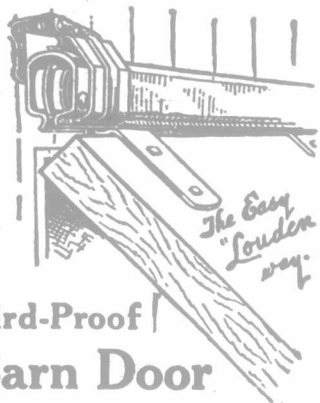


Get This LOUDEN



Bird-Proof Barn Door Hanger

and have the barn door hang and run right for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies, birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two strongly braced roller bearing trolley wheels, always smooth and easy running. Hinged so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing outwards and upwards if occasion requires.

ASK FOR LOUDEN LINE

If your Hardware man will not supply you, we will direct; mention his name, width of your door. Over 50 years of experience and practical experiments go to make Louden goods efficient and reliable. We make

"EVERYTHING FOR THE BARN"

including Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Forks and Slings.

Made in Canada for a Generation
LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

513 CRIMEA ST., GUELPH, ONT.

Branches with complete stocks:

Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

St. John, N.B.

Alberta Dairy Supplies, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

51

SEEDS

We can supply for immediate shipment Home Grown Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Sweet Clover, Ontario Grown Seed Corn, Marquis and Goose Wheat, Bumper King and O.A.C. No. 72 Oats, O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Peas, Buckwheat, etc. Also Mangel, Turnip Seed and all kinds of Garden Seeds in bulk and packets.

FEEDS

We handle Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Feeding Molasses (in barrels), Gluten Feed, Sugar Beet Meal, Hominy Feed, Dairy and Hog Feeds, Mill Feeds, etc.

ASK FOR PRICES

CRAMPSEY & KELLEY
DOVERCOURT ROAD, TORONTO

Sale Dates.

May 14, 1919.—Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.—Holsteins.

May 14, 1919.—Jos. Dorrance & Son, R. 5, Seaford, Ont.—Dual-purpose short-horns.

June 12, 1919.—National Ayrshire Consignment Sale, Springfield, Mass.

June 13, 1919.—New England Ayrshire Club consignment sale, Springfield, Mass.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Sore Shoulders.

What will cure or prevent horses having sore shoulders?
E. L.

Ans.—It is well to harden the horses to work previous to their going on the land for spring seeding. It is important that the collar fit properly and that the hames are adjusted so that the draft will come at the right place on the shoulders. It is well to raise the collar so as to air the shoulder several times during the day, and then bathe it with cold salt water at night. Should the shoulder become raw, apply a white lotion consisting of acetate of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drams, and water one pint.

Lump Jaw.

Is lump jaw curable? Are animals affected with it allowed to be marketed? How can one tell lump jaw from cancer? Some veterinarians say that meat from animals affected with lump jaw is fit for food.
C. E. B.

Ans.—Taken in the early stages it is quite possible to cure an animal of lump jaw. The disease may affect the bone, or may be a tumor which is not attached to the bone. A small external tumor may be removed by an operation. The iodide of potassium treatment is also used. It consists in giving from one to three drams daily for a period of from seven to fourteen days. An animal weighing 1,000 lbs. may be given two-dram doses. Treatment should be kept up until there is a loss of appetite and a discharge from the eyes and nostrils. When this occurs, the treatment should be stopped and the animal drenched with one-half pound of Epsom salts, and the dose repeated after three or four days. After an interval of two weeks the treatment should again be repeated if the growth of the tumor has not been stopped. Other than the portions affected, the meat is considered fit for food. A different organism causes cancer. Bacteriologists could determine the organism under a microscope.

An Eminent Englishman's Ideas Re Agriculture as Applied to Britain.

The following paper was read by Sir Thomas Middleton, K.B.E., C.B., at a meeting of the Agricultural Club on Thursday, 14th November, 1918, and published in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture.

Food Production as a War Policy.

Food production is not the same thing as agriculture; thus the policy underlying the food-production movement may not correspond with the policy that should govern ordinary farming activities as carried on before the War.

