alberta, is one of the finest features of the department's work. As a continuation of that plan it is contemplated appointing an official grader, who will examine a package of butter from every churning at each creamery throughout the season. There is a vcte of \$275,000 for advances on butter, which is recouped to the department from sales. In connection with the

commercial work undertaken by the dairy commissioner, a regular business is conducted in Regina, hardling ice-cream, buttermilk, sweet milk, and cream. This gives a very strong working point in developing the industry, as the farmers are paid everything over cost of eperation; they are now receiving (November, 1913) 60 cents per pound of fat for sweet milk f.o.b, shipping point with a maximum limit of \$3 a cwt. The basis of the work is direct supervision and operation of cooperative creameries; two instructors work chiefly amongst those patrons who supply only second-grade cream, thus getting at the seat of trouble. For two or three months in winter and in conjunction with the Saskatoon Cellege of Agriculture a series of institute meetings with a special dairy car is

(Concluded on page 8)



Seasonable Promise of a Good Crop of Golden Russets

planted 15 years ago in the orchard of W. H. Gibson, Durham Co., Ont. raged four barrels to a tree. This variety is not in much demand on local is always a market for them in Great Britain. It is not advisable to plant them extensively unless it be for the export trade.

penditure upon dairying, besides the strong emphasis placed on dairying in the Truro Agricultural College, will be probably \$10,000 in 1914.

In New Brunswick there is a provincial expenditure of \$8,500 for dairying. The dairy school at Sussex is being enlarged and the creamery business is being more centralized through many of the small establishments having closed.

In Prince Edward Island special attention is given to dairy stock by the two live stock experts. There is a provincial dairy instructor, and a dairy breeders' association, while the secretary for agriculture is a well-known dairy enthusiast in his lecture work. The expenditure is about \$1,500,

In Manitoba the expenditure for dairy purposes is \$13,000. Besides the regular dairy

The Working Horse in Summer Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

HE hard-worked city cart horse has an easier life than the horses that do the work on the farms of Canada, The cart horse works hard every day of every week in the year, Sundays excepted. He gets uniform conditions of labor, uniform feeding, and consequently is almost always healthy.

When it comes to keeping the farm horse in condition, we are up against a problem. Some seasons of the year the horse is idle. At other times it is engaged in the most strenucus , work. The wide divergence between these two conditions makes the keeping of the farm horse in good condition considerable of a problem. I advanced my ideas on the management of the working horse in summer through Farm and Dairy a year ago. The editor has suggested that my methods were good enough to stand repeat-



the most important point in summer horse management. It must always be in proportion to the work required. Some farm horses are underfed. The grain is running short and there is a temptation to skimp the rations with the hope of holding out until the new crop is available. An underfed horse cannot do its work properly. More cases of illness, however, are due to overfeeding than underfeeding. When the horse has an idle day the temptation is to continue full rations with the idea that we are building up its strength for the work of the next day or of the next busy period. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The horse that works strenuously one day and is idle the next will be much the better of reduced rations on that idle

THE CAUSE OF AZOTUREA

The neglect of this principle of feeding is the cause of that serious disease Azoturea, or Monday morning disease. Here is the way the disease usually starts. The horse is worked hard on Saturday and given a full feed of grain on Saturday night. Full rations are given all day Sunday while the horse is standing idle in the stall. This congests the system, and Monday morning disease results. My own practice is to feed a reduced ration, between a half and a third so far as grain is concerned, Saturday night and morning and noon of Sunday. Sunday night the horse is brought back to full rations again. This I believe to be the very best practice. At present I am feeding a mixture of one-half oats and one-half corn. This is cheaper than an oat ration alone, and I find that the horses work just as well as when fed oatsentirely. A couple of times a week I feed a bran mash at night.

The first thing in the morning the herses are watered. They are again offered a chance to drink before they are taken to the fields. I also believe in unhitching in the middle of the morning and the middle of the afternoon on warm days to give the horses a chance to drink. I am always good enough to myself to have a jug of water sitting in some shady spot, and I like to be equally humane with my team. If working a long distance from the buildings or from a water supply, which is the case on some of my fields, I take a cask of water to the field with me. The horse has a small stemach, and it does not pay to work it hard all morning and then fill it up with water at noon.

Another point I would like to emphasize. Do



One of Two Breeds That is Gaining Popularity in Canada

ing. They certainly have proved s a t is factory to ine.

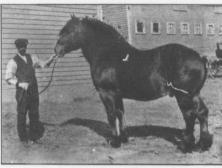
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not expect the horse to work all day in the field and pick the most of its living at night on pasture. When cold nights are over I turn the horses to pasture at night. I don't expect the horses to get any food worth while from grazing at pasture. First thing in the mcrning they are brought in and given a small feeding of hay and a full feeding of grain.

Other points are to groom thoroughly. may mean going to the stable before bedtime to comb the horse down and make it comfortable, but that is only a humane thing to do. In very hot weather I always make a practice



A Champion of Another Breed Recently Become Well Known

This Belgian was champion of his breed at the Edmonton Spring Show. The Belgian has an unusually solid, thick body, is low set and is said to be superior than the superior of the superior of

of pulling the harness off the horses at noon and sometimes give them a rub down with straw. These little points all pay, and it will be a long time before a good horse will be so cheap that we can afford to neglect it.

Common Ailments of Young Foals By M. W. Harper

URING the last few days of fetal development there collects in the digestive tract of the foal a yellowish, rather hard, waxy substance called meconium. This fecal matter must be passed soon after birth er it will prove fatal to the new-born foal. If the digestive tract has not been cleaned of this material within twelve hours, and the youngster presents a droopy, listless appearance, such as eyes not bright, ears lopped over and the like, something must be done to stimulate the action of the bowels. This usually can be done by giving internally two ounces of olive oil or castor oil, and by an injection of warm water into the bowels.

The oil must be given carefully to avoid strangling the foal. The water used in the injection should be at blood heat and have added to it a little glycerine. Inject gently into the ectum with a common two-ounce hard rubber syringe, taking care not to rupture the tender membrane. This will lubricate the passage and stimulate the bowels to action. The injection may be repeated each hour until the matter is passed, which should be within five hours from the time of giving the oil.

DIARRHOEA A COMMON TROUBLE Young foals are often troubled with diarrhoea, or scours, which often proves fatal scon after birth. There are a number of causes of this disease, perhaps the chief one being changes of an unknown character in the composition of the mare's milk, due to poor health, lack of exercise, or to the mare becoming fretful when kept away from the foal for a time soon after foaling. The foal feeding on this changed milk induces indigestion and diarrhoea. Some mates give a very large flow of milk, particularly when fed rich and stimulating food, and if the foal is permitted to take it all digestive discrders and diarrhoea are likely to result. The same often happens in early spring when the mare is pasturing in a rank growth of succulent grass. Other causes are the non-removal of the fecal matter, mare and foal confined to unclean stables and the like.

The treatment is the avoidance of conditions

likely to cause such disorders. If the dam is properly housed, fed and exercised there is very little danger. At the first appearance of such trouble we should attend the foal and remove the cause, for even then it may be too late. If it is due to an oversupply of milk, the dam should be milked in part by hand. Never give an astringent with a view to cutting off the discharge, as the trcuble is probably caused by an irritant in the stomach or bowels which must be removed before a cure can be effected. The best plan in all such cases is to expel the disturber with a laxative, such as two ounces of olive or castor

oil, and later when the

irritant has been removed to check the discharge. Young foals are very commonly troubled with navel infection or joint ill, which is a very fatal disease, particularly after the joints become af-(Concluded on page 8)

Keeping th

James Bro ERHAPS the icularly in off to a bett spring. The soil tillage. It was ne that it worked up in regards friability.



admit of germination did root system. Jus May there was a wa frequent showers that incredible rapidity. had their opportunity The weeds had no

seed seemed to hav bright and early on the second day of th that the ground was A stroke of the weed of the surface of the by the million. This every few days or as will permit, till the p mission of so doing. run the scuffler as sha the surface of the soil freely stirred. The superficial cultivation destroy the weeds cn they may not absorb the moisture needed b deeper weed seeds so for want of air or be fall when turned up by ing; to leave the roo jured, and so promote the additional advanta oisture.

Very much the san handling of conn. The corn that it admits of 1 a chance of more freq ing, and for this reaso weeds by two horse in that it does not do to n in the case of either Quite close up to the there it cannot possil by the cultivator, but w do most damage to t ently find a weed abs he moisture that spells If these weeds are spa-

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Keeping the Weeds in Check

James Brown, York Co., Ont. ERHAPS the crops in older Ontario, particularly in eastern Ontario, never were off to a better start than in the present The soil was in ideal condition for tillage. It was neither soggy nor yet so dry that it worked up into dust. It was just right as regards friability. The seeding was followed by a cool season that was yet warm enough to



A Cow That Is Doing Things in Alberta

Youka Queen is of a type with the best of the Holsteins at the Government Farm. Olds. Alberta. Her record for 10 months is 15,078% be. of milk. She has the feminine head, constitution and capacity that go with producing ability. Her type is a good one to stuty and breed for.

admit of germination but which insured a splendid root system. Just after the twenty-fourth of May there was a warm period accompanied by frequent showers that brought on the crops with incredible rapidity. The splendid plant roots had their opportunity.

The weeds had not been idle. Every weed seed seemed to have germinated. I was out bright and early on my own potato patch about the second day of the extreme heat and found that the ground was a mass of fine white roots. A stroke of the weeder that disturbed the whole of the surface of the ground destroyed the weeds by the million. This operation I mean to repeat every few days or as often as the soil conditions will permit, till the potatoes refuse me the permission of so doing. After that I propose to run the scuffler sashallow as I can in order that the surface of the soil between the rows may be freely stirred. The idea of the frequent and superficial cultivation is three-fold at least: To destroy the weeds on germination in order that they may not absorb any of the nutriment or the moisture needed by the plants; to leave the deeper weed seeds so that they either will die for want of air or be destroyed wholesale in the fall when turned up by the digging or the plowing; to leave the rootlets of the potato uninjured, and so promote their growth. There is the additional advantage of restraining scil

Very much the same system applies to the handling of corn. There is this in favor of the forn that it admits of later planting and so gives a chance of more frequent disking and cultivating, and for this reason for more destruction cf weeds by two horse implements. I have found that it does not do to neglect weeding by the hoe in the case of either the potatoes or the corn. Quite close up to the potato or the corn stalk, where it cannot possibly be reached in safety by the cultivator, but where it is in a position to do most damage to the farmer, one will frenently find a weed absorbing the nutriment and the moisture that spells the farmer's opportunity. If these weeds are spared there will be enough eft to re-seed the field and so undo the farmer's abr in cleaning his field.

The Showing of Stock

By "Herdsman"

VERY expert judge can testify that many an animal has won because of the skill of its owner as a show man. I know there are people who say that the judge should pay no attention to the showy quality of the entries and award only on inherent merit. Such criticisms are made by those who cannot themselves be classed as expert judges. The judge can

place awards on animals only as they are presented to him and the animal that is so presented as to show off all of its best points to advantage, is bound to be viewed with favor. I find that many ama-

teur showmen believe that good showing is merely in getting the animals in good bloom or condition. This is a mistake. I believe that good feeding must come first, but we should start weeks and perhaps months before the show to handle the animals. t train them to lead properly, and in other ways to show off their good

qualities to best advantage. We who have charge of show stock should have a picture in our mind of just how we would like our animal to appear in the show ring and then train it to stand and act in exactly that way. This need not involve a great deal of time. Every time I lead a horse or cow from the stable for any purpose whatever I utilize that opportunity to train them for the show ring. I make them walk just right, or stand just right.

I find that young stock particularly require much handling before the show season. What a picture the ordinary calf in the show ring does present, pulling at one end of the halter and its

The Dairy-Beef Cow I. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.

N some literature recently received from the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch is the following very pertinent remarks: "The cow demanded just now is not for an animal of the dairy type and abilities, but rather for a beefherd cow, with the fcuntains of her system so energized as to enable her not only to nourish her calf, but as well to allow a reasonable dividend in milk and butter. Such is the type of cow that will pay her way on the ordinary farm and make possible the profitable regeneration of the beef industry in Canada. Such, in substance, is the dairy Shorthorn." This is very much in agreement with my recent article in Farm and

The Live Stock Department at Ottawa does not attempt to decide the kind of sire to perpetuate this general purpose cow so urgently called for at the present time. In fact, the Commissioner scouts the fixed impression that this all-purpose cow is difficult to herd. In some literature they are sending out they say: "The problem is one which should attract and stimulate the best efforts of the younger generation of breeders," which is quite true, but the statement that the solution will not require the investment of a prohibitive amount of capital nor necessarily demand the importation of cattle from England and elsewhere, I do not agree

They admit that "Bulls tested out by a little careful work will in all probability furnish the key to the position." But there's the rub: Where can these "tested out bulls" be procured? Not on this side of the Atlantic. We know of no such breed of cattle existent in Canada. The solution given by the Live Stock Department is interesting, if theoretical:

"Given beef-type with a natural proclivity to flesh and finish; couple with these the legacies willed to him by a milk-yielding mother, together with a brain full of energy which he himself manifests with every movement of eye, head and body and you have found a sire not likely to disappoint you. Vigor and milk production

are co-relatives. You cannot get the one without the other, and a little red blood in a beast's veins will not do the meat any harm."

