FARM AND DAIRY RURAL HOME







Sharples "Upward Squeeze" is the correct milking method

A thousand different experiments were tried before Sharples developed what he believed to be the correct milking principle-the famous Sharples "Upward Squeeze" teat cup. And the success of the Sharples Milker has confirmed his belief! To-day over half a million cows are being milked twice daily

SHARPLES MILKER

"The Only Milker with Positive Squeeze"

Sharples is the only Milker that has a positive massaging action and upward squeeze-the result of a patented compressed air principle. This action carefully massages back to the udder the blood drawn down to the small teat veins by the milking, thus keeping the teats in perfect condition.

Tests also have proved that the Sharpies is the world's fastest milker. This has more than one advantage. Not only does it enable you to finish milking in one-half to three-quarters of the time required by other milkers, but fast milking actually increases the milk flew. Perry Empey, of Chesterville, Ont, found that his cows gave from one to five pounds more milk per day with the Sharpies Milker than when milked by hand. He offers his milk sheet to prove it.

Our catalog will fully explain to you the advantages of milking with a Sharples Milker—write our nearest office for it to-day, addressing Dept. 77

The Sharples Separator Co.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Is the Ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat

Mr. D. A. Ferguson, a well-known farmer at St. Thomas, Ont., writes on 17th August, 1917:-

Just thought I would drop you a line to say we "have threshed our wheat that we fertilized with
"Basic Slag, and we have a yield of over fity
"bushels per acre. Wheat is an extra fine sample.
"Our neighbors are becoming quite interested in "Basic Slag."

Don't you think it is worth while investigating? Couldn't you take a carload of twenty tons and distribute among your neighbors? Write us and our representative will call and talk the matter over

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Potato Grades

OTATOES offered for sale in Can Pada hereafter must conform to the following grades, which were incorporated in the Inspection and Sale Act of Canada at the last session Parliament:

of Parnament:
(1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any potatoes represented to be

(a) Number 1 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound, of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt, or other foreign matter frost injury, sumburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot and damage cuts, eash, blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eightha inches, and of potatoes of the loan varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial gradies and handling, dre per centum by weight of any lot may be under by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade. (b) Number 2 quality unless such potatoes consist of apsectments which are sound and practically free from

dirt or other foreign matter, frost in jury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechani-cal means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to con allow for variations incident to com-mercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and. in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the re-maining requirements of this grade.

"(2) The section shall not apply to

seed potatoes. "(6) 'Practically free' means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damcasual examination, and that any damage from the causes aforesaid can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the ap-

pearance. dimension at right angles to the longi-

"(4) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of any other person, violates any of the provisions of this acction shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for the first of-fence to a fine and convergence to fence, to a fine not excee fence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and not less than ten dol-lars; for the second offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars; and for the third and each subsequent offence the third and each subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, together, in all cases, with the costs of prosscution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs, and the costs of enforcing them, are sooner paid."

Changes in Omario Cabinet

S IR William Hearst has announced two important changes in the Ontario Cabinet. Venerable Archdeacon H. J. Cody, D.D., rector of St. Paul's Anglican church, Toronto, will Paul's Anglican church, Toronto, will succeed Dr. R. A. Pyne as Minister of Education. Mr. Geo. Henry, M.P.P. for East York, will take over the portfolio of agriculture which has been held by Sir Wm. Hearts since the death of the late Hon. Jas. Duff.

Dairy farmers in Ontario will pleased to have as the agricultural representative in the cabinet a practical dairy farmer. For many years Mr. Henry has been operating a 300 acre

dairy farm in the Don Valley of York dairy farm in the Don Valley of York township. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and spent one year at the Ontario Agricultural Colyear at the Ontario Agricultural Col-lege at Guelph. He has given in years of service at a member of the municipal councils of York county and was warden in 1909. He has been principally known to Ontario farmers principally known to Ontario farmers because of his interest in the question of good roads. He is a member of the York Highway Commission and an officer of the Ontario Good Roads As-

Women Help on the Farms

THE Ontario Government Heip Employment Bureau writes as follows regarding the work of the "farmerettes," many of whom are still in training at Guelph:

in training at Gueipn:
"Each one receives an opportunity
to milk, to hitch and curry a horse, to
clean out the stables. Some members of the class have, of course, a debers of the class have, of course, a de-cided advantage over others, in that they could milk cows and manage horses before they arrived at Guelph. The others, however, atone for lack of experience by determination to learn The existenographers have discou that typewriting has strengthened their fingers for milking. hands don't ache a bit and I didn't do so badly this morning said one of do so badly this morning said one of them. The job of cleaning out the stables is not a particularly delighted one at any time—and remember it is done here at five-thirty in the morn-

done here at five-thirty in the morning—two hours before breakfast.
"Over 40 girls have already been sent out for mixed-farm, dairy and other general farm work. An enployer of one of the girls already see out writes: Miss A. is certainly by ing up to the reputation of the other girls sent to this neighborhood, and girls sent to this neighborhood, and we are very much pleased with the work she is doing. That particular girl is doing pruning, spraying and planting. One of the others referred to in the letter wrote to the Ontar's Government Employment Bureau as

"We are getting quite used to our work and like it. We do the miking, harrowing, cultivating, transplanting, spraying and also take charge of the horses and barns. Both Mr. and Mr. D. are very nice and certainly do all in their power to make us feel con-fortable and at home."

"Farmers who want good girls to de outdoor work on the farm, and twe outdoor work on the farm house should apply at once to the Director of Women's Farm Work, 15 King Street,

Social Activities of Elgin Granges

THE Granges in Elgin County
have been receiving and paring fraternal visits this spring.
In April Forest Rose Grange enter-In April Forest Rose Grange sub-tained Apple Grove, and is retar. Apple Grove invited the members is a mapte sugar social in their hall its following week. As both mestigs were largely attended a very calor-sible time was spent in music, speed-es and recitations, in which both Granges assisted.

Granges assisted.

At the regular meeting of Apple
Grove Grange a resolution was passed
to send letters to the Premisr as
pressure of disapproval of the ameniment to the Military Service Act. Tale. ment to the military Service Act. This was done, and courteous replies have been received. Many of the young men of this Grange have donned the khaki, and two have made the spreme smerifice. It seems to the members that not one more can be spared at received. at present, as nearly every farm real Middlemarch has been cropped to it utmost capacity this spring in answer

utmost capacity this spring in asswer to the call for more production.

This members of Apple Grow will hold a box social at its next meetis to assist in the patriotic work. The Grange receives \$10 a month from the township council of Southweld to by yarn, but the knitters are calling for

Trade meres

VOI. XXXV

A Review

A facing spec of the prod the ranks of tho have freedom to at the front and It should not be ranks that they these problems. German guns million pounds January. Produ quantities never Let men be ence business, no bus out serious pro a man's job to i The problems culties are those that dairy produ tor in oleomars

the earnest cons

I consider the permitting the s od value of thi that of butter in that those famil of necessity com wall-being of the in these homes. duct will not co butter, and sinc of making very iminating marl As a menace to but a shadow h Its introduction point of the co-It is to be hope health of the na drawn from Car

We must in the in Canadian her the question mi province into zor tations from the test, that in tim multiplication of to be a big task time, but if the I do not see why eliminated. Whether this

not so much the so that we may the health of the is not menaced paying too little family and relati

*An address bei

of York
of the
pent one
ural Coliven 18
or of the
county
has been farmers question n and an

1913

arms nt Hala rites as are still

horse, to , in that manage it Guelph. or lack of discover Why. i I didn't z out the delightful

mber it is eady been desiry and An entainly liv the other partient aving sad aying and is referred ne Ontario Buroau m

e milking rge of the and Mrs. girls to de a, and two cuse should frector of ing Street,

Granges in County in return eir hall the h meetings very cajoy-mic, speeth-rhich both

was passed Premier esthe amend ce Act. This replies have the young ade the so n be spared y farm rear opped to its

ext meeting work. The oth from the world to buy calling for



Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country: but its real strength and staming are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land .- Lord Chatham

VOL. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE 6, 1918

No. 2

The Problems of the Dairy Farmer in Alberta'

A Review or the Situation by G. A. Hutton, B. S. A. Director Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta

A LL lines of effort dealing with production are facing special problems at this time. The ranks of the producers have been drawn upon to fill the ranks of those who fight that men who stay may have freedom to produce. Both ranks of men, those at the front and those on this side, are facing new problems, new hardships and new responsibilities. It hould not be said of those who form the home ranks that they have weakened under the fire of these problems.

mains that they have weakened under the fire of these problems are said to have sunk over three million pounds of cheese in the first two weeks of January. Production must take into account these losses, meet them, and in addition, produce foods in quantities never before totalled. This is a part of the problem of the ranks of these who skay at home. Let meet the problem of the ranks of these who skay at home. Let meet the problems of these who skay at home. It is not to the ranks of these who skay at home. The problems worth while, finds itself without serious problems at this time. It is part of a man's job to face these problems and solve them. The problems presenting the most serious difficulties are those of food and labor. The problems of housing, the combatting of diseases, and the fact that dairy products have more or less of a competitor in elecomargarine, are questions of somewhat minor importance at the present time, but still merit the carnest consideration of the dairymen of Alberta. Briefly, let us discuss the minor problems first.

Oleomargarine Blunder.

Oleomargarine Blunder.

I consider that we made a national blunder in permitting the sale of oleomargarine in Canada. The food value of this product is so decidedly interior to that of butter in the neurishing qualities it contains, that those families who consider that the pressure of socessity compels them to use this substitute, will do so to the detriment of the health and, mentail of accessity compensate them to use this substitute, will do so to the detriment of the health and, mental wildeling of the young people who are growing up is these homes. It is to be expected that this product will not compete with anything but low-grade butter, and since this province has the reputation of making very little of this class of goods, eleomargine will hardly be a serious competitor, its a discriminating market, of the product of the dairy cow. As a menace to the dairyman it may prove nothing but a shadow having an outline but no substance. It is towed the consumer than that of the producer, though it is bound to be injurious to both classes. It is to be hoped that in the interests of the good health of the nation that this product may be withdrawn from Canadian markets as soon as the war closes.

Diseases.

Diseases.

We must in time face the question of tuberculosis in Canadian herds. I have sometimes thought that the question might be dealt with by dividing the province into zones, that importations to and exportations from these zones should be made only under test, that in time the whole of the province could be included and cleared of the disease by the gradual milliplication of the healthy zones. It is admitted to be a big task to clear an entire province at one to the work were undertaken in this way do not not be gradually under the country of the co

Whether this scheme would work in predice is not so much the question as it is that some plan should be evolved for the handling of this disease anoths of evolved for the nameling of this disease so that we may look forward to a future in which the health of the human population of the province is not menaced by diseased herds. We have been paying too little attention to the health of the family and relatively too much, to the health of the almal. A visitor to a southern town was remarking on the fact that a number of houses along the river were set up on posts to provide for the possible rise of the stream. As he walked along he came to one particular house where the area underneath was enclosed for three feet along the ground with boards nailed to these posts, and going over he found a 'arrage number of hogs in the enclosure under the dwelling. The owner was asked as to whether he did not believe that this practice of housing hegs beneath the residence was unsanitary, to which he replied, 'No, 'I've Kept hogs under this country to which he replied, 'No, 'I've Kept hogs under this country was another than the country of the provider of the state of the

Housing

Housing.

