

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., June 11, 1914

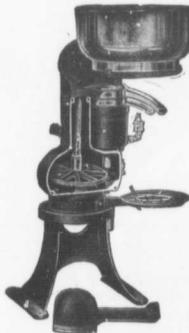


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or a

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

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 organizations in the Lower Mainland municipalities. The machinery was partly ready in the Fraser Valley Farmers' Milk Co., which was formally incorporated last fall but which has been in abeyance since. This vehicle is now being made to serve its purpose, stock being subscribed through the Lower Mainland.

On the statute books of British Columbia is a piece of legislation of inestimable benefit to the farmer. It is called the "Agricultural Societies' Act," and it provides for the organization, with government aid, of farmers' cooperative associations with government aid, of farmers' cooperative associations. It was employed in floating the very successful cooperative scheme in the Okanagan last year. 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 of \$100,000 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.

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 energy so apparent under the system now in vogue. Provisional directors of the cooperative company are Messrs. Berry, of Langley; Oliver, of Delta; Barrow and Eckert, of Chilliwack; and Parks of Pitt Meadows.

The dairymen's dealings with the Vancouver milk wholesalers were this spring very unsatisfactory. Early in March a committee from the Lower Mainland Milk Shippers' Association held a conference with a committee of wholesalers, and by a resolution passed 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 wholesalers broke this agreement in May, and cut prices.

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

Our Folks in British Columbia.



We Welcome You

Trade Increases the Value

Vol. XXXIII.

Go

COMPARATIVELY being aware of of the dairy industry in Canada or of the nature of the principal activities in assisting dairymen of more than two and an output of over million dollars' worth of products.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its dairy school at Guelph, provides for general instruction work and with the two dairy departments. The 34 instructors assist ch butter makers at the in maintaining a high standard of quality devoting some of the supervision of sanitation of milk. Best variety of district dairy is held, while through regular farmers' institutions a great deal of is paid to dairy topics short courses 100 considerable pro m i given to dairy cattle. The of the dairy department Guelph Agricultural Co so well known that a once to it sets one's m ling with its strength tivity. Nearly \$80,000 expended on dairying province.

DAIRY EDUCATION IN Quebec, the St. F. dairy school has stock lighthouse for many vial laboratory and a operating in connection sides the regular cour dents, special provision and systematizing the instructors. The net makers has sold almm dollars' worth of but penditure by this provin Nova Scotia is chie to cover larger terric ground. Seven new cr the last two years; on

This article was written in 1911. It is all in line with recent as the present time they are

comparatively small district but produces around 20,000 tons of annually. The district is disease-free at present, and it is the intention to keep it so. Common scab, break, and blight, are met with occasionally, but to a very slender extent. This spring some farmers have dipped their potato seed and others are being urged to do so. Many farmers' bulletins receive practically no attention from those who are aimed to benefit, but a folder on potato diseases, with novel illustrations in colors, and convenient form for posting, is to drive home a striking lesson.

Mention of potatoes reminds me of the temptation to speculate with the especially during such a season as the past has been. Spuds are still the only commodity in which British Columbia farmers ever gamble. This season has been one of good price with an occasional marked slump. Just at present Fraser Valley potatoes have reached the high mark of the year, \$30 a ton, which is a source of jubilation to one faction of the potato growers. In the last 20 years has had potatoes over to the first week of June. Only twice, he claims, has he lost on the plan. One season he secured \$30 a ton and this year expects to get \$35 or better.

FARM GOSPEL

H. Rive, of the dairy branch, provincial department of agriculture, announces that 2,600 cows in British Columbia are now being registered for milk production. The charge for a minimum of 400 net a district is \$1 a head, and the government is guaranteeing the salary of the tester for, at any rate, the first year.

The Salmon River Farmers' Exchange was one of the very successful local unions affiliated with the Okanagan United Growers Ltd., last year. The gross business for the year totalled \$98,000. After deducting \$650 for depreciation to plant net profit to the exchange on business handled was \$480.

Fraser River asparagus growers made a net profit of ten cents per pound this spring. It takes the year to get an asparagus bed under way, but thereafter it is a source of income for 20 to 40 years. The market for the vegetable never seems to be crowded.

Beekeepers are quite generally anticipating a good season. This spring has been an average one so far, and the white clover is beginning to bloom well. Last year there was a bad honey season, especially in the Fraser Valley, where there were only two or three good good honey weather. The Fraser Valley honey which is marketed practically all white clover honey

silage can be profitably used to supplement the pasture for a few days in a time of drought, when they are finished for market, but it is an open question whether it is ways be used profitably for breeding cattle during such



FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1914

No. 23

Government Assistance to Dairying in Canada*

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

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.

COMPARATIVELY few people being aware of the magnitude of the dairy industry in Canada or of the nature of government aid, it may be interesting to note the principal activities of each province 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 products.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture operates 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 topics. 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.

DAIRY EDUCATION IN QUEBEC
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

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-

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.