Such a sire will certainly be difficult to procure. If one wanted the above type of sire, I do not know who the breeder in Canada is from whom he could be procured.

As I said recently in these columns, we have not the bulls, and the nearest approach to the bull required is the English milking Shorthorn. These bulls must be imported from England. I have myself suggested to the Government the desirability of making a large importa-

tion of these animals; but the Government, as seen by the above, apparently believes the required sires are easily procured and "not necessarily demand the importation of cattle from England." I wish the solution of the difficulty were so simple.

We are here, of course, opening up a big subject and one which permits of unlimited



A Herd of Dairy Shorthorns on a Farm in New Zealand

Do we need the English milking Shorthorn in Quanda? Mr. J. A. Maddunald, a frequent contributor to Farm and Dairy, believes that we do. This is the type of Shorthorn most in favor in New Zealand, and the Shorthorn has the English Shorthorn in the Contribution of the

owner pulling at the other, and both in very bad temper. Is it any wonder that the judge favors the calf that stands around bright and alert and does exactly as it is told? In the case of young stock, I would start even now to get ready for the fall shows, not taking a great deal of time but using ordinary opportunities to handle properly. By following this practice we will be able to show off their good qualities to advantage.

It is Most Desirable that you say, "I saw your adv. in Farm and Dairy." Do this when you write advantage of Our Absolute Guarantees



MY PROPOSITION

WE TRUST YOU

then that we TRUNY YOU for give on to mean the work working cuttle is remember. The profits are so be, so quick, so early the year could be profit are so be the profit are so the profit are so that the profit are so the profit are so that the profit are so absolute that the profit are an expectation that you can make big memory from the start that the profit are the profit are profit are the start that the profit are the profit are prof

The Jersey Challenge Trophy Geo. Laithwaite, Huron Co., Ont.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Bruders Club I had the honor of starting suited a discussion by suggesting that the club should be the possessor of a trophy to be won by the cow making the highest record in Canada the trophy to be held by that cow until the record is beaten. Just previous to the meeting in Toronto, I had been looking over the effects of the challenge cup of the American Jerse Cattle Club. I find that their challenge cup was won first by Landsson At the last annual meeting of the Cattle Club. I find that their chal-lenge cup was won first by Larissen Fancy, 936 lbs. 14 oz. of butte in was taken from her by Eurotiana, 945 lbs. butter. She was sur-ceds by Bison Belle, 1,028 lbs. butter Fourth came Signals Lily Flags: 156 lbs. Next in order case price, Solid Countess, Oign 10 order case price, Solid 10th of Eurocham, Paul Exile of 8. 19th of Hoodfarm, Pearl Exile of St. Lambert (winning it as a two-year old with 960 lbs butter), Jacols, Irene, 1.121 lbs. butter, Eminesh Best, 1,132 lbs. butter and finally the tenth and last holder is Sophie of Hoodfarm with 1,171 lbs. butter. Hence 10 cows have held this cup in 27 years, and the record has been in-creased from 936 lbs. 14 oz. to 1,171 lbs.

At our meeting I brought in a metion to have a Canadian cup to be won in the same way, each holder having her name and record engraved ing her name and ing her name and record engrave on it. An amendment was the brought in by one of our promines members that this cup be won ead year by the best cow tested in the year. The amendment carried by

two votes. I consider that this will be a great drawback to the honor that should go with the possession of the trople go with the possession of the tropl. I fail to see any honor in having the record of a cow engraved on the end when a much larger record has seen to the end of the e history to the Jerse- cow.

Cooperative Live Stock Mar keting

By W. H. Tomhore
In order to market live stock coveratively, an all-zeitation must be formed. To do this requires only its about the second of By W. H. Tomhave

It is better to ship during the forpart of the week in order to get is stock on the market when most of the purchasing is done for the west slaughtering. In case there is a stock enough to fill a car each west the stock should be held over, as in freight rates are much higher schundred on less than a carload.

The farmers belonging to the second

The farmers belonging to the seciation report to the manary by inphone when the stock is easy it
shipment, stating the kim and a
proximate weight, so that the
ager can order a car of the
size for his shipment.
Should be reported at least on
before the date of shipment.
On the day of delivery the manar
and his beliper receive and weight

and his helper receive and weight and his helper receive and wegls stock and give each man a revinade out in duplicate for the separate of the second second second second second second in marketing his stock. It individuals are marked, each as stock can easily be identified as sold on the market.

Buy Flour and Feed Direct From The Mill

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

Cream # West Flour

the bard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

Mr. Preeman Green, of Bidgetown, writes: "We are always glid do recommend always glid do recommend without fear of dissatisfaction. We have tried many brands of fluth, makes the district of the state of the state

Bour"
We don't believe it necessary to go into details and explain the good points of our flours. We believe it sufficient to eay that they are sold with the under standing that if the under the contribution of the contributio

Note the Special Prices in right-hand column. Hemeni-her, we cannot make any reduction on the prices even if you make prices even if you make prices ten tons. The only reduc-tion we could make would be on carload orders.

TERMS: Cash with order.
Orders may be assorted as
desired. On shipments up to
five bags, buyer pays freight
charges. On shipment system
for the page to any station in
order of the page to any station in
order of the page to any
order of the page

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

a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph follows:

"Man from Glengary School Bays." The Prospector.

"Teasure Valley." Lisbeth of the Dale." L. J. Belliw for the Dale." L. J. Belliw you buy six bass of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose B. Or postage.



SPECIAL PRICES

Per 98-lb. bag Cream of the West Flour (for bread) \$2 80 Queen City Flour (blended for all

CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb.

bag) .25
Norwegian Rolled Oats(per 90-lb. bag) .2,50
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) .2,25 FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag

"Bullrush" Bran \$1.30
"Bullrush Middlings" 1.35
Extra White Middlings 1.45
Extra White Middlings 1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour 1.60
"Gem" Feed Flour 1.70
Whole Manitoba Oats 1.55
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Manitoba Feed Barley 1.35
Manitoba Feed Barley 1.35
Manitoba Feed Barley 1.35

Manitoba Feed Barley 1.35 Barley Meal.... Chopped Oats

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

"Ohio" 19 The Improv

Holstein-Friesian Assoc

June 11, 1914.

Sil

W. A. CLEMONS, ST.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA Over 30 years a Stock and Eggs chael K. Boyer, Bx 23, P

EGGS, BU and POUL

For best results, ship your l your Dressed Poultry, Fr

ed New Laid Eggs. Egg of the supplied. Prompt Retu The DAVII

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What protection w roof afford eight, fifteen years from siostroofings look alike. Man sell. A few to aver. If you not sales manship-sell y res but one choice—NE

ly send for ROOF BOOK-BIRD & SON (Est. 17)
Heintman Bldg. Hamil
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Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada Applications for registry, transfer and ammbership, as well as requests for blank transfer and all information regarding THE forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the

W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

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Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale-ichael K. Boyer, Bx 23, Hammonton, N.J.

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

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What protection will your roof afford eight, ten or fifteen years from now?

Jost roofings look alike. Many are made sell. A few to wear. If you let service at sales manship—sell you roofing the but one choice—NEPONSE's

T records like these: "Or Roof ripped up after giving 8 best kind of service and recording." NEPONSET Paroding 18 loth year of excellent servingle leak in 13 years, "engle leak in 13 years," and in 13 years, "engle leak why it is so slow Dollar-for-dollar,

AROID ROOFING s best, longest and safest service.

rely send for ROOF BOOK-Free. BIRD & SON (Est. 1795) leintzman Bldg. Hamilton, Ont. Heintzman Bldg. Hamilton, Ont red St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Vancouve o makers of Wall Board and Building Papers



The Value of Water

E. F. Eaton, C lchester Co., N.S.

If there is any one phase of poultry If there is any one phase of poultry husbandry that needs to be empha-sized and re-emphasized, it is that hens need water, lots of it. Per-ha's the fact that our biddles can get ha s the fact that our biddies can ret along without water for a consider-able length of time and still live and apparently because the still live and apparently because the still live and us carcless in this eggand. In a dry season of the veason the bodies, cattle, sheep and hogs would die of thirst if we did not attend thirst if we did not attend the still live live live live live live live ure from the green things it will cat around the yard and garden to keep it around the yard and garden to keep it alve But this does not keep it layalive But this does not keep it lay-Eggs are over 80 per cent. water;

Eggs are over 80 per cent. water; hence a heavy laying hen needs lots of water. The body of the hen is closely feather is something tremendous; and this evaporation has to be attended to before there is any water to spare for the production of eggs. Water, therefore, is the most important part of the hen's diet, and important part of the hen's diet, and unportant part of the hen's diet, and whother word clean water, with emwithout good clean water, with emwither the control of the con without good clean water, with em-

> Poultry Pointers By M. K. Boyer

In shipping to market send only git-coged dressed poultry, guaran-teeing freshness. Have a tag on every carcass. Never send a scaly-legged bird to market. Quality rath-er than weight fixes the price of

dressed poultry. Clean legs, free from feathers, and small combs, are points to be looked after in marketing broilers. It is claimed for the White Holland

turkey that it is the hardiest variety known, the most quiet in disposition, among the heavy layers, quality of flesh surpassing all other breeds, early maturity, maturing the first season.

An oppossum eats the sead and neck of a fowl and kills one or two at a time. A mink bleeds his victims in the neck and sucks the blood, and will slaughter a dozen or more birds in a night. Both leave the carcasses in the coop or house.

The best way to clean drinking funtains, which canot be reached on the inside, is to use scalding hot water and a big handful of shot. Fill water and a big handful of shot. Ful the vessel about a quarter full of hot water and then pour in the shot. Shake the vessel briskly so that shot will scrape along the bottom and the sides of the fountain. This will remove the scum and leave the fountain was a shot will scrape and clean the sides of the sides of the fountain. tain sweet and clean,

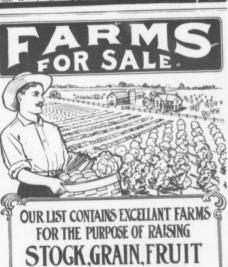
In giving medicine to a fowl, commonly speaking, what would be considered the dose for a child is about right for a fowl. A two months old chick will need as much medicine in a day as a six months old child. a day as a six months old child.
six weeks it would require the same sized dese as for a year old child when half crown, as much as for a two year old child, and an adult bird as much as for a four year old child.

Immediately after dressing poultry it should be thrown into ice cold water, and allowed to remain until all the animal heat has left the body. Neglect to do this is apt to cause the carcass to turn green in parts by the time destination is reached.









OR MARKET GARDENING ACRES ABOUT ONE MILE FROM CLARKSTON Station, on raising Considerable tree fruit. Seven-roomed house: small stable. ising. Considerable

ACRES NIAGARA TOWNSHIP, Lincoln County. Seventeen acree for, also small fruit, Prame house, verandah all round. Bank narr Price, seven thousand. ACRES

200 ACRES FIVE MILES NORTH OF COOKSVILLE. A number contains a number of the property of the contains and the contains a number of the contains a n

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Name

30 YEARS IN BUSING

Dovercourt Land Building & Sa COMPANY LIMITED

LARGEST OWNERS & DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA

al Favors Live Stock Show

H. C. Hamill, York Co., Ont. I notice by the statements given in I notice by the statements given in the press that the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition are trying to prevent the Toronto City Canacil from holding a Winter Fair the buildings and grounds of the Exhibition Park.

I am unaware of the true reason this action as the reasons given in the press are wholly without foundation. As far as hurting the Guelph Winter Fair is concerned, the Guelph fair followed the one held in Torcnto last year and it was the most successful fair ever held in Guelph. The Toronto Fair was not intended by its promoters to hurt the Guelph Fair, and there is no sane reason why it should do so

Another claim is that the Toronto Anciner claim is that the 1 oronto Winter Fair is not needed or wanted by the agricultural and live stock in-terests, in the face of the fact that nearly every live stock association that met in Toronto last winter endorsed this fair and voted grants in aid of the prize lists. In the face of the objections that have been raised



An Expert in Two Lines

An Expert in two Lines
Mr. Win. Mar, an expert showman who
have the substitute of the cathibide some of the fine Arphire
berds of his neighbors in the Chateauguay district, Quebe, at leading fairs in
bo h this country and the United States.
Mr. Hay is also an expert su was caught
it was in his garden and the substitute of the country and the property of the country and the substitute of the country and the country and the country are country to the country of the c

the agricultural and live stock interests are ready to give their assistance and approval to a Winter Fair should the Dominion Government wish to establish a National Winter Fair in

am heartily in favor of such fair being established, but I am afraid it will be some time before arraid it will be some time before this desire is realized. In the mean-time if the people of Tcronto and the city council will cooperate with the live stock and agricultural interests, they can show the Dominion governthey can show the Dominion govern-ment and all others that a successful Winter Fair can be held in Toronto without any injury to the Canadian National cr Guelph Fairs.

Government Assistance to Dairying in Canada (Continued from page 3)

Besides an appropriation for the direct dairy loans to creameries,

expenditure is \$12.000.