It is a difficult matter to build a dairy barn that is at once economical, sufficiently warm for winter, and well resultated. The form economical matter and well resultated. The form economical matter and the sufficient of the other capitalities necessary to maximum production of the herd housed in the building. The two-storey barn, with storage provided for feed shove the cown, is the most satisfactory type of building. The celling of the first storey should not be too high, and the ventilating system capable of being regulated so that the latake of air may be fully controlled. The ventilating shafts carrying out the fout air should be double-boarded, with paper between, so that the outgoing warm air carrying out the rou air should be double-coarded, with paper between, so that the sutgoing warm air will not cool too quickly, causing the formation of frost and the gradual filling of the ventilator shafts with frest during protracted periods of cold. Concrete floors, steel fatures, and plenty of room behind the cattle are items which add to the initial cost, but which contribute to permanency, cleanliness and reduction of the labor cost in the handling of the herd. It is not to be doubted that the cost of the herd. It is not to be doubted that the cost of building will be lower later on, and those mon who find their equipment, even though not fully satisfactory at the present lime, yet capable of being adjusted to such an extent as to make possible the efficient handling of their herd, will be well advised to make these necessary adjustments, delaying temporarily the construction of more elaborate building

Increasing the Selling Price of Milk.

Sound business sense demands that any line of endeavor shall offer fair profits before attracting capital and labor investment. Dairying has not offer-ed sufficiently attractive inducements in the way of profits in recent years to warrant very increasing investments in this branch of animal husbandry, in competition with other lines of agriculture. Milk investments in this branch of animal husbandry, in competition with other lines of agriculture. Milk is the cheapest and most nutritious food on the market to-day, I am not suggesting that the price of milk be raised to such an extent that it would be even on an equal basis with other foods, but that the price of milk and its products be advanced in order that the profits resulting to the dairyman would be such as to attract larger luvestment, and

would be such as to attract larger investment, and so increase, production.

The cost of the nutrients in milk at the prices at which it is being retailed to-day are away below the cost of nutrients in steak, salmon and chicken, and would permit of some equalisation without injustice to the consumer. Milk at twelve cents per quart represents 90°s clories of heat, steak at thirty-day of the consumer. The contract of the consumer of the consumer of the contract of the consumer of the consumer of the contract of the consumer of the consumer of the contract of the consumer of the consume

Labor Efficiency.

When men are working to what they consider their full capacity, no one receives much thanks for suggesting an increase of output with the same suggesting an increase or output with the same labor. It is a fact, however, that frequently an in-quiry into methods in vogue will make clear to the owner certain changes in method which will reduce labor without detracting from efficiency. Every operator should inquir of himself as to whether

operator should inquire of himself as to whether there are not some change in his system which might be introduced that would effect a saving in labor. The mechanical militer should receive the con-sideration of every dairy larmer who is handling 15 or more cown. The Experimental Farms System has been carrying on experiments for several years at the Cantral Farm at Oilawa, with various makes of

been carrying on experiments for several years at the Central Farm at Ottawa, with various makes of mechanical milkers, and have reached the conclusion that a saving in labor of from 35 to 40 per cent. may be effected by the use of such a machine. It has been estimated that the cost of hand-milking is 7.3c per cow per day where men are paid 25c and a consideration several of machine-milking has been allaced at the pen of machine-milking has been allaced at the pen of machine-milking has been allaced at the pen of machine allowed for the running expenses of the machine.

The average cost of installation, taking into consideration several of the most popular of the machines on the market, would average about five hundred dollars for an outfit capable of milking four cows at once, and a herd of from twenty-five to thirty cows. These figures would place the cost of installation at from \$16 to \$25 per cow, depending upon the size of the herd. The smaller the herd the larger the cost per head to install. Given a man with an interest in his work, the machines are proving very efficient and the results, as far as the cattle factory.

(Continued on page 27.)

The Silo is Indispensable N these times of high-priced



feeds the silo is as indis-pensable to the farmer as a pensable to the farmer as any other plece of farm equipment. Many farmers would be better off if they had less other farm equipment and a sill or two. Silos mean livestock, and livestock means more pasture, hay, corn, other grains, and farm

manure.
Livestock means enriched soil, larger crops, more money for the farmer, and plenty of prosperity for everybody.
Livestock means more meat, milk, butter, cheese, and clothing for our soldiers. No nation can exist without an ample supply of animals

nation can exist without an ample supply of animals.

Silage should be considered by the farmanimals.

Silage should be considered by the farmanimals are in the same light that the house-wire considers her canned fruit, a provision for future needs. The advantages of the silo are many, and if these were known to this farmanimals are supplied to the silo and the same should. More of the corn erop in an easier built. More of the silo than is saved in the ordinary way. With the best methods, ordinary way 32 per cent. of the crop is lest, and under certain conditions, it may far exceed this amount, but with the silo, there is no loss except what is caused by fermentation. This is very small. Any method that will enable the farmer to get more suit of his crops will increase the returns from his land. With the silo, our land will return one-third more than without it.—R. W. Clark.

"An address before the Alberta Dairymen's Associa-

(Continued on page 27.)

Cutting, Curing Sweet Clover Precautions Peculiar to This Crop

A T least 50 per cent. of all sweet clover fields are either partly or entirely killed by cutting the first crop of the second season too close to the ground. This is the conclusion of the United States Department of Agriculture after an cramination of hundreds of acres of sweet clover in different sections of the United States. Canadian farment sections of the United States. Canadian farmers, when experimenting with sweet clover, frequently make the same mistake and kill practically their ly make the same mistake and kill practically their entire stand by cutting as close to the ground as they have been accustomed to do with timothy or red clover. To prevent these losses, the clover plant should be carefully examined before moving and the stubble be left long enough that at least one healthy bud or young branch, may be left on each stubble. In fact the plant should be cut several inches above the young shoots or buds as the stubble may die back from one to three inches it cut was ing damp or rainy weather. In any case a five or six inch stubble should be left and this is usually suffiinch stubble should be left and this is usually suffi-cient to ensure a second growth, but in cases of an exceedingly rank growth of say 40 inches or more, an even longer stubble may be necessary. Titting the mower bar is not usually sufficient. Extension soles are being added to their mowers by almost all experienced sweet clover growers. When sweet clover is cut in the fail of the first

When sweet clover is cut in the fall of the first year a stubble of four or five inches will suffice to hold defining snow and protect the plants from winter ary. In a climate so severe as that of Canada, nowever, it is doubtful if growers will find it wise to cut the clover

at all the first fall after seeding. Even if the growth be 18 or 20 inches it will pay to leave it as there will then be no danger of winter killing danger of winter killing er and thicker stand the next spring.
When to Cut.

The proper time to cut season will vary in different localities, depe depending upon the rainfall, the temperature, and the fer-tility of the soil. In no event should the plants be allowed to show flower buds or become woody before mown. On well-limed soils in sections, a very growth is made in spring, and often ranid the l not show until about will plants lower buds five feet high. On such soils it is essential that the first crop be cut when the plants are no more than thirty to 32 inches high, if hay is desired which is not stemmy and

which is not stemmy and if a second growth is to be expected. In cutting the first crop of the second season it is a good plan to use extension shoe soles on the mower

In some sections of the country it is difficult to secure sweet clover hay because the stand is ready to cut at a time of the year when weather conditions are likely to be unfavorable for hay making. Succulent plants like sweet clower can not be cured into hay of good quality unless excellent weather conditions prevail during the haying period. One of the most successful methods for handling sweet clover hay is to allow the plants to remain in the swath until they are well wilted or just before the leaves begin to cure. The hay should then be raked mto windrows and cocked at once. The cocks should be made as high and as narrow as possible, as this will permit better ventilation. In curing, the cocks tions are likely to be unfavorable for hay making. will permit better ventilation. In curing, the cocks will shrink from one-third to one-half their original size. It may take ten days to two weeks to cure sweet clover hay by this method.

Eighty Acres in Alfalfa On a 100 Acre Farm

OR 17 years Mr. Blake Stringer has been grow
man in Halian Co. On near the village of Free man in Halton Co., Ont. Last year he had \$6 of his 100 acres either growing alfalfa or seeded to aifaffa. Although there is no silo on the farm and no corn grown worth mentioning, there is enough manure to cover 18 acres each year, and it is found manure to cover 1s acres each year, and its found that the cattle do well on a few roots and liberal rations of alfalfa hay. Each year, too, there is a lot of hay and generally some alfalfa seed to sell and both command a ready market.

"Our usual system," said Mr. Stringer, when I

visited him last summer, "is to take two crops of grain and seed down to affaifa with the second crop. Our seeding mixture, is one-half bushed of barley, one bushel of oats and 15 lbs. of affaifa to the acre. This is plenty; less would be better." A few other This is plenty; less would be better." A few other points in alfalfa growing enunciated by Mr. Stringer

are as follows:
"Some pe, le sow clivrer and alfalfa together.
This is a mistake. The alfalfa comes up with just
one spike the first year. It does not cover the
ground. The clover does. It stools out and smothers

the alfalfa."

"I do not object to blue grass coming up along with my alfalfa. I do not consider that it kills out the alfalfa. It merely fills in the vacant spaces where the alfalfa plant dies and the mixture of the where the alfalfa plant dies and the mixture of the alfalfa and blue grass makes a better feed for horses than pure alfalfa.

"We can always grow great grain when plowing

"We can always grow great grain when prowing down an alfalfa sod. Alfalfa is a soil enricher." Mr. Stringer has been almost consistently suc

Mr. Stringer has been almost constitution of the stributes to a farm that is naturally well drained he attributes to a farm that is naturally well drained and to a good strain of seed. He got a staft with Grimm alfalfa 14 years ago and has propagated it on the farm.—A. L. McK.

Splendid Heifers at Walkerside

Emphasis Placed on Age at Breeding THEY are rearing a splendid bunch of heiters, two or three hundred of them, at Walkerside Farm, in Essex County. The grade Guernsoy and Holstein cows are good producers to begin with.

A First Taste of June Pasture.

The bulls are of the best breeding. The calves, therefore, have the backing necessary to making good when they themselves are of milking age.

Up to eight months old the heffer calves are housed in the calf barn, half a dozen or more to a

pen, grouped according to age and size. Mr. Cramer, the farm foreman, is strong in his belief that the "baby fat" should be kept on them until they freshen for the first time. Skira-milk is fed until the calves are eight months old. When three weeks old they are eating the best alfalfa hay the place affords, and they are never stinted in their grain ration. When weaned from the milk they are removed to big runs under the hay barns where they are fed alfalfa hay, ensilage twice a day and a couple of pounds of grain each daily. It was noticeable that there was little difference in size between Guernsey and Holstein helfers of the same age. I remarked on this uniformity of size.

"And why not?" asked Mr. Cramer. "The Guern-seys are quite big enough if you don't stunt their growth by breeding them too young. We breed our Guernseys and Holsteins to come in at practically the same age; around 30 months. Because the Guernsey will breed young is no reason for doing so. There is no time when you can grow helfers so fast or so cheaply as when they are young, and we don't intend to interfere with that growth by early breeding. Too much of it has been done on even this farm."

Mr. Cramer's doctrine of dairy development may summed up as,—a good helfer to start with, eral feeding but not overfeeding to retain the baby fat, and later breeding than is usually practised. the emphasizes the latter point, and as we walked through the cow barns, each with its 100 milch cows, he pointed to this cow and that cow, under-

sized, he stated, because bred to freshen still young Cramer believes in a cow having a calf, not one calf another calf.—F. E. E.

One of Those Quiet Buils And What He Did "of a Sudden"

And whet He Did of a Soudier

BULL is not an animal to be played with He may be ever so gentle, but let him once fat out the him once fat out his power and he becomes as danagerous as a maddened elephant. It is surprising, a out travels about among breeders, to note the careless manner in which many bulls are handled, but I believe it to be folly to take a bull out of the stable without a stick, no matter what his temper may e. A bull need only run amuck once to do damage that can never be undone.