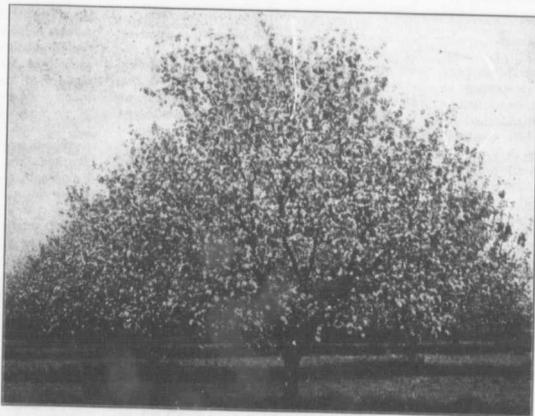
In Prince Edward Island special attention is given to dairy stock by the two live stock experts. There is a provincial dairy instructor, and a dairy breeders' association, while the secretary for agriculture is a well-known dairy enthusiast in his lecture work. The expenditure is about \$1,500.

In Manitoba the expenditure for dairy purposes is \$15,000. Besides the regular dairy

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 foreign 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. Presumably 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 is in 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 vote of \$275,000 for advances on butter, which is re-advanced to the department from sales. In connection with the commercial work undertaken by the dairy commissioner, a regular business is conducted in Regina, harding 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 operation; 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 College 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

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

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*This article was written for Farm and Dairy by Mr. 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.

The Working Horse in Summer

Jos. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

THE 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 strenuous 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 repeating. They certainly have proved a satisfactory factory to me.

The feeding I consider 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 day.

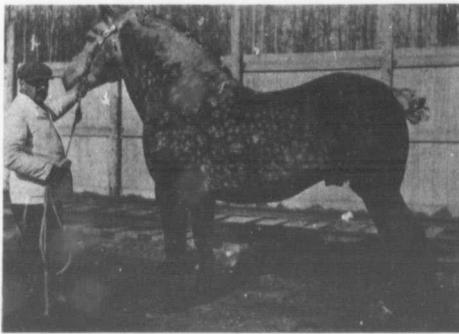
THE CAUSE OF AZOTUREA

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 oats entirely. A couple of times a week I feed a bran mash at night.

The first thing in the morning the horses 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 stomach, 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

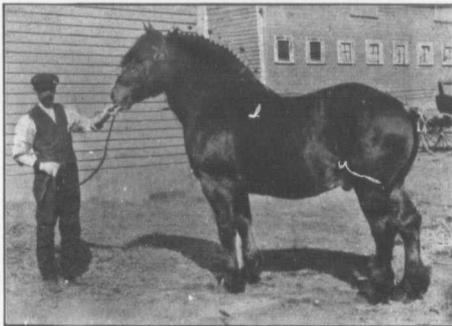


One of Two Breeds That is Gaining Popularity in Canada

The Percheron has qualities that recommend it to Canadian farmers. One of the features of Canadian fall fairs in the past few years has been the rapid increase in Percheron entries. This specimen of the breed was first prize and champion Percheron stallion at this year's Edmonton Spring Horse Show. He is owned by R. J. Manson, of Edmonton.

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 morning they are brought in and given a small feeding of hay and a full feeding of grain.

Other points are to groom thoroughly. It 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 Became 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 for crossing on rangy mares of common breeding. As a breed they have not the dash and action of our better known draft breeds. Belgians are making more progress in Western Canada than in the East. This specimen is owned by W. Hunter, of Alberta.

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

DURING 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 or it will prove fatal to the newborn 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 rectum 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 soon 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 mares 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 disorders 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 over-supply 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 trouble 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 of olive, 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-

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Keeping th

James Bro

PERHAPS the most particularly in the off to a better spring. The soil tillage. It was not that it worked up in regards friability. by a cool season th



Voyna Queen is of a Farm, Olds, Alberta. the feminine head, co

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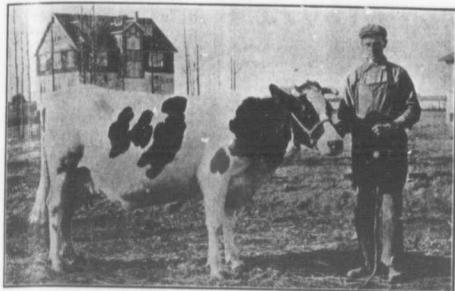
The weeds had not seemed to have bright and early on the second day of the that the ground was A stroke of the weed of the surface of the by the million. This every few days or so will permit, till the permission of so doing, run the sifter so that the surface of the soil freely stirred. The superficial cultivation destroy the weeds can they may not absorb the moisture needed to deeper weed seeds so for want of air or be fall when turned up by ing; to leave the root injured, and so promote the additional advantage moisture.

Very much the same handling of corn. The corn that it admits of a change of more frequent, and for this reason weeds by two horse in that it does not do to in the case of either. Quite close up to the where it cannot possibly the cultivator, but we do most damage to it quickly find a weed as the moisture that spills If these weeds are left to re-seed the field labor in cleaning his fi

Keeping the Weeds in Check

James Brown, York Co., Ont.

PERHAPS the crops in older Ontario, particularly in eastern Ontario, never were off to a better start than in the present spring. 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**

Vivka Queen is of a type with the best of the Holsteins at the Government Farm, Olds, Alberta. Her record for 10 months is 15,000 lbs. of milk. She has the feminine head, constitution and capacity that go with producing ability. Her type is a good one to study 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 so shallow 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 soil moisture.

Very much the same system applies to the handling of corn. There is this in favor of the corn that it admits of later planting and so gives a chance of more frequent disking and cultivating, and for this reason for more destruction of 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 frequently find a weed absorbing the nutriment and the moisture that spells the farmer's opportunity. If these weeds are spared there will be enough left to re-seed the field and so undo the farmer's labor in cleaning his field.