If I may adapt language much used in another connection, it can be said that before the War the attention of agriculturists was concentrated on an effort to survive. They had come through a 40-years' struggle for existence, and it is not surprising that the farmer's one test of successful farming was the bank book, and that the landlord's golden rule of good husbandry which overshadowed the binding rules of the Victorian era was "Be punctual on rent day and pay in full." That type of farming was best which produced a sufficient return on the capital invested with the least risk and trouble to the farmer himself and to his landlord. The British people looked to the world for its food and to the Navy for the certainty of its supply (and be it remarked, in spite of all that has happened, there was foundation for the confidence). The land of Britain itself was, as it were, but the home farm, a convenient source of milk and vegetables, of good meat for week-ends and holidays, but otherwise of no great account as a contributor to the stability of the estate. My week-end metaphor is more than a figure of speech. I estimate that the food grown in the United Kingdom before the War would have kept the whole population from 6 p.m. on Friday till 10 a.m. on Monday.

COMPARISON OF BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS.—Our principal enemy in this War took quite a different view of the functions of the agriculturist. There was,

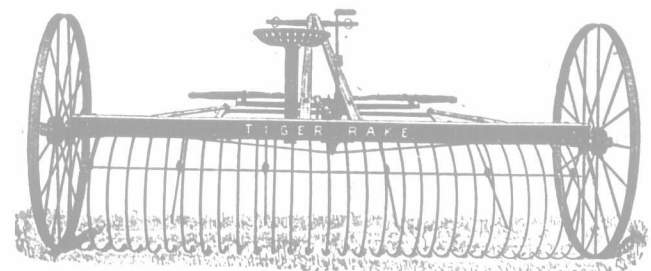


FROST & WOOD MOWER

It's a sure crop-getter because it has 80 years' Canadian experience behind it.

The Frost & Wood Mower harvests any Hay Crop—tangled or straight, light or heavy. Doesn't need a nice standing crop to show up well, like other Mowers. It is simple and easily managed, yet it's a marvel of efficiency. Very light in draft because of the high-grade steel roller bearings and other highest grade materials we use.

The knives will work even when cutter bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop. Our "internal drive gear" alone is enough to sell you this famous Mower. High Carbon Steel Cutter Bar can be set at any angle. Anyone who can drive can "run it."



THE FROST & WOOD RAKE

Built on a strong, heavy, angle-steel frame. Parts are riveted, not bolted, so they cannot shake off. Teeth are special high-grade spring steel, every one hardened and tested. Years of good, solid, repair-free service go with this popular Frost & Wood rake.

Free folder on Frost & Wood Hay Making Machinery gladly sent, or get a copy from our nearest dealer.

The Frost & Wood Co.
Limited

Smith's Falls
Montreal St. John

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by

The Cockshutt Plow Co.

Limited
Brantford, Ontario

Wear Proof Harness and Axles

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil

—keeps leather strong—full of life and strength. Sinks in and keeps water out. Prevents drying and cracking. Makes harness last longer. Sold in convenient sizes.

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil

makes the oiling job quicker, more thorough, more easily done.

Imperial Mica Axle Grease

—gives the axle spindle and hub lining the smoothness of glass by filling the minute metal pores with powdered mica. Keeps the metal surfaces separated with a coating of soft mica and grease that prevents wear and makes the load lighter for the horses. Sold in sizes—1 lb. to 20 barrels.

At Dealers Everywhere

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power • Heat • Light • Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

The

If you
your
your feet
bargain.

From
would ha
You
pare now



as in this coun
as to the merits
policy which pr
by German econ
"keep under the
the ground upon
and her cattle g
practice this mea
about nine-tenths
was home produc
War, as the proc
has inevitably
principle in her
occupy the mos
within reach.

As an illustrat
national scale of
food-production
fore, contrast t
and Germany
by referring to
pamphlet I wr
culture in 1916.

On each 100 a
before the War—

(1) The Briti
to 50 persons, t
from 70 to 75 pe
(2) The Briti
of corn, the Germ
(4) The Brit
tons of meat, the
4 1/4 tons.

(5) The Briti
tons of milk, th
duced 28 tons.

(6) The Brit
negligible quant
farmer produced

The reason w
so much more t
they were in mo
while most of the
grass, most of t
under the plow

The figures b
ping of the cult
and Wales and
War.

What were th
of the English a
each 100 acres of
whereas the Eng
the German had