Thirty years ago or more, Mr. W. E. McKillican, now a well-known Holstein breeder at St. Elmo, is now a well-known Holstein breeder at St. Elmo, in Glengarry County, received a lesson in the treachery of bulls which he has never forgotten. It was be-fore Mr. McKillican started out on a farm of his own and the bull they were using was an Ayrshire about four years old and of such gentle disposition that the men used to often lead him by the horns

The day when Mr. McKillican learned his lesson they had tehered the bull in a pasture with a long chain, which had been used instead of a hay fort rope. His brother had gone to the cheese factor with their milk and "W. E." was starting for the field when he noticed that the bull had gotten his field when he noticed that the bull had gotten his chain tangled up in some bushes, and went to loose him. The bull, however, had apparently been angered by his inability to get his own chain free and would not let Mr. McKilli-

can come close enough to catch the chain. So from a nearby cor: field he broke off a cob of corn and with this went up to the the cob in his mouth Mr McKillican caught the ring which was in his nose and to untangle chain

bull felt the hand on his ring he made a plunge at Mr. McKillican with his Fortunately the horns. Fortunately the chain held at his first plunge and gave him a chance to get a firmer grip on the ring, but at the next plunge the chain broke. Mr. McKillican knew that his only hope lay in pushing up on the he would be unable to gor him until such time as his brother might return from the cheese factory and come to his rescu

For one hour, the long est in Mr. McKillican's

Mr. McKillican is a big man and was then in his prime, but it took all his strength to hold out for the hour. And had he not been in fit condition, his life would not have been worth much. He was driven back foot by foot across the field, but always he kept pushing up with all his might on the ring. Once the bull caught him with a brush of one of his horns and left the blood oozing out through his shirt over a long stretch from hip to

Finally his brother returned from the ch factory and saw what was going on in the pasture. He summoned his uncle and came to the rescue with two ropes. As a bull of a ton or so weight has tremendous power, they saw that what they had to do first was to make some way for Mr. McKillito do first was to make some way for Mr. McKill-can's escape, so they crept up one on each side of the bull and while he still went ahead fighting they fastened the two ropes into the ring. Then they crept back and hauled together on the ropes and W. E. McKillican was allowed to break free. "Since that time," says Mr. McKillican, "all buils look cross to me."

Cold Storage for Farmers How it is Worked in Grev County

ARMERS in the district surrounding Owen ARMERS in the district surrounding Owes Sound, Ont., are particularly fortunate in being able to obtain cold storage for their meats. In the cold storage plant of Mr. Lemon, a wholesale produce dealer, one cold storage room is reserved for public use. In a recent report to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. H. C. Duff, district representative for Grey county, states:—"On one side (Continued on page 27.) Herd Build

URING the past Columbia under Husbandry has and beef herds.

The herds and flock

various functions. To must be used to a le must be used to a li-tent for instruction, poses. The regular year students, the mes short courses and the in the courses for r soldiers must be tau rectly the characteri the various types and of horses, cattle, she swine, and to judge discriminately. quently it is essent maintain breeding h horses, of sheep and and these herds must erior in order that the ideals of these classes mals be presented men taking the work. men taking the used animals must be used vestigational work in ing, feeding, care an agement. In addit these functions, the sity herd should serve

very valuable sou breeding stock to the ers of the province.

It will take a good years to provide the sity with the equipm live stock necessary tory work for the stu good beginning has be now at Point Grey, V bred Ayrshires, six pure-bred Shorthorns. These have been colle Recognizing the fact possessing herds of appreciating the truth any other part of Ca if possible the female the province. Concre breeders of the provin best females in order started properly. The but is not yet completeders of Jerseys at their cooperation obtains sity possesses animal

from the standpoint of

In the Ayrshire her with an advance regis years was the Canadi s a cow of splendid barrel, beautiful udd would be an outstanding today. This cow wa Sardis, B. C. From the green Maid of Beauty heifer that gives greating a cow is Jessie's Mr. Jos. Thompson, S great beauty, style an old she made 6,128 lb She had the distincticles at the Dominion ster a few years ago, a the cow that later World's Fair in San bull were obtained in Shannon Bros., Clove Grace—42226—has a 382 lbs. fat as a two of Springhill Live W sister to Rose of G shire cow of Canada. Polly-53151-that is bines the blood of Vie Wire, two of the best
At the head of this
imported aged bull,
which for several year

one

mas mage

tition

r the

n an

from he

o the

Me

the

first ılm a ut at

hope n the

g the

o gore

and

lican's ought.

ish of

g out hip to

ide of

s and

look

served Depart-

Herd Building at the University of British Columbia

A Good Start has been made with Avrshires, Jerseys and Shorthorns By J. A. MacLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry

D URING the past year the University of British Columbia under its Department of Animal Husbandry has been gradually assembling foundation atock of most excellent type for its dairy nd neer nerus. The herds and flocks of the University must serve

various functions. The stock must be used to a large exmust be used to a large ex-tent for instructional pur-poses. The regular four-pear students, the men in the short courses and the men in the courses for returned soldiers must be taught cor

rectly the characteristics of the various types and breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and to judge and seswine, and to ludge and se-lect discriminately. Conse-quently it is essential that-the university establish and maintain breeding herds of dairy and beef cattle, of draft horses, of sheep and swine, and these herds must be superior in order that the right ideals of these classes of animals be presented to the men taking the work. These men taking the work. These animals must be used for in-vestigational work in breed-ing feeding, care and man-agement. In addition to these functions, the Univerthese functions, the University herd should serve as a very valuable source of breeding stock to the breed-

breeding stock to the breed-ers of the province.

It will take a good many years to provide the Univer-sity with the equipment in

years on the equipment in the state of the s appreciation to the color of th

The Ayrshires.
In the Ayrshire herd is Springhill White Beauty with an advance registry record of 12,502 lbs. milk, 557.9 lbs, fat, as a three-year-old, which for several years was the Canadian three-year-old record. This is a cow of splendid size, great depth of chest and barrel, beautiful udder and beautiful form. She surel, beautiful udder and beautiful form. She would be an outstanding own in any herd in America today. This cow was obtained from E. A. Wells, Sardis, B. C. From the same herd came also Evergreen Maid of Beauty 2nd—43872—a three-year-old helfer that gives great promise. Just as outstanding a cow is Jessie's Queen—44091—obtained from Mr. Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B. C. This is a cow of great heatity, style and refinement. As a two-year-old hee made 6,128 lbs. of milk and 271 lbs. of fab. She had the distinction of standing second in her class at the Domision Exhibition in New Westminster a few years ago, and at that time standing above the cow that later was grand champion at the size a few years ago, and at that time standing above the cow that latter was grand champion at the World's Pair in San Francisco. Two cows and a bill were obtained from the Grandview herd of Shannon Bross. Cloverdale. Of these Grandview Grace—42236—has a record of \$3,32 lbs. milk, and 23 lbs. fat as a two-year-old. She is a daughter of Springhill Live Wire, which makes her a half-sister to Rose of Grandview the champion Ayrthire cow of Canada. With her came Grandview Polly—5151—that is just three years old and combines the blood of Victor Hugo and Springhill Live Wire, two of the best buils of the Ayrshire breed. At the head of this select Ayrshire herd is the imported aged built, Lessnessock Comet—30566—which for several years has been senior sire in the

Shannon Bros. herd and where his get are promising exceedingly well. He is a bull of splendid size, style, vigor and Ayrshire character.

The 1st age herd was begun by the purchase of Brampton Lady Vancouver—5745—a cow that has never been assted officially but that possesses a



A Representative of the University of British Columbia Avrshire Herd. A Regresement of the University of British Columbia Ayrantic neural Dairying, will be emphasized at the new University of British Columbia farm and J. A. MacLean, Professor of Animal Huebandry, has already secured a foundation for his Ayrahire and Jersey heyds. The females have been purchased from the excellent herds already established in the province. The helfer illustrated affords good evidence of the high character of the cattle already selected.

great deal of merit. She was obtained from W. D. S. Rorison, of Vancouver. Probably the most distinguished Jersey in the herd is Violet of Avelreagh —3905—bred by and purchased from E. H. Barton, Chilliwack, B. C. This helfer holds the three-year-old-record for Canada, having produced 12,800 ha. of milk and 556 hb. £t, and was one of the choicest

things in Mr. Barton's select herd. Lady Jane Champion—3490—was obtained from A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, B. C. She has just completed her four-year-old record producing 10,247 lbs. milk and 530 lbs. fat. She is a cow of splendid size and daily capacity with an under of rare quality. She distributed the selection of British Columbia Jerroys. He had as Buff's Lassie, that for both show and production has a splendid record in this province. Lilly's Forget-mender lashed, P. C. As a three-year-old she made 466 lbs. of fat, as a four-year-old, 547 lbs. of fat, as a fave-year-old, 547 lbs. of fat, and as a six-year-old over 10,000 bs. of milk, and over 550 lbs. of fat. Besides this wonder-uily good production she is a cow of rare type, size and quality, and alse is known for her showyard winning: a Victoria and Vancouver exhibitions. From a purely type

she is a cow of rare type, size and quality, and she is known for her showyard winning; at Victoria and Vancouver sublittions. From a purely type with the property of the pro test of 544 lbs. butter, which record was made in about eight months, at which time the heifer met with a serious accident, which nearly ended her life. The mother of this young buil is out of Temisia's Ow's Roise that in 26 months made 2,005 lbs. of butter of the temperature of

The Control of Infectious Abortion in Cattle

Methods Followed at the Connecticut Agricultural College - By G. C. White, Connecticut

UNLESS the cow that aborts is the very first occurring in a herd, it seems that the logical thing to do is to handle the matter entirely upon a financial basis. Some cows abort for other reasons, but all cases had better be considered as if caused by the disease, unless the blood tests have been applied and point to the contrary, so common is the disease among herds. Generally the wrong attitude is assumed, both for the good of one's self and one's neighbors. Actual facts must be dealt with and general knowledge concerning the disease

should be disseminated to save the useless expendi-ture of large sums of money annually by cow owners in trying unsuccessful remedies.

In trying unsuccessful remedies.
Full stimulation to the milk secreting organ does
not result when the fetus is not carried full time,
If abortion occurs before the fifth month little or
no atimulation results and if between the fifth and eighth months, only moderate stimulation results.

Few if any cows will pay their way if abortion occurs before the fifth month until after a normal calving,

and only the real good ones will pay on the stimula-tion secured from the fifth to the eighth month. Unless the unfortunate cow the unfortunate cow is a pretty good one, therefore she should be sold to the butcher as the cheapest way out. If kept they may not out. If kept they may not readily conceive and may even, although not necessarily, abort again. If the cow is a valuable producer or valuable for breeding purposes, it is not necessary to dispose of her as when properly handled she is no more dangerous than other diseased

animals in the herd.
Shall Aborters be Quarantined?

As a general thing, writers upon this subject advise the separation of aborting cows from the remainder of the from the remainder of the herd. There may be some advantages in this but usually this is not easy to do, and where it is done the unfortunate animal is generally placed in very uncomfortable and unsatisfactory quartacter. Furthermore, the aborting animal possibly is no more dangerous than the non-aborting though equally discontinued on page 26.)



A History Maker of the Guernsey Breed.

rookmead's Dorothy, a Guernacy helfer, owned by Frank G. Thompson, Penn-son, and the property of the following the property of the following the following

(Continued on page 27.)

seno 6, 1918.

PONSET ROOFS

THRIFT and production are the farmer's watchwords this year, Paroid is a tremendous help to the thrifty farmer, because the price is right, it is easy to lay, will require no repairs, and will last for many, many years. To date, Paroid has a record of over 19 years' service.



gray finish, or with the red or green crushed slate

Insist on the genuine Paroid. Look for the label as shown here.

