

# RENNIE'S PURE SEEDS

## Ensure Success

**H**EAVERY crops of Beans and Corn are a sure tip for this year. These necessities will bring big profits to the farmer who is foresighted enough to have planted the seeds that bring bumper yields—Rennie's Seeds.

Examine the list below and send your order right away, or owing to the shortage of seeds (especially corn) you may miss the opportunity of making the most money out of this year's crop.

### Seed Corn

Customers can always depend on our Seed Corn being the best obtainable and highest germination.

SEED CORN	Bush.
Select Leaming (Yellow).....	4.85
Select Red Cob (White).....	4.85
Giant White Eastlake.....	4.85

SEED CORN—FODDER	Bush.
Leaming Fodder (Yellow).....	4.70
Red Cob Fodder.....	4.70
Southern White Fodder.....	4.70

BEANS	Peck
White Field (Medium).....	2.85 9.75
White Marrowfat (Large).....	3.60 11.25

Lots of 5 bushels or over, 10c per bushel less.

Freight prepaid on orders of \$10.00 and over in Ontario.

### The Stars Mean Bargains

When turning the pages of our 1918 catalogue you will notice little paragraphs with stars at the corners. These denote extra special values that defy competition. Read your catalogue closely.

When buying from dealers insist on Rennie's Seeds.

THE **RENNIE** COMPANY  
WILLIAM KING & MARKET STS TORONTO  
ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Farm and Dairy stands foursquare against everything that is detrimental to the farmers' interests, and whatever appears in its columns, either advertising or editorial, is guaranteed reliable.

## If we are to win the war we must GROW MORE WHEAT

and foodstuffs of all kinds. The way to do it is to  
**USE SYDNEY BASIC SLAG**

or at any rate some kind of fertilizer

### Let us learn even from our enemies

In a Bulletin issued in 1916, by the Board of Agriculture in England, the statement is made that:

**HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS THE GERMAN EMPIRE WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE END OF ITS FOOD RESOURCES LONG BEFORE THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.**

It is also shown that in Germany the average production of grain has risen from 1,034 lbs. per acre in the five-year period, 1878-82, to 1,596 lbs. in 1909-12, and that the yield of potatoes had increased from 3.05 tons to 5.68 tons in the same period. This completely disproves the idea that exists in some men's minds that the continued use of commercial fertilizers impoverishes the soil. Drop us a line and let our representative call and have a talk with you regarding Sydney Basic Slag.

**The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

### Successful Dairy Year in P.E.I.

**E**DINOR Farm and Dairy: Though 13 cheese factories failed to operate last year (1917), the dairy industry made a fine showing nevertheless, as shown at the annual meeting of the Dairyman's Association last week in Charlottetown. The gross output of the cheese and butter factories amounted to approximately three-quarters of a million dollars. When it is considered that there are only about 15,000 farmers in the little Island Province, this shows it is a good one.

It must not be understood that the patrons of the 13 factories not working were non-productive. The hand separator is largely instrumental for their defection for better or for worse. These people made butter, dairy butter, which met ready sale at a price never before realized. It is thought an effort will be made by the Department of Agriculture to start these defunct factories this year. The prospects for the cheese factory patrons were never brighter for after the adverse winter and heavy snowfall, pastures were excellent this summer, and the prices will possibly net the patron \$1.50 a cwt. for his milk. When milk only fetched 65 to 70 cts. a cwt. there were 45 factories running here in full blast. This, however, was in the days of that great apostle of dairying (for this Island), Prof. James W. Robertson, who inaugurated the cooperative dairy system. But with the defection of Prof. Robertson from the position of Dairy Commissioner under Under Secretary Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Robertson became severed from that position, and little P.E.I. suffered to a great extent, and still suffers for lack of sympathy and benevolent aid from the Dairy Department at Ottawa, while the Provincial Department is not in a position to do much.—J. A. M., Prince Geo., P.E.I.

### A Talk With W. A. McKay

**A** VISITOR to the dairymen's conventions in Ontario in January was Mr. W. A. McKay, Provincial Dairy Instructor for Nova Scotia. I had often wondered how Nova Scotia dairymen, buying as large a proportion of their milfedds as they do and paying more for them than dairymen further West, could make the good showing they many of them have when we consider that they get no more for their product. "How do they keep in the business?" I asked Mr. McKay.