British Columbia expends over \$10,000 in dairy work, embracing stable inspection and testing for tuberculosis, creamery inspection, cow testing, and milk records, and general instruction work. The cow testing work is fundamentally differtesting work is fundamentally other ent in this province as members pay for it at the rate of \$1 a cow per year, board the tester for a day a month, and convey to him the next form. This system has been in practice since early in 1913,

seems to be working out exceedingly well and is becoming more popular with the farmers as time goes on. DOMINION EXPEND TURES

With a considerably additional amount in immediate prospect, the expenditure by the Lominion Government, as voted through the experimental farms, live stock and airy branches, may be put at about \$190,000.

The dairy division conducts two experiment stations, promotes on testing, assists and supervises transtesting, assists and supervises fran-portation of dairy produce and assists cold storage at factories. The live stock branch provides for distribu-tion of pure bred sires, and keeps official records of milk production of pure breds. Through the comprehensive system of the experimental farms, a vast amount of information as to feeds and breeds of dairy cattle as to feeds and breeds of dairy catle under varying conditions is made available. All branches holding meetings for the advancement of dairying all over the Do-minion, besides issuing numerous articles and bulletins for dairy farmers

In addition to the special votes in Alberta and Saskatchewan of \$475,00 simply for advance payments of general creamery work, the combin ed total government cash expenditus in direct aid of dairying is consi erably over \$407,000.

A Choice of Cultivators

A. C. Hallman, Waterloo Co., Oat. I always make a strong claim for the single row two-horse cultivate and vo'ced that sentiment in my le or the man who grows a lot of cor would advise the purchase of a doub w two-horse cultivator.

I find that the levers in the double

row cultivator are more complete as a man can easily arrange it into one row cultivator if he wishes. T difference in price is only about 81 I would not buy either a single a double row cultivator that did w have a good tilling lever to adju-

run evenly.

I strongly favor the three and for horse implement with its economy man power.

Common Ailments of Young Foals

(Continued from page 4) fected. This disease is due to file germs that gain access to the bodyl the foal by way of the open umbilionavel at birth.

Soon after these germs enter t cavel they set up irritation and a larged, pus forms and is abso Abscesses fr into the circulation. in all parts of the body, notably joints of the limbs, and at the th and poll.

with digestive disorders, treatment is the avoidance of c tions likely to produce the disc It should be understood that sit hygienic measures will prevent such diseases. The box stall such diseases. which the mare foals scrupulously clean, fresh mate for which straw or shavings is To make the stall sweeter a lime should be scattered abo floor before the bedding is put on

I would not neglect the plan small fruits in the family orchard row of Cuthbert raspberries, a d bushes of the American variety gooseberries, a few currant bush the red and black varieties, and rows of strawberries, would con a home fruit plantation such would like to see around ever in Ontario .- R. Kelly, Co., Ont.

June 11, 1914.

A Great The Orm

THE Ormstown apt to be a reve ed with live stock c which O week established or the fair and place hest that The really wonderfu air is that a small d forward so many er varied number of clas 90 per cent. of the er Beauharnois dis part of these again small part of the ding Howick, Ormstov don. Many visitors province were free in opinion that no other variety and nu his same good stock

to explain the splendi and other evidences everywhere in evide THE DAIRY P The Beauharnois I Reauharnois

orded the foundation majority of the fine ally expect, therefore would be a leading Ormstown Fair. Th leading Th gether they numbere of 20 were not unc were the best that A It is doubtful if a b Avrshires were ever N any Canadian fair. ners have featured Holsteins we showing, but in por several large exhibito

Clydesdale horses only to Ayrshire catt ant product of the B town were of high qu male classes particula affords. father and sons, wer many classes. Their again declared the bes again declared the best breed. Dr. McEachra string of his own imp who figured in the wi three Nussy brother Pringle, McCormick, ford, Gregg and nu Arnold, of Grenville, McCormick, a few Percherons, par a few Fercherons, par centring in a young a creditable repress-breed. Light horses a sented, but hardly co-ity with the heavier were owned locally. from Montreal.

ATTRACTIVE EVENING

A feature of the C that never fails to att All the world loves a to a still greater deg a good horse perfor performance. . Hurdle driving pleased the pe leries much better the ville stunts usually r tract attendance to places. A feature that particularly to dairy nightly parade of all on the grounds. Wh a lover of the dairy an arena full of good by white-clothed atter

Sheep and hogs we bers and not of outst The poultry exhibit, th quarters specially prove composed almost alto

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A Great Show in a Small District

The Ormstown Spring Show One of the Best

THE Ormstown Spring Show is apt to be a revelation to the visitor who is not already acquainted with live stock conditions in the district of which Ormstown is the centre. The third annual event held last week established a new record with the last and placed it side by side with the best that Cauada af/ords. The really wonderful feature of the The really wonderful feature of the fair is that a small district can bring forward so many entries in such a varied number of classes. Practically 50 per cent. of the entries were from the Beanharnois district. A great part of these again were from the small part of the district surrounding Howick, Ormstown and Hunting. don. Many visitors from outside the province were free in expressing the opinion that no other similar area in Canada could provide good stock in seh variety and number. Ferhaps his same good stock goes a long way to explain the splendid farm buildings and other evidences of prosperity extrywhere in evidence. Many visitors from outside tl

THE DAIRY PEATURES

THE BOARY PEATURES

The Beatharnois District has long been known as "The Scotland of Amracia" Beatharnois and the Scotland of Santa and showing, but in point of numbers hardly came up to previous years; several large exhibitors were absent.

Clydesdale horses come second only to Ayrshire cattle as an import-ant product of the Beauhornois Dis-trict. The well filled classes at Ormsnict. The well filled classes at Ormatown were of high quality and, in female classes particularly, as good as our country affords. The Nesses, lather and sons, were prominent in many classes. Their Sir Spencer was again declared the best stallion of the breed. Dr. McRachran had out a nice string of his own importation. Others who figured in the winnings were the three Nussy brothers, and Messrs, Pringle, McCormick, Wagg, White-ford, Gregg and numerous others. Amold. of Genwille, Que, had out a few Percherons, particular attention centring in a young stallion that is a few Percherons, particular attention centring in a young stallion that is a creditable representative of the breed. Light horses were well represented, but hardly compared in quality with the heavier breeds. Many were owned locally. A few came from Montreal.

ATTRACTIVE EVENING PERFORMANCE

A feature of the Ormstown Show that never fails to attract and please the crowd is the evening performance. All the world loves a good horse and, to a still greater degree, love to see a good horse perform. The horse to a still greater degree, love to see a good lorse perform. The horse figured prominently in every evening performance. Hurdle jumping and driving pleased the people in the galleties much better than the vande-wille stunts usually relied on to attract attendance to fairs in small places. A feature that would appeal particularly to dairymen was the nightly parade of all the dairy cattle on the grounds. What could please a lover of the dairy cow more than an arean full of good ones, led out by white-clothed attendants!

Sheep and hogs were few in num-Sites and not of outstanding quality. The poultry exhibit, this year in new quarters specially provided for it, was composed almost altogether of utilThe people of Beauharnois have provided a judging arona for their lair such as no other fair held in "out-door" weather affords. Their show has been made a success by the hearty cooperation of all the stockmen of distinct. They have faith in their distinct. They have faith in their bred live stock husiness.

THE AVESTIBES

Rag ends were missing in the Ayrshire classes, and D. Drummond had his hands full a property of the classes, and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the classes, and the constitution of the classes of the cl owned by McMillan and Legget, was of the same type, combining bearty and business looking combination. The aged bull class combination. The aged bull class combination whose offspring figured largely in the red ribbon class, was given a close run by Montgomery's Seafoam, a bull of splendid substance, but not so finished as the champion. Logan's milky looking Netherall Sir Douglas was in third place. was in thtird place.

Space forbids mention of individual

Space forbids mention of individual Space forbids mention of individual Space and the competition are garded when we competition are garded when we know that dry aged garded when we know that dry aged garded with a space of the bull classes even more numerous. The exhibitors were: G. H. Montgomery and W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg; R. R. Ness, D. T. Ness, J. W. Logan and Hector Gordon, Howick; Sir Montague Allan, Beandowick; Sir Montague Allan, Beandowick; Sir Montague, Cornstown; P. D. McArthur, Reget, Trout River; P. D. McArthur, Reget, Trout River; P. D. McArthur, L. Black, Lachute; Jas. McKell, Riverfield, and Jas. Davidson, Waterloo, The awards in full follow:

Mature cow and the second of t Ayrshire Awards

McKell.

McK

Group Awards
Graded herd: 1, Gordon: 2 Montgom-ry: 3, R. R. Ness: 4, McMillan and Lexget.
Get of sire: 1, Cavers (King's Crown); 2,
Logan (Netherall Sir Douglas); 3, R. R.
Ness (Masterpiece).
Two progeny of cow: 1, McMillan and
Legret: 2, Montgomery; 3, Logan. (Concluded on page 19)

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Reduces Ctrained, Puffy Ankles. Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistuia, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuta, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE (NON-POISONOUS)

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allt of hollow blocks of vitrified clay. Each layer rel continuous steel bands. There are no staves to warp continuous steel bands. There are no staves to warp steel. A Nato Everlasting Silo and it lasts for gene onument to your good judgment and an asset to your

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But most boys and girls are very anxious to have one, especially when they can call it their very own.

NOW is the time of year to get your little pig, so that it can run outside all summer and will cost you very little until fall.

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FILL IN THE BLANK



FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO

Send me full particulars and supplies in order that I may win a pure bred pig.

A family like this, may be yours next spring

(10)

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AND RURAL HOME

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OUR GUARANTEE

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rarm and Daley."

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Higher Interest for Depositors

M R. J. A. MACDONALD, of Carleton Co., Ont., is a man of ideas. After stirring up an animated discussion among Our Folks by his defence of the 2700-pound cow, he now comes forward with the suggestion that the Dominion Government borrow for its requirements from its own people through the Government Savings Banks and at the same time allow depositors a higher rate of interest than corporation owned banks are giving them. This suggestion from Mr. Macdonald will meet with more sympathy from Our Folks, we believe, than did his defense of the scrub cow.

Briefly, Mr. Macdonald's argument is this: Millions cf dollars of the people's savings are deposited in the banks of Canada drawing three per cent, interest. At the same time the Dominion Government is paying four and a half per cent. for money abroad. Why not borrow this money from the people of Canada through the Government Savings Banks? At present these banks are not patronized to any great extent by the public, but were a more liberal rate of interest allowed than is now the case, money would be diverted that way.

One of the first results that would follow the adoption of Mr. Macdonald's suggestion would be that private banking companies would be obliged to advance their rate on deposits to the same level as that offered by the Government banker. Even if this advance defeated the main object of the plan-to enable the Canadian Government to borrow from the Canadian peopleit would be a distinct advantage to every man, woman and child in Canada who has a savings bank account. At the same time it would not injure the banking concerns to pay a higher rate of interest on deposits, as is proved by the ample profits that the banks are new making. The suggestion is such a good one that it probably would have come up for consideration long ago

had it not been for the undue influence that the Bankers' Association is enabled through their financial power, to exert on the powers that be.

Farming and Land Prices

J. SPILLMAN, of the receim on...
Farm Management in the United States, J. SPILLMAN, of the Federal Office of recently enumerated what he considers the ten most important factors in profitable farming. As the first and most important factor he places "low real estate prices for the land cultivated." It is not a guess by Dr. Spillman that places this factor first. It is the result of a great mass of data resulting from surveys of hundreds of

About the same time that we noticed Dr. Spillman's conclusions, we were reading a little booklet written by a Dane and dealing with farming conditions in several European countries. Naturally he spoke with most authority on his native country, Denmark. He admitted that the farmers of his native land had made great strides in cooperative enterprise, up-todate agricultural methods and in education. In spite of all of these favorable conditions, however, he described the life of the Danish farmer as "a dreary one," and "often lived in a state of semi-starvation." Few of the farmers are what we would characterize in this country as well-to-do. This unsatisfactory state of affairs he attributes to the high price of land. Land values in Denmark have increased to such an extent that all other advantages have been capitalized in them.

A few months ago we were talking with a fruit grower in the Niagara district who had paid \$15,000 for his farm, and he was not considered to have paid an exorbitant price. Practically all of that \$15,000 was borrowed money, and this grower teld us that by the time that interest charges were met there was little left for him and his family to live on.

All of this evidence goes to illustrate the basic principle that what a farmer is interested in is the producing value of land and not its selling price. Every increase in land values, unless accompanied by a corresponding increase in producing power, just to that extent decreases the farmer's returns as a farmer, makes it harder for young men to obtain homes of their own, and places the farmer where he can benefit by the increase in selling value in only one of two ways-either by mortgaging or by selling. In short, would it not mean that increasing land values make farming a good business to get out of and a hard one to get into and stay in. Perhaps it is such considerations as these that have led many farmers' organizations throughout Canada to advocate the taxation of land values which will keep the selling price of land down to its true intrinsic value rather than the speculative value, which now rules in all favored sections

Study the Pedigrees

DURING the time that we have been attending various sales of pure-bred cattle, the impression has been gaining ground with us that intending purchasers should study more carefully the pedigrees of the animals offered for sale. Catalogues are usually mailed in plenty of time to enable anyone to get a good impression of the breeding of the cattle. Having absorbed this information the prospective buyer after making an inspection of the stock on the day of the sale, can in a short time form a fairly accurate opinion of the worth of each animal. On more than one occasion we have noticed men at the ringside who when an extra good looking individual was brought into the ring, would suddenly make a hurried search for the number

in the catalogue as though it were the first time. they had looked at the pedigree.