> Neponset Twin Shingles for all Residences Sold by Hardware and Lumber Dealers

BIRD & SON Head Office, Hamilton, Ont. -Warehouses:-

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, St. John The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board and Roofing Felts in Canada

BRINGING IN THE CASH

One way to do this is to increase your output by better methods of production—another is to conserve the feeding stuffs you now produce, anking them go farther by carefully balancing the feeds. Study out this problem now. The one best book of which we know on this subject is "DAIRY FARMING," by Eckles & Warren. You can secure it from our Book Department. The price is but \$1.50, neatly bound in linen.

Book Dept.

FARM and DAIRY

Peterboro

The Farmer-Banker Alliance



You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment-if you want information as to how to invest money-come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

MERCHANTS B

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864 rith its 182 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Suskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 5 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Farm Management

Crows and Corn Agricola, Halton Co., Ont.

E have just finished corn planting, and ing, and we can hear the meeting in the pine grove at the end of the corn field. There are two bushels of good corn in the soil of that field, enough to keep those crowe fat for several weeks to come. Their trouble is that not a pickle of it can they find that is fit to eat. Before starting seeding we treated that corn, a peck at a time, with coal tar. Each peck of seed got as much coal tar as would adhere to the end of a broom handle. It was then stirred and stirred until every ker nel was covered with tar. A little fine sifted ashes was then stirred in to dry the seed, so that it would run freely through the seeder. The tarring of our whole supply of seed corn did not take half an hour, and it is now perfectly safe from the crows.

Last year we ran out of seed corn when there were just two rows left on one side of the field. We went to the village and got a few pounds of ows got almost all of that two rows while the other rows, planted with tarred corn, were not touched at all. Since that experience we would rather seed oats without formalin treatment for smut than plant corn without tar treatment for crows.

Prevent Lodging of Small Grain

WCH grain is lost every year and now seedings of grass and clover are smothered by the lodging of oats and other grain. Lodging is mainly induced by a toorank growth of straw, caused by excessive supply of nitrogen in the soil and is likely to occur when small soil and is nkely to occur when small grain is planted on heavily manured land or following legume crops, such as clover, sweet clover or affalfa. in other words grain lodging is largely due to an unbalanced plant-food ration, in which the plants are fed too much nitrogen. We say the soil is "too rich," but this is not literally true; the real fault, as a rule, is that the soil is deficient in lime and phos-If these elements are added with the manure or clover, thus sup-plying a balanced food ration for the plants, the lodging may be largely prevented and maximum yields should result.

Small should not follow grain legume crops directly, as a rule, and it is not advisable to manure heavily for small grain crops. Corn and forage crops respond more readily than small grain crops to very fertile soil conditions, and are preferred for planting directly after legume crops. The balanced food ration secured by adding phosphorus and time is just as essential in the growing of corr and clover as in the growing of small grain, in order to produce maximum yields.

Maintaining Soil Fertility

HE essential plant food elements will finally become depleted, especially if the crops are largely sold and hauled from the farm, and must be supplied artificially. This may be done by the application of a "Com-plete fertilizer" in which the ingre-dients are combined and sold usually at dients are combined and sold usually at a relatively high price. Usually the mineral elements will not be found equally deficient, and in order to restore a balanced plant-food ration, it is only necessary to apply one or two mineral plant foods along with the nitrogen added by the legume rotation. Potash is particularly abundant in most normal soits and seldom needs.

to be supplied. Phosphorus and cal to be supplied. Phosphorus and cal-cium are most likely to be exhausted which is evidenced by an acid confi-tion of the soil that is deficient in lime and a slowly inferior development of grain in soil that is depleted in phosgrain in soil that is depleted in phan-phorus. These two very important elements may be most cheaply sup-plied by the application of ground limestone and ground rock phosphain, both substances being natural pro-ducts of the parth, and found in great abundance, especially the limestons.

Fradicating Bindweed

H AVE you any reliable method for the eradication of field hindweed or wild morning glory? We have a piece of ground which is practically us-iens through the existence of this week —H. B., Norfolk Co., Ont.

H. B., Noriok Co., Ont.

Field bindweed or wild moraling glory is one of the most difficult of all weeds to eradicate. Three methods are recommended—(1) persistent calare recommended—(1) persistent each tivation to prevent leaves forming; (2) smothering small patches with straw or manure and (3) heavily sak-ing the patches infested with the weed. Careless cultivation will only increase the trouble, as every time the cultivator passes through a patch of bindweed it will carry along the rose and widen the infested area. Careta farmers in cultivating through blad weed patches should always lift the cultivator after passing through the teeth. Where the weed is present ferable to keep those patches fallow and cut off with a sharp hoe when-ever they show green. It may be necessary to use a hoe as much as six or eight times during the season. Or the patch may be buried deeply with strawy manure and the woods smothered out.

where large areas are infected the only effectual treatment is to put the field in hoe crop and keep it absolute. ly clean. This will involve frequent vator, custing all the plants an inch or two below the surface without bringing up any of the creeping red bringing up any or one creeping real stalks and using the hand hoe just as frequently to complete the job. It may be necessary to keep the field in hoe crop for two or three year is succession and if a field were very badly infested we would not healtate to leave it fallow for the summer, giving frequent cultivation with the broad shared cultivator.

\$11,000,000 an Acre

HERE are eleven million dellars worth of nitrogen, the most inportant plant food, in the all over each acre. There are two ways of tapping this wonderful source of wealth. One is by the use of certain expensive machinery which can only be run successfully where cheap power is available. The other method is by raising certain bacteria that can take this nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil in a condition that the plant can use. These bacteria live on the roots of alfalfa, clove, this family so that it is necessary to grow these crops if one wants to raise the bacteria that have the power of the bacteria-that have the power of converting the wonderful source of wealth in the air into available shat food in the soil. The alfalla, cleve, peas and beans, etc., also produce its most nourishing foods for man asl beast. Why not grow crops that com-bine such wonderful properties!—N. bine such D. A. C.

District visitor (proudly, to old ob-tager)—"I've just had a latter from my son Arthur saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you her pleased I am."

understan' Old Cottager-"I can your feetin's, mum. I fekt quite the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show."



Successful Strate the their work. -do more i That the factory for fa

That mor cars built ar It is not 1

the Overland faction cann lng; with the only

nent cuki-

P. la

alr ways

t can and that

ce of

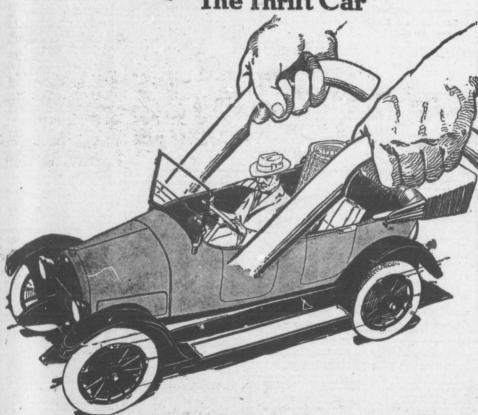
and

com-

from

o the

The Thrift Car



Necessary As The Plow

Successful farmers everywhere demon-Strate the necessity of motor cars for their work. They save time and money -do more in less time with less fatigue.

That the Overland is completely satis-factory for farmers is proved by the fact—

That more than half of all Overland cars built are taken by farmers. It is not necessary to pay more than the Overland price—and complete satis-faction cannot be bought for less.

At a low first contained an abunan abundance of power frugal-with-fuel motor perfected, It is simple to handle, has narrow turn-

ing radius, and easily operating clutch.

It is beautiful and comfortable, with spacious interior, wide seats, deep upholstery, rear cantilever springs, 106-inch wheel base, and tage tires, non-

It has electric Auto-Lite starting and lighting and vacuum fuel system.

To pay less is to risk the loss of efficiency, comfort, modernized improve-ments, beauty of design or long-lived service.

Order your Model 90 now.

Five Points of Overland Superiority? Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price

Willys-Overland, Limited
Knight and Overland Motor Care and Light Commercial
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

Touring Cas. Catalog on request- Address Dept. 1210.

Light Four Model 90



THERE is extra long service with recent of Stalls because the stall to the by dispirate the stall to the by dispirate the stall to the by dispirate the stall to the stall to

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY Limited

Ave., To

THE SELF-OILING WINDHILL



Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

> G. B. MUDDIMAN, Land Agent, C. P. R., Montreal, P.Q.



Don't Wash Eggs

HE United States Department of HE United States Department of Agriculture estimates that approximately 5,016,000 dozen toggs spoil needlessly every year in cold storage because they have been washed before sending to market. Packers in Canada have protested again and against the washing of eggs inagain against the washing of eggs in-tended for cold storage. Careful in-vestigations of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 17 to 23 per cent. of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only four to eight per cent. of dirty eggs,

four to eight per cent of firty eggs, stored unwashed, spoil.

The explanation is simple. Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps to keep air and germs out of the inside of the egg. Once this covering is reto eggs in the nest, germs and moulds find ready access to the contents and

spoil the eggs.

spoil the ergs.
This engemous loss in storage eggs
largely an be prevented if rroducers
and evg handlers, especially during
March, Ayril and May, will refrain
from washing eggs destined for the
storage markets and take pains to reduce the number of dirty eggs by pro-viding plenty of clean, shaltered nests viding plenty of clean, snestered nests for their hens. Millions of eggs spoil in storage because they have been ex-posed to dew, rain, dirt and sun in stolen nests in the grass or fence

New Export Egg Regulations

OR several years previous to the war Canada was an importer, rather than an exporter, of eggs and regulations governing the grading and sale of eggs were not so necessary as they have now become since have worked up an export trade of respectable proportions. Recently regulations have been promulgated from Ottawa governing our export egg trade and the interprovincial egg trade in much the same way that the Fruk Marks Act governs the export trade in fruit. Poultrymen who are shipping to markets within their own province can ignore these new regula tions. Poultrymen shipping to mar-kets outside of their province will be required to conform to the following regulations in packing their eggs for shinment:

"1. Canadian eggs for export out of Canada and eggs for domestic con-sumption intended for shipment from one province to another, but not including eggs intended for incubation, shall be classified and graded as fol-

Class (1).—Fresh eggs which have not been held under refrigeration at a temperature of 40 degrees or less excent when in transit or subjected to artificial preservation.

Grade (a) Specials.—Eggs of uni-form size, weighing 25 oz. to the dozen or over, or 47 hbs. net to the 30 dozen case; clean and free from stain, strong and sound in shell; air cell

strong and sound in shell; air cells small, not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth; while of each the arman chear and your and clear and you are the arman chear and you working at least 2 to a. to the draws or 45 Ba. net to the 30-dosen case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than % inch in depth; white of eag to be firm and youk slightly visible; maximum allowance at time of inspection not to exceed 2 per cent. variation from the grade stated. Value of the control of the control

weigh at least 20 oz. to the dozen or 37½ lbs. net to the 30-dozen case. Grade (c) No. I's or Firsts.—Eggs weighing at least 23 ozs. to the dozen

Grade (c) No. I's or Firsta.—Eggs weighing at least 23 as: to the dosen or 43 lbs. net to the 30-dosen case; reasonably clean; sound in shell; air-cell less than ½ inch in deyth; white of eggs to be 2m; yolk may be distinctly visible but mobile; air cell stationary; raximum all times of impaction and the grade stated. The continuation of the properties out of Canada

An Intensive Poultry System

HE city man's dream of a "little farm well tilled" is usually farm well tilled" is usually with poultry. A California poultryman, Chas. Weeks, of 'olo Alta, now claims to have perfected a system whereby the poultry that can be kept on one acre. of land will yield a net yearly income of 32,000. This claim, on the face of it, smacks of the "Philo" system long since out of use, and the "Corning" method which has also been largely discontinued. Mr Weeks, however, claims which has also been largely discon-tinued. Mr. Weeks, however, claims that his system is the result of 12 years' experience of handling hens in large numbers. Under his system in large numbers. in large numbers. Under his system there are no yards. The birds are housed the year round, and the great-er portion of the land is devoted to er portion of the land is devoted to the growing of green feed. My Weeks describes his own syrt: in in a recent issue of the American Poultry Journal, as follows:

Journal, as follows:
"It has been proven beyond argument that egg production increases
as the size of the flock decreases.
That ha opy point, where egg production rea-hed its maximum with a
given mu-ber of fowls, has taken
years of egcrimenting with all size
of flocks and all systems of housing
and yayding to discover. After many and yaraing to discover. After many years of detailed results the best peryears of detailed results the best per-centage of eggs from a practical number of hens was had, in flocks of twenty in open front 5 by 8 pens, with three feet projection over open front to keep out rain. Less that twenty hens in one open pen requires more detail and too much cost in housing. More than twenty hens curtails egg production. "To house these twenty hens so

curtails egg production.

