

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME

Price and Postage  
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Peterboro, Ont., April 22, 1916



IN A GOOD ROTATION GRAIN SEEDED TO CLOVER FOLLOWS CORN.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

**Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers**

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

# Make More Dollars

This 1915 Dairy Season

BY USING A

## "SIMPLEX" CREAM SEPARATOR

AND A

## B-L-K MECHANICAL MILKER

Save yourself a lot of the old-time drudgery, cut your labor cost, turn out a better dairy product, and reap the benefit in hard cash.

Our machines are the result of years of experience, and we stand right back of them with our "square deal to all" policy.

They have proven Money Makers with others and we are sure they will do the same for you.

If you are out to buy you can't do better than write us for our catalogues. We'll be pleased indeed to hear from you.

Remember that we are also agents for all kinds of Dairy, Cheese Factory and Creamery Supplies.

# D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.  
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Try our DOMINION CLEANS-ER. It will help keep things "Spick and Span."

You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY reliable. They are advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

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These are most effective in the flower garden, the colors are magnificent and they are easily grown. Prices are here—see offer.

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If to be mailed add Postage at rate of 5c, each, 50c, dozen. Where there are Express Offices, Express is cheaper than Mail for lots of over 50 Dahlias or over 10 Gladioli.

See handbook enclosed in 13 page catalogue **FREE**—21 Vegetables, Flowers and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Fruits, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc. Write for it.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & Co., LIMITED**  
Established 1859 HAMILTON, ONT.



# In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

## The Ontario Farmers' Company Prospering

SOME idea of the volume of business being handled by the United Farmers of Ontario Cooperative Company, Ltd., may be gained from the fact that already this spring it has given one seed firm alone orders for over \$10,500 worth of seeds. This does not include orders for seed given direct to a number of farmers' organizations for corn and clover seeds. A large business in clover seeds has been done with the Eric Farmers' Association.

Early in the winter the company was a little doubtful about the wisdom of giving an order to a firm in Ireland for 168 tons of binder twine, but the order was finally given. Already orders have been received for 100 tons of twine, and an order is expected shortly from Lambton county for 30 tons for use by the farmers of that county. Orders are being received steadily for agricultural implements, wire fencing and similar articles and feed of various kinds is being handled all the time. Shortly the company expects to send out notices announcing a very attractive price for lightning rods, negotiators, having been about completed with some manufacturers of a high quality of lightning rod for unlimited quantities on excellent terms.

The company arranged last fall to allow the secretaries of local branches a rebate on orders received through them. These rebates have not as yet been paid. Recently a circular was sent to the local secretaries advising them that the central company has now completed the first statements of

rebates up to December 31st, 1914.

When those rebates were first announced the business was still very crude and some lines of trade were being carried on without any commission coming to the central office. No rebates have been allowed on such goods.

As the business increased and negotiations with suppliers developed, office staff and book-keeping grew, it was discovered that this matter of rebates must be simplified as it was almost impracticable, if not impossible, to make out statements of credits due those entitled to them without employing an expert accountant thoroughly versed in every separate arrangement to make out these statements. This led to very unsatisfactory delay, but the central office now believes that for future purposes it has a more satisfactory plan which can be much more cheaply accounted.

Until further notice rebates of 25 per cent will be allowed of all accounts earned or all goods not otherwise provided for, to all local organizations affiliated and not in arrears of members' fees to The United Farmers of Ontario and holding at least one share in The United Farmers Cooperative Co., Ltd., or to individual holding stock in their own name.

## Organization Work Continues

DURING the past few weeks the work of organization has shown considerable rapid progress. In St. Mary township, Hastings county, Mr. Morrison has recently held some most successful meetings. The St. Mary Farmers' Club, with 102 members.

(Concluded on page 8)

## Recent Agricultural Legislation in Ontario

THE recent session of the Ontario legislature was a war session and ordinary routine business was crowded into the background. Some agricultural legislation of importance, however, was enacted and the usual appropriations were made. The decrease in the agricultural appropriation is due almost entirely to a lessened expenditure of the capital account, the increase of 1914 being due to expenditures on the college dining hall at Guelph and the Ontario Veterinary College. The appropriations are as follows:

	(Including Capital Account)	1914	1915
Civil Government, Printing, Honors and Salaries, Statisticians, Miscellaneous		\$ 49,218.11	\$ 49,775.00
Agricultural Colleges		386,556.00	550,998.29
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies			
Branch		164,906.25	165,700.00
Live Stock Branch		54,125.00	57,225.00
Institute's Branch		41,300.00	41,000.00
Dairy Branch		64,175.00	64,150.00
Fruit Branch		64,755.00	62,265.00
Colonization and Immigration		300,776.37	137,125.00
Ontario Veterinary College		308,300.00	48,095.00
District			
ties		40,000.00	40,000.00
Demonstration Farm		10,000.00	10,000.00
		\$1,292,132.76	\$1,064,088.59

An important change was made in the oversight of the district representatives. Heretofore the representatives have been under the joint auspices of the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, the first providing the salaries and the latter the expenses. The work of the representatives under the Department of Agriculture has taken first place, and it was decided that this department should have the entire oversight of the representative movement.

This is a change in administration only, and the representatives will conduct the same work in the schools as heretofore.

It is proposed that hereafter all of the agricultural educational agencies in a county shall be coordinated under one central organization. This would include all farmers' clubs, fruit growers' societies, cooperative societies, representatives of the township councils, boards of trade or publicity associations and the women's institutes. The new organization having the nature of a County Board of Agriculture would be supported by municipal grants and would plan all the agricultural work conducted by the county. No definite action was taken on the matter, although it was discussed at a couple of meetings of the Agriculture Committee.

The Ontario Highways Act will have an important bearing on agriculture. Through it the province agrees to contribute a sum equal to 20 per cent of all the money spent in the county on the upkeep of roads under the Highways Improvement Act. The province will contribute up to \$150 for the salary of a road overseer in any township. Provision is made for roads leading into cities of 10,000 or over, may be constructed under a commission, 30 per cent of the cost to be borne by the county, 30 per cent by the city or town and 40 per cent by the province. The amount to be distributed by the province not amounting over \$4,000 a mile. Provision has been made for similar assistance in the construction under a commission of what the Government and the Council shall decide are main roads. Finally, it was decided that no grants to fall fairs shall be construed as usual.



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Vol. XXX

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# 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 Organ of Dairying in Canada.*

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1915

No. 16

## The Story of Three Cooperative Farmers' Clubs

They now do an Annual Business of \$100,000 and 90% of the Farmers in Rawdon Township, Hastings Co., Ont., are Members. Their Success and How Achieved.

BY F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY

THE Cooperative Capital of Canada! Where is it? Rawdon township, in the county of Hastings, province of Ontario, can advance an excellent claim for the title. No less than 90 per cent. of the farmers in that township market their produce through their cooperative clubs and purchase staple supplies for their homes and farms through the same agencies. The cooperative business conducted in this township is a most effectual reply to the oft-repeated declaration that farmers will not and can not hold together. Pessimists who never expect to see real rural cooperation, should visit these enthusiastic Rawdon cooperators, as I did a few weeks ago, talk with the men, attend their meetings, and then realize that farmers not only can cooperate, but are cooperating now, and that very successfully.



The Home of One of the Cooperators, Mr. G. I. Bailey, of Rawdon Township, Hastings Co., Ont.

Three years ago the farmers of Rawdon township did business in a manner that, at least, had the sanction of long usage. They sold their hogs to the local buyer, exchanged their eggs at local stores for trade, and on every bushel of grain purchased and on every ton of feed, the local feed merchant had first to get his liberal commission. To-day, through their three clubs—at Minto, Anson, and Springville—these farmers in 1914 did a cooperative business of approximately \$100,000; and it was profitable business for them. Here are a few actual transactions to illustrate the benefits of doing business the cooperative way.

### Purchases in Salt and Sugar

One of the purchases made last year by the Minto Farmers' Club was a carload of fine salt, costing them, laid down at the nearest railway station, \$6.40 a ton. Previously they had been accustomed to paying \$1.00 for a 230-pound bar-

rel, or \$11.20 a ton. A single shipment of sugar came to \$437. The best local quotation was \$475.

Shortly before my visit, a car of coal oil had been purchased, 40 barrels for the Minto Club and 30 barrels for the members of the Anson Club. This oil cost the members just 11 cts. a gallon. Locally they had been paying 18 cts. a gallon in five-gallon lots and 20 cts. a single gallon.

These are only a few of their purchases. Other items on their list of 1914 business were: Seed corn, \$150; coal, \$260; binder twine, \$8,000; metal roofing, \$1,100; clover seed, between \$600 and \$700; grain and mill feeds, \$8,000, and various smaller purchases too numerous to mention. The purchase of seed corn is worthy of special

mention. It illustrates a secondary benefit of cooperative dealing. The corn purchased was got direct from the grower in South-western Ontario, and was the very best procurable. Of course, it was on the ear. Previously it had been the habit of the majority of these same farmers to buy their seed corn already shelled from the dealer; and all who are acquainted with the seed corn business know that growers sell only the poorest of their seed corn. Through the cooperative society, these Hastings county farmers got better seed corn than they would otherwise have planted.

### Marketing End Most Important

Cooperative purchasing is the simplest form of cooperative business, and so long as a cooperative club or society limits itself to the purchasing of supplies, its selling will be reasonably smooth. The greatest difficulties are always met with in cooperative marketing; and this has been the Rawdon experience. These clubs, however, have surmounted the initial difficulties and are now doing unusually well in finding a market for their produce. In fact, the selling end has superseded the purchasing end in importance. In the year 1914 live stock shipments alone totalled \$76,171 in value. In the month of January this year, shipments totalled \$6,725, and one shipment the first week of February brought \$1,826 into the pockets of these cooperating farmers. Their shipments are mostly of pigs, sheep, and calves. There are few beef cattle in this dairy district, or the cooperative live stock business would be even more important than it is.

Poultry shipments in 1914 aggregated \$1,826. The association owns its own shipping crates, and so are at liberty to ship wherever they can secure the best offer. A transaction of one week



Shipping Day at Rawdon Station. A Group of Farmers Who Cooperate in Both Buying and Selling.

will illustrate the benefits of the cooperative way. The shipment was of dressed turkeys. The highest bid of local buyers for the lot (3,300 lbs.) was 12 cts. a pound, or \$396 for the shipment. Local offers were not accepted, the turkeys were consigned to a distant market, and the net cash returns, with the express paid, were \$504, a saving to the shippers of \$108, or over 25 per cent. on the business of a single week.

#### Cooperative Egg Shipping

With the cooperation of Mr. J. C. Stewart, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, three egg circles have been established and are being operated in connection with the three different clubs. The ladies, however, are the important factors in the management of the egg circles, which have been established only a short time, but which are bound to grow until they cover this township almost as completely as the clubs have done. The Minto circle, of which Mr. W. A. Courtney is

manager, had a membership of only 19 to 15 in 1914, but they marketed 5,843 dozen eggs in 32 weeks. "We find this a very satisfactory way of marketing eggs," said Mr. Courtney. "They are collected once each week, and go on the market in good shape." On the day of my visit, both the Minto and Anson circles were shipping several cases of eggs to a Montreal firm.

#### The Start of the Movement

And where did this cooperative movement start? I got the story from Mr. B. G. Tucker during my first night in the township. Mr. Tucker is a cooperative enthusiast, the secretary of the Minto Farmers' Club, second vice-president of the Provincial organization, the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, and, as I learned before I left the township, one of the leading spirits in the movement.

"Our cooperative society," said he, after he had put the horse up and were comfortably ensconced

in the living-room of the Tucker home, "had its birth in a literary society that held its meetings in the Baptist church that used to stand just across the road from here. That society thrived the first year; it pretty nearly died the second. Then one of the neighbors suggested that we form it into a farmers' club. The suggestion seemed to appeal to all. The funds of the old society, not very extensive, of course, were handed over to the new one and a farmers' club came to life. That was three years ago. The ladies, who had been members of the old literary, nothing abashed at being excluded from the membership of the new club, organized a Women's Institute, which is still one of the liveliest and most progressive institutions in the township."

#### Cooperative Purchasing Begins

"When did you start cooperative dealing?" I asked Mr. Tucker.

(Continued on page 8)

## Restoring the Fertility of a Worn Out Soil

Dairy Cows, Stable Manure and Commercial Fertilizers were all used by Wilson McPherson & Sons, Wentworth Co., Ont.

"WHEN I went on to this farm some 30 years ago, it would scarcely grow anything. The land is a good clay loam, but from the time it was first cleared it was simply mired. No stock had been kept and the man from whom I bought it eked out a bare existence. He wouldn't have done even that had he not got the farm cheaply and had no interest to pay. We decided that the farm must be fed and that to do so we must feed live stock. As butter fat takes less fertility from the land than any other product we find it our chief source of revenue. It would look as if our scheme had worked. Last year from nine acres of corn we filled a 14x32 foot silo."

In this concise manner did the elder member of the firm of Wilson McPherson & Sons, Wentworth Co., Ont., sum up to a representative of Farm and Dairy, his theory of farm improvement, and his practice as it applied to the farm owned by him and his sons. "For producing butter fat," he continued, "we used grade cows of Durham, Jersey or Ayrshire breeding. We finally decided that the Ayrshire was the cow for us. They are good to look at and if bred right are economical producers. We commenced grading up our herd by the use of Ayrshire bulls, and the result was so satisfactory we purchased a few pure bred females. Last spring we sold off the last of our grades."

#### Intensive Farming to be Followed

"We intend increasing our stock of pure breeds and going in for more intensive farming. Up to the present, pasture has furnished the principal summer food. When the new dairy barn is built next year, we will adopt the soiling method. A few acres will be used for pasturing and exercising the cows, but the main duty of the 100-acre farm will be the production of winter and summer feeds. About one-quarter of the land will be devoted to hood crops and at least 15 acres to alfalfa. A crop of clover will be taken off every four years. I consider alfalfa makes the best hay. Blue grass, too, makes better hay than clover, but it is too tight a yielder to be profitable. Alfalfa, clover and ensilage have formed the roughage of our winter ration in the past. Under our new scheme they will replace pasture as bulky summer foods."