Individual excellence should never be ov rlook ed, but pedigree is also an important co side eration. For instance, two cows are brough into the ring both having constitution, form and capacity. The first has a twenty-five pour record, but has a "broken" pedigree-some a her recent dams may have low records, or son of her nearest ancestors may be only medicon breeding. And it is these nearest ancesto, that should be most carefully considered. The buyer who banks on the influence of some parts ular individual on the fourth or fifth generation is deluding himself. The second cow, on the cther hand, may only have an eighteen nonrecord, but the pedigree shows an unbroken li of good breeding and uniformly high produce

Which is the Better Cow?

I F the science of breeding is worth anything the latter cow as a breeding proposition, is the better buy. The former may be a "sport" the will never produce stock as good as hersel But medium products with good backing have often proved their inherent ability to produc good stock. Yet we have seen animals of the class sold at prices which when compared with the prices paid for animals of poorer breeding were real bargains.

We do not wish to give the false impressi that individual excellence counts for little in the sales ring. The history of more than one breed shows that some of the best families have been lost to their respective breeds because of bree ing and buying on pedigree only. But we be lieve that a more intimate knowledge of the pedigrees of cattle effered for sale would ma terially benefit intending buyers.

Cream Circles

A N egg circle consists of a group of men women or both who get together and agree to act as a unit in marketing their eggs. In th state of Oklahoma we find a similar organization -the cream circle. A cream circle consists of group of farmers who get together and agree act as a unit in marketing their cream. In the state the centralized creamery has played haw with the business of the local creameries at much of the cream that was formerly markete nearby is now shipped by train to a central point where is located the centralized creamery. many sections the centralized creamery has virtue ally a monopoly of the cream trade and farme dealing as individuals with the large central concerns find themselves at a distinct disadvantage Hence the cream circle.

Centralization of creameries is one of the in portant developments in recent Canadian dairy ing, although centralization has not yet develop ed to anything like the extent that it has in the United States. The production of cream for the large city dairy companies is another phase of the dairy business in Canada. Farmers could deal with both of these organizations, the con tralized creamery and the city dairy company, to much better advantage did all the farmers of section act as a unit. Canadians are laders is the development of the egg circle movement at this continent. Why not follow it with the cream circle where local conditions make united action advisable?

We farmers may live like princes if we will. If you have not already received a seed catalogue drop a card to one of the numerous firms that advertise in Farm and Dairy and order the seeds early. And then have a definite plan for the garden. After all, getting in a good garden is mainly a case of planning ahead; and that, too, will be done best if the woman takes the re sponsibility.

The Rural Tel

Br J. B. McDonald,

One of the gre present day farme mpossible to pe that he really had He regarded it as traption for city He could understa servi cable to a bu upon himself as a was this point of v new improvements tive places of us farms. Among the rural telephone. this wife was conof a telephone, it until it found a pla

decided that a rur be a great convenie more sanguine and got together and called a "Farmers" Company," conduc the plan of a log-They first then collected enou for insulators, wire line was soon in or more farmers Soon the whole cou phone on the brain. of it, until it seen hasten the millenius

About two year

in this part of C

WOULD NOT BE WE Time passed, as phone fever. But mained, and althous not say as much in phone as they did many who would no

it cost 10 times as n At present there miles of wire erecte of this is double wir ment subsidy of \$20 than pay for the w wire used here costs good of eight dolla double wire costs a As one of the condit be complied with be can be obtained is double wired, most o lines are now bei

So far there has I as to right of way. by members of the is no mention of dar SOME OF THE

The benefits accru phone system are to mention. As a pure position it certainly i miles from market de chances of trying to when the prices are commission firms and tations. Then he may whose figures suit hi his produce to the be vantage. He is quite as is the city dealer, gets better prices and in going from house he pays charges at th his cattle as was custo old conditions. When machinery wears dow and a new part is nee does not have to dri the nearest agenc broken part replaced finds that it is not in enabled to first commu

agency by telephone.

(11)

The Rural Telephone in Cape

J. H. McDonald, Cape Broton Co., N. S.

One of the greatest boons to the present day farmer is the rural telephone. For many years it was almost impossible to persuade the farmer that he really had need of a telephone. that he rearries had need of a telephone. He regarded it as a new-fangled contraption for city men to play with. He could understand that it might be servi cable to a business man in town but the average farmer did not look upon himself as a business man. It was this point of view that kept many new improvements from their respective places of usefulness on many farms. Among them was claimed the rural telephone. Once the farmer or his wife was convinced of the need of a telephone, it was not very long until it found a place on many

About two years ago the farmers in this part of Cape Breton county decided that a rural telephone would be a great convenience. A few of the more sanguine and progressive men got together and formed what they called a "Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company," conducted very much on the plan of a log-rolling or husking bee. They first hauled the poles, then collected enough money to pay for insulators, wire, and boxes. The for insulators, wire, and boxes. The line was soon in operation, and when it was found to give perfect satisfaction, more farmers wished to join. Soon the whole countryside had "telephone on the brain." Everyone talked of it, until it seemd as if the telephone was all that was needed to hatten the will be the second of the hasten the millenium

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT TELEPHONE Time passed, as also did the tele-hone fever. But the telephone remained, and although the patrons do not say as much in praise of the tele-phone as they did at first, there are many who would not be without it if

d agre

many who would not be without it is it tost 10 times as much as it does. At present there are nearly 100 miles of wire erected, and the most of this is double wired. The Government subsidy of \$90 a mile will more than pay for the wire. The single than pay for the wire. The single wire used here costs in the neighbor-hood of eight dollars a mile. The double wire costs about \$17 a mile. As one of the conditions necessary to be complied with before the subsidy can be obtained is that the line be double wired, most of the single wire lines are now being changed to double wire lines.

So far there has been no question as to right of way. As most of the land traversed by the line is owned by members of the company, there is no mention of damages.

SOME OF THE BENEFITS The benefits accruing from a tele-The benents accruming from a telephone system are too numerous to mention. As a purely business proposition it certainly is a profiable investment. The farmer who lives 20 westment. The farmer who lives 20 miles from market does not run any chances of trying to sell his produce when the prices are down. All he has to do is to call up the different commission firms and get their quowhose figures suit him best and sell his produce to the best possible adas produce to the best possible ad-vantage. He is quite as well posted as is the city dealer, consequently he gets better prices and loses no time in going from house to house while he pays charges at the stock pen for his cattle as was customary under the eld endution. old conditions. When a piece of farm machinery wears down or is broken machinery wears down or is broken and a new part is needed, the farmer does not have to drive a long way to the nearest agency to have the broken part replaced, and perhaps finds that it is not in stock, but is enabled to first communicate with the agency to relaxed to the stock of the stoc agency by telephone.

In the case of emergency, the tele-In the case of emergency, the telephone is worth many times its cost. In summoning a doctor the telephone will bring him in half the time possible without it. And this, many a time, will mean the saving of a life. time, will mean the saving of a life. In case of fire, help may be secured in a moment. When the men are away in the fields tramps will sometimes make bold in asking for food, drink, or money. But a tramp would just as soon encounter a gang of stalwart young men as enter a house with a telephone. As an aid in the social life of a rural community, a telephone

is a great blessing.

"BACK TO THE COUNTRY" SPIRIT The telephone has contributed largely to the building of suburban homes near the city, keeping the busy man within reach of his family at all times. In this way somewhat of a drift from the city back to the country has been stimulated, which may mean a great deal to future gen-

erations.

Many and many a young person, rebelling at the dreariness of life or the farm, has left the country to join the great army of non-producers, whose ranks are daily growing larger.

The teleshope believe the world to the whose ranks are daily growing larger. The telephone brings the world to the farmer's door. It gathers his friends about him. It overcomes the sparsely-populated districts.

Pointed Paragraphs

Pointed Paragraphs

"Don't desire your children to stay on the farm and at the same time speak disparagingly of it," was one of the nuggets of the homely philosophy expounded by Prof. Reynolds of the O.A.C. at an institute meeting attended by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy last winter. Other pointed sentences from Prof. Reynolds' address were the following you will not get others to respect you. If you not get others to respect you. If you not get others to respect you.

on your calling.

"We will never solve the rural problem by education until we give our boys and girls the education that will make them contented to stay on the farm.

"I would be the last to say that be-cause a boy is born in the country he must stay in the country. We must have neither legislation nor sentiment such as this. As a gental thing, however, the boys born in the coun-try should be the farmers. They are the best adapted to it.

"There is an education that in the

"There is an education that in the end tends to make boys discontented with the farm. This is not so much the fault of the education as of conditions on the farms.

"The boy who goes to college "The boy who goes to college the education of the farms of the farm. The father is the farm. The father is the farm. The father is old-fashioned in his ideas and the farm. The father is posses the enthusiastic propositions. poses the enthusiastic propositions of his son. Consequently the boy leaves. We must set ourselves to the task of making conditions more sat-isfactory to these boys. The solution

leaves. We must set ourselves to the task of making conditions more satisfactory to these boys. The solution of the rural problem must begin on the farm and in the farm home.

"Chores, clores, chores! If boys that the work can be done easier and the thing of the transparent of the content o

city.

"In the hands of the fathers and mothers on the farm to-day largely lies the solution of the rural problem."

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATORS used exclusively by 98% OF THE WORLD'S

TEN YEARS AGO THERE WERE A DOZEN DIFFERent makes of creamery or factory separators in use. To-day over 98 per cent, of the world's creameries use De Laval Separators exclusively.

IT MEANS A DIFFERENCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND dollars a year whether a De Laval or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

EXACTLY THE SAME DIFFERences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creamerymen, or test their skim milk with the Babcock

tester, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents.

NOW, IF YOU were in need of legal advice, you would go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their

line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill.

WHEN IT COMES TO BUYING A SEPARATOR WHY not profit by the experience of the creameryman which qualifies him to advise you correctly? He knows which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98 per cent. of the world's creameries and milk dealers use the De Laval exclusively.

THERE CAN BE NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION for the De Laval than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a business use the De Laval to the practical exclusion of all other makes of cream separators.

Your Local De Laval Agent will be glad to let you try a De Laval for yourself on your own viace. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply write the nearest main office, as below.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Tom almost stormed at him in his grief and amazement. What! His

dear old dad go away in his povdear old dad go away in his por-erty and old age to live upon char-ity. Never! He shouldn't do it while he and Rosie lived and they had a roof to cover them. What did

had a roof to cover them. What did it matter how much or how little he

Old Yeatman listened very quietly,

but in his gentler way he could be as determined as his son, even more

So you see if any one has a genuine

ong to Rose and your children, not

James Yeatman smiled with the gentle magnanimity which was for

Rose and her hardness. If only she

"But Rose won't hear of it-



RETTER to be small and shine than to be great and cast a shadow,-Thomas Brown.

His Daughter-in-Law By ELLEN ADA SMITH

she would make her wrist ache with polishing up the old man's col-lars, and feel genuinely proud that he looked the gentleman he really was, but she could not give him the soft and loving word that would have made the farm home to him.

Always studying her as he was, partly because he could not help it, and partly because he desired to and party because he desired to avoid giving her the shadow of of-fence by what he did or left undone, he was as much struck by her conduct towards a vagrant cat who implacably demanded support—as many stray cats will—of the inmates of the Rose had no natural affection for cats, although she kept one, and the vagrant was an ill-condition ed beast, but she went considerably out of her way to give it two meals a day, and never delegated this disagreeable duty to any one else.

One wet rough night she was g

g out with the cat's supper, and out with the case supper, and ther father-in-law intervened because he knew she had a bad cold and was really unwell. She demurred, but he took the plate out of her hand with a quiet authority he seldom displayed

"No, Rose. I am not going to let daughter of mine go out a night like this, when I can go out for her.

It was a strange look she gave him -the look of an animal resentful of being tamed, yet desirous in spite of itself to respond to the caressing

"I've never heard you call me that before!" she cried almost breath-lessly, and his smile at her showed no remembrance of all her hardness to

"I never think of you as anything else." he said, gently, and went out to feed the cat. That animal wolfed its supper with a greediness that set teeth on edge

When the old man returned with the clean plate, he commented un-favorably on the ungracious man-ners of the thankless animal.

ners of the thankless anrmai.
You are marvellously good to it,
Rose, and it certainly has not the
chost of a claim on vour kindness.
She answered him with a short
laugh—with the same half-defiant
submission of the untamed desiring to be friends.

"That is why I am kind to it bacause it's an ill-conditioned beast without a claim upon anybody. I'm Devonshire, you know, and father al-ways used to call me 'contrary lil twoad,' who would always go to 'Saltash backwards.'''