"To house these twenty hens so that they would be free from dust-laden air, so that they would have air as pure as outside air, so that they would still be protected from rains, and winds and cold drafts, is the problem. After trying all the deaigns of houses over seen or read of, and after trying many patterns of my own, I at last evolved a house that gives all this bodily comfort and entails the least lost motion in care

of fowls. "These model House.
"These pens are eight feet square,
five feet light behind, and seven and
one-half feet high at the comb, open.
Iront to the east over which is a
three-foot projection to keep our rain
and under which the attendant walks
to care for fowls. These pens are
built side by side into long houses.
Between each two pens is the feed. The Model House butt side by side into long houses. Between each two pens is the feet hopper built into the partition and feeding both sides, holding one such of dry mash and one of the sides of the side



A FORTUNE IN POULTRY



eds. 1918 mating st, containing to hotos of stock and uildings. Feed and onic formulas free.

95 to 123

Miles on

a Gallon

of Gasoline

L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Oat.



Thé Shaw Motorbievele ch-grade, easy running, spec-bievels of dependable power at a ser-sen a third to a half in actual mos-ned with 2½ H-P Motor, famous Bu-

MANUFACTURING CO.







These engines are the perfected reduced of years of study and extended the will internal Commenter of the study and extended the will internal Commenter of the study and the study and

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTB. astford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary. from the top of the ers the floors. and quarters kept san lars per year net pro to their individual ca time is available fo and with their morning and with their morning noon sun bath and bath, and free from dusty air, they either or bust.

June 6, 1 18.

One acre of good ole ty of cheap water family can handle sive poultry systems small means to make

independence."
In speaking of "chinfer that Mr. Weeks gation district, and the green feed the year re-

A Battle With AST summer a

ern Idaho had in which there ing throughout the e thrifty but scattering he looked the situati eided that these week frimental to the cros vesting, as he wish wheat with a com Soldiers Produ

T HE food shor nized as so s cultivating 50,000 the lines in Fran Salonica and Palestine and Cyp Palestine and Sali Ish Armies will t all their own veg large part of their age. All the Mili England are bel acres were being months ago, 1200 under cultivation.

Labor being very sea how he could get th ut, but that night h boys on the street in them if they would e for him the next da that they would be g all of whom were th merely roaming the and bought a dozen ad them sharpened Arriving on the ace mid: "Boys, you manding in this when the field strip by a stroy every weed. Von army. The wee mane." He had intended

to fire, but before he instructions the boys inr down Germans All went smoothly, eds were soon cu in the hot sun. After steady work, however tle fellow rushed a weed, and tramy in the earth with his watched the proceed then the boy return he was warned neg army, as it was again extremely dangerous little soldier replie smile on his face. "Y from the top of the sand which covers the floors.

Twenty hens, well bred, well fed.

and quarters kept sanitary in this lit-tie pen are good for at least two dollars per year net profit above all expesse. Their whole day is given up to their individual care, and with all the processaries befre them, all the time is available for making eggs, and with their morning sun bath, and son sun bath and afternoon sun-lash, and free from draft or foul sun their sun they either have to "lay

or bust."
One acre of good fertile soil with ple, by of cheap water is all that one family can haudle without hiring help. This is one of the most intensive poultry systems in the world, and makes it possible for people with small means to make a luxurious liv-ing on a little land, with health and

independence."
In speaking of "cheap water," we infer that Mr. Weeks lives in an irrigation district, and that he can grow green feed the year round.

A Battle With Germans

AST summer a farmer in east-ern Idaho had a field of wheat in which there were also growing throughout the entire field, a few thrifty but scattering weeds. One day he looked the situation over and de-cided that these weeds were very de-trimental to the crop, and that they would be a great hindrance in harvesting, as he wished to cut the

Ont.

125

on

lon

T HE food short ge is recon m HE food short-ge is recog-nized as se serious in Eur-ope that the soldiers are cultivating 50,000 acres between the lines in France, 7,000 in Salonica and approximately 700,000 in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Pelestine and Cyprus. In Egypt, Palestine and Salonica the British Armies will this year grow all their own vegetables and a all their own vegetables and a large part of their hay and for-age. All the Military camps in England are being cultivated also. At Aldershot where 28 acres were being cultivated 18 months ago, 1200 acres are now under cultivation.

Labor being very scarce, he wandered how he could get those weeds taken out, but that night he met two young boys on the street in town and asked them if they would cut German weeds them it mey would out German weeds for him the next day. They replied that they would be glad to, and would get as many more boye as he wansed, all of whom were in the habit of merely roaming the streets. The farmer went to the hardware stone and bought a dozen grass hooks, and had them sharpened to a keen edge. Arriving on the scene the farmer mid: "Boys, you see the weeds standing in this wheat? We will take the field strip by strip and will-de-stroy every weed. We are the Ameri-on army. The weeds are the Ger-

He had intended to give an order to fire, but before he could finish his instructions the boys were all whackinr down Germans at a terrific rate.
All went smoothly, and thousands of weeds were soon cut down to wither In the hot win. After a few frours of steady work, however, ene brave little fellow rushed a distance ahead of the rest, chopped down one monstrous big weed, and tramped it completely in the earth with his feet. The farmer watched the proceeding closely, and when the boy returned to the crowd



Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production, and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption, is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event, the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her

All persons reaiding in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to con-script labour in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely, so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

It is expected that Registration will assist in solving the very pressing farm labor problem, by disclosing who and where are the people who have had previous farm experience.

The information procured through registra-tion will be used—as an aid to the Military tion will be used—as an aid to the Military, Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain "Camada's First Line of Defence"—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more assentiale occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food articoling should that become necessary.

Issued by authority of

Canada Registration Board

be was warned never to leave the same, as It was against the rules, and with a broad little solder replied with a broad wi



RESULTS

"I have sold the second buil of which I sent you copy on the Stinite I must say that I have had splendid stiffactor for Farm and I must say that I have had splendid stiffactor for Farm and I must be selected at the selection of the selection of

"Yours truly, "(Signed) P. SMITH."

There are scores of other good breeders in Ontario who are missing rare portunities for making sales from their herds. Possibly you also, Reader, to one of sales and the sales of the possibly you also, Reader, to coate making you make go more easily relatively known, your offsering sell for more sek and maintain that degree of salitifations, provided you have good with an experiment of the provided to continued success in the dairy for customers which is We would it to continued success in the dairy for customers which is we will be continued successful selling, if they will put their single problems before us. Write us to-might, the use the might be successful selling, if they will put their

C. G. McKillican, Live Stock Representative PETERBORO ONT.

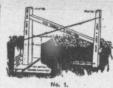
FARM AND DAIRY REACHES THE FAR AWAY BUYERS As Well as the Nearer Ones FARM AND DAIRY.

PETERBORO, Ont.

R. R. No. 2, Gorrie, Ont. April 12th, 1918.

Dear Sir:—
We had many inquiries for the bulls, some from all the Provinces
East of Ontario. Could have sold them three or four times over. Yours truly,

(Signed) W. L. LAMBKIN.



Pointers on Fencing

N erecting a piece of fence it is usually best as in doing anything olase to complete the job when you are at it, but there may be times such as the present when labor is not available where it may be advisable to do only such work as in absolutely necess. only such work as is absolutely neces-sary. Having in mind such condi-tions, we think it timely to offer a few tions, we think it timely to offer a few suggestions as to how wire fencing may be stretched up making a complete barrier against stock, without setting the line posts in the ordinary way. To do this, secure good end and brace posts, setting aum in the way. 10 do this, seture good end and brace posts, setting same in the usual way, as shown in cut No. 1. When end posts are set and the fence is rolled out, fasten end of



No. 4

fence securiy to post, seeing that the stays are kept plumb with the centra stays are kept plumb with the centre of the post so that the line wires will be even. Then clamp on the stretch-er bars securely just back of and plumb with a stay wire and hitch to the anchor posts as shown in cut No.

Before tightening the fence much, see that it does not catch on any roots or other obstructions. Then when it is seen that the fence line is all clear, proceed to tighten it up and don't be afraid of breaking the stretch-

er. Be sure you pull it tight.

The slack ends between the stretcher bars and the anchor post should then be drawn up taut and secured around the anchor post, each wire being wrapped around itself after gobeing wrapped around itself after so-ing around the post. Then staple the-wires to the post and amove stretch-er. The fence may nearly the state with the post and the state with the pickets or poles, stapling to pickets or poles, stapling pickets or poles, stapling the pickets or poles, stapling wires to same. When the ground in uneven and there is a danger of ani-mals crawling under the fence it should be anchared down to the ground as shown in cut No. 4. If pre-ferred, stakes may be driven into the ground as shown in cut wo. a. he pre-ferred, stakes may be driven into the ground and fence stapled to same. Permanent line posts may be set later as opportunity may occur, and may

be driven in along side the fence ! be driven in among side the fence if conditions are favorable, or by dis-ging holes with a Universal or other post hole digger, setting the posts and stapling the fence to them in the co-

A More Temporary Plan.

There may be times when a stretch There may be times when a strend of wire fencing may be used temperarily to advantage, for protecting srowing crops, or fencing off big parture, etc. in such cases we would suggest a plan whereby still less work may be necessary as compand, with the one above outlined we. with the one above outlined. Ping



secure a good stout post for the end and set not less than three feet in the ground, anchoring same to a large stone or dead man planted behind the stone or dead man planted pehind the post, as shown in cut No. 5. A boulder much larger and set med-deeper than shown in cut is recon-mended. A place of cedar post for or five feet iong, makes a very sati-factory dead man. One cedar post or cut in two will do for the two ends.

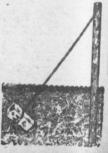
cut in two will do for the two ends.

The top of the post as illustrated should be at least six inches hister than the fence and six or eight etrands of No. 9 where running from the top of the post should be used to prob the top of the post should be used to anchor post to stone or dead man. These wires should be drawn taut and twisted or cabled together and the post drawn back somewhat out of plumb to admit of its pulling over, as it is sure to do when the heavy said required is exerted on the feace. Them the same plan for the baken of the work may be followed as only that it the first instance as above. lined in the first instance as above re-ferred to.—B.H.