"We have always fed grain, bran, oat chop and oil cake, both summer and winter. The amount varies according to the volume of milk and the excellence of the pasture. We have found that no matter how good may be the pasture, the milk flow decreases when the grain ration is withheld."

Mr. McPherson then spoke of the fertility problem. "Our principal source of fertility is of course farmyard manure," said he. "It is used

on the corn crop. The land is plowed in the fall and the manure applied direct from the stable during the winter. By means of disk, cultivator and harrows it is thoroughly worked into the soil. We had considerable difficulty in performing this mixing process before we commenced cutting the straw used for bedding. Now, however, the manure works in well. We

### A Song for April

IT ISN'T raining rain to me,  
Its raining daffodils;  
In every simple drop I see  
Wild flowers on the hills.  
The clouds of gray engulf the day  
And overwhelm the town;  
It isn't raining rain to me,  
It's raining roses down.

It isn't raining rain to me,  
But fields of clover bloom,  
Where every buccaneering bee  
May find a bed and room;  
A health unto the happy!  
A fig for him who frets!—  
It isn't raining rain to me,  
It's raining violets.

ROBERT LOVEMAN

have not depended solely on barnyard manure for crop increase. A few years ago we sowed some commercial fertilizer on part of our corn field, but the results were decidedly negative. We would have concluded that money spent on ready-mixed fertilizers was thrown away had we not also tried it on our fall wheat. When applying the fertilizer we left a ridge down the middle of the field unsowed. The difference between the treated and untreated parts was most marked on the higher portions of the field. A hollow at the lower end of the field showed no effect from the application, but commercial fertilizer certainly paid for itself on that wheat crop. We have used it ever since."

#### Pigs a Profitable Side Line

Pure bred Ayrshires of the butter making type are the main source of the McPherson income, but pure bred Chester Whites are an important sideline. The breeding stock are wintered cheap-

ly on alfalfa and clover chaff, a few roots and a little grain. Oat chop, in Mr. McPherson's opinion, is the best milk producing food and the sow gets plenty of it. The young pigs remain with their dam for six weeks. After weaning they are fed a mixture of oats and wheat. Spring pigs spend the summer on the alfalfa pasture. Last summer Mr. McPherson had no alfalfa that he could use for this purpose, so he turned them into a plot of thickly sown corn. To his surprise the pigs cleared up the weeds before tackling the corn. They did well on the young corn, but Mr. McPherson prefers the alfalfa, and will return to it this summer. He has found that surplus skim milk can be marketed profitably by feeding it to the hogs.

Like all progressive farmers Mr. McPherson and his two sons are enthusiasts. "A better farm, a better herd, a better breed," is their slogan. We will watch with interest their scheme of intensive dairying.

#### Disk and Drag Efficiently Used

W. M. Wallace, Shefford Co., Que.

WITH increased production the slogan of all patriotic Canadian farmers, and the time fast approaching when the ground must be prepared and the seed sown if we are to perform the arduous but peaceful task assigned to us in the defence of the Empire, farmers will be looking over their equipment to see what repairs or additions thereto may be needed. Last year there was much written in favor of the double-cutaway harrow, and I have no doubt that it is an excellent instrument, but it seems to me an unnecessary expense to the man who already has a disk and a drag harrow too good to be thrown away.

One man with four horses on a disk, with a drag or spring-tooth harrow hitched behind, can do splendid work. The downward draft of the drag draws the disk deeper into the soil obviating the necessity of setting the disks so much as to cause it to ridge the land. The drag also tends to hold the disk to its work on rough ground. The same principle may be applied to many other implements. I am well aware that to many this idea of doubling up is not new, but it may be to some, and as I have sometimes been helped by such simple suggestions in Farm and Dairy, I pass this one on for what it may be worth.

I am not writing this with any desire to prevent sales of double cutaways or to increase the bank accounts of those who would deny those depending upon them, the comforts, not to say the necessities of life, in order to have money at interest. The Ford people say, "Put the rest in the bank." Good advice, no doubt, after the bath, etc., has been installed.

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# In the Home of the Holstein

## My Observations in the Edam Cheese District of Holland

WALTER WRIGHT, Inspector of New Zealand Dairy Produce in Great Britain

MY visit to Holland was unfortunately curtailed owing to want of time, but I was able to make a brief investigation in the famous Edam cheese district of that country.

An interesting farm is that of Simon Pronk, at Broek, in Waterland. The farm is about 60 acres in extent, on which 40 head of cattle are kept, of which 30 are milch cows. Two-thirds of the total pasture-grounds are used for hay-making. The soil is very fertile for grazing-land, consisting of a thick layer of clay and under which there is a hard layer of black earth under which there is a hard layer of clay and a peat subsoil. No cheese is made on this farm, as all the milk is sold for consumption in the Town of Amsterdam, for which about 13 cwt. a gallon is received in the months of November, December, January and February, and about 11 cwt. a gallon in the remaining months. Milk with less than 2.85 per cent. of butter-fat is refused. During half the year the cattle are fed in the stable with hay, and with pulp which is obtained from the beet-sugar factory at Halfweg. This pulp is mixed with linseed-meal, linseed-cake, maize, and a little molasses. The principle of heavy feeding is adopted here, as the cows which are milked are at the same time fattened.

### A Typical Edam Cheese Farm

A visit was also paid to the cheese-farm of I. Bruyn, and is said to be a typical farm for the making of Edam cheese. Formerly Edam cheese was exclusively made at the farms twice a day, immediately after the cows were milked. This has been changed. As a rule, cheese is at present being made at the farm only in the morning; the milk of the evening before is left untouched during the night, and after the small layer of cream that has formed is taken off, is mixed with the full morning milk and then worked into Edam cheese.

### In a Dutch Cheese Factory

A visit was made to the cheese-factory, *Hoop doet leeren*, at Monnikendam. The building is of brick, and is well appointed. About 800 gallons of milk a day is received at the height of the season, from which about 200 cheeses (Edams) are made. This is a cooperative factory with 13 shareholders, and milk is also bought from six farmers who are not shareholders. The milk is bought irrespective of its butter-fat content. About nine cents a gallon is received by the suppliers for their milk, and about one cent a gallon is calculated to be made from the whey. As a rule, in the Netherlands, milk for the manufacture of dairy-produce is bought and paid for according to the percentage of butter-fat contained therein. I noticed that the whey-tank in this factory was lined with porce-

lain tiles, cemented in with pure cement. In discussing this with the manager he advised me that the acid in the whey did not affect the tiles, but cats into the cement that holds the tiles in position. Judging by the information I received, the use of the porcelain tiles is an improvement upon the ordinary concrete whey-tank, being much more easily kept clean, and lasting longer without having to be repaired.

Our journey was continued to Volendam, from whence the De Beemster district was inspected. This block of country is very fertile, having at one time been under water. The Beemster has a surface of 18,126 acres, which was formerly a lake, but in 1613 was pumped dry and surrounded by a dyke. This is named in Dutch a *droogmakerij* (land which is made dry). The Beemster lies thirteen feet below sea level. The water is kept at a fixed level in the ditches by three pumping plants (*afvoorgemaal*). The soil which overlies a thick layer of heavy clay with peat



Frans 7, a Bredy Chap.

sometimes as high as 130 guilders, or \$50.25 an acre. The price of the land is about 3,000 guilders per hectare, \$488 an acre.

Large numbers of cattle are fattened on the pasture, and the Beemster is a well-known district for its favorable results. During the last few years the farming operations in this block has almost entirely been confined to dairying.

As the grass and hay is very nutritious, it is possible to breed in the Beemster a big heavy cow (750 kilogrammes, or 1,650 lb., live weight), with a milk-yield of 900 gallons, and more during a lactation period, and is at the same time a very good beef-producer. Therefore the Beemster dairy-farmer requires a large frame, well ribbed, and short loins, and does not like a narrow breast in his dairy stock. The cattle in the Beemster belong to the black-and-white Holland breed (Friesian), which is in foreign countries often wrongly called "Holstein" or "Holstein-Friesian," a name which is quite misleading, and originates from the North American trade, to which country De Beemster has exported a considerable number of excellent specimens. Formerly the cattle were more white than black, but now the contrary begins to appear, due to the requirements of the trade that has developed with foreign countries. A good many farmers are rather cow-keepers than genuine breeders, and therefore many herds are not uniform, and have not the quality one might expect under such very favorable natural conditions.

### Yields of Dutch Cows

Some very fine cows were seen on the farm of P. Leeaman, one of the cows being credited with a milk-yield of 1,000 gallons as a two-year-old; the mother of this cow at six years gave a milk-yield of 1,600 gallons. This farmer also secured first honors for one of his cows at the show that has just been held, and I think it is admitted that his herd of dairy cows is the best in this district. There is a bull association in the district; and a word might here be said about the

(Concluded on page 9)



Ferdinand—A Representative of the Type We Prefer in America.

There are really three breeds of Dutch cattle—a milk breed, a beef breed and a dual purpose breed. All three are more or less interbred. The four last central bull show at Ommen, and are all representatives of the "Holland" or milk breed of Dutch cattle, the kind we prefer in America. Our correspondent, Mr. D. Schommaker, of Hoogerzand, writes that a two-year-old heifer of this type, in his herd, produced 11,530 lbs. of 4.4 per cent milk in 335 days.

underneath is remarkably good grazing-ground. An interesting feature is the division in square blocks of 800 acres, which are split up into 30 farms. These are situated quite regularly along beautifully paved roads which cross each other at right angles. The farm houses have all the same shape—a square building, of which the roof ends in a point. The idea has been a square haystack, in the middle of which the roof is lengthened to four sides, so that room is made—(1) for the cow stable, (2) for the stable for the young cattle, (3) for an open space (for carts and implements), and (4) for a place where the farmer lives.

### Natural Gas on Every Farm

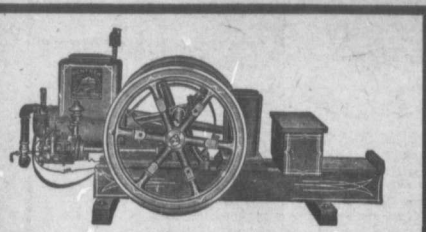
As the peat layer develops considerable gas, this is gathered in a gas-holder and conveyed to the house for lighting and cooking, the cost of the holder being about \$250. Each farm has a small orchard in front of the house. The pasture stretches out behind the house in a long strip of land, which is again divided lengthways into two pieces. Alternately one piece is for hay, and is mowed every year (manure with a very little straw); the other piece is used as pasture-ground. The farm is generally 48¼ acres, on which is usually kept 16 to 17 milking-cows, four yearlings, four calves, eight breeding-ewes, 25 lambs, and one horse, and also pigs and a number of chickens and geese. Most of the farms are rented for 100 guilders per hectare, or \$16.30 an acre, and



Frans Albert, a Fine Yearling.



DeGroff, Lots of Substance Here.



### Easy To Run, Takes Little Fuel

You need a gasoline engine on your farm. Old, back-breaking methods are too expensive and laborious. They waste too much time. And time is worth money to the busy farmer.

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### STEEL TRUSS BARN

Get the complete proofs that our plans of building is what you want.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd., Preston

### The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

### Purchasing Ensilage

**A**s I contemplate purchasing some silage to feed to milk cows, what would be a fair price to pay a ton? The following prices rule here: \$6, 2 timothy, \$16 a ton; oat straw, \$5; turps, to a bus. How many cubic feet of silage make a ton, out near the bottom of a silo filled about 20 feet deep last fall (with 10 feet) - W. J. Simons, Co., Ont.  
The best way to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the value of corn ensilage in this case is to compare it with the other two feeds available, timothy hay and oat straw, which analyze as follows:

Ensilage	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
Timothy Hay	2.8	43.4	1.4
Oat Straw	1.2	38.4	0.4

Comparing the relative values here given with timothy at \$16 and oat straw at \$5, it would seem that ensilage, if it can be gotten nearby, is worth about \$20 a ton. Comparing ensilage with turps at 8 cts. a bushel, the conclusion arrived at would be approximately the same. Silage, however, comprises about 80 per cent of water so if it had to be drawn any distance, the hauling expenses as compared with either timothy or oat straw would be a considerable factor.

Ensilage at the bottom of a silo 20 feet deep will weigh approximately 40 lbs. per cubic foot. One foot of ensilage over a silo 10 feet in diameter would, therefore, weigh approximately one and three-quarter tons.

### Re Balanced Rations

**I** AM interested in balanced rations. Does the grain which I feed cows for milk or cream production have to be balanced as itself? Would turps, mangel, chaff and timothy maintain a cow? If so, I would like to feed so much grain according to the amount of milk received from each cow - E. J. E. Waterloo, Ont.

The balanced ration, so-called is not intended to be a hard and fast rule for feeding. It is valuable principally as a guide to new feeders, and sometimes used by old feeders, too, in making use of new feeds with which they are not well acquainted. General experience and scientific investigation have proven that for the most economical milk production the protein in the ration will usually bear a certain relationship to the carbohydrates and fats. For a heavy milking cow, one pound of protein may be necessary for each four or four and a half pounds of carbohydrates. For a cow almost or altogether dry, one to seven or eight might be sufficient. In balancing a ration all of the food given must be taken into consideration, grains as well as roughage. The feeds mentioned—turps, mangels, chaff and timothy—would constitute a maintenance ration for a cow. They would not be sufficient in themselves, however, for a dairy cow during her period of rest. She should then be well fed on grain also in order to build her up for the lactation period that is to follow and develop a strong, healthy calf. With these foods as a basis, however, the grain ration may be varied according to the amount of milk given, the general rule being one pound of a mixture to three or four pounds of milk, depending on the quality of the concentrates fed. With the feeds mentioned, or where either chaff or alfalfa is lacking, more grain would be fed to a cow than with a ration including clover hay.

"I say," asked Jenks, as he walked into Blinks' shop, sample case in hand, "can a cowhide in a boot shop?" Blinks wasn't at all slow. "No," he said, "but saifskin."—Exchange.