The Showing of Stock

By "Herdsman"

EVERY 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 amateur 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, 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.

IN 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 beef-herd cow, with the fountains 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 Dairy.

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 with.

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:

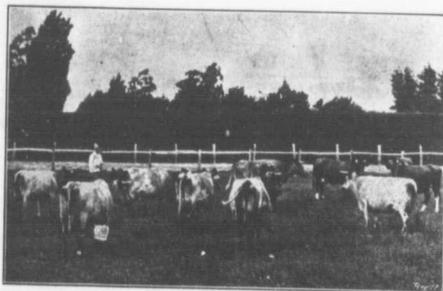
"Given beef-type with a natural proclivity to flesh and finish; couple with these the legacies willed to him by a milk-yielding mother, together with a brain full of energy which he himself manifests with every movement of eye, head and body and you have found a sire not likely to disappoint you. Vigor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

**A Herd of Dairy Shorthorns on a Farm in New Zealand**

Do we need the English milking Shorthorn in Canada? Mr. J. A. Macdonald, a frequent contributor to Farm and Dairy, believes that we do. This is the type developed into a more efficient milking machine than has the English Shorthorn. In fact what are considered the best herds have little of beef conformation left. But the best herds of dairy cattle in that country are not Shorthorns; they are Holsteins, Ayrshires or Jerseys.

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.

**"Ohio" 1914 Model
The Improved Logical
Silo Filler**

"Ohio" improvements for 1914 were radical—and combined with marvelous results. Don't close a deal for any Cutter machine until you see what "Ohio" offers. 10 years' experience—absolutely dependable.

Famous Direct Drive

The machine that is driven, cuts and steers itself from main shaft. Simple, compact—low spool face—no rollers. Don't close a deal for any Cutter machine until you see what "Ohio" offers. 10 years' experience—absolutely dependable.

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POULTRY



The Value of Water

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

If there is any phase of poultry husbandry that needs to be emphasized and re-emphasized, it is that hens need water, lots of it. Perhaps the fact that our biddies cannot along without water for a considerable length of time and still live and apparently keep healthy, has made us careless in this regard. In a dry season of the year when horses, cattle, sheep and hogs would die of thirst if we did not attend to their needs, a hen can get sufficient moisture from the green things it will eat around the yard and garden to keep it alive. But this does not keep it laying.

Eggs are over 80 per cent. water; hence a heavy laying hen needs lots of water. The body of the hen is closely feathered and warm; hence the evaporation from a hen's body in warm weather 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 we cannot afford to leave our biddies without good clean water, with emphasis on the clean.

Poultry Pointers

By M. K. Boyer

In shipping to market send only gilt-egged dressed poultry, guaranteeing freshness. Have a tag on every carcass. Never send a scaly-legged bird to market. Quality trumps 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 opossum eats the head and neck of a fowl and kills one or two at a time. A mink bleeds its 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 fountains, which cannot be reached on the inside, is to use scalding hot water and a big handful of shot. Fill the vessel about a quarter full of hot water and then pour the shot. Shake the vessel briskly so that the shot will scrape along the bottom and the sides of the fountain. This will remove the scum and leave the fountain 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. In six weeks it would require the same sized dose as for a year old child when half grown, 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 cold water, and allowed to remain until all the animal heat is left the body. Never to do this is apt to cause the carcass to turn green in parts by the time destination is reached.

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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 the conditions in the district of which Ormstown is the centre. The third annual event held last week established a new record for the live stock conditions in the district with the best that Canada affords. The really wonderful feature of the fair was that a small district can bring forward so many entries as such a varied number of classes. Practically 90 per cent. of the entries were from the Beauharnois district. A great part of these again were from the small part of the district surrounding Howick, Ormstown and Huntingdon. Many visitors from outside the province were free in expressing the opinion that no other similar area in Canada could provide good stock in such variety and number. Perhaps this same good stock goes a long way to explain the splendid farm buildings and other evidences of prosperity everywhere in evidence.

THE DAIRY FEATURES

The Beauharnois District has long been known as "The Scotland of America." Beauharnois herds have afforded the foundation stock for the majority of the fine herds of Ayrshires in America. We would naturally expect, therefore, that Ayrshires would be a leading feature of the Ormstown Fair. They were. Although they numbered 228, Classes of 20 were not uncommon. They were the best that America affords. It is doubtful if a better exhibit of Ayrshires were ever seen before at any Canadian fair. Many of the winners have featured in international events. Holsteins were also a strong showing, but in point of numbers could not come up to previous years; several large exhibitors were absent.

Clydesdale horses come second only to Ayrshire cattle as an important product of the Beauharnois District. The well filled classes at Ormstown were of high quality and, in female classes particularly, as good as our country affords. The Nesses, father and sons, were prominent in many classes. The Sir Spencer was again declared the best stallion of the breed. Dr. McEachran had out a nice string of his own importation. Others who figured in the winnings were the three Nussy brothers, also Messrs. Pringle, McCormick, Wagr, Whitford, Gregg and numerous others. All of Greenville, Que., had out 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.

ATRACTIVE EVENING PERFORMANCE

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

Sheep and hogs were few in numbers and not of outstanding quality. The poultry exhibit, this year in new form especially provided for, was composed almost altogether of utility birds.

The people of Beauharnois have provided a judging arena for their fair such as no other fair held in "outdoor" weather affords. Their show has been made up of the hearty cooperation of all the stockmen of the district. They have faith in their district and in the future of the pure bred live stock of the district.