The Pea Weevil

HE pea weevil has during recent years increased to an important extent in the province of Ontario extent in the province of Ontario in which the losses due to its ravages total at least \$1,000,000 annually The weevil is also now present in a few weevil is also now present in a few localities in the province of British Columbia. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist at Ottawa gives the fallowing directions for the least of the callowing directions for the least of the callowing directions for the least of the the following directions for the treatment of seed infested by the weeril:

"The fumigation of infested sed with bisulphide of carbon is an exwith dishippings of carbon is an ex-cellent remedy. A convenient method-for treating small quantities of seed is to fill an ordinary coal oil barral, which will hold about five bushes, the quantity of bisulphide to use being on quantity of ensurprime to use deing on ounce to every hundred pounds of seed. The bisulphide may be poured right on the seed or placed in a shal-low receptacle, but care must be taken



to close up the top This is best e made specially for may also be done smoothly on the boards are placed

weight on them to down closely. The be for at least 48 h be for at least 48 n
The vapor of bi
to, of course, high
lights of all kinds:
The Pea Weevil
dry seeds, so if se
tight bags for one present will emerg growers have foun-method of protection

Ceal oil has bee destroying the we About half a gallor scient to treat abo bushels of peas. thoroughly drench the oil will penel may be placed on plied, and the per thoroughly. The sl repeated every day days, the first show about two weeks b If when sowing, to to contain weevils, destroyed by immer ing water for abouting the seeds after cold water over the

FARM (

The Cle

H. Percy Blanchard AST fall I mad or rather, util ing on hand. T experiments -severa to show that hogs building, no matter as it was free from had plenty of bed warm cellar that wa the open air treats fixed up the new pe manure froze, but n up the things of yo pigs were permitte their past. But to spring is trying to strong atmosphere sty, and the question on me: how am I g the place? There partition that evide a carpenter; the which so much goo shape of feed, has go all this must be tor the accumulation wit

It reminds me It reminds me o had completed his j At last his face cha began to tear his h: of despair, he burst Himmel! if I haven' inside!" Now that done; only it isn't gl There is a great n

all. How are we go lootprints we leave time. Let the inco them out. Yes, so i but thousands of yes walked over a bit of down from the ro glacial period, and over it; and still the fax museum

But my pen is run the pen. That part built must come dow able piece right opper member the gluepot.

There is no differen indicated by the colo the whole there is a in strength in favor of J. H. Spry, B.S.A.

the fence # o, or by dis the posts and

une 6, 1918

Plan. hen a stretch used tempor protecting

off pig pas s we would still less as compared thined. First

foot in the behind the No. 5. A set much is recompost four very satis-cedar post

wo ends.
illustrated
hes higher
or eight or eight ning from be used to lead man n taut and and the at out of g over, M eavy tene balance above re

mportant f Ontario ravages ally The ally The in a few in a few in a few in a few in a five he treatweevil: ted seed an ex method of seed barrel,

eing one nds of a shale taken

em in the or

to close up the top of the barrel tightly. This is best effected with a cap made specially for the purpose, but may also be done with fine sacks laid smoothly on the top, over which boards are placed with a considerable paris are piaced with a considerable wight on them to hold the covering down closely. The exposure should be for at least 48 hours. The vapor of bisulphide of carbon in, of course, highly inflammable and lights of all kinds must be kept away, when Pen Wagevil will are hand.

in the Pea Weevil will not breed in the Pea Weevil will not breed in the ty seeds, so if seed is held over in tight bags for one year any beetles present will emerge and die. Small provers have found this an effective

method of protection.
Coal oil has been found useful in Cal oil has 6sen found useful in destroying the weevils in the seeds. About half a gallon of coal oil is sufficient to treat about a barrel or five bashes of peas. The idea is to thoroughly drench every seed so that he oil will penetrate and kill the weeril. For this purpose the seed any he placed on a floor, the oil apolied and the peas abovalled over may be placed on a moor, the oil ap-plied, and the peas shovelled over theroughly. The shovelling should be repeated every day for at least four days, the first shovelling to be done

about two weeks before sowing.

If when sowing, the seeds are found to contain weevils, the latter may destroyed by immersing them in scalding water for about one minute, cooling the seeds afterwards by pouring cold water over them.

FARM CHATS

The Clean Out

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S. AST fall I made a new pig pen, or rather, utilized a little build-ing on hand. The result of some ing on hand. The result of some experiments several years ago went to abow that hogs throve better in a building, no matter how cold, so long building no macter now cold, so song as it was free from drafts, and they had plenty of bedding, than in a warm cellar that was damp. So, with the open air treatment in view, we fixed up the new pen. Of course, the fixed up the new pen. Of course, the manuer force, but new straw covered up the things of yesterday, and the pigs were permitted to live down their past. But the balmy air of spring is trying to penetrate the strong atmosphere around the pig-sty, and the question forces itself upon me: how am I going to clean out the place? There is the neat little the place? There is the neat little partition that evidences my skill as a carpenter; the shoot through which so much good money, in the shape of feed, has gone to the trough; all this must be torn down to get at the accumulation within.

it reminds me of the Dutchman, maker of famous big fiddles. He had completed his job, and surveyed his handiwork with deserving pride, at last his face changed, and as he began to tear his hair in the depths of despair, he burst out with, "By Himmel! if I haven't left the gluepot inside!" Now that is what I have

done; only it isn't glue.

There is a great moral lesson in it all. How are we soing to erase the footprin's we leave in the sands of time. Let the incoming tide wash time. Let the incoming tide wash then out 'ves, so it often happens; but thousands of years ago a bird walked over a bit of mud washed down from the rocks above. The glacial period, and the flood passed over it; and still that footprint in a bit of salte is preserved in the Hallfax museum.

But my pen is running away from but my sen is running away from the pen. That partition so neatly built must come down and a remove-she piece right opposite the door made. And it will be a lesson to remember the gluepot.

There is no difference in quality as indicated by the color of tife, but on the whole there is a slight difference is strength in favor of the red tile.— J. H. Spry, B.S.A.

WE BUY CREAM every day in the year except Sundays and Xmas. We have been engaged in Creamery work twenty-five years, and have stablished extensive business connections. Our trade is growing. We simply must be sufficient and are prepared to PAY THE PRIOR, and in addition guarantee one of the property of the property of the property of the satisfact and are prepared to PAY THE PRIOR, and in addition guarantee one of the property of the property of the satisfact of the property of the propert

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Limited CHURCH STREET . . TORONTO. **.....**

Advertising may not make the man, but it certainly does a lot to classify him.





AS OTHERS SEE IT

The endorsement of men who breed and raise cows to record breaking form are safe ones to be guided by.

Championship cows are not experimented with. The best methods only are used in caring for them. Experience, not argument, proved to such wellknown breeders as Mr. G. A. Brethin of Norwood, Ont.—that Empire Milking Machines provided the best means of milking even champion, record

Mr. Brethin in a letter of March 18th last writes that the official records of Hillcrest Pontiac Susie, Hillcrest K.P. Ranwerd, Hillcrest May Pontiac and Hillcrest Sadie Ormsby were made with the Empire.

He says further.

We have a 20.81 lb. two year milking up to 77 lbs. in. one day (first calf.) a 29.31 lb. three-year-old milking over 80 lbs. with second calf and increasing, and a 34 lb. six-year-old milking up to 122.5 lbs. in one day and 3216 in 30 days. All milked in test with Empire."

Remember, an Empire Milker will do the work of three men and in the same time. It saves time, labor, the cost in wages and board of hired men and eliminates the drudgery of milking.

Empire Milking Machines are used on Governmental Experi-mental Farms and Stations and by Agricultural Schools and Colleges throughout Canada



Write for further particulars and opinions of well-known farmers and dairymen.

Ask for Catalogue E

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited MONTREAL **TORONTO**

(12)



Tarvia Roads Help To Develop the Dominion

This is the Derby Line road at Sherbrooke which "does its bit" for the Dominion every day in the year.

Frost cannot put it out of commission. Rain torrents cannot wash it away. Automobiles and motor-trucks do it little or no harm for it is bonded with Tarvia for miles, making a tough, frost-proof, water-proof, automobile-proof surface that is always in commission and ready for business.

Along this road loads of farm-products roll easily and swiftly and cheaply to market. It makes a whole strip of agricultural land more efficient. It saves labor and horseflesh and gasoline

The addition of the Tarvia to that road when it was resurfaced in 1915 cost very little, yet the Tarvia will suffice to make maintenance small for many years to come. How much more Canada could be doing and saving if all

its rural thoroughfares were as efficient as this one!

Booklet telling about the various Tarvia treatments free on request.



TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S.



Sherbrooke-Derby Line Highway, Que. Constructed with "Tarvia-X" over siag in 1915.

The Best Book

Dairy Farming

Perhaps You Have it in Your Library If so its title will be

"DAIRY FARMING," Eckles & Warren

After a close study of the great number of dairy publications that are available, our Book Department feels justified in recommending this book as the most comprehensity of its kind ever written. The book is only recently published and covers practically every phase of dairy work—the to the property of the property o The book sells for \$1.50 and can be secured direct from our

BOOK DEPARTMENT

FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.

A Desirable Blend of Quality, Masculinity and Rugged Constitution: A Type Worth Studying. This excellent Jersey Bull went recently from the herd of B. H. Bull, Brampton, to the United States.

Daisy Polo's Feed Bill

E feel that the record made by Brantford Daisy Polo (573 lbs. fat as a two-year-old) is no guide as to the ability of this heifer, as she only had very ordinary care, as she only had very ordinary care, and as we have no silo and did not have many roots, we think if she had had a better chance, she would have considerably increased both her milk considerably increased both her milk and butter production. The feed consumed by her was as follows:

6 mos. pasture, at \$2 a month .. \$12 1½ tons hay, at \$10 a ton 15 3,500 lbs. chop, at \$50 a ton ... 85 50 bush. mangels, at 20c a bush. 10 Corn stalks

Total \$127

The milk was used as needed in the house, the balance being sold to neighbors at 10 cts. a qt.—Elmer W. Grummett, Brant Co., Ont.

Following Corn With Wheat

A Figure years ago an equitor of Farm and Dairy dropped in to see Mr. E. Terrill of Northumberland county on his farm, which was then competing in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition. A feature in Mr. Terrill's management that attracted out attention was the excellent tracted out attention was the excellent stand of fall wheat on the same land that had produced a crop of silage corn that same year. Early this spring we wrote Mr. Terrill seking him if he was still following this practice of fol-lowing corn with fall wheat and en-quiring after his results. In reply Mr. Terrill sends the following letter, in which he discusses his, experiences which he discusses his, experiences with wheat and endorses his practice of drilling wheat or the corn land.

"I have delayed answering your let-ter until I could see how the wheat sown last fall came through the winsown last fall came through the win-ter, as in many cases it was sown about the time wheat would be sown which would follow the corn crop. You will remember the extremely dry fall we had and on this account wheat sown late got scarcely any top at all. A few acres which were sown early where the soil was in excellent tilth, came un nutriely and womined a five came un nutriely and womined a five where the search was a second active where the search was in excellent tilting came up quite promised a fine errop. My neighborn either aide of errop. My neighborn either aide of errop. My neighborn either aide when when winter set in 10 moved up fine when winter set in 10 moved up fine when winter set in 10 moved to soil in the field ranging from clay boam to rather light sand. He has plowed almost all of his as it was nearly all killed out, athough some of the clay spots would have been fair had they specially set in 10 moved in 10 moved

of the house. The soil runs from heavy clay to a clay mould. It was sown about the 15th of Soptember. Most of it came up and in spois look of fairly well considering the dry weather. Only on the heavy clay, however, did it stand our severe when the contraction of the contraction ter, so we are only leaving about as

ter, so we are only leaving boult as acre and a half, which will probably give us a sufficient amount of which we have a sufficient amount of the sufficiency of the sufficient and the sufficient amount of the sufficient and the sufficient and the sufficient amount of the the snow was very deep and lay so long without a thaw that it smothered the little vitality which was left in the wheat right out. Whenever I see the wheat right out. Whenever I set a heavy fall of snow remaining for six weeks without a good thaw as that the knolls show up well, I always any 'good-bye wheat,' as it really seems to require a breathing spell, which it really a which it really a which it really a which it really a which it weakly as well as a set of the control of which it receives when a part of the field is cleared of snow.