"A lot of them can't stay in the business unless they can get away from the 3,000-lb. cow and get up to at least a 6,000-lb. cow," replied the Maritime instructor. "I figured it out with a farmer's club one night, addressing the audience to verify my figures as I went along. We found that, considering feed alone, every 3,000-lb. cow was losing the owner \$2.85 a year, while the 6,000-lb. cow would show a profit of \$23.75. Our dairymen who are doing well are succeeding primarily because they have good cows, many of them going far above the 6,000-lb. standard."

"Is the oats, peas and vetch mixture being used for ensilage to any extent?" I next asked.

"Our O.P.V. mixture, for which Prof. Trueman was primarily responsible, is not going as fast as we had hoped," Mr. McKay admitted regretfully. "The farmers of Nova Scotia haven't got side or silo-drying machines, and this probably accounts in part for their tardiness in adopting O.P.V. ensilage. Still, quite a lot is grown, and the growers are pretty generally distributed over the province."

"I am convinced," added Mr. McKay, "that Nova Scotia farmers cannot do dairy at a profit unless they grow more of their feed. We can grow clover hay to perfection, but unfortunately we have depended mainly on

turnips, and these we can grow to perfection; far better, in fact, than the same crop can be grown in Ontario. I believe, too, that our turnips have a milder flavor. A yield of 1,500 bushels in the above-mentioned, and the average good farm is around 800 bushels. With clover hay and turnips we have an excellent basis for feeding, in grain, and, with my preference, barley does well; but peas, as a rule, are not a success."—F. E. E.

### Purity of Farm Water

**T**HE Ontario Department of Agriculture plans to assist Ontario farmers in two ways to improve their water supply—by improving the present supply and by aiding them in locating new supplies. After an investigation extending over several weeks, the Department has discovered that a big majority of Ontario farmers are using well water that is decidedly impure and in some instances seriously contaminated. A booklet shortly to be issued covering every phase of the water and sanitation problems on the farm, and hereafter water will be tested by the Ontario Agricultural College on application.

The department also stands ready to help the farmers to locate a new water supply. At the O.A.C. now there is a new electrical water finding mechanism. It has given excellent results in India and New Zealand but it has yet to be tried out in Canada. The Dairy Department has covered the tester, that the machine located water in India in 27 tests without one failure, and that in a district with little water. This tester will be available for any farmer who applies for it to assist him in securing a new supply of water.

### A Model B.C. Stable

**O**N PAGE four of last issue of Farm and Dairy is an interior view of the stable of Mr. A. E. Dunville, of Chilliwack, B.C. In sending us this photograph, H. F. Bailey & Son, of Galt, Ont., append the following information re Mr. Dunville and his farm.

"It may be interesting for you to know that Mr. A. E. Dunville is one of the most progressive young dairymen in the Chilliwack Valley, and one of the most successful. He has one of the most modern and best equipped dairy stables in B.C. He has all the modern conveniences, including water systems, ventilating system, litter carriers, silos, feed cutting apparatus, milking machine. He also has a milk handling attachment which is strictly an invention of his own and in the writer's opinion is one of the finest things for handling slight gallon milk cans. I have on several occasions advised him to approach some stanchion firm and have them manufacture the attachment that other dairymen may enjoy its efficiency. He also has a splendid drainage system to his stable as it is located on the side of the mountain. He also has all buildings, including horse stable, cow stable, milk house, hay mow and his house, fully equipped with electric lights operated by a Delco light system. His four unit milker, operating on a 50 cow, two row stand, is operated efficiently by a ½ h.p. only, Delco list motor."

"Mr. Dunville also has one of the best herds in the Chilliwack Valley, his butter-fat test being exceptionally high and if I remember right, last year held the championship for highest butter fat test on a grade cow."

The use of fertilizers concerns him. An average of many experiments shows that the best fertilizer used in growing corn for hush is there is a return of one and one quarter bushels of corn for each hour of labor expended. On unfertilized corn the return is only three-quarters of a bushel.

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