### A Eunch

#### An Annual Pastur

**W**OULD you recommend a headed kale for clover in silage? You recommended an early mixture of 300 lbs. of Thousand-headed kale and 700 lbs. of green food in its particular value for silage feeding of hogs, cannot be used as annual pasture. Thousands-headed kale is a very good green food in its silage value for silage feeding of hogs, cannot be used as annual pasture. Thousands-headed kale is a very good green food in its silage value for silage feeding of hogs, cannot be used as annual pasture.

### BUSY

Hens that are fed for egg-laying can't find time to loaf. Give them the material that produces eggs, and they will keep on laying. That material is protein.

Grains alone do not supply enough of it. Feed Beef-Scrap in the right proportions and the rations will contain the protein needed for big egg production.

An instructive book—32 pages—full of the covers with information on poultry raising, will be sent FREE, if you mention this paper. Ask for "The Hen that Lays is the Hen that Pays."

### Cunn's

46 Cunn's Road  
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### Shur-Gain Beef-Scrap

### Clover Seeds

Government Standard

No. 1 Red Clover	per bus. \$12.50
No. 2 Red Clover	11.50
No. 1 Alsike Clover	12.00
No. 2 Alsike Clover	11.00
No. 1 Alfalfa (Northern)	12.50
No. 2 Timothy	4.75
*(Grades No. 1 for purity and germination)	
No. 3 Timothy	\$4.25

Terms cash with order. Bags extra, at 25c each. On all orders east of Manitoba of \$25 or over we pay the freight. We guarantee seeds to satisfy or ship back at our expense.

Ask for samples if necessary.

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Seed Merchants  
STOUFFVILLE - ONTARIO

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A limited quantity of large, smooth, white, short-eye Canadian Standard Potatoes. Has yielded 500 bus per acre. Originated in Muskoka. Also some Irish Cobbiers. Price, \$1.00 per bush. F.O.B. G.T.C. or O.P.C.

**McGREGOR & PRITCHARD**  
Walkerton, Ont.

### Chicots

REALLY DELICIOUS  
**THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY - COATED**  
CHEWING GUM

### Value of a Drain

**C. C. McCrae, B.S.A., Ont.**  
**S**INCE last March the Department of Agriculture in your county have been doing a lot of work in the country. In the country, the drainage of the land is the first thing that the farmer should get an outlet for. Then we had located an outlet for the water. Then we had located an outlet for the water. Then we had located an outlet for the water. Then we had located an outlet for the water. Then we had located an outlet for the water.

### Cultivating a Narrow

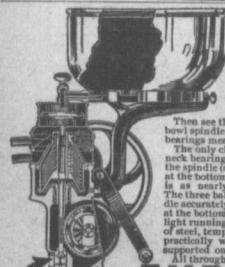
**A**LMOST every farmer has himself at some time with a narrow strip of land. This narrow strip of land is the last thing that a complete job of work by doing all the right things. Perhaps it is a strip for roots, or a part of a field that you are

### get in shape for soil

comes. How shall we? One of Our Folks says "A Reader," suggests a method in the diagram. This method "A Reader" says as good as any other. In the method, from the strip you cultivate diagonally to the corner, take a half inch as indicated in the diagram. This method is the best of the two others.

### Is Sweet Clover a weed?

Sweet clover a weed? It has had apparently the growth of sweet clover of giving good return. It crop would like to be sown to answer to this question. Some are emphatic in their opinion of the plant. Others have been breeding everything they can lay on the subject with the idea that sweet clover



### Consider the Empire Bowl and Its Bearings

See how scientifically and effectively friction has been eliminated as far as it is humanly possible to do so.

In the first place the Empire Bowl is twenty per cent lighter than any other disc bowl of equal capacity—resulting in a great saving of power and wear.

Then see that there is only one "closed" bearing on the bowl spindle. Other machines must have two, and "closed" bearings mean friction—wear, work and repairs. The only closed bearing on the Empire spindle is the neck bearing. This "three-ball-bearing" at the bottom of the spindle (see arrow) makes closed bearing unnecessary at the neck bottom. This bearing (shown in detail at the right) is as nearly frictionless and wear-proof as it is possible. The three balls keep the hardened steel point of the spindle accurately centered without the use of a closed bearing at the bottom and are one of the secrets of the Empire's light running. The point of the spindle and the balls are of steel, tempered to a hardness that will scratch glass—practically wear-proof. This bearing is adjustable and supported on a small felt cushion to absorb vibration. All through it.

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is revolutionizing the dairy industry. Write for booklet and information about it.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited  
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Agents wanted in unorganized territory.

## A Lunch of Seasonable Suggestions

### An Annual Pasture Mixture

WOULD you recommend thousand headed kale for pasture as my clover is killed? If not, do you recommend some other pasture mixture? S. C. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Thousand-headed kale, while an excellent green food in its place and of particular value for sheep or the pen feeding of hogs, cannot be recommended as annual pasture for cattle. Some experimental work has been done along this line by Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and he has found a mixture of oats, sweet cane and clover to give the best results. The exact mixture that is now used at Guelph per acre is as follows: Oats, 51 lbs.; early amber sugar cane, 80 lbs.; common red clover, 7 lbs.

### Value of a Drainage Survey

C. McMe, B.S.A., Peterboro Co., Ont.

SINCE last March the local Department of Agriculture in Peterboro county have made surveys of 35,000 feet of underdrains. Underdrains in the county have been laid without initial surveys. Last fall I was called to a farm in Douro township where 4,000 feet of tile had been laid. Our department was called upon because the proprietor of that farm could not get an outlet for his system. When we had located an outlet for him we went back to look over the system. I requested the privilege of applying the instrument to the main line of the tile into which the laterals ran. I found that what was supposed to be the head of the system was three inches lower than the point of outlet at the system was therefore useless. I claim that where a man has underdrains to put in he cannot afford to take a chance on them. A proper survey should precede all tile drainage operations. Had this man had his farm surveyed he would not have had to turn up his drains.

### Cultivating a Narrow Field

ALMOST every farmer has found himself at some time or other with a narrow strip of land to cultivate, too narrow to grow crosswise and yet with the land in such a position that a complete job cannot be done by doing all the cultivating lengthwise. Perhaps it is a piece of old, a strip for roots, or perhaps a part of a field that you are in a hurry

to get in shape for sowing before a rain comes. How shall we cultivate? One of Our Folks signing himself "A Reader," suggests the method outlined in the diagram herewith. This method "A Reader" has found to be just as speedy as cultivating all lengthwise. From the starting point you cultivate diagonally to the opposite corner, take a half turn each time as indicated in the diagram and you finish at the two other opposite corners.

### Is Sweet Clover a Weed?

Sweet clover a weed? Many who have land apparently suitable to the growth of sweet clover and capable of giving good returns with no other crop would like to have a definite answer to this question. Many men are emphatic in their endorsement of the plant. Others have a habit of mowing everything they are induced to say on the subject with "but remember that sweet clover is a weed."

This was the answer received by Mr. Samuel Armstrong, of Peterboro Co., Ont., from each of three experts whom he interviewed on the subject.

"I don't believe that sweet clover is a weed," said Mr. Armstrong in the course of a short visit to Farm and Dairy office. "Sweet clover was seeded in our garden when I was just a boy. It is still growing around the garden. Although it has had fully 40 years to get distributed through the fields, it has not gotten there. We find that it will not grow where cattle can get on it. My experience leads me to believe, all experts evidence to the contrary, that sweet clover is not a weed."

Mr. Armstrong is well acquainted with thousands of acres of land that may be put to some useful purpose through the culture of sweet clover. He would like to hear through Farm and Dairy from any who have had actual experience with the plant as a renovator of thin soil. And above all—Is it a weed?

Speaking before the Experimental Farm Superintendents recently assembled in convention, Mr. Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, sounded a note which is of special interest at the present crisis in Canadian agriculture. In prefacing his address he said: "Unfortunately farming during the last ten years or more has been less attractive to young men of good ability and to capital than other industries in urban centres. The problem of farm labor has been an exceedingly perplexing one and in consequence farm systems have been modified so as to require the minimum of labor for the maximum yield of net returns. City industries have completely outbid the farm in the matter of labor, and it is probably true that at least one-third of city working men have had experience in farming. I would like to say to those men now that if the opportunities in the city looked brighter during the past ten years, the next ten years, in my judgment, assuredly belong to the farm, and the sooner they realize that the better for themselves and for all concerned."

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Send for free litmus paper to test out if your soil is too acid. Also tell us to mail you explanatory booklet No. 85 on Lime as an Agricultural Profit-Maker.

Incidentally you will learn how Mr. L. J. Rounds, by investing \$3 per acre in Caledonia Marl (Nature's only soil-lime) increased his hay output to the amount of over \$15.00 per acre the first year. With Canada as the food farm of the warring allies, you should use lime to get the most out of your land this year.

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Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy is so successful that we authorize our dealers throughout the world to refund the purchase price in case of dissatisfaction. Extra large box, 50¢; small size, 25¢. Write your name and address on margin of this ad., tear out and send (in stamps or silver) for "The Poultryman's Handbook."

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is winning out all over America. Average 207 to 220 eggs per hen in 365 days. Our B15 Mating List is beautifully illustrated with photos of birds and buildings. Also contains feeding formulas, etc. Send us your address on postcard and copy will be forwarded by return mail free.

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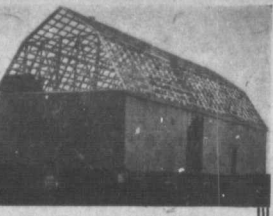
- Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet
- Steele, Briggs' "Prize Mammoth Long Red" Mangold
- Steele, Briggs' "Giant Yellow Oval" Mangold
- Steele, Briggs' "Giant White Sugar" Mangold

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The Story of Three Cooperative Farmers' Clubs

(Continued from page 4)

"Just as soon as we organized. Our cooperative purchasing was quite successful from the very start. It was the factor that held the old members and the magnet that attracted new ones. Farmers began to come from a distance and the membership went up to 120; too much for one club. We then went out and assisted in organizing clubs at Arson, six miles away, and Springville, four miles distant. That cut the membership of our Minto organization to 40 for the second year—a compact body that could do business together to good advantage. But that was two years ago. Farmers who had first held away from the club came to see its business advantages. They joined in with us, and our membership is now again past the 100 mark."

We talked long into the night. I found Mr. Tucker to be an optimist, but he confessed that the clubs of Rawdon township had had to meet and overcome very real difficulties before they achieved the measure of success that is now theirs. When they first started to buy feeding stuffs cooperatively, the largest milling companies refused to do business with them. They said that they had to protect their dealers who were and are in the township. Finally connections were made with a company that had no local representative. The volume of business developed with this company was so great that it exceeded the business done by all the local dealers. "And then," said Mr. Tucker with a note of triumph in his voice, "the first big companies, the fellows, came to us almost on their knees, and ready to do business on our terms."

A Slip From the Banker The reverse that still has a sting in it and that has left a "bad taste in the mouth" of every cooperator in Rawdon township, is the treatment that they were accorded by the local banker.

It was the banker who offered a line of credit with the banker by offering a joint and several note, as collateral for loans. A sufficient number of the members signed to make the note, in the opinion of the banker, good security for \$75,000. If all had sided who were willing, the security would have been equivalent to \$300,000, but the banker expressed himself as satisfied with the first signatures. When, however, the club went to him for a loan of \$2,000 with which to finance a purchase, he would not allow them more than \$1,000 on security of \$75,000. The members knew well that bigger loans had been made to men in other lines of business on much less security. The conclusion to which many came was that the banker was willing to hamper the cooperative movement rather than face the possible displeasure of other of his customers who were opposed to the farmers' cooperating to their own business. Accordingly, the idea of doing business through the line of credit established by the club itself had to be abandoned altogether.

The wonderful success of these three clubs in the pursuance of cooperative business is due in large measure to the unique method they have adopted, both in financing and managing. Special committees are appointed to deal with almost every phase of the business. For instance, one committee gives all of its attention to the shipping of poultry, and another man, that of that committee, who is an expert in judging and grading dressed poultry, does practically all the business. The poultry is taken to him to be graded and sells each kraze on its merits, finding his own

(Continued on page 11)

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disk harrows make it your dealer to buy a disk harrow as you are sure to get, from our large stock, anything you want. Send postal NOW, for a price list, many being over Canadian market. Our show shortly. HILLSIDE TRUIT FARM, WINCHESTER

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## In the Home of the Holsteins

(Continued from page 5)

cooperative bull associations of Holland. Owing to the dairy herds not being very large, due to the small holdings, the individual dairy farmer is not able to find sufficient work for a bull to do, and at the same time he would probably not have the necessary capital to purchase a good animal. The very profitable solution of the difficulty is arrived at by the farmers in different districts combining and forming local bull associations. By this means they have been enabled to obtain the very best animals for their purpose, and at no great expense to themselves individually. The estimated cost for feed, etc. for a bull is about \$75 to \$85 per annum.

The price of cows in the Beemster district runs about \$150 to \$225 per head; poorer grades, about \$130. The land in this district carries about one cow to 2 1/2 acres, as well as supplying the necessary hay crop for feeding the cattle during the winter months. Here in the north the stock, young and old, are stabled for about six months.

Returning from the Beemster to Pumerend, a call was made at the Middle Beemster Cooperative Cheese Factory. About 1,500 gallons of milk were being received daily at the time of our visit; the whole of which is used in the manufacture of Edzar cheese. Milk is received from 16 shareholders, and also from 11 suppliers who are not shareholders. The company charge the non-shareholders 3 cents a quart for the cheese made from this milk.

Market gardening is on the increase in Holland, and in some places is displacing dairying. Particular attention is being paid to the bulb-growing industry. Land in the vicinity of Dan Haag that was worth \$300 to \$250 an acre for dairying, is now valued at about four times that amount for gardening purposes.