"The unusual weather conditions which have prevailed since the first of September last, would not discourage me, however, from following can with wheat, especially if the soil was a good rich and fairly heavy city loam. As to the crop which you say on our farm a few years ago, it was a Zair yield. On account of it being in a young orchard and from the fact that I did not wish to sow close to the trees, I disked it both ways with a disk seeder. I did not disk pite to the southernor any barrowing site age me, however, from following con to the sowing nor any harrowing at ter, but if I were sowing on an or-dinary field after corn I would co-sider, if disked one way then crossed with a disk drill, that it should be sufficiently cultivated providing the corn had been well cultivated as long as a cultivator could be put through

Pleased With Pig

GROULATION Manager, Para and Dairy: "I received your premium pig yesterday, and as writing to thank you for your promps as, also to tell you how well pleased I am. The boar is six week old, and for his age is a regular wonder. He for his age is a regular wonder, He is prettily marked, and of good solid build, and promises in a few months to be a pig worthy to be the sire of the best breeders in the country. Mr. Ryan deserves much credit, I as sure, on the promptness in expressing the pig, also in writing to form us that he had supt him. If his stock is all to be compared with this stock is all to be compared with this pig I wish there were a few farmers like him in New Brunswick to give it a start."—James A. Adair, Piccadille, Kings Co., N.B.

by ever Naval o

Majesty to be, v Act, 191 Class (

OTICE is in-Coun after th not on active Forces, or in the and who appar the description by whom or on alleged that he exception, or o vice Act, 1917, within the said service; shall h upon any build

If it be clain an official certif age signed by t which he lives a

If it be clain riage, a certific zens residing in ledge of the fac living; or

If it be clain nationality, a co allegiance is due Country establis

If it be claim Majesty's Forces the Military or 1 theatre of actua from, official do fact; or

If it be elaim or of any recogn

Ottawa, May

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

6, 1918.

herd of

It was

the dry

about an

of wheat will be this see-

for seed, through

resent, I f failure eason of spell of We had p. Then

left in

ing for

always

really

of the

he first

ng corn oil was

y clay ou saw

he fact s with

d am



PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within Class One under the Act.

OTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Orderin-Council (P.C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom 2 no whose behalf it is at any time affirmed, elajimed. the description of consistent matter the animary Service Act, 1311, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being or that, although within the said Class, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is,

AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is

NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honourably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the

CLERGY

If it be elaimed that he is excepted as a member of the elergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or

is a minister of a religious-denomination existing ... Canada on 29th August. 1917, or as being a member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certifi-cate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto:

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and, moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be re-quired, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punish, ble, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one

Ottawa, May 22, 1918

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(14)



Be Sure of Your Weight

Be certain the goods you buy and sell are correct weight. Mistakes are always possible but accurate weight is assured by

Fairbanks Union Scales

They save their cost every year by eliminating short weights in buying and overweights in selling. They are the most convenient size scales for general light weighing anywhere. They replace the old time spring balance scales condemned by the Canadian Government.

Complete with tin scoop, 10½"x 13½" platform, single brass beam and extra weights. The scoop capacity of Fairbanks Union Scales is 30 pounds by half ounces—the platform, 240 pounds by quarter pounds.

They are strong, compact, simple and guaranteed absolutely

Write our nearest branch for information and prices of scales for any weighing purpose.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited.

St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto Hamilton Windsor Winnipeg Calgary Saskatoon Vancouver Victoria

THERE IS ONE BOOK

That we would like to sell in the house of every dairy farmer in Can-That we would like to sell in the house of every dairy farmer in Canada. It covers every subject in dairying, from growing the feed—to testing your herd. The price of the book could be saved in two weeks time from the economical feeding methods outlined in it. "DAIRY FARMING," by Eckles & Warren, tells how to balange the feed—the feeds to buy when prices are high—the cheapest feeds to grow on your own farm—and a score of other subjects, it is a very readable book for the practical farmer. Well bound in limen.

Price is but \$1.50.

FARM & DAIRY

Book Dept.

Peterboro, Ont.

Early Seed Corn

Offered by Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission

Corn, comprising Early Yellow Dent, grown in Delaware, and White Cap Yellow Dent, grown in New Jersey and Northern Maryland. Prices: F.O.B. sacks extra 25c, bags 30c, Yellow Dent, \$8.50 in 25 bushel sacks; White Cap Yellow Dent, \$8.00 in 2½-bushel bags. Fifty cents less per bushel for orders of 50 bushels or more.

TERMS: Cash with order or Co.D.

Wire or mail orders to WM. RENNIE SEED COMPANY, CHATHAM or S. B. GREEN, ESSEX

Letters to the Editor

Western View of Conscription DITOR Farm and Dairy: I was

priors from and Dairy: I was standard in the Illustration on page 6, of your issue of May 9th, entitled "The Way We Do R. Out West," showing one man handling a six-hore team hatched to bit sander and a sixteen-disk hara big seeder and a sixteen-disk h row; also your statement that "i more economical utilization of m "the power through the greater utilization of horse-power, if probably better understood and more widely practices on the Western prairies than anywhere else in the world." Generally where ease in the world. Generally speaking, the people in the East have failed to grass our contention that the experienced farmer counts for a good deal more in the West than in the Whife aimost any man of the East. laboring class can handle the two horse team and do much other work quite satisfactorily about the Ontario farm, the man who can handle six or eight horses bitched to equipment performing two operations at once, as practiced in the West, is some-thing of a skilled workman, and his place cannot be filled by the casual laborer from town or city. It is therefore somewhat difficult

for us here in Afberta to understand the attitude of the Ontario farmer in protesting against the drafting of their sons from 20 to 22 years of age in view of the fact that the farmers of Alberta, who have greater need of their sons on the farms and a much their some on one tarms and a much smaller percentage of whom are British-born, have gone on record through their organizations, both pro-vincial and local, as recognizing that the mistary necessity is paramount, and that they are prepared without protest to submit to the sacrifice demanded of them and the inconvenience that it entails.—F. T. Fisher,

Edmonton, Alta

The Eight-Hour Day

DITOR Farm and Dairy: I don't like to be a knocker, but some-times the statements made by city editors get my goat. Just re-cently the editor of a small city cently the editor of a small city daily was good enough to tell his rural subscribers, of whom I am one, that if farmers would work an eight-hour day that it wouldn't be neces-sary to organize deputations to Ot-tawa to trouble the government about our help problems. Now I have no objections to working an eight hour day, and I don't think that most farmers work 12 to 14 hours a day because they would rather work the extra four to six hours than enjoy extra your to sa nous unan only, a fittle feisure and recreation. The trouble is that under present conditions we can't make a living and work just eight hours, and the editor of a paper in the United States that cesn't pretend to represent anybody at the "big bugs," evidently under but the stands the situation better than this small city editor. I recently saw a clipping from this paper, "American Industries in War Time," which reads as follows

"An-eight hour day enforced in agri-An eight four cay chrored in agri-culture would mean an increase of 100 per cent. in the price of food-stuffs. This is an increase which would make prohibitive, to a very large percentage of the people of this country, the little kinxirles which they now enjoy, and would eliminate from the breakfast table, from the dinner table and from the support table those ordinary things which the workman of the United States has always enjoyed. An eighthour day imposed on the farmers would mean distress among the people of the United

That editor has hit the nail on the head, and what he says is as true in Canada as it is in the United

I would like to know, how ever, just why the farmer should asked to submit to conditions which force him to work himself and his employees one and a half union days every 24 hours in order to make a profit on his investment, and some mes not even that, while the facturers can sell their goods at a profit when working their employees only eight hours a day? It seems me that the man who tills the land is allowing himself to be made the "goat" for the universe. And it doesn't help the situation any when docume heap the stream any when a small city editor tells us that we can solve our labor problems by working eight hours a day while carefully ignoring the conditions which make it necessary for us to work longer. I am ready to hold up both hands for an eight-hour day on both names for an eightheat day on the farm, providing conditions are ar-ranged to make M possible. Don't you think that it is time that we farmers started out toward an eighthour ideal?-V. J. P., Wentworth Co.

Are We At War?

DITOR Farm and Dairy: Are we at war? at war? This question has been coming to my mind quite the quently this Victoria Day. No doubt No doubt the main reason for my thoughts running in this channel was the steady am of auto traffic passing on the ad. I have been planting potatos a field adjoining the road, and I road. feel safe in saying that on an average there has been one auto a minute passing by. When one thinks of it there is every reason for a poor farmthere he every reason for a poor fam-er in such a place being led off lar pearsimistic broadings. Not that have anything against the care we their owners, but when so much is being written and said by those is authority, and by many not in autho-ity, about saving, economizing, crea-ity, about saving, economizing that or production, and even that funds a branches are fully as a five and rulers. threatens us in the near future, at because of a long-continued and dis astrone war, we are made to wonder astrong war, we are made to wobset if all our people have come to the place where they really know that we are at war. It is at least evident that many of us have not yet felt depressing hand with much force.

But who were those people holiday. joy-riding on Victoria Day? As I took note of them while speeding by, I cestimated that fully 75 per cent of them were city folk, or from reasonably large towns and villages. There some country people to be seen and, generally speaking, they were readily recognized from the others. "By their looks we know them" is mostly true of the farmer. He has a distinguishing mark, and let me my here it is generally not detrimental to him, especially when compared with some of the town and city peo-

ple who drive motors

If 75 per cent. of these people were from the towns and cities, is it not reasonable to conclude that they must still have time and money to spare for occasions of this kind? Then why were there not more farmers on the ad? Simply because they, as a road? They are short of help, have large acreages of all kinds of crops, and being driven to the utmost produce more. Why? That these to produce more. Why? That these same city and town people may eat, and that those that are fighting may not suffer for lack of foodstuffs. is my reflections I seemed to hear these people saying: "Plant potatoes, you farmer, we will need them next winter," and I longed to ask them if, in accordance with the urgent appeal of the Resources Committee and other town have they made sure that they town have they made sure that they had enough potatoes gianted for net winter's use before they took their 24th of May joy ride?

One of our local milk dealers has just come in for our daily supply of et-sam, and he said that after finishers.

ing his delivery he dozen or more mile were planting pote day. Why not make auto traffic we wou roads, the people money for the real He in war time, an at home and planted farmers did, there we of so much torturin farmer, less famine thinks, a whole lot Canadian citizens.-

What Are We

DETOR Farm an are we gettin passing through the a nearby city recent to glance into a car been unloaded by a 1 company. There was Mng of its recent c foor of the car, and showed them to be ing value whatever. been told that they detrimental to live ste their composition 20 g silica, or, to give it a name, sand. Wi hulls used for? hulls used for? I some years ago there agitation in Canada or fear that those same feeds for from \$40 to There is another quality to ask. What is out bulks discarded made into rolled oats

There must b tons of them, and ye

ned with other

heard of any of them

sold under a brand nar

bedding or burned.

times their value? It is factors such as made me suspicious o government req composition of mixed ly marked on the outs buyer of feed a bran amount of protein, fa equal number of Egy phics. Unless a man dent of his ability to value of a feed from would advise him to m the standard feeds, suc cake, cottonseed meal rewers' and distillers' have no doubt there ar ard feeds put up under that are excellent, bu wars a special danger feeds nowas feedstuffs are high in temptation to adultera than usua!

I notice by Farm as the agricultural branch sation of Resources Co gests the putting up mixed feed for dairy co This feed would be e were compounded und vision of competent an inspectors. would not be inclined This feeding problem enough to give a dairy hair.—"Dairyman," Brai

If I can do any favors Dairy any time I will for it is of immense bome. I wish you my come.-Jai Piccadilly, Kings Co., N

I received the pure-by from Mr. Palmer, pleased with it.—W. Shawwille, Que.