THE AWARDS

Rag ends were missing in the Ayrshire classes, and D. Drummond had his hands full in placing the awards. Mature cows, for instance, brought out 14 beautifully uniform animals. A few tended toward the Scotch show type, but the type favored and the one for which Canadian breeders are working was more open and rangy with lots of substance, large, evenly balanced udders and good sized teats. In this class the winner was as large and strong and, at the same time, as readily a looking cow, as anyone could desire. The female champion, a dry cow owned by McMillan and Legget, was of the same type, combining heavy and business looking conformation. The aged bull class contained nine strong entries. Ness Masterpiece, whose offspring figured largely in the red ribbon class, was in a close run by Montgomery's Seafom, a bull of splendid substance but not so finished as the champion. Logan's milky looking Netherhall Sir Douglas was in third place.

Space forbids mention of individual entries or classes. An idea of the competition may be gained when we know that dry aged cows numbered 18, two-year-old heifers 20, yearlings 19, with some of the bull classes even more numerous. The exhibitors were: G. H. Montgomery and W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg; R. R. Neill, D. P. Neill, J. W. Logan and Hector Gordon, Howick; Sir Montague Allan, Bea-McMillan and Legget, Ormstown; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown; R. S. Pringle, Huntingdon; J. H. Black, Lachute; Jas. McKell, Riverfield, and Jas. Davidson, Waterloo. The awards in full follow:

Ayrshire Awards

Mature cows in milk: 1, Lensesonson Pansy 4th, 2, Beley of Lakeside, Montgomery; 3, Anchenbrain Whindford, Allan; 4, Lady Margaret, Kay.
Cows, 2 years old in milk: 1, Lovely Rose Min, Allan; 2, Anchenbrain Heifer; 3, Picken's Pearl, Cavers; 4, Jean, D. Ness; 5, Florence, Cavers; 3, Edgewood, D. Ness; 6, D. Ness.
Heifer, 2 years, dry: 1, Allan; 2, Cavers; 3, Gordon; 4, Kay.
Mature cows dry: 1, Anchenbrain Hattie, McMillan and Legget; 2, Barchessin Favorite Rose, Kay; 3, Broomhill Flora, Ness; 4, Betty's Beauty, Jas. McKell.
Heifer, yearling: 1, Gordon; 2, Cavers; 3, D. Ness.
Heifer, under one year: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, McMillan and Legget; 3, D. Ness.
Senior and grand champion female: Anchenbrain Hattie, McMillan and Legget.
Junior champion: Maple Valley Jean, D. Ness.

Bulls Awards

Aged bulls: 1, Masterpiece, R. R. Ness; 2, Seafom, Montgomery; 3, Netherhall Sir Douglas, Logan; 4, Ben Thy, Allan.
Bull, 2 years: 1, Hololand Sunrise, J. H. Black; 2, Maple Leaf Ensign, R. S. Pringle; 3, Strathroy Boston, McMillan and Legget.
Mature cow yearling: 1, Murstan Lochinvar, Gordon; 2, Bushbar, Kay; 3, Humeswahg of Burnside, J. H. Black; 2, Bull, junior yearling: 1, J. H. Black; 2, Peter McArthur; 3, Logan; 4, Allan; 5, Peter McArthur; 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Kay; 3, Jas. McKell.
Bull, junior calf: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, McArthur; 3, D. Ness.
Bull, grand champion: Masterpiece, R. R. Ness.
Group Awards
Aged herd: 1, Gordon; 2, Montgomery; 3, R. R. Ness; 4, McMillan and Legget.
Get of sire: 1, Cavers (King's Crown); 2, Logan (Netherhall Sir Douglas); 3, R. R. Ness (Masterpiece).
Two progeny of cow: 1, McMillan and Legget; 2, D. Ness; 3, Logan.
(Concluded on page 10)



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

We are in a position to give away a large number of these this spring. Any of the popular breeds can be obtained and of these we give nothing but pure-bred stock.

Boys and girls who in the past have got pigs from us, have in almost every case been highly delighted.

Send us nine new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy for a pure bred pig.

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OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Higher Interest for Depositors

MR. 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 defence of the scrub cow.

Briefly, Mr. Macdonald's argument is this: Millions of 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 by 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 people—it 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 incur the banking concerns to pay a higher rate of interest on deposits, as is now provided by the ample profits that the banks are now 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

W. J. SPILLMAN, of the Federal Office of Farm Management in the United States, 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 farms.

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-to-date 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 told 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 overlooked, but pedigree is also an important consideration. For instance, two cows are brought into the ring both having constitution, form and capacity. The first has a twenty-five pound record, but has a "broken" pedigree—some of her recent dams may well have low records, or some of her nearest ancestors may be only in-line breeding. And it is these nearest ancestors that should be most carefully considered. The buyer who banks on the influence of some particular individual on the fourth or fifth generation is deluding himself. The second cow, on the other hand, may only have an eighteen pound record, but the pedigree shows an unbroken line of good breeding and uniformly high producers.

Which is the Better Cow?

IF the science of breeding is worth anything, the latter cow as a breeding proposition, is the better buy. The former may be a "sport" but will never produce stock as good as herself. But medium products with good backing have often proved their inherent ability to produce 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 impression 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 breeding and buying on pedigree only. But we believe that a more intimate knowledge of the pedigrees of cattle offered for sale would materially benefit intending buyers.