### Organization Work Continues

(Continued from page 2)

has decided to affiliate with the United Farmers of Ontario and to buy stock. The motion to do so was moved by E. B. Malory, the well known Holkapiel breeder. Frank Knight, the chairman of the binder twine committee of the club, has advised the club to purchase binder twine through the United Farmers' company. The president of this club is W. N. Sibley, and the secretary T. H. Irwin, both R. R. No. 6, Trenton.

Bethany and Melrose Farmers' Clubs, situated north-east of Belleville, held a meeting in Palmer's Schoolhouse, which was filled, some people even sitting in the windows. After hearing Mr. Morrison's address, Mr. Palmer introduced a motion which was carried that the clubs should do everything within their power to forward the movement. Both clubs decided to affiliate and to take stock. The president of the Bethany Farmers' Club is E. W. Brown, R. R. No. 6, Belleville, and the secretary, Bruce Martin, R. R. No. 1, Corbyville. The president of the Melrose club is Fred Robinson, R. R. No. 1, Corbyville, and the secretary E. J. Shannon, of Shannonville. Mr. Morrison is to address a meeting of the Spencer Farmers' Club the first Friday in May. The president is Robt. Mitchell and the secretary D. A. McDonald, both R. R. No. 6, Belleville.

Mr. Anson Groh, the president and general manager of the United Farmers' Company, in company with Mr. Wm. McEae, of Guelph, recently addressed a meeting at Aberfoyle in Wellington county. An old club situated at that point which had been disbanded, was revived. The officers decided to affiliate with the United Farmers of Ontario and intend to take stock in the company.



Protein, (the all-important matter) is the most valuable and necessary element in all animal foods. It builds up the flesh and keeps it in a general healthy condition.

The food that contains more protein than any other is

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Analytical Chemist and Assayer  
318 Lakeshore St. West,  
Toronto, March 10, 1914.

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## Our Dual Industry

THERE are two separate and distinct departments on every dairy farm,—the crop producing and the milk producing branches. The importance of running both branches at high efficiency is made abundantly evident at a farm survey recently conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in the State of Pennsylvania. E. H. Thompson tells of the conclusions arrived at in the Farm Management Monthly, as follows:

"On fourteen farms in southern Pennsylvania, the receipts per cow were less than \$40, and the expenses made as much as \$1000 labor-unit. On the other four farms in the same district, with only a slightly larger acreage, but with the receipts per cow between \$100 and \$115, only three farms made a labor income of less than \$1000. Half these farms made more than \$1500. The reason is perfectly obvious. The first group of farmers were growing fair crops, but they could not possibly succeed when the other part of their business was so weak. The second group not only produced good crops, but they utilized them efficiently."

These figures speak for themselves. We may raise good crops, keep poor cows and make a living. Again we may raise poor crops, keep good cows and make a little better living. If we have good crops and good cows combined, we will make a profit and begin to take real joy in our work.

## Practice with Theory

THE American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations has recently recommended that young men attending agricultural colleges, who lack practical farm experience, be required to get such experience early in their college course. This is a recommendation that will be heartily endorsed by all except the growing proportion of agricultural students who seem to wish to learn farming without sowing

their hands in the process. The advice, we believe, is more needed in United States colleges than in Canada, but it is true here also that an increasing number of the students enrolling at our agricultural colleges are from the towns and cities, and have little if any agricultural experience.

In the old days no such recommendation would have been needed as the students were all from the country. Now the back-to-the-land propaganda and the lucrative positions opening for college graduates, are proving an attraction to the young men of the city. The policy of giving city bred men free admission must result in graduates who are not in sympathy with rural life and incapable of using their college training in the cause of rural improvement. The reputation of a college is made by its graduates and Canadian colleges will be well advised to accept only men of experience in the student body.

## Military Horse Buying

A RECENT estimate places the number of horses purchased in the United States for military purposes since August last, at 125,000. The anticipated renewal of hostilities in Europe within the next few weeks, has quickened the horse trade in all United States centres. In Kansas, Omaha and St. Louis, buyers representing Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy have all been in attendance at the horse markets in the past few weeks.

Why are these countries not competing for Canadian horses? Were foreign buyers warned out of Canada by our own government, as was suggested at the last meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, or are they avoiding Canadian horse markets due to some arrangement between the allied powers? The debate in the Dominion House reported in Farm and Dairy last week, does not make this clear.

Anyone at all in touch with Canadian conditions knows that there is a big surplus of horses for sale in Canada. The financial depression by stopping practically all construction work, has practically put an end to the home market for surplus horses. The demand for war purposes should relieve the situation, but has not done so to any material extent. Why should the farmers of all neutral countries be benefited by the war demand for horses and the farmers of Canada, who will have to help pay the war bill, compelled to sell their horses without competition? Other industries in the country are not so restricted: Why should ours be?

## The Power of Love

FROM southern Utah comes a story that bears wonderful testimony to the power of human kindness to smooth out the most difficult problems, even as between race and race. The Plute Indians recently resisted an armed posse that came to arrest one of their number. In the battle that ensued, one soldier and one Indian were killed, and the posse driven back. Six of the Indians were captured. One in trying to escape, was shot. As a result of this typically military method of dealing with a problem, an insurrection followed that would have required a regiment of cavalry to quell, and much loss of life. When at its worst, General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States army, went to Utah, and all unarmed and attended by only a couple of companions, went into the Indian country. He met the Indians and found they were starving. He fed them. He discussed their problems with them in a friendly way, and so impressed were they with the humanity of the white man that when he asked them what they wanted they said "just what you want us to do."

By substituting for physical force the "milk of human kindness," General Scott achieved a victory. If justice is greater than military weight in dealing with savage Plutes, it is not natural to suppose that it would be equally efficient in set-

ting difficulties of more civilized folks? We wonder if this great war would now be on if men like General Scott had been manning all diplomatic offices of the Old World last August.

## Maple Products for Our Boys

HOW many of Our Folks have a maple bush of their own? If you have, here is an appeal intended specially for you. It is a portion of a letter written by Colonel Gorrell, in charge of the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden, England. It reads:

"I am out begging from my friends in Canada and the States for support, in the line of "Canadian grub for the patients of this hospital. We are now filled to the doors with sick and wounded, and are doing our best to make 'all happy. We hope to commence next week to build an addition for five hundred more."

"Canadians. "Am I asking too much of you to send us some of your maple products, both sugar and syrup? We opened a case from home the other day and found a few cakes of maple sugar in it. The men went fairly crazy with delight, when it was given to them. It was because I saw their great pleasure that I am 'emboldened to ask you if you will contribute some of your valuable product, to the comfort of our sick and wounded. I suppose the 'spring tapping will soon begin."

There are hundreds of Our Folks who would be glad to contribute a gallon of syrup or ten pounds of sugar to give "Our Boys" a little happiness. All that we need add is that the Canadian Red Cross Society will make itself responsible for forwarding on all contributions of maple syrup and sugar received, and Our Folks may rest assured that their gifts will reach the right quarters.

## International Armaments

WE are afraid that those good people who are looking forward to the close of the war in the hope that it will lead to world-wide peace and the disarmament of nations, are doomed to disappointment. While the war may settle the disputes that have disturbed the peace of Europe during the past few decades, it leaves absolutely untouched the great economic difficulties which confront all nations in the growing antagonism between the wealthy and the poorer classes. When the war is over these troubles will still exist, in fact, they will be tremendously intensified.

The growing unrest in all countries is so great that there is no chance of the nations daring to disarm. Within the past couple of years a condition of practical civil war has existed in numerous sections of the United States, including West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado. The national militia had to be called in to maintain order, and many people were killed. In South Africa, about a year ago, the Government had to call out the militia to suppress a great uprising, and it expelled the ring-leaders from the country. Difficulty is being experienced in England, in preventing strikes, even under war conditions, and when there is very little unemployment, owing to the fact that so many factories are busy furnishing war supplies. This trouble will grow when the war is over, and when there will be hundreds of thousands of men out of employment, and a general condition of high prices will prevail. These conditions indicate that until economic troubles are disposed of the possibilities of world-wide peace are more remote than most people would have us believe.

Seven-day records do not exist in Sweden. If you told a man over there about seven-day records he would be inclined to laugh in your face, even if he were too polite to do so.—Paul A. Boying, Macdonald College, Que.

## The Story of The Farmers

(Continued)

market. Another cow had been sold, and the W. T. Sime, who was in the feed business, therefore had a cow, does most of the milk, a commission of cents a hundred on one cent a bushel. Mr. H. V. Hoove's of the live stock and live work. Every business in the hands have had most experience line; hence green men would be avoided. The many cooperative expecting too much division members was also avoided by small commissions.

Finan And now for the that are purchased the cash basis. The purchasing committee and several note, cepts as security, was to make a carload of feed at who have sent in or and they pay for the it at the car door. It was not allowed. Money is banker on the joint of the selling comm is also paid for they bring it in, been sold on the f the real total sur delivered. If ship ment, they are paid value at time of de remaining sum when the shipment are probably be more a business through established through that being impossible followed is next best.

A Typical Cooper- Early on the mor talk with Mr. Tuck to Rawdon Station cal cooperative sh One carload and calves was be Toronto. Mr. H. V. farm is located just from the station an scales, was weighing calves, and giving cheque as his stock scales. Then they all and I secured for F photographs recorded, noon I had an opportunity with Mr. Hoove pine end of the bu his particular charge. Mr. Knickerbocker Hoover, "our club chasing venture. The could add to our pro W. A. and we have no stock for one and first we had some d business directly w who only chance was with some packer representative. I countered stiff oppo buyers. It was not until our club hand stock and now it of it. Packers who a do business with us, we had a lot of stock began to come to us had to "thens to the and pay charges. To get, and they pay set opposition bids and have had 90 raised, as much as \$5000. "Mag Shipping" Speaking of this particular, Mr. Hoove boys are all sold when

**The Story of Three Cooperative Farmers' Clubs**

(Continued from page 8)

market. Another committee purchases all the feed, and here again one man, W. T. Sims, who had previously been in the feed business as a side line and therefore had a connection established, does most of the work, he receiving a commission of one and one-half cents a hundred on feeding stuffs and one cent a bushel on whole grains. Mr. H. V. Hoover is the leading spirit of the live stock shipping committee, and he, too, receives commissions for his work. Every phase of the business is in the hands of those men who have had most experience in their particular line; hence the mistakes that green men would be sure to make, are avoided. The mistake that so many cooperative companies make of expecting too much service from individual members without recompense is also avoided by the allowing of the small commissions mentioned.

**Financing**

And now for the financing. Goods that are purchased are purchased on the cash basis. The members of the purchasing committee sign a joint and several note, which the bank accepts as security, and advances the money to make the purchase. When a carload of feed arrives, the farmers who have sent in orders are notified, and they pay for the feed as they get it at the far door. In selling produce, approximately the same rule is followed. Money is got from the local banker on the joint and several note of the selling committee and the farmers are paid for their produce as they bring it in. If the produce has been sold on the f.o.b. basis, they receive the total sum as soon as it is delivered. If shipped on consignment, they are paid a portion of the value at time of delivery and the remaining sum when final returns on the shipment are received. It would probably be more satisfactory to do business through a line of credit established through the club itself, but that being impossible, the method now followed is next best.

**Local Cooperative Shipment**

Early on the morning following my talk with Mr. Tucker, I drove over to Rawdon Station to witness a typical cooperative shipment of live stock. One carload of mixed hogs and calves was consigned to Toronto. Mr. H. V. Hoover's whose farm is located just a short distance from the station and who owns the scales, was weighing in the hogs or calves, and giving each man his cheque as his stock passed over the scales. Then they all drew up in line, and I secured for Farm and Dairy the photos reproduced herewith. At noon I had an opportunity of discussing with Mr. Hoover the stock shipping end of the business, which is his particular charge.

"You know," remarked Mr. Hoover, "our club started as a purchasing venture. Then we thought we could add to our profits if we sold as well, and we have now been shipping stock for one and half years. At first we had some difficulty in doing business directly with the packers. Our only chance was to get in touch with some packer who had no local representative. At first, too, we encountered stiff opposition from local buyers. It was not long, however, until our club handled most of the stock, and we get practically all the work. It packers who at first refused to do business with us, soon found that we had a lot of stock to sell, and they began to come to us. At one time I had to phone to them for quotations, and pay charges. Now they phone to us, and they pay the charges, and get opposition bids over the phone, and have had hogs, for instance, raised as much as 80 cts.

**Hog Shipping Arrangement**

Speaking of this class of stock in particular, Mr. Hoover said: "Our hogs are all sold when they leave here.

If the market rises after shipment, there are few packers but will give us the benefit of the rise. If the market drops, on the other hand, we get the price stipulated. Calves, on the other hand, are taken to the market and sold through the commission merchants." As a general rule, Mr. Hoover accompanies the car or cars, as the case may be, right to Toronto, but now one of the members of the Anson club has started in to direct the shipments of live stock, and the Toronto trips will now be divided between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hoard.

"I am paid a commission of 10 cts. on each hog, 15 cts. on each calf, 50 cts. for yearlings, and 75 cts. for grown animals," explained Mr. Hoover in answer to my question. "I furnish the capital to pay for the hogs and pay my own personal travelling expenses. The club pays for the feed."

"The arrangement is simplicity itself. Practically all of the members have 'phones or are near 'phones. When any member has stock ready for shipment, he notifies Mr. Hoover, and when a sufficient quantity has been listed, Mr. Hoover notifies the members that they will load at a certain place on a certain day, and each man brings in his consignment."

**A Clash with a Dealer**

Mr. Hoover, too, is an optimist, and, like Mr. Tucker, he shows a disposition to tell only the bright side of the story. It was there long enough, to learn some things Mr. Hoover struggles with the local buyers. When the first cooperative shipment was made from Rawdon Station, an independent buyer appeared also, and offered a higher price for the stock could give. Not all of the farmers in the region were then club members, and a good shipment of hogs was secured by the buyer, but few of them came from the cooperators. They stood by their organization and took the lower price. At the next shipment, the buyer was again on hand with a still higher offer over the cooperative price, but again he failed to break the club.