Regarding her steadfastly. James catman saw tears in the bright Yeatman saw tears in the bright brown eyes. If the divining mo-ment between them had been less brief, they might have understood each other, but it passed swiftly, and the bitterness came again.
But the incident impre

impressed itself on him; he often pondered over it,

(Continued from last week)

ITH the strange inconsistency and he sympathized with the sleet of a nature at war with itself, house and incomplete the sleet of the strange o house cat of good report and established claim to diurnal new milk, who was less highly esteemed by the new mistress than the surly outside pensioner whom she never forgot or disregarded

> activity around him, he found the days wear somely long, and the gen tle white head drooped a little nearer the earth. Tom, in his outof-door life, never once suspected that all was not right between them that all was not right between them foos and her hardness. If only size indoors. He knew that Rose in-had given him a little homely love, sisted upon the best of everything and let him minister to her comfort for his father, and he hadn't the as far as he was able, he would have

So you see if any one has a genuine claim, I have; and once they know my circumstances, I shall get a nomination almost at once. My boy, it is better for me to live on the charity of one of the richest companies in London than to live on my son. Nature looks forward, and you be-Meanwhile, thrust out from all the going, I mean. Why, she thinks we've nothing good enough for you!"



Inventive Genius That Should be Encouraged

subtlety of observation to see how been so grateful to her. As it was starved the old man was in the midst he was faintly relieved—to have to of plenty. He certainly thought his go away. father ageing very fast, but he at-tributed this failure to the death of his mother and the want of the old

loved companionship. James Yeatman was conscious himself of failing powers and deadening interest in every-day things. He was much struck with his own lack of pained amazement when the offi-cial intimation reached him that he had lost nearly all his money through an unfortunate investment of it. He was sorry, of course, but he could not really blame himself for an unfortunate happening, and he was conscious of a distinct feeling of rethat it was no longer expedie for him to remain at the farm. For he could barely pay ten shillings a week now, and he must seek a hu ler lodgment and do his grandchildren no wrong. He made no outery, but sat quietly in his place with his unfinished breakfast before him, and when Tom whistled for his dog to go afield, the old man joined him and told him the bad news; still very quietly, as though he had quite made up his mind what to do under the

circumstances.

"Rose is too busy for any regrets. You chose well, Tom, when you chose

her as your helpmate through life."

And possibly through his delicate allant shielding of her from the sha dow of a reproach, Tom perceived for the first time that all was not so well between his father and his wife as he had supposed. But he was slow of thought, as many big men are, and James Yeatman spoke again.

"Remember, Tom, Rose is to know nothing of this for the present. When I get the nomination, as I am sure to, I am going on a little visit—that is all. Yes, you must obey me in this, because you were my son

before you were Rose's husband."
When he took this tone, he could always carry his point with Tom. always carry his point with Tom. And in truth he felt too old and too tired to have an altercation with Rose, whose pride he knew would be fiercely in arms at such a lowering of the family dignity. Mo wanted it to be so entirely Moreover he his own doing that Rose would stand entirely absolved from part or lot in the matter. If she knew nothing, she could not attempt to hinder, even

When he had unfolded his plan, from a sense of duty, and he wanted to spare her all that he could, for he had an idea that he could not soare her everything, and that at odd times she might feel a little serry and remorseful.

He got his nomination even somer than he had anticipated, and me thodically packed up for the indefinite visit

it matter how much or how little he could pay! They were glad to have him anyhow, and no dear old dad of his was going to live in an almhouse, not he! Rose felt suspicious of that visit although she knew nothing of his changed circumstances. Tom, bound by his promise to his father, said by this promise to his father, said very little, but she saw trouble in his face, and became herself very un-"You see, Tom! I've subscribed to the Leathersellers' charities ever since I've been in business, and my father subscribed before I was born.

Tom asked her casually one day if "Oh, I suppose so," she answered shortly. "He is too much of a fine gentleman to quarrel with any one".
Tom stared at her in angry amaze. ment

wito much of a fine gentleman!
Why, there isn't a humbler-minded
man alive. He'd do anything for anybody.

"Yes, just because he knows he much superior to us low-lived folk all the time.

"I don't understand you in the he has been lesss happy with least. than he ought to have been, I shall regret it to my dying day."

'Has he been complaining of me?" she asked, with all the irritation of a disturbed mind.

But all the time she knew that he would rather have died than say as unkind word concerning her to her

husband.
"He told me I had married the best wife in the world, if you call that complaining about you?"
She turned quickly away, with pain on her face and gnawing at her heart, and for the rest of the time showed herself dead against the preposed visit

"Where is Woolcombe?" she ask where is woolcomoer she assed at supper; "I never heard of the place, and I certainly never kner that you had friends there"
"Woolcombe is in Surrey, and I

have several quite old friends there.

"Oh, I dare say; but perhaps they are fashionable folk who don't own a

feather bed. You'll be the worse of that, and miss it!" James Yeatman had his hand on

James Yeatman had his nand on little Eileen's head, for she was sel-dom far from him.

"I shall miss many things, my dear; but a change is sometime good-for all concerned."
"How long are you going to be

"How long are you going to be way?" she asked very pointedly. He looked at her very deprecating ly, always so sorry for the pain to come from which he could not say

her.
That all depends; it may be for quite a short knows."

Tom hummed a tune as he fetche down his pipe, and she knew Ton never did that unless he was an happy in mind. Her next speed was uttered with fiery decision. "You are not to stay longer that

a month at the very outside. There is nothing more dangerous for oll people than to be knocking about and changing their beds in the astmmn.

"I shall be all right," her father-in-law cheerfully; you worry about me, my dear! Abthough you don't need to be tall that I appreciate all your kind thought for me."

(Concluded next week)

. . .

No matter how long and uphill the road, there are lovel— 'imases here and there; and no matter how keet the winds, some of them whisper d hope and growing strength from ou toil and effort.

Useful for Over 500 Purposes

June 11, 1914.

BEAUTIFY Y SPECIALTY: OUR SPECIALTY: mail houses at small OUR MOTTO: It is to oney, that counts OUR OBJECT: To pl OUR KNACK: The

that count. Anything you want SMALL HOUSE DE

THIS WA MUST PA ITSE

A MAN tried to sell me it was a fine horse and ter with it. I wanted a know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well lnow the man very weil either.

king, ou see I make Wash-Machines—the "1900 You see I make wasning Machines—the "1900 Gravity Washing Hachine bout my Washing Machine horse, and about the nr But I'd never know, be write and tell me. You so Machines by mail. I have loo that way. So, thou enough to lei people try: wanted to try the horse, Now, I know that our will do. I know the will was wearing or tearing them. g or tearing them,

machine.

I know it will wash a t-clothes in Six Minutes. I k-ever invented can 40 that clothes. Our "100 Gravi work so easy that a child well as a strong woman, a clothes, fray the "dges, a way all other machines do I tothe divers soany was will as a strong rooman, a way all other machines do cliches, fray the ofgen, n way all other machines do a light of the strong rooman and room washer must be all that 7 And you can pay me of ou. It will save its who! I wear and tear on the cl t will save 50 to 75 cent washwoman's wages. If fifter the month's trial, I'! of what it saves you. If:

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Washer Co., 357 Ye

Useful for Over 500 Purposes

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LYE

EATS

REAUTIFY YOUR HOME OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.
OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not

money, that counts
OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over OUR OBJECT: To please OUR KNACK: The buying of things

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

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He sale
A it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't
know a nything about
borse much. And I didn't
know the man very well

inew the man very well either old him I wanted to so the control of the control o

beine, although I wanted that you want to the want to want to

with the horse. Only I won't wall for people to sar no. 11 offer first, and I'll make good the same. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the same of the same of

Address me personally:
K. S. MORRIS, Manager, 1900
Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto.

*********************** The Upward Look นึงของของของของของของของจาก

Making Our Lives Count

"Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" Ruth ii., 19.

Has the day seemed to be a com-plete failure? Has everything gone wrong? Have we been cross and fretful and impatient? Does it seem as if it is no use any longer trying to be a faithful follower of the lowly Jesus?

Jesus?

One of the worst things we can do is to be always taking our spiritual temperature, by pondering over our faults and brooding over cur failings. But it is a great help to take rautes and brooding over cur fail-ings. But it is a great help to take a few minutes each night to exam-ine ourselves and see wherein we have failed through the day. How much of what has gone wrong were we responsible for, and more impor-tant still, what are we going to be and how are we going to act on the cotning day?

It is a solemn thought to face that

as we are to-day, so we will be to-morrow; as we will be to-morrow so we will be for the days to come, each one forming a strenger link in the chain of our character-building, which ever as the days, weeks, months and years pass by, become more difficult to change, as we realize that that character is not all we would have it to be.

Ruskin has expressed the thought

Ruskin has expressed the thought that every morning should be the beginning of life, and every setting sun be as its close. So let every one of these short lives have some record of some goodly strength gained. What would we think of a man who did not regularly examine his business affairs to see if his balance is on the right side? Likewise what would we think of a Christian who really never takes time to consider if in his life there is a spiritual gain in self-mastery, in going out of care's in self-mastery, in going out of one's self for others? And if at night we feel with a sinking heart, that there has been no gleaning that day, let has been no gleaning that day, let us not be discouraged, but remem-ber that there is another day coming for us to try harder than ever, with fresh courage and faith.

"Every day is a fresh beginning, Every morn is the world made new, You who are weary of serrow and

sinning, Here is a beautiful hope for you,— A hope for me, and a hope for you." I.H.N. . . .

Many a Time

Many a time a pleasant smile, Or just one kind word spoken, Will brighten a life that all the while Seemed to be shattered and broken.

Many a time a look or sign Will start a heart to beating With greatest joy or saddest grief— As good or bad is the greeting.

Many a one who feels cast down And that life isn't worth the living, Could be made to see the brighter side

By one little word of our giving.

So let us guard each little act That we may cau e no aching
Of hearts by what we do or say—
Let only happiness be of our
making.

-Russell Aubrey

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no tal-ents, no circumstances no oppo cuni-ties will make a man without it.

O/ DEBENTURES

CAPITAL PAID UP \$2,000,000.00 ASSETS. \$5,000,000.00

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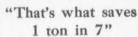
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Making the Most of Summer Weather Mrs. W. Mitchell, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Although I am a farmers' wife and therefore a busy woman, I appreciate the fact that busy and all as we are, our work need not deprive us from our work need not deprive us from enjoying the plorious summer weath-er. If other farmers' wives are like myself they will feel that of late the mwself they will feel that of late the summer seasons have been so abort that we like to be out in the fresh air as much as possible. I find that I canot spend a great deal of my time sitting outside and enjoying the beauties of summer, so for the last two or three years have arranged my work that I do as much as possi-ble out of does. out of doors.

We have a cood sized veranda of the cool o We have a good sized verands dishes to and from the veranda.

I also make use of this veranda

am ironing, preparing the vegetables for dinner, as a sewing room, and find many other uses for

During the day and evenings we use our veranda also as a sitting room, there being plenty of room for couch and some easy chairs well as the sewing machine and dining table.

very pleasing feature about this out-of-docrs living room is that much wear and tear is saved on other parts of the house, thus reducing sweepdusting and cleaning considerably.

believe we women on the farm are all apt to take life too seriously and feel that we have no time for anything but work. If we would plan make our work as pleasant as posmake our work as pleasant as pos-sible and mix in some fun and re-creation also, we would have better health, better spirits and happier . . .

Preserving Early Fruits

Mrs. Cora R. Williams
Strawberries and pineapples are
about the first of the early fruits to about the first of the early fruits to demand our attention. They are de-licious in flavor and a great addition to the contents of the fruit closet.

the constraint of the fruit closet.

Strawberies require care in canning in order to have them keep perfectly. A good rule is to allow three quarters of a pound of sugar to seeh pound of the berries, placing them in a flat jar or dish and alloring them to stand until the julies is drawn from them. Pour the julies into the preserving kettle, let it come to a boil and allor. Then put the berries carefully into the hot julies and as soon as they boil well, put them into well sterilized glass jars and seal If the berries are desired not so sweet allow one-half pound of sugar to one ound of berries.

Another rule is to allow one teacup.

Another rule is to allow one teacup ful of sugar and two quarts of straw berries to one can, and proceed the same with the preparation and canning.

MILD STRAWBERRY JAM

MILD STRANDERLY JAM

To make mild stranderry jam, to
overy pound of berries allow one-half
pound sugar. Jam the strander of the strander of the sugar and boil five minutes. If you
do not wish to jam the berries, stand
the kettle with fruit and sugar on
back of stove and heat slowly to start
the inica. Hen cook. Strawberries back of stove and the the purchase the juice, then cook. Strawberries put up in this way are excellent for shortcakes. If cooked for jam it

A rich strawberry jam that will keep without sealing may be made by allow ing equal weights of berries and sagar ing equal weights of berries and sign. Crush the berries, add sugar and cook ten minutes, then turn into tumbles and cover with melted paraffin.

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES Strawberry preserves are fine. More equal weights of sugar and beries. Put the berries and sugar in the preserving kettle in last sugar in the preserving kettle in last sugar in the preserves are preserved by the sugar and the Strawberry preserves are fine. cold put into tumblers.

Pineapples may be canned as any other fruit, cutting it into small pieces and adding plenty of sugar to make it sweet. It keeps well and is delicious.

CANNED RHUBARB

Although rhubarb is not with the fruits it takes the place of fruit in many instances, and is very good and wholesome. It is nice can good and wholesome. It is nice can-ned with raspberries, using half and half. Put the rhubarb on to cook half. Put the rhubarb on to cook without water (a little may be added if necessary), heating slowly until the juice starts, and adding sugar to sweeten. Then add the raspherries, cook and seal.