Cream Circles

AN egg circle consists of a group of women or both who get together and agree to act as a unit in marketing their eggs. In the state of Oklahoma we find a similar organization—the cream circle. A cream circle consists of a group of farmers who get together and agree to act as a unit in marketing their cream. In the state the centralized creamery has played a part with the business of the local creameries and much of the cream that was formerly marketed nearby is now shipped by train to a central point, where is located the centralized creamery. In many sections the centralized creamery has virtually a monopoly of the cream trade and farmers 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 important developments in recent Canadian dairying, although centralization has not yet developed 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 centralized creamery and the city dairy company, but much better advantage did all the farmers of a section act as a unit. Canadians are leaders in the development of the egg circle movement in this continent. Why not follow it with the cream circle where local conditions make unit 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 responsibility.

The Rural Tel

Bro
J. B. McDonald,
N

One of the great present-day farming problems. For many impossible to pe that he really had He regarded it as a trap for city. He could undera s-servable to a b-but the average upon himself as was this point of v new improvements. The five places of us farms. Among the rural telephone. Co his wife was conv of a telephone, it unit. It found a

About two years in this part of C decided that a rur be a great conven more genuine and get out of the r called a "Farmers' Company," conduc the plan of a log- bee. They first the collected enou for insulators, wire line was soon in op it was found to give tion, more farme Soon the whole cou phone on the brain. If it, until it seem phone was all th hasten the millenium while not be wr

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it cost 10 times as m At present there million of wire crected of this is double wire ment subsidy of \$30 than pay for the w wire used here costs hood. The right dou double wire costs al As one of the cond be complied with be can be obtained i double wired, most of lines are now be double wire lines.

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SOME OF TH The benefits accru phone system are tion. As a purel position it certainl investment. The farm miles from market chances of trying to when the prices are has to do is to call commission firms and tation. Then he may whose figures suit his his produce to the be vantage. He is quite as is the city dealer, gets better prices and in going from house to pays charges at th his cattle as was custo old conditions. When machinery wears down and a new part is need do not have to driv to the nearest agenc broken part replaced, finds that it is not enabled to first comm agency by telephone.

The Rural Telephone in Cape Breton

J. H. McDonald, Cape Breton 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. He regarded it as a new-fangled contraption for city men to play with. 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 farms.

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 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 seemed as if the telephone was all that was needed to hasten the millennium.

Time passed, as also did the telephone fever. But the telephone remained, and although the patrons do not say as much in praise of the telephone as they did at first, there are many who would not be without it if it cost 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 \$30 a mile will more than pay for the wire. The single wire used here costs in the neighborhood 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 wires 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 ADVANTAGES
The benefits accruing from a telephone system are too numerous to mention. As a purely business proposition it certainly is a profitable investment. 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 quotations. Then he may select the firm whose figures suit him best and sell his produce to the best possible advantage. 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 old conditions. When a piece of farm 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 by telephone.

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. In case of fire, help may be secured in a moment. When the men are away in the fields (tramps will soon be a thing of the past) 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 generations.

Many and many a young person, rebelling at the dreariness of life on the farm, has left the country to join the great army of non-producers, 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

"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:

"Respect yourselves or you will not get others to respect you. If you don't your children will respect neither you nor 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 because 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 general thing, however, the boys born in the country should be the farmers. They are the best adapted to it."

"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 comes back with a desire to do one hundred and one things to improve the farm. The father is there. He is a far-farmer in his ideas and opposes the enthusiastic qualifications of his son. Consequently the boy 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, chores, chores! If boys find that the work can be done easier and more conveniently and you oppose the newer methods, can you blame the boy if he is discontented? These improvements cost money, but mental inertia is a greater drawback to their adoption."

"Why not take up cow-testing? Any scheme that gives mental interest to work will help to attach the boy to the farm."

"Many people in the cities whose incomes are not as great as the farmer's have conveniences in the home and they are for them. Household conveniences are not only of the city."

"In the hands of the fathers and mothers only is the to-day largely left the solution of the rural problem."

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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.

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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.

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THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

AMAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know a thing about horses. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to own a horse for a month. He said "All right," but he paid me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."
Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was "a good one" and that I might have to whistle for my money if the horse wasn't with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1000 Gravity" Washer.
And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them. Just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1000 Gravity" Washer will do. It will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them. In less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.
I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1000 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibers of the clothes like a force pump might.
So I said to myself, I will do so. My "1000 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I don't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1000 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?
Doesn't it prove that the "1000 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?
And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. I'll save the whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in wash woman's wages. If I'll keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll run the washer for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day to get the "1000 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.
Address me personally:
**K. S. MORRIS, Manager, 1900
Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto.**

The Upward Look

Making Our Lives Count

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

Has the day seemed to be a complete 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?

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

It is a solemn thought to face that as we are to-day, so will we be to-morrow; as we will be to-morrow so we will be for the days to come, each one forming a stronger 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 that every morning should be the beginning of life, and every setting some 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 one's self for others? And if at night we feel with a sinking heart, that there has been no gleaming that day, let us not be discouraged, but remember 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 moment is the world made new. You who are weary of sorrow 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 cause no ache—
Of hearts by what we do or say—
Let only happiness be of our making.
—Russell Aubrey.

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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 our work need spring weather. If other farmers' wives are like myself they will feel that of late the summer seasons have been so short that we like to be out in the fresh air as much as possible. I find that I cannot 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 for my work that I do as much as possible out of doors.