Finally the cooperators decided that they might as well take advantage of the highest price offered, and they agreed among themselves to let the buyer have all of their hogs. Of course, he was losing heavily on the price he was offering, and when he found all of the hogs he wanted, he didn't want them at the quotations he had named. From shipment to shipment he reduced his quotations until finally he was paying the same price as the club, and then in the long run he had to establish a price where there was a living profit in it for himself, and his price was considerably less than the club members were receiving on their direct shipments. Of course, he then lost the trade of farmers outside the club, and his last shipment from Rawdon Station was only nine pigs. Had these cooperating farmers been shortsighted enough to accept the bait that he held out to them at first, and break up their own organization, they would soon have been back where they were at the first place—at the mercy of the buyer.

It is local organizations such as this that constitute the backbone of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. Heretofore, the Manitoba Farmers' Club and the clubs that have grown out of it, have dealt with manufacturers and wholesalers to good advantage. When the business of all similar local clubs in the province is consolidated through the one provincial cooperative organization, farmers of Ontario will be able to do what they have been doing before, deal with the big interests of the country on a fair and even basis.

The only way to make a maximum use of the elements of plant food in soil is to follow a short rotation of crops, in which grain follows corn and corn follows sod.



**Which will you buy a "cream thief" or a "savings bank" Cream Separator**

WITH A GREAT MANY machines or implements used on the farm it doesn't make much difference which of several makes you buy.

ONE MAY GIVE YOU A little better or longer service than another, but it's mostly a matter of individual preference and often it makes little difference which one you choose.

NOT SO WITH BUYING A cream separator, however.

THE MOST WASTEFUL machine on the farm is a cheap, inferior or half worn-out cream separator.

THE MOST PROFITABLE machine on the farm is a De Laval Cream Separator.

A CREAM SEPARATOR IS used every day, 300 times a year, and if it wastes a little cream twice every day you use it it's a "cream thief", and an expensive machine even if you got it as a gift.

BUT IF IT SKIMS CLEAN TO the one or two hundredths of one per cent, as thousands and thousands of tests with a Babcock Tester show the De Laval does, then it's a cream saver, and the most profitable machine or implement on the farm—a real "savings bank" for its fortunate owner.

AS TO HOW MUCH CLEANER the De Laval skims than any other separator, the best evidence of this is the well-known fact that all other makes were discarded by the creamerymen years ago, and that to-day 95% of the cream separators used in creameries the world over are exclusively De Laval. THEN THE DE LAVAL IS SO much better designed and so much more substantially built and runs at so much lower speed than other separators that its average life is from 15 to 20 years, as compared with an average life of from 2 to 6 years for other machines.

THERE ARE OTHER ADVANTAGES as well, such as easier turning, easier washings, less cost for repairs, and the better quality of De Laval cream, which, when considered in connection with its cleaner skimming and greater durability, make the De Laval the best as well as the most economical cream separator.

REMEMBER, THAT IF YOU want a De Laval right now there is no reason why you should let its first cost stand in the way, because it may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**

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

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**SYDNEY BASIC SLAG**

Our entire output of this Fertilizer for Spring, 1915, has now been sold and we cannot arrange further agencies unless for Fall delivery. Where we have no local agent we will supply farmers who wish to get an experience of Basic Slag this season with ton lots for \$20.00, delivered free at any Ontario station, cash with order.

Describe literature and all further particulars on application to

**THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

**Buy from the factory**

**Save the Agent's profit**

When it comes to fitting up the dairy stable you can save money by getting in touch with DILLON'S. Dealing direct by mail with the factory cuts out the middlemen's and agent's profit. You can buy your stall equipment and stanchions at mighty interesting prices—no less, in fact, as the interest agent would have to pay—and the best quality goods at that.

DILLON'S STALLS and STANCHIONS.

Write for information and prices before you place your order for equipment.

R. DILLON & SON  
We also make Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hardware.

## OUR FARM HOMES



A GOOD word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.—Tillotson.

## When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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## CHAPTER I.

## CLEM OF CURRYVILLE.

CLEM Pointer walked to the rear of the fire department building, reached behind the lid of a tomato can nailed to the side of the shed, poked out the key and danced it playfully in his hand. The fire department was directly in the rear of the White Front Hardware Store, canned goods a specialty, with full line of stationery, and also a few choice sugar-cured hams for sale.

Clem inserted the key, and the lock sprang open in his hand like something alive. He laid off his coat and looked around astutely, then taking a piece of flannel he wiped a splotch off the hand-pump made by the rain where it had leaked through the roof. He hummed at his work, trailing off unexpectedly now and then into an aimless but happy whistle, tightening a perfectly secure bolt, or polishing with his palm the shining brass of the hand-pump. The sun, slipping down behind the White Front, cut in over his hair, just beginning to turn grey, threw into relief his short square face and filled with light the pleasant lines that ran into the corners of his eyes.

A silhouette projected itself on the wall. "Why, hello, Mr. Kiggits!" Clem Pointer greeted the proprietor of the White Front. "How's the rheum'tism this evening?"

There was always something the matter with Mr. Kiggits. He had lived in Curryville for twenty years and no one could remember when he wasn't sick or growing worse. Mr. Kiggits also had a great command of words and an ability for describing his symptoms that was amazing. You could not talk to him five minutes without believing that the poor man would never live through the night, but somehow he always managed to get down to the White Front on time after the Ritzly, year after year, enlarge his stock of canned goods and his full line of stationery.

"I'm the last person in the world to talk about my complaints," he began, "but I come mighty near passing over Jordan last night. It was the rheum-tism coming back in that shoulder I wrenched eleven years ago this summer. Come creepin' on me steady-like, just as if it was weather rheumatics, then it got to stabbing me through the shoulder and side like as if you took a rough rat-tail file and jabbed it back and forth. Every time a stab come I would jump till the whole bed was shaking so I could hardly stick on it. Finally I had to get hold of the headboard or I believe to ferns and wood 'a' you ed me clean off on the floor. With one hand steadyin' the head of the bed I got up and began walking up and down the room singin' 'When we meet at the River' to get my mind off my shoulder when zunk! Seven thou-

sand rat-tail files began jabbing me and pulling the flesh out in little strings. I give just one yell. That was all that was needed. I ain't much of a yellor as a general rule, but when I really got something to yell about, I can do a pretty good job of it. I never had more spirit for yellin' than I had that night, and I put it all into one blat. My folks come tumblin' out as if there was something after them—Gerilla carvyn's a lamp—but by that time I was



An Artistic Addition to the Home of One of Our Folks.

This sobriquet den. added to his home by Mr. Geo. Lathwaite, Hyron Co., Ont., is decidedly attractive as the illustration testifies. The stones for the exterior of this addition and the interior fireplace were all collected by Mr. Lathwaite on his own farm.

cool and collected and says, "Go back to bed—it's all over. I come pretty near goin' that time, but my life has been spared and we'll all go to church to-morrow mornin'."

"That won't happen again, though, for I got something that is curin' me up good and fast. You know how near I have been to the river in the last twenty years, but I ain't afraid of it any more. It's Doctor Fordyce."

"That old fake down at the New Palace Hotel—"

"Doctor Fordyce ain't a fake," returned Mr. Kiggits quickly, waving nervous fingers through his ragged beard. "He's from Kansas City and he's just puttin' up here because he likes the people. We ought to be mighty glad such a famous specialist would consent to come to this town. He showed me 'what the newspapers said and they was all his friends."

"I went in just to see what he would say, as I like to ketch 'em up, and he give just one look at me and says before I'd set down: 'You're sufferin'

from contusion of the pneumogastric nerve. You're a sick man." No other doctor'd ever told me that—"

"The last pill pounder said it was arthritis deformans," broke in Clem, "and you paid him ten dollars for two bottles of pills and inside of a week you had a relapse." Mr. Kiggits knotted his beard over one finger nervously. "But he couldn't tell what was the matter with me just by lookin' at me the way Doctor Fordyce did. People are driving in in wagons for miles and miles to see him. His office is full of crutches of people that have been cured in other cities, and he says he wishes he didn't have to charge anything for the medicine and that he believes that his mission in the world is to relieve pain and suffering. He says the demand for Doctor Fordyce's Herb Specific is world-wide and growin' every day. I seen with my own eyes a letter from Germany orderin' twelve dozen bottles."

"Was it written in German?"

"Yes, but he pointed out where it said '12 dozen,' and showed me the postmark. He says he likes Curryville so well that he would like to build a fine house and live here, and maybe if he finds the right location he will build a factory for manufacturin' Doctor Fordyce's Herb Specific that would give employment to hundreds of people. He says he would like the Bellows Bottom to build a factory on—if he can get enough land. Are you willing to sell your lots, Clem?"

Clem scratched a rough spot on

to take Doctor Fordyce's Herb Specific. When you have no one you can share your dreams with the bitterness of the world flies up to his head."

Another silhouette blackened the square of light on the floor—the shadow showed the figure of a boy; only the turned-up nose, the thousand wrinkles and the hair that forked like a current at the ears, a wide tributary flowing in front, and pale clay-colored eddies swirling behind.

"Why, hello, Rencie. Ain't she some waggon now? I've tightened up the pumps so I think she'll throw better. Takes an eternal lot of watchin' to keep her up to the seconds."

"You know what Doctor Fordyce wanted me to do?" Rencie bluntly broke in with a fine disregard for the subject. "I wanted me to play hypo-tized and let him do fancy stunts. When he begun telling me I had remarkable eyes and a fine mind I smelled a rat. It makes me mad for anybody to put the hand on my shoulder and call me 'sonny.' They always got something to sell. He don't know I'm going to be a detective."

Clem nodded slowly and thoughtfully, but whether it was in confirmation of Rencie's ideas about Doctor Fordyce or approval over the last sentence it kept him up to the seconds to go in to be a detective," said Clem at last.

"Yes, I've decided sure. I've got a lot of books I'm practisin' up now and studyin' during my spare hours. Every time I see a detective's name in the paper I cut it out and save it, and I have the pictures of lots of crooks. My favorite is Kansas Jimmy. I read in a book about how a detective traced a man to a house and found where he had torn a letter all to pieces and thrown it in the fireplace, so he pieced it together and caught the robber slick as a whistle. Pa threw one away the other day. When I got it pieced together — had to wet the kitchen table to make the pieces stick—it was about some company wanting to give a handsome clock with a dollar's worth of soap. Good practise, though; you can never tell when a fellow's going to need it."

"That's right," agreed Clem. "Our best detectives begun early. I guess they get good pay, too."

"As much as the president, I guess. Do you know how detectives shoot, Mr. Pointer?"

Clem plowed a stubby finger into his straw hair in reflection.

"Can't say's I do, Rencie."

Clem's eyes opened in a wonderment that Rencie thoroughly enjoyed, and to a request for elucidation Rencie took plenty of time, for that was a secret of the craft that very few knew.

"Shoot the knot-hole."

Clem brought down his forefinger at the gap in the wall and fired a couple of shots with his crooked thumb.

"There, you brought it down from above the firing-line. Quick as you got it on a direct line you fired. If you bring it up from underneath you don't get such a good bead on it. All the best detectives shoot that way. I read it in a revolver advertisement. Do you know how to take a pistol away from a robber when he holds you up? Suppose he draws a gun on you like that—what'd you do then?"

Clem's face drew into wrinkled thought for a moment, while Rencie stood keyed to a high pitch of excitement.

"Why, I dunno; I guess I'd grab his hand," Clem hesitated. "Or maybe I'd trip him."

(To be continued)

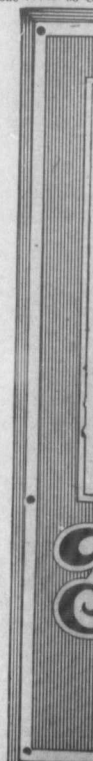
Take a soft cloth (a half-yard of cheese cloth is good), saturate it with kerosene oil; let it evaporate. When dry use cloth as a duster. It will hold the dust, which can be shaken off again and again after the cloth is full.

## The Up

## Joy in

It is a cold, and as if there were no clouds, the sun is shining clearly, and cheerily, while the blackbirds, these joy-messengers, fill the whole atmosphere, seem to make and perplexity, them, one want of joy.

Paul's message 4:4. "Rejoice in again I say re-express this joy written by him, the best days of his imprisonment, variations of his/pments in his p/Lord was so st/write thus to h/ far away, whose couragements h/ He had no re/imprisonment w/ink results in/ one must have/ rupted. Durin/ he was never r/ in annoyance/ chained to a sol/ dies were reg/ many no doub/ time in his li/ one being so co/



## The Upward Look

### Joy in Tribulation

It is a cold, dreary, cheerless morning and yet outside the windows, as if there were no rain, no winds, no clouds, the song sparrow is singing clearly, and the robin chirping cheerily, while every little while comes the blackbird's strident note. As these joy-messengers seem to brighten the whole atmosphere without, so they seem to make easier the day's cares and perplexities within, and with them, one wanted to raise also a song of joy.

Paul's message to the Philippians, 4:4, "Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say rejoice," seems best to express this gladness. Yet they were written by him in probably the saddest days of his life, the days of his imprisonment. But above all the privations of his position, the disappointments in his plan, his faith in the Lord was so strong that he could write thus to his beloved friends so far away, whose own trials and discouragements he knew full well.

He had no realization that his very imprisonment was to bring far-reaching results in his work, which he must often have felt was being interrupted. During all those prison days he was never released from the galling annoyance of being constantly chained to a soldier. Now these soldiers were regularly changed, and many no doubt would be sent at some time in his life to distant posts. Any-one better so constantly with such a

whole-souled, impetuous, inspired man as Paul, could not but be impressed and thus spread his message throughout the length and breadth of the vast Roman Empire, the very thing which he so longed to do.

Then he was never deprived of the privilege of pouring out his love and anxiety in those precious letters to the distant churches. So if he could have looked into the years ahead, he would have realized just what cause there was for the glad triumphant message, which he sent in faith and confidence.—I.H.N.

### A Fruit Record

IT IS wise to form "habits" in our housekeeping duties; that is, if the habits are good ones. Some housekeepers keep scrapbooks, entering or clipping and pasting into it useful ideas that will help them to reduce or simplify their work. Here is an idea that might well find a place in such a book. It is the habit of keeping a record of important data relating to the fruit preserved during the year.