To make shubarb iam out stalls in

cook and seal.

To make rhubarb jam, cut stalks in.

To make rhubarb jam, cut stalks in.

to small pieces and add one pound sugar to one of rhubarb. Let stand until the juice is started, then cook down to the desired consistency, stirring constantly. It may be cooked in the oven to save the labor of stirring. Pour into small jars or tumblers.

DELICIOUS RHUBARB PREPARATION A DELICIOUS RHUBARB PREPARATION Rhubarb conserve is another nice reparation. Use one quart of rhu preparation. Use one quart or rhu-barb cut into small pieces, the juice and pulp of one orange, the rind of one orange cut into strips and sugar to taste. Cook and seal.

To make rhubarb marmalade take three pounds of nice tender rhubarb cut into small pieces without pecling.

Place it in a preserving kettle, add
two and one-half pounds of sugar and
let stand four or five hours until a
syrup has formed. Add the grated syrup has formed. Add the grated rind and juice of one small lemon, and one-half pound of figs. chopped. Simmer two hours or more being care

not to scorch. Seal.

Cherries make a delicious preserva Make a thick syrup, add the cherries, Make a thick syrup, add the cheries, pitted, and simmer till clear and tender. Preserved cherries and pineaple also are a favorite with many. Make a rich syrup, add the shredded pine a pile, cook till clear then add pitted apple, cook till clear then add pitted. cherries and simmer a few minutes till done.-Farmers' Review

. . . Sewing Hints

What do you do with your broken needles? The safest plan is to have a little bottle or box into which to drop the pieces, so there will be no danger of people being hurt.

To prevent a skirt placket gaping or ripping at the bottom sew a hook and eye near the bottom of the placket and press them down firmly will bear the strain instead of the cloth or stitches.

An enterprising woman conceived the idea of wearing an apron of con-trasting color when sewing and thus relieve the eyestrain. For instance, when working on white wear a black apron and vice versa

When making buttonholes on children's undergarments try holding a piece of white wrapping cord as near the edge as possible and work the buttonholes over it. Another good idea when sewing on buttons is to sew on a doubled scrap of cloth under the button and thus strengthen the

The Value of C

Fe

Prof. H. H. Dea Have you suffic value and import cheese at 17 cts. \$1 more than twice energy as is obta loin beef, or lamb Do you not think fitably use more cl and thus help red ing for your own Please note the fol cheese for table us (1) It can be ea

ing. This saves e a variety of dishes (3) Well ripened pre-digested, and anyone. Experim anyone. Experin teids of cheese are

man subjects. (4) Cheese is a rain food. The prebrain food. \$1 you can buy m much muscle-form cheese at 17 cts, a 8 cts. a lb.
(5) There is little

"Waste no cheese. Waste no homely proverb welling at the present t foods have so littl as those from the c study the question purchasing foods.

(6) An almost er cheese can be made,

(7) Why not ask be of good quality? Canadian consume vate correct choice Consequently custom adian cheddar che good by calling for The following dishe idea of the various

CHEESE S One cup milk, two butter, two tablespoo quarter cup grated cl teaspoon mustard, o salt, a little pepper.
flour, mustard, salt
a saucepan; stir ove
it froths; add the mi stantly, until it thic Remove to a cooler p add cheese, and stir mixed in. This ma into cheese soup by more milk and seasor

CHEESE CU One-half teaspoon one-quarter teaspoon thirds cup milk, twoed stale cheese. Put and egg into a sauc thoroughly; add the n cheese. Put over fire stantly until it begins the fire and pour ove strips of buttered toa wheat biscuits arran platter.

CHEESE SOU One-quarter cup be

milk, one-quarter cu quarters cup grated eggs, one cup milk, eggs, one cup milk, salt, one-quarter teas salt, one-quarter teas to be omitted, using or breadcrumbs instead. ter, add the flour, and fre until frothy; add

Extract from an addressen at Western Dairy

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The Value of Choese as Human stir constantly until it thickens and Food*

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph Have you sufficiently realized the value and importance of cheese as human food? Are you aware that cheese at 17 cts. a lb. furnishes for \$1 more than twice as much human energy as is obtained for \$1 in sir-loin beef, or lamb at 18 cts. a lb.? loin beef, or lamb at 18 cts. a lb.? Do you not think that you could pro-fitably use more cheese on your table and thus help reduce the cost of liv-ing for your own particular family? Please note the following notes about heese for table use:
(1) It can be eaten without cook-

ing. This saves expense and labor.

a variety of dishes.

(3) Well ripened cheese is partially pre-digested, and can be eaten by anyone. Experiments have shown that 50 per cent. of the fat and proteids of cheese are digestible by human subjects.

tends of theese are digestine by himman subjects.

(4) Cheese is a muscle-builder and brain food. The proteid compounds are the source of human muscle. For \$1 you can buy more than twice as much muscle-forming material in cheese at 17 cts. a lb. as you can in eggs at 25 cts. a dozen, or in ham at 18 cts. a lb.

(5) There is little or no waste in cheese. "Waste not, want not" is a homely proverb well worth considering at the present time. No class of foods have so little waste material as those from the dairy. It pays to study the question of "waste" when 1 purchasing foods. purchasing foods.

purchasing foods.

(6) An almost endless variety of cheese can be made, thus suiting the endless variety of human tastes for

(7) Why not ask your grocer for Canadian cheese, and insist that it be of good quality?

Canadian consumers cannot culti-vate correct choice on cull cheese. Consequently customers can do Can-Consequenty customers can do Canadian cheddar cheese considerable good by calling for correct cheese. The following dishes will give an idea of the various ways in which cheese may be prepared:

CHEESE SAUCE

One cup milk, two tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons flour, one-quarter cup grated cheese, one-eighth teaspoon mustard, one-half teaspoon sait, a little pepper. Put the butter, flour, mustard, sait and pepper into a succepan; site over the fire until it froths; add the milk and stir constantly, until it thickens and boils. Remove to a cooler part of the stove, add cheese, and stir until it is well add cheese, and stir until it is well mixed in. This may be converted into cheese soup by adding a cup more milk and seasoning to taste.

One-half teaspoon salt, one eggone-quarter teaspoon mustard, two-thirds cup milk, two-thirds cup grat-ed stale cheese. Put the seasonings and egg into a saucepan, and beat thoroughly; add the milk and stir in cheese. Put over fire and stir con-tantly until it begins to thicken and cost the spoon. Take at once from the fire and pour over sold biscutist wheat biscutist arranged on wheat biscuits arranged on a hot platter.

CHEESE SOUPPLE

One-quarter cup butter, one cup milk, one-quarter cup flour, three-quarters cup grated cheese, four eggs, one cup milk, one teaspoon eggs, one cup milk, one teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon mustard. A little persper. Half of the flour may be omitted, using one-third cup of breadcrumbs instead. Melt the but-ter, add the flour, and stir over the fre until frothy; add the milk and

Extract from an address by Prof. H. H.

stir constantly until it thickens and boils; stir in the seasonings and cheese; stir in the beaten yolks and take from fire at once. Stand mix-ture aside to cool. beat egg whites stiff; add a little to the cheese mixstiff; add a little to the cheese mix-ture and stir it in; add remainder; sold it in lightly but thoroughly; turn the whole into a buttered bak-ing dish, and bake about an hour in ing dish, and bake about an hour in a moderate oven. If the oven is the least too hot stand the baking dish in a pan of boiling water while mak-

Labor Savers for I'm Cents

By Mrs. W. C. Palmer, R.D.A.C. Not every one can have all her kitthen utensils of aluminum ware, but many useful pieces can be had for 10 cents each that will greatly lessen the work in and about the kitchen. aluminum ware is very desirable as it is so durable, and then it is so eas-

It is so durable, and then it is so cas-ily kept clean and so light to handle. The smail funnel that is so mois-pensable in fining jugs, bottles, vine-gar cruets, etc., can be had for 10

gar cruets, etc., can be had for 10 cents in this ware.

There is the measuring cup also for the same price, in this ware, and it is marked off so one can measure dry or liquid materials accurately.

An egg separator that will fit the top of a cup is also to be had for 10 cents in aluminum, and it saves lots of time.

of time.

Then there is also the lemon s ueezer that will fit the top of a cup. In the way one can squeeze the juice from a lemon into the cup and never waste time picking out seeds from the juice. This handy little device costs juice. This handy little device costs only 10 cents too in the same ware.

A doughnut cutter, biscuit cutter, plain and fancy cookie cutters, can also be found in this ware and for 10 cents. Sometimes one can often find the doughnut, biscuit and plain cookie

cents. Sometimes the can often that the doughnut, biscuit and plain cookie cutter in this ware for 10 cents combined. The handle is made so and arranged that it will turn to either cut doughnuts, biscuits or cookies.

Did you ever find you had a recen-

arrangeet that it will tulk to consecut doughnuts, biscuits or cookies.
Did you ever find you had a receptacle to clean where you disilked to place a whole bar of soap, or even your hands? You can get the nicest little soap shakers in this ware for 10 cents, and they are so convenient to use in such places. They are nice to use in the dishpan or to make suds to wash some dainty bit of lace.

Tea spoons and table spoons can be had for 10 cents a piece in this ware and they are indispensable to use in the kitchen for measuring and cooking. A good sized mixing spoon can often be picked up for the same price.

Then one can also get the plain and fancy individual moulds in this ware for 10 cents each and they are nice to use in making desserts and various other dishes.

. . . To Keep Butter Cool

When ice is not available, put en-ough butter for a meal in a small dish, and set it in a larger one containing and set it in a larger one containing a little water. Turn a porous clay flower-pot over it and this will cause evaporation of the water in a way that will keen the air inside the pot very cool. If the pot is wrapped in wet cloth, the corners of which are left touching water in outer dish, the arrangement is almost as good as an ice. rangement is almost as good as an ice-chest. Stand dish where there is a free circulation of air.

tree errelation or air.

This is as helpful in connection with milk, meat and other food stuffs, and the similar trick of filling a can or bottle with water, closing it tightly, wrapping in wet flannel, and standing in a current of air, will cool the water as effectually as putting ice in it. If the wrapped can is stood in a plate containing water, the flannel will keep wet without attention.

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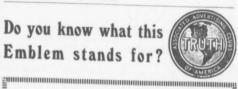
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the famous writer on business topics, made a study of the A. A. C. of A. and their work, as well as of the plans for the Teronto Convention. He has embodied the result in a little book, "The Story of Toronto." This book paints a graphic, inspiring picture of what this great movement

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**************** 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.

Anent Large Dividends

The Dairy Record is glad to note that more and more of the cooperative creamery associations ting away from the high dividends on the stock. Paying a 20 per cent divi-dend on the stock at the end of the the stock year is not cooperation, and in almost all cases poor policy. Suppose a cooperative creamery has a number of patrons who are non-stockholders, and whose patronage is really needed to make the creamery a success, 20 per cent dividend to the stock-holders at the end of the year furnishes the cream agents a very nice argument in their endeavors to get the non-stockholders away from the local creamery NON-STOCKHOLDERS INTERESTED

We believe the stockholders are en-titled to a reasonable dividend, six or eight per cent, and if any surplus is left which is not needed in the sink-ing fund, it should be divided among all the patrons according to the amount of butterfat sold by each to the creamery during the year. Or, still better, no dividend at all to be paid on the stock, but the stockholders to receive a larger dividend according to the amount of butterfat delivered, than the non-stockholders.

delivered, than the non-stockholders. The ideal cooperative creamery would seem to be one in which all patrons hold stock and in which no stock is held by non-producers. If it is necessary at the time of organization to sell some stock to non-producers, it should be taken up by the association as quickly as possible and you into the base. put into the hands of producers, and the quickest way to make non-producers let go of their stock is to fix things so that there will not be any straight dividends on such stock.

IS NOT JUST big dividend on the stock. gardless of the support the stockhold-ers have given the undertaking is not right in a cooperative association, because even if all the patrons be stock-holders a big dividend means taking money from the man who has deliverand giving it to the man who has delivered little, and, therefore, has not even supported the creamery to e same degree as the former.

And it does not help matters any

to follow a suggestion made at a re annual creamermeeting. which the stockholders were anxious for a 20 per cent dividend, but them-selves felt that it might not look right. Then a bright head suggested that they go to work and issue an extra share free to each stockholder and then declare a 10 per cent dividend! As a clear case of watering stock along approved Wall Street lines, this suggestion is about the best ve have come across in a long time. It certainly is not cooperation.

> Pin Holes in Cheese By T. A. Ubbelohde

Every spring some factory is troubled with pin holes before the cows are turned onto grass. The entire trouble may come from one herd; quite frequently this is the case. The cause is sick cows or decayed feed, or both. It sometimes happens that a cow is sick some time after freshening, and the farmer is not careful en-ough about ascertaining whether the cow is in a healthy condition before adding her milk to the can, and send-ing it to the cheese factory.