We have a good sized veranda opening off our kitchen and my husband put wire screening around this to keep out the flies in fine weather we use this veranda as a dining room and although it may make a few extra steps for me I feel amply repaid as we all enjoy our meals outside so much. I always plan to reduce my using trays to carry the food and dishes to and from the veranda.

I also make use of this veranda when I am ironing, preparing the vegetables for dinner, as a sewing room, and find many other uses for it every day.

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

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

I 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 to make our work as pleasant as possible and mix in some fun and recreation also, we would have less health, better spirits and happier homes.

Preserving Early Fruits

Mrs. Cori B. Williams
 Strawberries and pineapples are about the first of the early fruits to demand our attention. They are delicious in flavor and a great addition to the contents of the fruit closet.

Strawberries 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 each pound of the berries, packed in them in a flat jar or dish and allowing them to stand until the juice is drawn from them. Pour the juice into the preserving kettle. Put the berries carefully into the hot juice and as soon as they boil well, put them in well sterilized glass jars and seal. If the berries are desired not so sweet allow one-half pound of sugar to one pound of berries.

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

MILD STRAWBERRY JAM

To make mild strawberry jam, to every pound of berries allow one-half pound sugar. Jam the berries and cook one-half hour. Then add 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 juice, then cook. Strawberries put up in this way are excellent for shortcakes. If cooked for jam it should be sealed.

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

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

Strawberry preserves are fine. Allow equal weights of sugar and berries. Put the berries and sugar in the preserving kettle in layers. Do not attempt to preserve a very large amount at a time. Heat slowly to the boiling point, skim, and boil ten minutes. Pour the cooked preserves into a large platter and set it in a sunny window for three or four hours to plump the berries and thicken the syrup. When cool put in tumbblers.

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 classed with the fruits it takes the place of fruit in many instances, and is very good and wholesome. It is nice canning with raspberries, using half and 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 the sweeten. Then add the raspberries, cook and seal.

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 cooking 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 tumbblers.

A DELICIOUS RHUBARB PREPARATION

Rhubarb conserve is another nice preparation. Use one quart of rhubarb 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 peeling. Place it in preserving kettle, add two and one-half pounds sugar and let stand four or five hours until the 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 careful not to scorch. Seal.

Cherries make a delicious preserve. Make a thick syrup, add the cherries, pitted, and simmer till clear and tender. Preserved cherries and pineapple also are a favorite with many. Make a rich syrup, add the shredded pineapple and cherries and simmer a few minutes till done.—Farmers' Review.

Sewing Hints

What to 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. They will bear the strain instead of the cloth or stitches.

An enterprising woman conceived the idea of wearing an apron of contrasting color when sewing and thus relieve the eyes. 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 material.

The Value of Food

Prof. H. H. Dew

Have you sufficient value and importance of human food? Are there at it cuts a little more than two energy is as abundant as is, or obtain? Do you not think fitably use more in a large and thus help raising for your own food? Please note the following:

- (1) This saves cost.
- (2) If desired, it is a variety of dishes.
- (3) Well ripened, pre-digested, and approved.
- (4) Experiment that 50 per cent. of solids of these are more subjects.
- (5) Cheeses is a brain food. The average source of his \$1 you can buy much muscle-forming cheese at 17 cts. a dozen, eggs at 35 cts., a dozen, 18 cts. a lb.

These "Waste not" homely proverb well being at the present time, these have so little as those from the study the question purchasing foods.

(6) An almost endless variety of food.

(7) Why not ask Canadian cheese of good quality?

Canadian consumers have correct choice. Consequently custom and cheerfully get by calling for the following dishes. The idea of the various cheese may be prepared.

CHEESE SAUCE

One cup milk; two butter, two tablespoon quarter cup grated teaspoon mustard, oil, salt, a little pepper.

Four, mustard, salt a saucepan; stir over fire; add the mustard; until it thickens; add the milk; Remove to a cooler pot; add cheese, and stir mixed in. This can be into cheese soup by more milk and season.

CHEESE CROUTONS

One-half teaspoon one-half teaspoon thirds cup milk, two of stale cheese, put and egg into a sauce thoroughly; add the cheese. Put over fire steadily until it begins to cook the spoon. Take the fire and pour over strips of buttered toast which biscuits arrange platter.

CHEESE SOUP

One-quarter cup but milk, one-quarter cup quarts cup grated cheese, one cup milk, one-quarter teaspoon. A little pepper. Half of be omitted, using bread crumbs instead. Fry, add the flour, and fire until frothy; add

*Extract from an address given at Western Dairy

The Value of Cheese as Human 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 sirloin beef, or lamb at 18 cts. a lb.?

Do you not think that you could probably use more cheese on your table matter to help reduce the cost of living for your own particular family? Please note the following notes about cheese for table use:

- (1) It can be eaten without cooking.
(2) If desired, it can be cooked in a variety of dishes.
(3) Well ripened cheese is partially pre-digested, and can be eaten by...
(4) Cheese is a muscle-builder and brain food.
(5) There is little or no waste in cheese.
(6) An almost endless variety of cheese can be made...
(7) Why not ask your grocer for Canadian cheese...

stir constantly until it thickens and boils; stir in the seasonings and cheese...

Labor Savers for Ten Cents

By Mrs. W. C. Palmer, R.D.A.C.

Not every one can have all her kitchen utensils of aluminum ware, but many useful pieces can be had for 10 cents each...