Beginning with the marmalade season, we might keep an account of the amount of fruit purchased, the total amount in pints or quarts, amount of sugar used, amount of paraffin and the total cost. This system, if followed up closely, would tell one at a glance next year just how much fruit would be required, how many jars, how much sugar, how prices of fruit compare with the previous season and so forth.

It is not well to trust to one's memory for such information, and by keeping such a record it will be accurate in every detail.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### The Gathering of the Clan

WE never did have a great deal of use for small families, particularly Home Club families. The larger the Home Club Circle the brighter and more interesting will it be for each and every one of our folks. In recent weeks we have had a regular gathering of the clan. The old veterans are coming back. And the new recruits are coming in at a delightful rate. Our Folks welcome you two at this one meeting.

Uncle Ted, who on the side, we may tell you, hails from one of the far eastern counties of Ontario, has a just protest to make about "Patriotism and Production." Wildwood touches on one of our old big, little, homely problems, and speaks of the joys of country life in a way that will appeal to all, these lovely spring days.

### More About the Farmer's Patriotism

I HAVE been much interested in the letters from the members of the Home Club of late, especially that one from "The Doctor's Wife." One would almost be led to believe that she is a farmer's wife and she certainly has some very fine ideas, if I may be permitted to judge.

To begin at the end of her letter, she asks, "Is farming easy and can any person farm successfully?" I would say most assuredly no, especial-

ly to the latter part of the question. Many, however, our city friends particularly, think farming a joke, and also think that farmers are costing money, or, in other words, are responsible for what they call the "high cost of living."

As for farmers and farmers' sons enlisting, I would say that in general, farmers are as patriotic and enlist as readily as any other class of people, unless it be the unemployed.

The cry of "Patriotism and Production" is heard on every side, and yet the government wants to cut down the grants to fall fairs; certainly a fitting reward for the farmer's efforts! They seem to expect the farmers only, to increase production. Why do they not get after the manufacturer and entreat him to assist the farmer in every way, for instance, by imposing duties on imported articles so as to protect the farmer and enable him to keep up his price.

The government says, buy at home, help Canadian merchants, and yet according to newspaper reports, when it came to the purchasing of binoculars for military purposes, the Canadian price was considered too high and the purchases were made across the line. This privilege is not allowed the farmer. He must patronize home markets.

As far as increasing production is concerned, if the farmer was to do so, he would be cutting his own throat. If he doubled his yield he would have twice the amount for market and with every other farmer doing likewise, supply would exceed demand and the price would probably drop so low that the farmer could scarcely make enough



Note the Color of your flour—  
And the Bread it makes for you.

Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour. Because it is *not bleached*, don't you see.

Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.

A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.

And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow.

And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is creamy.

Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."

The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat.

Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.

And your bread is most appealing, unusually attractive in appearance.

Looks good.  
And is good.

Bake this purest unbleached flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Bleached

# CREAM

Cheese is high. Top ager. Butter is just as high. Top ager. It's safe. Grain foods are very high. Skim-milk will save your grain. Skim-milk will make real calves.

Ship us your cream. We furnish cans and pay express. A post card will bring you further information. Write us.

**Belleville Creamery Ltd.**  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

# STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strong, healthy plants, guaranteed. Sensible. Dunsley, Inverland, Farmosa Beauty at \$3.50 per lb. \$2.00 for 500 and \$1.25 for 250.

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# BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

and how to treat  
**H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.**  
11 West 31st St., N.Y.

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everywhere to ride and exhibit a superb new Hyop bicycle with latest improvements.  
**We ship on approval to 1000 riders in Canada, without any deposit and allow \$24.75 TRIAL.** It will not cost you one cent. If not satisfied after using bicycle to trial, return it to us at once. No charge.  
**DO NOT BUY** of other, cheap, inferior bicycles. You must get the best. You get the best quality product at the lowest price. The best quality product at the lowest price.  
**ONE CENT** write us a postal note enclosing a 2-cent stamp, and we will send you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait.** Write us today.  
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# Spring Attire

Farm and Dairy's Spring Attire includes the most modern. Dainty your order please. Write for catalogue. Address all orders to Publisher.



# A Cool and Wood Range with a HIGH OVEN



Mother, too often sits down to the meal she has prepared, too tired to enjoy it. Happy—but oh, so weary!

Stooping constantly to attend the oven—to watch the roast, the pies, the cakes! It's a back-breaking task.

Yet baking need not be wearisome. This new coal and wood range makes it what it always should have been, the most interesting part of housework. It has so many ways of lightening housework, that we have changed its name from the HIGH-OVEN Peninsular, to the

# LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE

What a difference to have a Lighter Day in the kitchen!  
Never to stoop to do your baking! No lifting up and down of hot, heavy pans! The High oven makes all the difference between "weariness" and "pleasure" in baking. Everything that used to tire a woman's back is changed in this wonderful high-oven range.  
The thermometer and cooking chart meet you at standing height. The warming closet just above the oven—and it is heated so that things are kept piping hot.  
The oven door is clear glass—you can watch your baking, without opening the door—and without stooping. There are hot-doles in the oven and in the warming closet. Vegetable odors need never get into the house.

# The Photographer Tells the Story

Wouldn't you like to see a Lighter Day Range? Every day, more stores are ordering Lighter Day Ranges, but if you want to see the range right away, if you want to see how your own work can be lightened—we will send you a wonderful little book. The photographer made this book. He took pictures of a woman using the Lighter

Day Range, and really it's almost as good as seeing the range itself. Let us send you this little book—and if you have a friend who thinks as you do about planning for "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen," write her name on the coupon, too. Just mail the coupon today, so you won't forget.

**CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, Preston**  
Send me your photo-story of the Lighter Day Range, FREE.

Also send a copy to  
FARM AND DAIRY

In the fifty-eight years we have been making ranges we have never expected a woman to keep one that did not give perfect satisfaction. We guarantee **THE LIGHTER DAY High-Oven Range unconditionally.**

**CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited**  
MAKERS OF HECLA FURNACES  
PRESTON ONTARIO

Not a Gas Range  
6 pot holes—4 outside and 2 inside—cooking odors cannot escape.

**Handy Storage for Pans**  
Cooking utensils are kept right at hand and out of sight. This storage closet is heated and can be used as a big warming closet.

**Clean Sweeping Space**  
It's as easy to clean the floor under the Lighter Day, as under the table.

**Porcelain Enamel or Tile**  
You may choose a finish of either beautiful tile or white porcelain enamel. Both styles are very handsome and are so easy to keep clean, and of course cannot rust.

There are ten wonderful new features which you see illustrated in our little book, "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen."

Perhaps you aren't ready to buy a new range, but you will want to know all about Lighter Day. Ask us the coupon, anyway.

to pay for his extra efforts, let us be getting rich.

When everything is considered, this we has not affected the product of the farm to any extent, except wheat. For instance, in June of last year oats were worth about 60 cts. a bushel in our nearest town. Now they are above 95 cts. There is no farmer is surely not expected to produce more pork to sell at 10 cts. to 11 cts. a pound when he has to purchase for them from 10 cts. to \$1.50 a cwt. Surely he is not expected to raise more turkeys to sell at 15 cts. a pound as was the case last Christmas in this vicinity. A great hue and cry was raised this winter by our city friends because American buyers offered the farmer 17 cts. a pound for live turkeys. Why did our city friends object to 13 cts. if they wanted to get their money for 13 cts. a pound. I say when you can get more money from the American buyer than from the Canadian, get it! Then you have that money to spend as you like.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I do not want to be considered lacking in patriotism or loyalty, and I do not want to discourage anyone from doing his or her best to assist in any way possible during this great conflict, but I do not think that the farmer should be expected to do all the work. He should have assistance from all sides and thus receive the benefit of his labors. —"Uncle Ted."

# The Making of a Happy Home

EVERY week I turn with eagerness to the Home Cook to see what it has to offer us, and in the issue of April 1st I was pleased to see the article of "Another Hired Man." He should have a hearty handclasp and a pat on the back. That's the sort of stuff we need to make good farmers.

From my window I can count seven homes on one concession, two miles in length, where the young wife went in to live with the young man's family or vice versa. We find bad friends, hard feelings, yes, and downright hatred, where love and good fellowship should be.

What a mistake! Life is too short for blunders like this. The hired men and the hired girls are the ones, and the only ones, who can really understand the misery and unhappiness of such an undertaking.

Hiring out, as I did for seven years on various farms in this county, I had the chance to see a tragedy in real life. I also had the opportunity of seeing a real home, with a king and queen who reigned together and yet alone. This home became to me an example of what a real home ought to be, and what I wanted my home to be.

The secret lies in taking things as you find them, and making the very best of them, striving all the time to better them, and finally succeeding. We can, if we will, and where there's a will there's a way. The way is not always easy, and it requires firmness, gentleness, patience, tact, skill and will to make a happy home.

There is no place on earth where we can have a happy home as on the farm. This is where we see life in the truest sense of the word. Just now we have the shiny, calm-eyed calves, the white, fat little pigs, the tall, rather ungainly, new colts. Baby has three brand new kittens in the manger, and I have three Wyandotte hens set. Our neighbors have a fine, beautiful baby, and some collic puppies. Next month we'll have trees, flowers, vegetables, and grain bursting into life. We should never hear the call "Back to the Land," for nothing should ever call us away. —"Wildwood."

Large baking powder cans are splendid for baking bread or for sandwiches, and well as for baking or steaming salmon, veal or beef loaves, or various puddings.

FIXED down through the making of fashion in hand. The exception. There is a proper all about many of the especially the suits, buttoned to the neck. It has been buttoned, and also severely plain blouse, silvery collar and cuffs, with gold braid and buttons. The boot is one of the latest as it tends to be wrinkled. It is likely to meet, we who are used to trim and the cloth top boot. It is greatly worn, partly from importations of leather. It is almost ceased. Some shoes are seen in colored. The white, sand and pink are popular. While those who her complexion they prefer a positive appearance when it is match.

Spring Attire that is Pleasing and Practical

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the pattern makers. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state kind and weight measure for fabrics, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is Our Folks, no cash. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Toronto, Ont.



WE FIND down through the ages that the making of fashions have gone hand in hand. The present era is no exception. There is a pronounced millinery about many of the spring fashions, especially the suits. Close fitting, fast, buttoned to the neck and trimmed with brass buttons, are much shown, as also severely plain blouses with high collar and cuffs, with a touch of gold braid and buttons. The Russian boot is one of the latest style features, as it tends to be wrinkled and clumsy. It is not likely to meet with favor by those who are used to trim and neat footwear. The cloth top boot, however, will greatly vary, partly from necessity, importations of leather from abroad are almost ceased, some rather startling sets are seen in colored tops on the feet, white, and pretty shades being set popular. While these shoes may be, their conspicuous they present quite an artistic appearance when worn with a suit to match.

**23-Lady's Over Jacket, Bolero or Blouse** are quite fashionable and here we see a style design which has a style in its own. This bolero is evidently made in contrasting material, although the 21 and 22 bolero might be fashioned from the same goods and the blouse of white or main. Six sizes: 34, 35, 36, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure.

**26-Lady's Dressing Sack:** Pretty negligee always make a strong appeal to the feminine taste. Here we have a set of accessories, consisting of boudoir dressing sack and slippers. This sack set in one piece and would be most handy for use as a coming jacket. It is made from flowered crepe trim with ribbon to match and dainty lace. Three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 1/2 yard for cap, 1/2 yard for slippers and 3/4 yards for

**106-Girl's Dress:** Simple, but very pleasing is this little dress for mother's girl. Such a dress would be especially suitable for such goods as cotton, flannel, chambray, linen or other wash materials, comfortable for summer wear. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

**118-Lady's Apron:** Here is a neat work would be just the thing for wearing during the housewifery days. The slits and pockets will keep the dress clean and the will keep it neat and also prevent sun-burning in the hair. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

**159-Lady's House Dress:** One of the most attractive house dresses we have shown for some weeks is here shown. It has the latest style features, the skirt being a good width and the high rolling collar giving a chic touch to the blouse. Fast to dress buttons down the front of the blouse and skirt and a belt of contrasting material is all the trimming necessary. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

**164-Dress for Misses:** This pattern shows a simple stylish costume model for effect in being shown quite fresh this season with the wider skirts. In this design the collar is of the popular military draped style around the front edge of the blouse and the ends allowed to hang down the back. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

**166-Girl's Dress:** Nothing is more attractive for the small girl than a dainty embroidery dress for summer wear. Here is one of our newest models. Even in lace and it is used to good advantage in this design. Colored buttons will make a nice trimming for the little vest. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

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**WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS**

Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes.

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Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advise us by Royal and we will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Cages supplied free.

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Our prices have shown a steady advance for Good Quality

**CREAM**

We are prepared to meet ANY competition. You should write us.

**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**

Church St., **TORONTO, Ont.**

**HINMAN**

The Universal Milker

**MADE IN CANADA**

The Milker that a CHILD can handle. The Machine is LIGHT in weight; EASY to carry, EASY to attach, and EASY to change. There is no vacuum in the pail; hence, a heavy, cumbersome pail is unnecessary.

Price \$50.00 per Unit (Pumps included).

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**A PERFECT TOMATO**

Has been produced by us, and one which we want you to test. It is acknowledged, by all who have tasted the fruit, to be the finest in flavor they have eaten.

It is a great drought resister, a heavy yielder and does not revert to "types." You want to try a packet, so drop a postal **EIGHT AWAY**, and for particulars of premium offer, to

**HILLSIDE FRUIT FARM, Dept. 5**

**SIMCOE ONT.**

**O. A. G. No. 72 OATS FOR SALE**

Grown on field that won first prize in Standing Field Crop Competition, from Eldon Agricultural Society. Good clean seed true to name. For price and other information, write

**GEORGE HOGKINS, WOODVILLE P.O., ONT.**

**HAWK BICYCLES**

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with *Rubber Chain*, *New Departure Coaster Brakes* and *Stable, Detachable Tires*, high grade equipment, including *Mudguards*, *Head Lamp*, *Pump*, and *Tools* **\$22.50**

Send Free 1915 Catalogue, for 70 pages of *Bicycles, Sundries, and Repair Material*. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

**T. W. BOYD & SON,**

27 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal.