Decayed silage or corn stalks are very bad to feed, or to bed the cows with. If the cows are bedded with any waste feed that has decayed or an' waste feed that has decayed or fermented, and they are not very carefully cleaned before milking, there is apt to be some of this left on the cow and it drops into the milk. We have had more trouble from this source than from the cows eating decayed feed. It must be re-membered that warm milk is a perfect breeding place for gas produc-ing germs, as well as lactic acid. If but a very small quantity of this ferbut a very small quantity of this term mented matter gets into the milk and the milk is left without cooling, as is often the case in the spring of the year, then this matter gets active. very much as the yeast in a bread very much as the yeast in a bread sponge. By morning, when the milk is taken to the factory, the whole can of milk is in a yeasty condition, and acts in the cheese vat full of milk very much as the yeast in bread sponge. LOCALITY THE TROUBLE

In the spring and fall it is harder to overcome and get rid of these gas producing agencies in cheese. The main reason for this is the weather being cooler, lactic acid develops being cooler, lactic acid develops slower on the curd than it does in warm weather. When pin holes be-gin to show up in your curd, don't condemn all the silage, or all the corn stalls, and do not lay it to the farmer that feeds a generous grain ration, but make a test of each patron's milk: a ferment test is the quickest way to get at the pin holes. Take samples in the ferment test bottles. set these bottles in warm water so as to warm the milk to 100 F., and do not add anything to the milk, but not add anything to the milk, but be very careful that everything is perfectly clean. As soon as the milk sours and thickens, the pin holes will

sours and thickens, the pin holes will show up. If the milk is kept warm, it will thicken in twenty-four hours. As soon as you learn which patron is responsible for the pin holes, go to his barn and see if you can locate the cause. It is well to take along enough bottles so as to take a sample of each cow's milk. If it is not of each cow's milk. If it is a convenient for the cheesemaker to there when the cows are milked, then there when the cows are milled, then instruct the farmer how to take samples, and how to care for them after he has taken them; point out to him the importance of cleanliness with these samples. In a number of cases we have found the whole trouble was caused by one sick animal, but we want to impress upon the cheesemaker the importance of not jump ing to conclusions when making these tests. these tests.

MAKING UP THE MILK While we are tracing the difficulty

to its source, we have to try to make a passable cheese out of the milk. A more starter can be used good advantage, and do not draw the whey until you have got a strong eighth of an inch of strings on the hot iron, or .19 per cent of acid by the Marschall Acid Test. Have your the Marschall Acid Test. Have your curd well firmed, but not overcook-ed. We are now doing everything to encourage the development of lactic acid. After a well firmed curd is out of the whey, with the right amount of acid there is not much danger of an acidity cheese, while gas is present in the curd. Keep the curd warm, and cheddar it down until the holes flatten out. After grinding, before salting the curd should be rinsed in warm water, and give the curd plenty of time to mature before salting.

The health of the average farm flock of poultry is not as a rule well looked after. In a few cases regular and systematic cleaning of the house is observed, but these are the excep-tion rather than the rule.—J. H. Hare, Whitby, Ont.

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LYNDEN HER Am offering Bulls, at to secondants of Pontiace 'I of Pus, 106 lbe, milk 1 da year; Evergreen March, 2 days, 110 lbs, milk 1 da year; Evergreen March, 2 et i days; Lulu Glasser, 2 da Boutsje Posch De Borsys at 2 years old, Writts or come and see the manual between the secondary of the push of

Pontiac Bull (

We have for sale y Calves, sired by KING ARTIS CANADA, the o King of the Pontiacs in Calves are from one care year, from \$200 up, high testing advanced dams. For instance, Canadian Champion Jun Year-Old, with over 25 lb

Many others as good a Several fully ready for Prices low for the quali

A. C. HAR

Avondale Farm - Brocky

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CO., eil Ave.

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ORDER

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HOLSTEINS

ONLY ONE LEFT

Ball Calf. born May. 1913; sire,
"King Pontiac Artis Canada"; dam a
gab junior 3-year-old. We are also
offering a few young R. of M. Cows,
due to freshen in April and May. BROWN BROS. - LYN. ONT.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

AND TAMWORTHS

Am distring a nice hail, b months
old, a on of six Korndyke Bot m,
whose dam has a EXTAD butter ato the six of the six of the six of the
daughters of Fontions of the
daughters of the
daughters of the
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ELMCREST HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

A FEW FACTS

Bocrything of milking age in Record of Merit.

Borry animal a persistent milker and regular

nike Iridel, May me summy.

I have more stock than I can pasture at present, and will price right
your pick of 1r. 2yr.olds up to 15.65,
senior 2yr.olds up to 25.6, cowe up to
237. Send for photo, breeding, price
and tuberculin chart. Also a few resistered Clydoedale Fillies for sale. W. H. Cherry, Haldimand Co., Garnet,

HIGHLAND VIEW HOLSTEINS We are offering for sale, Bull Calves from high producing and advanced registry dams of the May Echo and Pontiac Segis strains. Our present herd bull is Pontiac Segis Walker. Write for particulars and prices, or better come and see them.

M. E. MAYBEE HILTON, P.O. WOOLF WOOLER, Ph

OXFORD DISTRICT The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of show-ring type, combined with producing ability. Stock for sale at all times. Full list of breeders with post office and station address on application.

W. E. THOMSON, Secy.-Treasurer
R.R. NO. 7 . WOODSTOCK. ONT.

20 Heifers

from 10 to 18 months old and

2 Bulls

l year old is my special offer. Must be soid in next 30 days. Write or phone. WM. HIGGINSON - INKERMAN, ONT.

LYNDEN HERD High-Testing an offering Pulls, fit for earrives, nearsecondants of Fontian Korndyke: Do
i Pan, 16th as milk 1 day, 2.50 that in
6th Pan, 16th as 1845 lbs. butter
days, 10th Pan, 1845 lbs. butter
days, 10th Pan, 1845 lbs. butter
i flays; Luiu Olaser, 25.77 lbs. 7 days;
187 days; Luiu Olaser, 25.77 lbs. 7 days;
187 days;
188 days days days;
188 days days;
188 days days days;
188 days days days;
188 days;
188 days days;
188 day

LEMON

Pontiac Bull Calves

We have for sale young Bull Calves, sired by KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, the only son of King of the Pontiacs in Canada.

Caives are from one month to one year, from \$300 up, all from high testing advanced registry tams. For instance, one from Oandian Champion Junior Two-foardid, with over 25 lb. record.

Many others as good and better. Several fully ready for service. Prices low for the quality.

A. C. HARDY

Avondale Farm - Brockville, Ont.

neesessessessessessesses OUR FARMERS' CLUB

QUEBEC.

OURBEC.

COMPTON NO. QUE.

COMPTON, June 2.—We are having awfully dry weather.

awfully dry weather.

awfull one, but crops are not coming on well on account of the dry weather.

There are quite a lot of dry weather.

There are quite a lot of dry weather.

Polatoes are very cleap, sel'ing at 40e bush.—II. G. C.

Potatoes are very cheap, seeling at 40e a bush.—I. G. C. NTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TRENTON.

And planting nearly — seeding is done and planting nearly — seeding to need and planting nearly of the property of the property

seed beds are doing well in most cases, and some will start planting next well, and some will start planting next well, the built of the crow will sto in later.—

"When built of the crow will sto in later.—

"FRIESIAN CORES OF HOLSTEIN.

"Gentlined from last week]

"Gentlined from last week]

"Gentlined from last week]

"Lim 15d, see Ridge Seels Nellie, 2925, 15t.

"In 15d, see Ridge Seels Nellie, 2925, 15t.

"FRIESIAN CORE 15d, see Ridge Seels Bessle, 2931, 5v.

"Frenty-one day record, 1v. Him 15d, 1b.

"Frenty-one-day record, 2v. on. 8d. 680, 1

"Butter, L. H. Lipsh, 15d, 1b.

"Fourteenday record, 2v. on. 8d. 680, 1

"Butter, 1b.

"Butter

Farmer: 'T thought you said you'd been used to workin' on a dairy

farm?"
The New Hand: "So I have."
Farmer: "What! and you can't
milk a cow?"
New Hand: "'Course I can't; all

I done was to pump!"

50 Head



50 Head

Clearing Sale

Pure Bred Holstein Cattle

Tuesday, June 16, 1914, 2 p.m.

Frome View Holstein Dairy Farm A fine Dairy Herd including many Show Animals and some with R.O.M. re Herd consists of

- 15 Mature Cows 1 3-yr.-old Heifer
- 4 Yearling Heifers 9 Meifers
- 9 2-yr.-old Heifers 11 Bull Calves

Herd Bull VEEMAN KING DE KOL 2nd

R.O.M. Dam, QUEEN XANTE, 7 day record of nearly 26 ibs, butter. His Sire, DALINE PAUL VEEMAN, has fe R.O.M. daughters, 1 hefer better than 20 lbs. of butter as 2 year-old.

I have given up the farm, hence my herd goes to the highest bidder.

I have given up in 6 arm, hence my herd goes to the highest bidder.

Trains will be met at Shedden the morning of Sale and at Talbot ville at noon on a land. It is not so that the sale and at the sale and at the sale and at the sale and th

NEIL McGUGAN, Prop. SHEDDEN, R. R. No. 3 ONTARIO

MOORE and DEAN, Auctioneers

Note – Farm is 2 miles from Shedden and 4 miles from Talbotville.

Prince Hengerveld of the Pondacs Son of King of the Pontiacs

Few Bull Calves from good record dams, Also Females.

HAMILTON FARMS ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior heed bull, COUNT HENGER-VELD PAYNE DE KOL, a 600: 07 PIETERTLE HENGERVELD'S COUNT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 2ND. Junior bull, DUTCHILAND COLAN-THA SIR MONA, a 800: 07 COLANTHA DHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL

Write for further information to E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Offers some good Young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herds. Toung bulls out of 50-pound cows at prices that will askenish you. We must use the next thirty days. Course and see them or write for breeding.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK.

NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.

Dominion Exhibition VICTORIA, B. C.

SEPTEMBER 21st to 26th

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

C. P. R. Return Fare at Single Rate from all points West of Port Arthur. Take advantage of this and visit British Columbia's Capital City.

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Is a book that every farmer should have in his library. Each of its different departments dealing with a special phase of farming, is edited by a specialist in that particular line. In its 500 pages are many facts and suggestions that are invaluable to the progressive farmer of to-day.

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A book on horse training, and the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, with remedies given for each. It is well worth its retail price, \$1.00.

Either of these books sent to you on receipt of One New Subscription to

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE SHROPSHIRE RAM

JINVI JIIIAL RAIII
Lambed, Spring, 1999.
Sire, Banchero (20012R) 200654.
Dam, Edwards '809-1299-21976.
Bred by W. C. Edwards & Go.,
2nd Owner by Director, Experimental Parm, Ottawa,
3rd Owner, Hon. Sydney Fisher,
Present Owner, Jas. Davidson.
Present Owner, Jas. Davidson.
And Commer, Jas. Davidson.
Apply Davidson.
Apply Davidson.

JAMES DAVIDSON · MONTREAL

HOLSTEINS

LISTEN If you are wantly the property of the property LOOK

deliver same.
For references write Prof, Barton Macdonald
College Quebec, Prof. Grissdale, Exp. Farm.
Ottawa, or to Edt. of this paper.
Write your wants to

GORDON H. MANHARD, VAUDREUIL, Que.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BERGLEAG Can supply your wants in cattle of the show-ring type, combined with great producing ability. A full list of breeders will be sent on applica-tion to the secretary. GEO, A. LAIDLAW. BOX 254 AYLMER. ONT.

AYRSHIRES

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both serse, Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long distance 'Phone in Honse. R. R. NESS ... HOWICK, QUE.

HOLSTEINS

WANTED

8 or 10 Pure Bred Holstein Heifers or Young Cows to freshen this coming winter. When writing mention price.

GEO. S. BRUSH - NOKOMIS, SASK.

Advertise in these Reliable Pro-

ELGIN DISTRICT

BOX 254

HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS

Home of Burkeyje Hengerveld, 2017 lbs. milk and 720 lbs. butter at 4 yrs. old. Helena Hengerveld Keyes 3rd, 2013 lbs. milk, 762 lbs. butter at 4 years old. The two highest certis, if 120, P. 4year-olds in Canada A. A grandow of the Compared of the Compar

MAPLE STOCK FARM DO YOU NEED HOLSTEINS?

Offers a large number of Young Cores and leifers; also 5 rearring Bulls, most of The dams of these are choicely bred.

The dams of the are great-grand-daughters of Tdyr Abberter and the service of the service of

TWO YOUNG HOLSTEIN SIRES

FOR SALE—No. 1—Born Dec. 29—Three parts white—nicely marked—a strong, stunight, well developed chap. Both his dam and sire's dam are in R.O.M.—No. 2—His sire's dam has 22 lbs. to her record. This lad is nearly white scorpt tips of ears, forchead and neck—a big likely looking fellow—straight and deep. Write us about them.