The small tunnel that is so indispensable in tinning jars, bottles, vinegar 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.

Then there is also the lemon squeezer that will fit the top of a cup. In this 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 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...

Did you ever find you had a receptacle to clean where you disliked to place a whole bar of soap, or even your hands? You can get the nicest little soap shakers in this ware...

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.

Then one can also get the plain and fancy individual moulds in this ware for 10 cents each...

To Keep Butter Cool

When ice is not available, put enough butter for a meal in a small dish, 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 keep the air inside the pot very cool.

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 effectively as putting ice in it.

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Edward Mott Woolley

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 Toronto Convention. He has embodied the result in a little book, "The Story of Toronto." This book points a graphic, inspiring picture of what this great movement signifies.

It will be sent free to all business men asking for it on their business stationery—together with detailed facts as to the convention programme and rates for accommodations.

Address—CONVENTION BUREAU

Associated Advertising Clubs of America Toronto, Canada

*Extract from an address by Prof. H. H. Dean at Western Dairy Convention.

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We are offering for sale, Bull Calves from high producing and advanced registry dams...

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The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of showing type, cleaned, and producing milk...

20 Heifers

From 17 to 18 months old and

2 Bulls

1 year old is my special offer. Must be sold in next 30 days. Write or phone.

LYDEN HERD

Am offering Bulls, 8 ft service, near immediate of Pontiac Koradke; Do Kal Plus, 106 lbs. milk 1 day, 25.50 lbs. the butter...

Pontiac Bull Calves

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

Calves are from one month to one year, from \$200 up, all from high testing advanced registry...

A. C. HARDY

Woodale Farm - Brockville, Ont.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC.

COMPTON, June 2. Seedling are having awfully dry weather. QUEBEC, June 2. Seedling are having awfully dry weather...

ONTARIO

TRINTON, June 1.—Seedling is done and planting nearly finished (corn). It is very dry; crops are beginning to fail...

WOODSTOCK, June 1.—We have had a very late spring. There are a number of farmers not through seeding yet...

HARROW, May 30.—Farmers have nearly finished. Spring showers and the late have made spring grainers...

ESSEX CO., ONT.

Official Records of Holstein-Friesian Cows from May 1st to May 17th, 1914

- 1 Forest Ridge Sogin Nellie, 22612. 1y. 1m. 154; 28.5 lbs. milk, 32.39 lbs. fat, 15.49 lbs. butter. 11.07 lbs. milk record, 1y. 1m. 154; 28.5 lbs. milk, 32.39 lbs. fat, 15.49 lbs. butter...



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. records.

- 15 Mature Cows 4 Yearling Heifers
1 3-yr.-old Heifer 9 Heifers
9 2-yr.-old Heifers 11 Bull Calves
Herd Bull VEEMAN KING DE KOL 2nd

R.O.M. Dam, QUEEN KANTE, 1 day record of nearly 30 lbs. butter. Her sire, IDALINE PAUL VEEMAN, has 16 R.O.M. daughters, 1 heifer better than 20 lbs. of butter as a 2 1/2 year-old.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERVELD PAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERIEZE HENGERVELD'S COUNTRY DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE END...

HAMILTON FARMS - ONTARIO
ST. CHARITAINES

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERVELD PAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERIEZE HENGERVELD'S COUNTRY DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE END...

E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Offers some young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORADYKE, and out of officially tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herds...

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.

For Information Prize Lists, apply to GEORGE SANGSTER, Secretary P. O. Box 705, VICTORIA, B.C.



Proven Good in One Year

This silo was erected by Mr. J. O. O'Reilly, Peterboro Co., Ont. From it were fed last winter two pure bred Holstein cows that have completed yearly records that give them the first two places among producers of their age in Canada.

FRONT VIEW DISPERSION SALE

At his dispersion sale on June 16th Mr. Neil McGowan, Frome View Farm, Sheldon, Ont., is offering some first-class dairy stock. Some of the animals offered are: Daisy Belle Abbecker, 451.3 lbs. milk and 19.80 lbs. butter in seven days. Average test, 3.4. Queen Bess Calamity, No. 2583, 322.8 lbs. milk and 12.7 lbs. butter. This record was made as a two-year-old three months after freshening. Queen Bess Calamity is a show heifer and will certainly develop into a splendid cow. Pearl De Kol Hengerveld, No. 13882, 24.9 lbs. butter. R.O.M.; Lady Insoo De Kol,

16 lbs. butter in seven-day official test; Miss Johanna Posch, daughter of Miss Azie Posch De Kol, who gave 21.62 lbs. butter in one year and nine months.

Five daughters sired by Homestead Colantha Prince will be offered. These grand-daughters of that great sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker, who has left 30 grand-daughters of his own, are: Homestead Susie Colantha, 19.98 lbs. butter in 30 days at three years six months and five days. These heifers will make splendid foundation stock.

Nearly all the cows and heifers will be bred to Veeman King De Kol 2nd. This animal is one of the offerings at this sale and certainly is a good herd leader. His dam is Queen Kanthe, No. 597, official test 15.87 lbs. butter in seven days. The sire of this splendid bull is Idealine Paul Veeman, sire of 15 R.O.P. daughters. See ad. in this issue.

A GREAT SHOW IN A SMALL DISTRICT
(Concluded from page 9)

Four cows in milk: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Gordon; 3, Carey.