In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use



**PANSHINE**

It's a pure, white, clean powder—doesn't scratch—can't harm the hands—odorless.

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins **10c.** At all Grocers.

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Peerless Ornamental Fencing accomplishes two great purposes. It beautifies your premises by giving them that symmetrical, pleasing, orderly appearance, and it protects them by furnishing rigid, effective resistance against man-eating animals, etc.

## Peerless Ornamental Fencing

is made of strong, stiff, galvanized wire that will not sag. In addition to galvanizing, every strand is given a coating of zinc enamel paint, thus forming the best possible insurance against rust. Peerless ornamental fence is made in several styles. It is easy to erect and holds its shape for years.

Send for free catalog. If interested, ask about our farms and poultry fencing. Agents wanted in open territories.

Haveill Metal Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Windsor, Ont.—Hamilton, Ont.

## Better Butter— Bigger Profits!



If you wish your butter to be smooth and uniform, use the

## "BRITISH" Butter Worker

Adopted by the best dairies in Gt. Britain and Canada. Makes the butter firm—even-constituted all through. Results in better butter and bigger profits!

Sold by dealers everywhere. Three sizes—14 in., 17 in. and 20 in. wide.

MAXWELL, LTD. - St. Mary, Ont.

## It Helps make the Housework Easier.



# Massey-Harris Cream Separator

- Has large Skimming Surface.
- The Improved Split Wing distributes the milk uniformly to the Skimming Discs.
- The Bowl and all its parts are heavily Nickel-Plated over Copper—Easy to Wash and Rust-Proof.
- The inside of Frame surrounding the Bowl is White Enamel.
- The Self-Balancing Bowl reduces vibration to the minimum.
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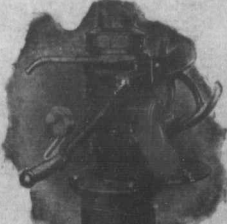
Bowl is separate from the Spindle.  
Effective Oiling by the Splash System.  
Low, Non-Splashing Supply Can.

A Reliable Speed Indicator makes it an easy matter to maintain a Uniform Speed.

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Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon,  
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.  
—Agencies Everywhere—



### SALE OF PURE-BRED HORSES

THE Clydeville stallion offered at the Avondale sale of harness and Clydesdales on April 20 is a bay that in condition would weigh a ton, a beautiful bay, black points and white markings. He is sired by Baron Odric, a prize winner in England, and his dam was by Lord Paulaner. He is a horse of extra, new type and has left some beautiful colts in this district.

Fligrave Royal John, the hackney stallion, has for a sire Walden Equine John, who was imported to North America some years ago, by Senior Alverca, the greatest hackney breeder in the province, whose sire was champion for three years. His dam was by the great old stallion, His Majesty Fligrave Royal John. He has immense action, speed and courage. He is well broken to harness and he is a beautiful chestnut with white markings and of the finest possible quality. He won first in Toronto his first race. Canada in very strong competition with Mr. Towner's horse. The fact that he is imported by Hon. Mr. Beith should be enough to mark him as an exceptional horse. The foals we have seen will show the value of this stallion.

We also offer Tinsington Vandyke, hackney stallion, 183, sired by Sir Horace, his dam was Tinsington Venus, who was first and champion at London a few weeks ago, as were her dam and also her dam again farm. This pony has tremendous speed and action, is a beautiful bay and of the finest quality. He sold at Sir O. Gilbert's sale for 120 guineas as a yearling (1876).

A pair of two-year-old chestnuts by Fligrave Royal John are beautiful rangsters that should make a fine matched pair. Of the pure-bred hackney ponies we can only say there is a serious shortage, as we have only 15 to 14 bands, two being a pair of matched browns. Every year of these ponies is a show ring pony, two are by Champion "Forchire," which won the championship at London a few weeks ago, and two are by Whitgate Dwell, one of these a show pony of the highest quality. There is a beautiful 10-year-old brood mare, dark chestnut, great style and action, imported by Hon. Mr. Beith; she has a fine foal by Royal John at foot. See advertisement of sale elsewhere.

### THE APRIL CROP BULLETIN

THE following is a synopsis of the April crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of correspondents under date of April 15. Fall wheat in November was described as never more promising. At present there is no cause for anxiety as to the condition of the main crop, but late snow fields are the least promising as a result of open weather in the latter part of March.

Clover did not make a good catch in 1914, especially Eastern Ontario, and more or less heaving has occurred as a result of open spring weather.

Rye has come through the winter better than either wheat or clover. Fruit trees have not suffered much from the winter. Fruit bushes have come through in good shape, but some independent speak of injury to strawberries where not mulched. Some of the horses at a show have come through in good shape, though a little thin, owing to farmers being ignorant of their feed. Cattle also have come through in good condition, but those too saw a little thin. Some of the sheep are in better condition. It is stated that farmers are holding on to their cows in the dairy counties, owing to the good prospects for feds and the more calves are being retained than last year. Sheep wintered well, lambs coming strong. The general conclusion is that this winter's crop conditions "all things solve the food problem."

Increased Production. Correspondents are not unanimous regarding the response to the call for larger production of feds are continuing the movement, fearing overproduction with a lowering of prices, but the great majority of those reporting have endorsed the Patriotic and Production idea, and it is certain that there will be a substantial gain in the quantity of some of the commodities raised this year in Ontario farms.

Fall wheat already shows a decidedly increased area. More fall plowing has been done, much of it with old and while this may mean an increase in grain (especially oats) and of corn, it will also mean to some extent less pasture. In the cannerly districts smaller acreages will be devoted to supplying the factories and more attention will be given to raising general farm crops. The October season will be earlier than usual, and this will require an increase in production of milk, and consequently a greater consumption of foders.

Several correspondents point out some of the gain in crop production comes not so much from an enlarged area as from a better selection of seed, a careful preparation of the seed-bed, and more thorough cultivation of the ground and crops. They say that poor seed and soilage have been responsible for many of the poor yields of the past.

One drawback to farm crop development is the lack of competent labor; for this help is offering fairly freely, often in quality. Not only in field work, but in the orchard and the stable, the use of improvement and increase seems to be taken hold of many, and the year 1915 seems to be one of the best in the history of agriculture of the Province.

### SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS

- FRIESIAN COWS**
- Mature Cows
- 1. Perdale Calamity, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 2. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 3. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 4. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 5. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 6. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 7. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 8. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 9. John C. Brown, Stamford
  - 10. John C. Brown, Stamford
- Two-Year Cows**
- 1. Broodmare Queen, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 2. Broodmare Queen, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 3. Broodmare Queen, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 4. Broodmare Queen, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
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  - 8. Broodmare Queen, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 9. Broodmare Queen, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 10. Broodmare Queen, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.

### SPRINGBANK MILK

One of the advantages of full scope for their energy. E. Bent and Sons of Woodville direct to the consumer.

### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF COWS

- Mature Cows
- 1. Helena Pauline Korn, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 2. Helena Pauline Korn, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 3. Helena Pauline Korn, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
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  - 10. Helena Pauline Korn, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
- Fourteen-day record, 67 lbs. milk, 49 lbs. fat, 56 lbs. milk, 38 lbs. fat.
- 1. Francis Ross, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 2. Francis Ross, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
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  - 10. Francis Ross, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
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- 1. Lady Woodruff, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
  - 2. Lady Woodruff, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
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- 1. Netherland Mottles, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.
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  - 10. Netherland Mottles, 100 lbs. milk, 50 lbs. fat.



SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAR. 18 TO MAR. 31, 1915

Mature Cows

1. Perdalle Calamity, 1167, 67, 19,474 lbs. milk, 497 lbs. fat, 711.35 lbs. butter.  
 John C. Brown, Stamford.  
 1. Jesse Inks, Kaysa, 629, 59, 17,021 lbs. milk, 574 lbs. fat, 624 lbs. butter. A. F. Stevenson, Russell.  
 1. Johanna of Keaton View, 651, 67, 14,913 lbs. milk, 505 lbs. fat, 659 lbs. butter.  
 Archibald Parks, Napawan.  
 1. Lydia Korczyk, De Kol Stud, 1796, 57, 14,811 lbs. milk, 497 lbs. fat, 621.56 lbs. butter.  
 A. J. Mison, Thomas.  
 1. Whitealde, 10384, 51, 12,262 lbs. milk, 403 lbs. fat, 597.5 lbs. butter. S. G. Detochon, Arch. Parks.  
 1. Fannie De Kol Howwie, 729, 57, 12,041 lbs. milk, 431 lbs. fat, 536.73 lbs. butter. Arch. Parks.  
 1. Geraldine Buxter, 8344, 67, 11,821 lbs. milk, 429 lbs. fat, 536.29 lbs. butter. Arch. Parks.

Four-Year Cows

1. Daisy Pietertje Korczyk, 13550, 47, 10,450 lbs. milk, 404 lbs. fat, 630 lbs. butter. Arch. Parks.

Three-Year Cows

1. Korczyk Inka, Herona, 16648, 57, 10,548 lbs. milk, 401 lbs. fat, 613.73 lbs. butter. G. H. Wilmet, Kingston.  
 1. Daisy De Kol Starling, 16323, 57, 10,237 lbs. milk, 445 lbs. fat, 653.75 lbs. butter. A. J. Mison, Thomas.

Two-Year Cows

1. Bruchron Queen De Kol, 12979, 77, 64, 10,315 lbs. milk, 423.15 lbs. fat, 623 lbs. butter. Benj. H. Thomson, Boham, Sask.

Princess Mary of Beauden, 16553,

57, 1m. 541, 62.7 lbs. milk, 17.50 lbs. fat, 25.48 lbs. butter. Adam O. Park, Listowel.  
 17. Peter Starling, Foot, 13502, 57, 6m. 164, 407 lbs. milk, 17.70 lbs. fat, 25.4 lbs. butter. Peter G. Arbogast, Mitchell.  
 18. Falfort Calamity, 13894, 67, 7m. 64, 519 lbs. milk, 16.00 lbs. fat, 21.11 lbs. butter. Peter T. Howan.  
 19. Berline Inka De Kol, 7743, 57, 10m. 267, 571 lbs. milk, 14.33 lbs. fat, 20.29 lbs. butter. S. J. Foster, Bloomfield.  
 20. Wessley S. Lawrence, 13070, 57, 4m. 121, 467 lbs. milk, 16.21 lbs. fat, 20.27 lbs. butter. Dr. J. de la Harwood, Vanderwolf, Qua.

1. Mollie Pietertje, 6246, 127, 2m. 164, 445.50 lbs. milk, 16.07 lbs. fat, 20.09 lbs. butter. M. R. Marboe, Hilson.  
 22. Queen Arla De Kol, Burke, 11293, 77, 6m. 64, 563.8 lbs. milk, 16.00 lbs. fat, 20.06 lbs. butter. A. D. Foster, Bloomfield.  
 23. Pearl Pietertje Clothilde Burke, 2204, 184, 57, 6m. 151, 504.4 lbs. milk, 15.94 lbs. fat, 19.46 lbs. butter. S. M. Dalziel.  
 24. Daisy De Kol, Haver, 12228, 67, 2m. 204, 425.8 lbs. milk, 15.49 lbs. fat, 19.13 lbs. butter. Peter G. Arbogast, Mitchell.

1. Lady Alice of Benton, 10498, 67, 10m. 293, 421 lbs. milk, 15.49 lbs. fat, 19.16 lbs. butter. Wm. E. Mason, Simcoe.  
 25. Queen Arla De Kol, 1466, 97, 6m. 304, 497 lbs. milk, 16.41 lbs. fat, 19.23 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Escandale, B.C.  
 26. Concordia Bellan, 16664, 67, 6m. 224, 481 lbs. milk, 14.97 lbs. fat, 18.19 lbs. butter. James S. Haver, Arnprior.  
 1. Homestead Duchess of Maple Lino, 6014, 107, 1m. 344, 494.7 lbs. milk, 14.29

**FORD STARTER**

Exclusive agents wanted to sell the "Ford" Two Compression Starter. Differs from all others. Every Ford owner a live prospect. Get my proposition today. Write for literature.  
**GEO. W. MACNEILL CO.**  
 85 Richmond W., Toronto

**CORN THAT WILL GROW**

Money back if not satisfied  
 Send for Price List  
**J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, Ont.**

# John Deere Implements



**The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle**  
**The John Deere Spreader**

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

Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:  
 1st.—No clutches to give trouble.  
 2nd.—No chains to break or get out of line.  
 3rd.—Less than half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.

4th.—Manure not thrown on the axle—straw cannot wind around it.  
 5th.—You get big drive wheels and a low-down spreader, without stub axles—traction and strength.  
 6th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each fork.  
 7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.

**John Deere One-Way Plow**

The plow with the auto foot frame shift. This feature insures uniform plowing on hillside or level land and in irregular fields. Pull width furrows obtained under all such conditions. Team relieved of all side strain. A slight foot pressure swings frame and moves plow as desired. A real power lift plow. Slight pressure of foot causes lift to engage in raising in the hub and forcing forward movement of horse raises the blade.

Wide bearing base permits use of wide or narrow cutting bottoms and prevents plow from tipping on hillside.



**"Springbank" Milk Does Not Pass Through the Hands of a Middleman.**

One of the advantages of a large farm is that it enables father and sons to find full scope for their energy and ability without their work, unduly overloading T. Fall and sons, of Woodstock, Ont. market the milk from their 50-cow dairy directly to the consumer. One of the special makes the special care of the farmer and Dairy.

1. Beauty Booker, 18481, 57, 3094, 11,908 lbs. milk, 484 lbs. fat, 517.5 lbs. butter. Walter S. Lee, Victoria, P.E.I.  
 1. Brookdale's Hengerveld Wayne, 19094, 77, 10m. 115, 592 lbs. milk, 208 lbs. fat, 497.5 lbs. butter. W. A. Andrews, Oxford Stn.  
 1. Brookdale's Canary Pietertje, 19172, 27, 77, 1,215 lbs. milk, 204 lbs. fat, 392 lbs. butter. Benj. H. Thomson.

### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAR. 18 TO MAR. 31, 1915

Mature Cows

1. Helma Pauline Korn tyke, 12848, 67, 1m. 74, 745 lbs. milk, 33.8 lbs. fat, 28.97 lbs. butter. B. E. Hagerman, Harold.  
 1. Boyalan Nancy Queen, 1978, 67, 6m. 64, 655 lbs. milk, 23.56 lbs. fat, 29.58 lbs. butter.

Princess Hengerveld Duff, 14584, 57, 11m. 154, 467.8 lbs. milk, 16.61 lbs. fat, 21.25 lbs. butter. Morris O. Huff, Bloomfield.

Junior Four-Year Cows

1. Pride Herona, 20448, 67, 6m. 62, 487.5 lbs. milk, 18.70 lbs. fat, 25.63 lbs. butter. A. O. Hardy.

Senior Four-Year Cows

1. Olive Starlight, 17067, 67, 6m. 34, 446.5 lbs. milk, 16.26 lbs. fat, 20.33 lbs. butter. Peter G. Arbogast, Mitchell.

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### Van Brunt Single Disc Grain Drill

**No Seed Wasted—All the Field Sown.** Van Brunt Drills have an adjustable gate force which controls an even, continuous flow of seed from each seed cup without bouncing or cracking the seed. It cannot choke up.

The seed beds the dirt. Individually adjustable pressure springs can be made to force seed to cut furrows of even depth. Seed is conducted from sower to furrow opening by metal tubes and these protected from dirt until it reaches bottom of furrow. All the grain is up and ready for harvest at the same time.

Van Brunt Drills do not "log up," even in trashy soil, mud or gumbo. S'ring steel scrapers keep discs absolutely clean. Disc bearings last for lifetime of drill.

Grass seeder attachment can be furnished for any Van Brunt Drill. It will sow broadcast or drill, as desired.

### The Accurate "Natural Drop" Corn Planter

The John Deere No. 999 plants 2, 3 or 4 kernels as desired. You merely shift a foot lever. Quick change billing to drilling, and also in varying drilling distance. Its corn plates all have 16 cells.

Accurate, because surface of hopper bottom is curved to suit corn sheller or sowing. Kernels naturally move toward and fall into cells rapidly. Better than any other method because more accurate.

Engineered gear case, oil tight, dust proof. Gears always in mesh and run under severe strain. An perfect driving mechanism as that used in all other corn planters.

Easily detached runners, simplified choulds, disc markers without rope and underbarrow reel are also improvements you will appreciate.

### Don't Pay Your Milk Extra Wages

For tools cut down milk efficiency. Use good judgment by buying from a man who has an established reputation for high quality implements—your nearest John Deere Dealer.

Write us for free book, "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them."

**John Deere Plow Co. of Welland, Limited**  
 Toronto, Ontario



**AUCTION SALE OF HORSES**  
**AVONDALE FARM**  
 BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO

Owing to great increases in our herd of Holsteins, we have decided to close out the whole of our entire horse breeding establishment and will offer

AT PUBLIC AUCTION  
**FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, 1915**

At the Farm near Brockville.

One imported Clydecaste Stallion, eight years old.  
 An extra good Hackney Stallion, eight years old, imported by the Hon. Robt. Beith, bred by Walden Squire John.  
 Imported pure-bred Hackney Mare with foal at foot.  
 A pair of nearly full brother and sister, pure-bred two-year-old by Filgrave Royal Joss, matched pair.  
 A number of the finest Hackney Ponies ever imported into Canada, including a stallion, Winstington Vandyke, a son of the great Sir Horace, from a London Champion; also several other head of extra fine young horses.  
 SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

**A. C. HARDY** Proprietor

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
 Correspondence Invited  
**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
 PRINCE CO., P. E. I.

RIOMOND, April 15.—Pine weather prevails; indications are for an early spring. Stock has come through the winter for good change. Quite a few horses are in sale. The demand is not so good as last year. All the cattle, old and young, fat and lean, as well as the horses, are in a ready sale to fox ranchers. Feed is plentiful. Good timothy hay, mostly well fed. F.O.B.; seed oats, 42¢ to 45¢; worth 42¢ to 44¢; clover, 25¢ to 30¢; grass, 15¢; butter, 20¢; potatoes, 50¢; hides, 15¢ to 16¢.  
 —J. D. McL.



**The Model Feed Silo**  
 One of our 30-foot Silos at College Farm, Guelph.

Send for cuts and particulars, stating size of silo required.  
**Farm Silo Co.**  
 Markham, Ont.

**WE NEED MORE**

Farmers to supply us with dairy shipments of Sweet Cream throughout the summer months. Will contract for season's supply. Highest prices paid. Write at once.  
**THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.**  
 BERLIN, ONT.

**KEITH THE FARMER'S SEEDSMAN**  
 SELLING GOOD SEEDS SINCE 1866

- NOTE these prices for Quality Seeds
- |                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| No. 1 Timothy (Es.)  | 40.00 |
| No. 1 Red Clover     | 35.00 |
| No. 1 Mammoth Clover | 35.00 |
| No. 1 Alsike         | 32.00 |
- Per bush.  
 Standard Yellow  
 No. 1 Timothy (Es.) 45.00  
 No. 1 Red Clover 35.00  
 No. 1 Mammoth Clover 35.00  
 No. 1 Alsike 32.00

Ontario grown (Gov. Stand.)  
 Yellow 40.00  
 Ontario grown No. 3 35.00  
 No. 1 Red Clover 35.00  
 No. 1 Mammoth Clover 35.00  
 No. 1 Alsike 32.00

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| CORN for ensilage (70 lbs.) | shelled                              |
| Wisconsin No. 7             | \$1.20                               |
| Golden Glen                 | 1.20                                 |
| Balliey                     | 1.20                                 |
| Emp. Lansing                | 1.20                                 |
| White Cap Y. Dent           | 1.20                                 |
| Longfield                   | 1.20                                 |
| North Dakota                | 1.20                                 |
| Compton's Dairy             | 1.20                                 |
| Broken burl orders          | Corn sold extra for each broken lot. |
- |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| OATS Per bush          |      |
| Yellow Russian (Range) | 1.25 |
| Sampla                 | 1.25 |
| Canadian Registered    | 1.25 |
| American Banner        | 1.25 |
| tered                  | 1.25 |
- This is the best I have seen in Ontario we have Tests 40 lb. to the bush. Just the thing for that kind you intend to enter in the Field Competition.  
 Danbuser 1.25  
 SPRING RYE 1.70  
 BARLEY 1.40  
 Registered O.A.G. No. 21 1.40

**BEST SEEDS FOR FARM**  
**BEST RESULTS**  
**ESTABLISHED**  
**CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION**  
**J. A. SIMMER, JR.**  
 TORONTO.  
 GARDEN FLOWER

**MALLORY'S SEED CORN**

From the letter of a customer, Secretary of a Farmers' Club, Apr. 13, 1915: "Seed corn arrived O.K. Everything was pleasing with the corn, and I could not have disposed of a lot more had I had it. Thanking you for your promptness."  
 This shows what our customers think of us and of our Seed Corn. Our corn is harvested and stored in the most careful way, placed in narrow wire cribs to raise. Then shipped direct to the customer, sacks free, at a low price for its quality. White Cap Yellow Dent, on each 50 lbs per bushel, \$1.40. Know what kind of seed you plant. Mail your order now. This will not appear again. We ship very soon after getting your order. And you are sure to be well satisfied. If you are not we will pay return freight charges on the corn, and I will refund your money.

**Burnside Ayrshires**  
 Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of various sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale in house.  
 Long Distance Phone in house.  
 R. B. TISS, HOWICK, QUE.

**POULTRY**  
 HOLMABEKER'S BOOK ON  
 and diseases for 1915 has over 500 pages with many colored plates of various breeds, full of all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. It is a complete book for the poultry raiser and his neighbor. It is a complete book of chick-rearing. You need it. Only 10c. Write for it. No. 1212, Front St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES**  
 Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the absolute breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Fawn Bull dropped this fall, sired by Yellow Halo, sired by Yellow Halo. 300 lbs. as well as a few females of various shades for sale. Write or come and see.  
 A. W. LOGAN, Newark Station, P.Q. for phone in house. 1-61

**TANGLEWYD AYRSHIRES**  
 The Leading R. O. P. Herd  
 Large Cows, Large Bulls, Large Records.  
 High Testers. Champion Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale.  
 WOODSIDE DRSG. R. R. NO. 1, AURORA, ILL. (KT)

**TWO REGISTERED JERSEY MALE CALVES FOR SALE**  
 Solid color. Sired by Lady's Jolly, Dam by Queen and Queen Anna, of Maplehurst. As I have no room for them, they must be sold. Will apply to **PETER W. CAMPBELL**.  
 R. R. No. 1, FORT STANLEY, ONT.

**REG. HOSENBULL FOR SALE**  
 Prince Von Barnhelm, aged 3 years 1 month. Sire, Emery Queen De Kof's Prince and Dam, Missa Von Barnhelm.  
 Will be priced right for quick sale. Write **JNO. HUTCHISON** (Cavanville Station), **MILLBROOK P.Q., Ont.**

**HERSSIAN PAINTED**  
 AT ONCE, to manage large herd for sale. Bull or Princess. Good position to right man. Write Box 14, Farms and Dairy.

**LARGE Improved Yorkshires**  
 Rear and show from 8 weeks to 8 months old, some in pig. Prices reasonable.  
**H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.**  
 L. D. PHONE

**KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**  
 Young Stock to arrive in April and May. Young Bows and Bows, three months old. Will book orders for stock.  
**F. J. McALPIN, Kennel Park Farm, GANANQUO, ONT.**

**NOVA SCOTIA**  
**CAPE BRETON CO. N.S.**  
**SALMON RIVER, April 14.**—Excellent weather makes preparation for seeding an easy job. The ground is drying rapidly, easy for hay and grain are high. Hay, \$8; oats, 35¢. Good grass, etc. are higher now than at the same time last year. Beef is scarce and high. Veal is very plentiful. —J. H. Mead.

**ONTARIO**  
**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**  
**PEROU, April 12.**—The weather has been very cold and backward, so that there will some snow about the farm, although it has almost all gone off the roads since the rain of a few days ago from the 12th. The ground was again this morning the ground was again hard. The frost is coming out of the hard soil as that means of any kind is a laborious job. Turnips have reached the high price of 25¢ a bush. Feed of all kinds is none too plentiful. Feed of all kinds: No. 1 barley, 50¢; peas, 31¢; buckwheat, 40¢; butter, 50¢; hay, 17¢; har, 97¢.  
 —W. B.

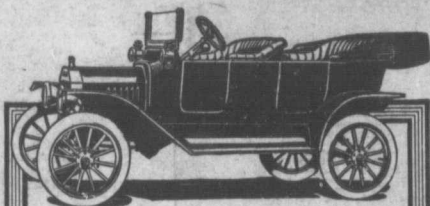
**SHREBURN, April 11.**—The snow is gone and farmers will soon be on the land. Many are in the maple syrup making season for the first time possibly owing to sugar being so high. Clover has come through the winter in excellent shape, consequently a lot of unimpaired cattle were sold at a loss. Next winter the city people will be pleased with the situation on the "High Cost of Living". The farmers make their reports on 12¢ of that was appointed about a year and a half ago there has not been so many sales since this winter. The horse market has not picked up, although quite a number of horses have been let here for the war. One farmer was offered \$40 for a horse from a middleman farmer sold the same horse to the military horse buyer for \$175. This is the way to show the gull some middlemen have. Not very many farmers attended the "Patricians" time ago, because we believe that farmers know their own business better than the easy-chair, kid-gloved farmer that does not know that is a good yield of oats and very little else pertaining to the farm. —E. M.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**  
**APPIN, April 12.**—Seeding has begun on some well drained soils. On ordinary soil it will be a few days before seeding becomes general. Slightly more than the usual acreage will be sown. Notwithstanding unemployment in cities, farm labor still continues very scarce and wages high as ever. How can we increase production if our working force is not increased? —O. Y. M.

**ESSEX CO., ONT.**  
**HARROW, April 12.**—Farmers are already plowing for spring grain and already some have sown. Soil is working in good condition. The wheat is somewhat better than the usual season, with contracted for numbers and beans. Hope to have a good crop.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.**  
**OCHILVACK, April 8.**—Seeding is going on quite nicely. Some of the early grain is now up. The mill wheat is doing splendidly. Some of it is up to the second joint. The weather is very mild, with frequent showers. The milk cows are in good shape of case, are now left out at night. Seed corn is very scarce and expensive. —N. O.

**ANOTHER FINDERS ON TOP**  
**DITON, Farms and Dairy.**—I am pleased to be able to report that the Holstein-Friesian heifer, sired by Mutual Fayre, 19215, has broken the record for production in the Junior two-year class of the semi-official yearly district by producing to March 31st in 303 consecutive days 66,373 lbs. fat from 12,113 lbs. milk. She freshened at the age of two King Hereward, Agrie Fayre, 5603, her sire is Finders Herengeld Mutual, 12883. She was bred by Mr. Bernhard Meyer, Finders, New Jersey, and is now owned by the Somerset Holstein Breeder's Company, Somerset, New Jersey. In the Junior two-year class of that district the highest Lady Paul Finders 26,659S, whose record is 62,262 days is 72,317 lbs. fat from 28,357 lbs. milk. Finders Mutual Mayre has 272 263 days in row before completing her record. Six different superiors have so far been employed in the conduct of this test. A. L. Gardner, Supt. A. R.



"MADE IN CANADA"

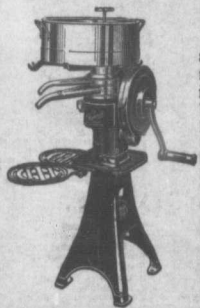
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