GRITSBACH MROSS. MOS 427, LOVERLEA DAIRY FARM, COLLINGWOOD, ONT GRITSBACH MROSS. MOS 427.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Canadian Hoistein Pedigree Co. have now moved into their new and up-to-date office at 126 Kennedy Street, Wychwood, North Toronto. They have been at tremendous expense futine up this office with all the latest engineer for the compiling of extended pedigrees, etc. They have also called the form on the time of the compiling of extended pedigrees, etc. They have also called the form on the time of the form of the form on the time decided attention to all orders on its content of the form of

SALE CATALOGUES LETTER-HEADS HOLSTEIN LITERATURE

HOLSTEIN ADVERTISING HANDY HERD REGISTERS POCKET HERD GUIDES

Canadian Holstein Pedigrez Co. 126 KENNEDY STREET . . . WYCHWOOD, NORTH TORONTO P.S.—To secure results your next sale needs a catalogue compiled by us.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Tromto. Monday, June a.—Inpus Nature is now the centre of attention. Here caprices will be anxiously watched for upon her good behaviour during the next statement of the weeks, depends a bountoons harvest. Advices from the centitient are to prevail in England, but in the great wheat growing district of South-Western Europe crops have received a severe check from expus have received a severe check from expus the received a severe check from expus have received a severe check from expus the received a severe check from the continuous dry weather, but this property of the received a severe severe continuous dry weather, but this property of the received a severe of continuous dry weather, but this property of the received a severe of the received a severe of the received a severe continuous dry weather, but this property of the received a severe of the received a severe of the received a severe continuous dry weather, but this property of the received a severe and the received a severe and the received a severe continuous dry weather, but this property of the received a severe and th

WHEAT
The reports of poor weather conditions from Europe have been counteracted by the prospects of humper crops in Chanda dropped two or three cents. Some business has been done in winter wheat flour for Eastern Canada. No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$109(1, No. 2, No. 10 Northern is quoted at \$109(1, No. 2, No. 10 Northern is quoted at \$109(1, No. 2, No. 10 Northern is quoted at \$100(1, No. 2).

COARSE GRAINS

A very fair local demand continues for oats. The price of corn shows an appreciable decrease aimon last week; Quotat.

CW. 45c; Ontario, 46c to 45c outside; 45c and 45bc on track Toronto. Corn. No. 5, vellow, 765c; peas. No. 2, 98c to \$1.33 carriers by the control of the cont

MILL FEEDS MILL FEEDS
The market here is quiet. Bran is quoted at \$25 to \$26; middlings, \$28 to \$39; good feed flour, \$30 to \$22. At Monreal the demand has been fairly steady. Bran is quoted at \$25; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$38.

dings, 828, August at 825; shorts, 825; mid-dings, 828, May AND STRAC, Choice hay is still bringing a good figure. No. 1s quoted at 844 to 848.50 or track; extra No. 2, 812.50 to 851; No. 2, 810 to 821; No. 4, 84 to 89; baled straw, 85 No. 1 is bringing 816.55 to 816.50 in car lost; No. 2, extra 815.50 to 816.70 in car lost; No. 2, extra 815.50 to 816.70 or cordinary, 11 to 82 No. 1 is 52, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 1, 10 20, No. 3, 812 to 815; No. 2, 10 20, No.

clover, \$11 to \$32.

Potato Tato Es and Beans
Potato prices rule a trifle higher than last week. Wholesalers are quoting to the trade as follows: Ontario's, \$1.25 per bag out of store; \$1.55 in car lots. Montreal quotations are: Oar lots, \$65 to \$1.10 per years.

quotatons are: Car lots, soc to \$1.10 per Prime beans are quoted at \$2.25 a bus.; hand picked, \$2.40. At Montreal hand picked are quoted at \$2: one-pound pick-ers, \$1.90; three-pound pickers, \$1.70.

ers, 81.90; three-pound pickers, 81.70.

The pride of egrs holds fairly steady at last week's level. Wholeselbers are seeling new laids to the trade at 20s to 25s. At at this period last year. Large quantities will be required for storage. Bealers are quoting 56s at country points. Dressed fowl are quoted at 16s to 15s per lb.; alire, 25s to 56s; urfrees, No. 1 dressed.

English DAIRY PRODUCE

English buyers have shown quite an internal in buyers have shown quite an internal in the control of th DAIRY PRODUCE

prints, 19e to the dairy prints, 18e to 19e.

HORSES
Buyers from the Chanddian West have been on the horse market the past week.
Present quotations are: Heavy drafters, 825 to 830°, agricultural horses, 8140 to 8250; teller of 820°; light delivery, 8150 to 820°; light delivery, 8150 to 820°; light delivery, 8150 to 830°; service-ship sound, 550°, 80° to 8150°; service-ship sound, 550°, 199°, 1

ably sound, 850 to 850.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock trade has been slow. At times there was a fair demand for common butchers. Choice heavy steers have been selling at 88.10 to 88.35; handy choice steers, 83 to 85.36; butchers' steers, com.

Hoge are slightly lower at \$7.70 cb.

CHEESE AND BUTTER

VIGA June 1—A slight increase in the receiver of the property of the

Cowansville, May 39.—309 package of evenumers butter were sold at 12% to Kingston, June 1.—To-day, sales of Montreal, June 4.—Mr. Aug. Truds as!
Notes No. 2 white as 12.5 (see: 39 boxes No. 2 white as 12.5 (see: 39 boxes No. 2 white as 12.5 (see: 39 boxes No. 2 white as 12.5 (see: 30 boxes 4 white and 1.35 colored. All soid at 1

white asVictoriaville,
cheese sold at 122-o.

THE ORMSTOWN SALE

This top price at the Ormstown
held on Pridate as the Ormstown
however, is found in his ancestry
is sired by Hobeland Masterpiec,
is aired to be a

bouse, Chas. Moe, 81,98, to John Mds.

ane: Anchoncloids Lidy, H. I. Nes. El
to D. Ness; hurnside Lady Poptiling to the Company of the Company of the Company
Inlaysion 4th, B. R. Ness, 820, to F.
Kay: Maple Valley Jean, 830, to F.
L. Blowart, J. J.
Change Maple Valley Jean, 12, to F.
Lalonde; Steven Bull, Racing, Maple
Boden, Lancaster, Oht.

Chasy, M. J. T.
Change Chast.

Chasy, Jean, Resister

Other, Jean, Control Chast, Maple

Open, Thos. Oralg, Lancaster, Ost.

June 11, 19

Proven Good

This silo was erected Peterboro Co., Ont. F winter two pure bred have completed yearl them the first two pl ers of their ag FROME VIEW DIS

At his dispersion sa Neil McGugan, Fro Shedden, Ont., is offer dairy stock. Some of Shedden, Ont., is offer dairy stock. Some of are Daisy Belle Abbe and 1982 libs. butter is age test. 3.4. Queen. 33783, 35.8 lbs. milk a This record was made three months after Besc Calamity is a electainly develop interpar De Kol Henger lbs. butter, R.O.M.; L.

CELEBR

This look

COL. P

Samuraniani



Proven Good in One Year

This silo was erected by Mr. Jos. O'Rielly, Peterboro Co., Ont. From it were fed last winter two pure bred Holstein cowe that have completed yearly records that give them the first two places among produc-ers of their age in Canada.

FROME VIEW DISPERSION SALE

FROME VIEW DISPERSION SALE
As his dispersion sale on June 6th Mrsell McGiugan. Frome View Farm,
Single McGiugan. From View Farm,
Single McGiugan.

16 lbs. butter in sevenday official test; Miss Johanna Poseb, daughter of Mis-Axie Poseb De Kol, who gave 11.62 lbs. butter at one year and nine months; butter at one year and nine months; of the pose of the po

A GREAT SHOW IN A SMALL DISTRICT (Concluded from page 9) Four cows in milk: I, R. B. Ness; 2, Gordon; 3, Cavers.

A GREAT SHOW IN A SMALL DISTRICT

Four (Concluded from page 9)

FOUR (Concluded from page 9)

FOUR (Concluded from page 9)

THE HOLSTEINS

THE BIGLATEINS

THE

captured the male championship. The judge, Prof. H. Barton, rightly characterized bin a sunshing good call."
Sally sunships were the sunships with the sunships were unusually large, but they cannot be sunships with the sunships were to sunships with the sunships were to sunships with the sunships will be sunships with the sunsh Holstein Female Awards

Holstein Femzie Awards
Cow, 4 years and over: 1, 2 and 4,
Rhods's Princess, Rhoda's Queen Princess
and Dot of Ormstown, Sainsster; 3. Lulu
Cornucopia, Younie.
Cow, three years old: 4, Canary Topes
Golden, Saily: 2, Meñae: 3 and 4, Doris
and Lyia of Piesant Valley, Sansster; Cow, 2 years in milk: 1, Sangster; 2,
Mebhlanie.

Get of sire: 1, Sangster; 2, Sally; 3 Progeny of cow: 1, Sangster; 2, McRae: Four cows in milk: 1 Sangster; 2. Mc-

THE GRADE DAIRY CATTLE

A report of the Ormstown show would not be complete without mention of the grade cattle. A country strong in good pure bred cattle is also provided to the control of the country of the c Winter, Ormstown,

JUDGING COMPETITIONS

The judging competitions for young farmers were marked by an innovation this year—competition between teams of three representing different counties. The three young men from a county are selected on the basis of their work in judging competitions a county are selected on the basis of their work in judging competitions at fall fairs. Their expenses are met by the Agricultural Society. Mc-Dougall Bros., of Ormstown, donated Molstein Males
Aged bull: Gano's Pavorite Posch, Sampleger, 2 years old: 1, Rhoda's Pontiac or
leger, 2 years old: 1, Rhoda's Pontiac or
leger, 3 years old: 2, was old: 2, was deep leger, 2, was deep l of the county. This year the four countries of Pontiac, Argenteuil, Cha-teauguay, and Huntingdon, had teams entered, the boys from Pontiac com-

Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, sangster: 5, Younie.
Bull, junior calf: 1, Sangster: 2, Kerr: 5, Alexander: 4, McRae.
Grand champion male: Sangster.
Graded herd: 1, Sangster: 2, Alexander: 3, McRae.
Breeders' young herd: 1, Sally: 2, Sang-Breeders' young herd: 1, Sang-Breeders' young herd: being allowed to compete.

WHY NOT DO IT NOW??

THE BELLEVILLE BREEDERS

1st ANNUAL SUMMER SALE BELLEVILLE, ONT., JULY 1st

CELEBRATE DOMINION DAY by Laying the Foundation of Your Future Herd by selections from the

Head of Splendid Animals being offered.

The only 106 lbs. Milk, 30 lbs. Butter cow ever offered publicly in Canada, is catalogued, also her two splendid sons (one by a Son of Pontiac Korndyke), several grand-daughters of Belle Korndyke out of a 34 brother to the \$50,000 bull. A large number of grand-daughters of Hengerveld De Kol, Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, Sir Admiral Ormsby, Sara Jewel Hengerveld, Francy 3rd, De Kol Plus, May Echo, May Echo Verbelle, etc. Many of these in calf to the great 100 lbs. Sires of the Belleville District.

This looks like the Best Individual Sale ever held by the Club. Get a Catalogue and when Thinking of Holsteins Remember THIS Sale.

GOOD MEN

GOOD CATTLE

GOOD TREATMENT

COL. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio. AUCTIONEED

G. A BRETHEN, Norwood, Ont. SALES MANAGED

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1000



PURE BRED SIRES

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of Canadian Bred Stallions, Bulls, Boars and

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

Stellions, three to five years. Bulls, not under one year. Boars, not under six months

Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuber-

culin test.

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

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

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

Deering New Ideal A Money Saving Binder



THESE Deering binder features appeal to the farmer. The elevator, open at the rear, delivers the grain properly to the binding attachment. Because the elevator projects ahead of the knife it delivers grain to the binder deek straight. A third packer reaches up close to the top of the elevator and delivers the grain to the other two packers. A third discharge arm keeps the bound sheaves free from unbound grain.

The T-shaped cutter bar is almost level with the bottom

The T-shaped cutter bar is almost level with the bottom of the platform and allows the machine to be tilted close to the ground to pick up down and tangled grain without pushing trash in froat of the knife. Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. The Deering knotter

surely needs no recommendation.

The Deering local agent will show why Deering New Ideal binders are the standard of binder construction. See him, or, write to the nearest branch house for a catalogue.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

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Ottawa, Out. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B.

Protect your trees and garden

A Fairbanks-Morse Spraying Outfit offers you the most effective and economical means of destroying

most effective and combined means of destroying insects and of curing and preventing plant and tree diseases.

The spraying machine illustrated here can be used for practically every spray use on any farm, and will quickly pay for itself in improved crops.

You can buy a Fairbanks-Morse or Gould Spraying Pump, from a brass hand pump costing a few dollars up to an engine-operated, ruck-mounted outfit of the highest efficiency.

Send for I is catalogue of spraying utilis and appliances. It contains much valuable information to the spraying etc. The spray of the spraying etc. We are the largest Canadian dealers in farm engines, scales, and me behanical goods of every kind. Address Dopt 4g

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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Good



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How soon will you stop filling the ruts and mud holes with your road taxes, and build roads that will permit you to put your road taxes into more good roads?

Concrete Roads

cost no more to build than any other good road, and their upkeep expense is practically nothing, which makes them the cheapest kind of good roads.

Concrete roads benefit the farmer, consumer, merchant, newspaper, board of trade and railroad. They make for greater prosperity generally, by increasing land values and production; bringing more trade; more industries; more employment; greater traffic. They decrease the cost of marketing. All of these factors combine to decrease the cost of living.

Every citizen owes it to himself to investigate the advantages of concrete roads and learn how they will directly benefit him. This information is free for the asking. Write for it

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Canada Cement Company Limited 831 Herald Building, Montreal