THE HOLSTEINS

The Black and White exhibit suffered from the absence of several of last year's exhibitors, Tannahill and Brown being particularly missed. I. Sully, of Lachine Rapids, however, had along a few that he had reserved from his recent sale and these, along with the herds of Neil Sangster, Ormstown; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis Station; J. O. McRae, Howick; and A. Younie, Tullochgorum, brought the total exhibit around the 100 mark. Jas. McWhinnie and Jas. W. Winter, of Ormstown, and K. McKell, Riverfield, had individual entries.

Sangster had the largest string and came in for the lion's share of the awards. All, however, shared in the first money in one class or another. Old Rhoda's Queen, winner of many dairy tests, was along, and her progeny figured largely in several classes. She is a splendid example of what one good animal will do for a herd. A fine young thing of Sangster's was a ten-month-old calf that

captured the male championship. The judge, Prof. H. Barton, rightly characterized him "a smashing good calf."

Sully got both female championships. Neither of the animals were unusually large, but they were of fine quality, splendid conformation and "breedy." The senior female champion had as nicely balanced an udder as one would care to see. All around the exhibit was a credit to Quebec Holstein Breeders. Awards follow:

Holstein Female Awards

- Cow, 4 years and over: 1, 2 and 4, Rhoda's Princess, Rhoda's Queen Princess and Dot of Ormstown; Sangster; 3, Lulu Cornucopia, Younie.
- Cow, three years old: 1, Canary Topsy Golden, Sully; 2, Melba; 3 and 4, Doris and Lyla of Pleasant Valley, Sangster.
- Cow, 2 years in milk: 1, Sangster; 2, McWhinnie.
- Heifer, 2 years, dry: 1 and 3, Pleasant Valley, Alexander; Sangster; 2, Howick Pauline, Alexander.
- Cow, 3 years and over, dry: 1 and 3, Barones Mercedes and Rosa Minnie De Kol, Alexander; 2, Younie; 4, Melba.
- Heifer, one year: 1, Sully; 2 and 3, Sangster; 4, Melba.
- Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Younie; 2, Sully; 3, Sangster; 4, Melba.
- Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 3, McRae; 2 and 4, Sully.
- Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Sully; 3, Sangster; 4, McRae.
- Senior and grand champion female: Canary Topsy Golden, Sully. Junior champion, Sully.

Holstein Males

- Aged bull: Gano's Favorite Posch, Sangster.
- Bull, 2 years old: 1, Rhoda's Pontiac of Pleasant Valley, Alexander; 2, Melba; 3, Jas. M. Winter.
- Bull, yearling: 1, Sully; 2, Younie; 3, Melba; 4, Sangster.
- Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Sangster; 3, Younie.
- Bull, junior calf: 1, Sangster; 2, Kerr; 3, Alexander; 4, Melba.
- Grand champion male: Sangster.
- Group Awards
- Graded herd: 1, Sangster; 2, Alexander; 3, Melba.
- Breeders' young herd: 1, Sully; 2, Sangster; 3, Melba.

- Get of sire: 1, Sangster; 2, Sully; 3, Alexander.
- Prize of cow: 1, Sangster; 2, Melba; 3, Younie.
- Four cows in milk: 1, Sangster; 2, McRae.

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 almost certain to have unusually good grades. One class of Ayrshire grades, that for cows in milk, was particularly attractive, looking almost as uniform as pure breeds. This class numbered 14. McMillan and Legget, D. Ness and Chas. Moe, Ormstown, were the principle exhibitors, the first firm capturing the best awards. In Holstein grades J. J. Alexander had some fine cows. Other exhibitors here were Thos. Rutherford and Jas. M. 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 at fall fairs. Their expenses are met by the Agricultural Society. McDougall Bros., of Ormstown, donated cash prizes for the Ormstown competition and Prof. Barton a county trophy to be won three years before it becomes the permanent property of the county. This year the four counties of Pontiac, Argenteuil, Chateaugay, and Huntingdon, had teams entered, the boys from Pontiac coming in first place.

The competition, Prof. Barton believes will form a connecting link between the fair, the various counties, and Macdonald College, two-year and four-year students from the latter institution being allowed to compete.

WHY DON'T YOU BUY NOW??

THE BELLEVILLE BREEDERS

WILL HOLD

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 3/4 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. G. A BRETHEN, Norwood, Ont.

AUCTIONEER

SALES MANAGER



PURE BRED SIREs

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

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

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

Stallions, three to five years.

Bulls, not under one year.

Boars, not under six months.

Rams, not under six months.

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

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

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

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

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 deck 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 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 front of the knife. Either smooth sections or serrated knives can be used. The Deering knottor 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.

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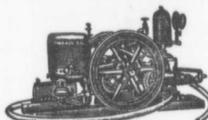
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A Fairbanks-Morse Spraying Outfit offers you the most effective and economical means of destroying insects and of curing and preventing plant and tree diseases.

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, truck-mounted outfit of the highest efficiency.

Send for the catalogue of spraying outfits and appliances. It contains much valuable information, tells you what to spray, what chemical compounds to use, how to prepare them, when to do the spraying, etc. We are the largest Canadian dealers in farm engines, scales, and mechanical goods of every kind.

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Smooth Out the Ruts



HOW soon will your roads, that now take the heart and soul out of every man and horse that uses them, be made into a continuous stretch of road that you and everyone in your county will be proud of?

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 employments; 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 to-day to

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