1918.

and his

and his

nion days make a and some the manuods at a employees

seems to

ne land is

And it And it

that we

ay while

onditions or us to

hold up r day on is are ar-

that we an eight-

Are we has been uite fre-

this run steady on the

potatoes average

minute

ks of R

of farm-off into that we cars or much is hose in author famine

ure, all and dis-wonder to the w that evident felt its erce.

I took by, 1 ent. of reason-There

others.

Ie has

ne say

у ресwere it not must

spare n why

on the as a war. large and

may a. In these

Don't

in his delivery he took a spin of a dozen or more miles in his car, and everywhere along the road farmers were planting potatoes. Yes, May 24th is the farmers' potato planting day. Why not make it the same in towns and cities? If we had less auto traffic we would have better roads, the people would have more money for the real necessaries of life in war time, and, if they stayed at home and planted potatoes, as we samers did, there would be less need of so much torturing advice to the farmer, less famine scare, and, me-hinks, a whole lot better class of Canadian ckizens.—("Thaddaeus.")

What Are We Getting?

DITOR Farm and Dairy: What are we getting when we buy mixed feed newadays? I was passing through the freight yards of a nearby city recently and happened to glance into a car that had just been unloaded by a milling and feed company. There was a liberal sprink. company. Inere was a moral spring, high of its recent contents on the foor of the car, and an examination showed them to be just pure rice heits. Now rice hulls have no feed-log value whatever. In fact I have been told that they are positively detrimental to live stock and have in éptimental to live stock and have in their composition 20 per cent of pure sites, or, to give & a more common ame, aand. What were those rice hals used for? I remember that some years ago there was quite an agitation in Canada over the adupteration of bran with rice bulls, and I then the composition of the compositi feeds for from \$40 to \$60 a ton.

There is another question I would like to ask. What becomes of the est bulks discarded when oats are made into rolled eats for breakfast food? There must be thousands of tons of them, and yet I have never heard of any of them being sold for bedding or burned. Are they, too, combined with other foods and then sold under a brand name for about 10 times their value?

times their value?
It is factors such as these that have
made me suspicious of mixed feeds, as
the suspicious of mixed feeds that the
composition of mixed feeds be plainity marked on the outside of the bag,
ity marked on the outside of the bag,
the cruuble is that to the average
super of feed a brand showing the
smeat of protein, fat and crude
five is shout as intelligible, as an
equal number of Egyptian hieroglyedits Usless mans is fully confiequal number of negyptian hierogy-phics. Unless a man is fully confi-dent of his ability to determine the value of a feed from its analysis, I would advise him to stick strictly to the standard feeds, such as bran, oil-cake, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, cate, cottonseed meat, graten feed, brewers' and distillers' grains, etc. I have no doubt there are a few stand-ard feeds put up under brand names that are excellent, but there is al-ways a special danger in buying chopped feeds nowadays when all feedstuffs are high in price, and the impiation to adulterate is stronger than usua!

I notice by Farm and Dairy that the agricultural branch of the Organisation of Resources Committee suggests the putting up of a standard gests the puxting up of a standard mixed feed for dairy cows, hogs, etc. This feed would be excellent if it were compounded under the super-vision of competent and honest gov-erament inspectors. Otherwise I would not be inclined to trust it. This feeding problem noweders to This feeding problem nowadays is amough to give a dairy farmer grey hair.—"Dairyman," Brant Co., Ont.

If I can do any favors for Farm and har and any tare I will do so gladly, for it is of immense value to any home. I wish you many years of success to come.—James A. Adair, Piccadilly, Kings Co., N.B.

I received the pure-bred Berkshire pig from Mr. Palmer, and am well pleased with it.—W. B. Sturgeon, Shawville, Que.

A Farmer as a Business Man

HINGS have changed since the days of our grandfathers, 60 or 75 years ago. The community in those days was almost mentioned and the same of the same o

necessary.

We have always been a conserva We have always been a conserva-tive classe of people, and we handle our money conservatively. The jump from the self sufficing age to the busi-ness age was too broad and too sud-den. We did not have time to become used to the sudden change. Since those days business has played an oven greater part in our farm life, and few of us have kept pace with the rapid advancement. rapid advancement.

We have been too busy farming to study business methods, and it has gone against us. Farmer Brown mortgaged his farm to buy a bit more land. The sole and only ambition of Farmer Brown after that was to pay off this mortgage. The interest was a thorn in the flesh until it was paid. Now, a business man wouldn't think twice about the mortgage or the interest. In the first place he wouldn't creat, and the property of the mortgage anything and buy something mortgage anything and buy something mortgage anything and buy something mortgage anything and only sometoning unless the new business would pay a dividend over and above the interest on the mortgage; secondly, if it did pay a higher dividend then he thought pay a higher devoted then he chought this was good business and therefore invested his dividend in more busi-ness and thus he continued, never thinking of paying off the original mortgage.

mortgage. I say we farmers have been a bit I conservative along business lines. Perhaps, though, we have been justified in this course. We didn't know anything about it and decided we wouldn't risk it. When it comes down to real common sense. we have the business men ficked. We had enough sense to keep out of business, but they have not had enough sense to keep out of farming. They consider farming a purely business proposition, saraning a purely business proposition, and for that reason have often come to grief. They figure on dividends thout any regard to weather conditions. If a few piges make a profit ions. If a few piges make a profit in the farm, why not make a fortime

out of pigs? The result invariably is a failure. We farmers don't like to advise Mr. Business Man; he figured that there was money in a few hosy, and therefore must be money in a lot of hose. We don't do things a lot of hose. We don't do things that way, and probably it is because we are unbushesslike. The great uncertainty of Nature has made us slow to act. We feel that the risk is alow to act. We feel that the risk is loo great for plunging in farm practice. Perhaps, after all, it is good business for us to be conservative.—Thomas Heatherington. Thomas Heatherington.

Willie's Perplexity

Little Willie was left alone with sister's beau.

"Mr. Chumpley," he presently said, what is a popinjay."

Sister's beau wrinkled his forehead. Wh-why, a popinjay is a-a vain

"Are you a bird, Mr. Chumpley?"
"Certainly not."
"That's funny, Ma'said you was a popinjay, and pa said there was no doubt about your bein' a jay, an' sister said there was small hope; of you poppin', an' now you say you alin't a bird at all, That's fanny."



IMPERIAL SERVICE

If you are in doubt about the proper lubricant, ask the Imperial Oil man. He will give you courteous attention and sound advice on your lubrication problems. That is part of Imperial Service.

CALL AT HEADQUARTERS

THEN you add a new machine to your farm equipment -a tractor, a stationary engine, a drill, a thresherno matter what the machine, you need dependable lubrica tion advice. You want to be sure the oils you use will maintain your machine in constant service and give it long life. Look to us for the answer to your problem. We know the oil you need for each particular purpose. We know the lubrication requirements of every farm machine. Our chief interest is to do away with lubrication troubles, to make sure that you are using the correct lubricants.

All our oils are supplied in steel barrels and half-barrels—convenient, economical. No waste. You use every drop you pay for and you know every drop is uniform and clean.

A Correct Lubricant for every Farm Machine



SENE TRACTOR

For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL very heavy body, resists cold, won't thir out with moisture

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL a thick oil for worn



For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

the standard pro-duct for steam cylinder lubrication







Rural Some

110

*The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks of Published every Thursday by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited Peterboro and Toronto.

Bo 47 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 11.00 a year. Great Britain, Lb a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Vitain, and Suc for postage.

AVERVISION OR ATES, 12 cents a line fist, 51.85 as AVERVISION OR ATES, 12 cents a line fist, 51.85 as the control of the control

United States Representatives: Stockwell's Special Agency. Chicago Office—People's Gas Building. New York Office—Tribuna Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT. GRCULATION STATEMENT.

The peld subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate

"The sectual circulation of each issue or the section of the sec

request.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We quarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, and the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, and reference of the readers of the reade

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd., PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The Aftermath

RDER-IN-COUNCIL No. 1259 is the most direct result of the visit of the great delegation of farmers to Ottawa. The preamble of this order, which was published in Farm and Dairy last week, admits that extreme hardship any result from the unlimited application of the order of April twentieth and that this hardship may be dispropor tionate to the usefulness of the men concerned for military service. Relief is then offered by the fol lowing procedure: -In such cases of hardship the man upon reporting may bring to the attention of the officer commanding his unit, the facts of his case and if the officer thinks well, leave will be granted the applicant and the case carried to the District Officer Commanding, who will give further consideration and, if he thinks well, transmit the report with his own recommendation to the military headquarters where still further consideration will be given. When this regulation was mentioned in the House, the Government was careful to emphasize that its most recent orders apply to all cases of extreme hardship both in town and country, and had no special application to farmers. The farmers who went to Ottawa, however, will be justified in taking to themselves the credit for this humane and necessary amendment to the previous order.

In some quarters a fear was expressed that an aftermath of the delegation might be a cleavage of sentiment between Eastern and Western farmers particularly in view of the action of the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta. It now develops that the Alberta resolution was intended merely to express the belief of the U. F. A. executive in the sincerity of the Premier and his Ministers and their acceptance of the verdict of the Government, but not their approval of it. The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, speaks for the rank and file of western farmers when it says editorially :-

While the West was not directly represented in that big deputation, the sympathy of the western farmer towards his eastern brother was strong in

the claims that were made to the government. large number of letters which have been received at the different central offices of the organized grain growers, reveal the extent of that sympathy. The interests of greater production from the land are interests of greater production from the land are vitally affected by the new Military Service Act, and the farmers in the West realize that fact as strongly as they do in the East. Production food in Canada will unquestionably be reduced by the unqualified application of the recently amende military law; and it is the national importance of that fact which looms up in the mind of the Cana-dian farmer at this time. . . . In none of the Allied countries, now at war, has there been such a rigid and drastic order of conscription as that recently adopted at Ottawa. The Government, in the face of these grave personal hardships, will undoubtedly find some course to alleviate such distrans'

While the offensive on Ottawa did not gain all of its objective and to some may seem almost fruitless, we have good reason to believe that its effect will be decidedly beneficial and will evert a steady. ing influence on legislative enactments for some time to come. The spectacle of some five thousand farmers presenting a solid front in defence of what they considered to be their rights, cannot but inculcate in the minds of our legislators a new respect for the people whom they are supposed to serve.

Permanent Improvements This Year

cays this a good year to make permanent improvements?" asked a subscriber from Halton Co. Ont. "I find that the cost of every kind of building material is away up, but then the selling prices of the products of the farm are up also. Just where does the farmer stand on the building proposition?"

We cannot give a "blanket" answer that would be satisfactory. On general principles we would say that permanent improvements to farm buildings should be deferred if nossible. Building materials are high, wages of artisans are even higher, and both of the conditions, we expect, will tend to rectify themselves after the war. Even granting that the prices of farm products have advanced equally with the cost of construction and that, comparatively speaking construction on an extensive scale would be no more costly now than before the war, the fact still remains that all available men are needed for work of national import, such as food production, and to divert their energies to work not absolutely necessary, is hardly a patriotic thing to do.

There are permanent improvements, however, that are just as advisable now as in the years gone by. The erection of silos, the improvement of stables and the addition of conveniences to the equipment of the farm home are all works of national import, in that, directly or indirectly, they add to the efficiency of the food producing plant. And here we have a good general rule -consider carefully every Improvement that may lead to increased efficiency in production; reject all others.

The Term "Holstein" HE British Holstein-Friesian Cattle Society has

decided that hereafter the association will be known as the British Friesian Cattle Society. The New Zealand Society has also decided to drop the term "Holstein" from the association name. Elsewhere in this issue we publish a letter from the president of the British society to Mr. W. A Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association of Canada, suggesting that Canadian and United States breeders fall into line and eliminate the term "Holstein" from the association names, trusting that eventually it will drop out of use altogether in connection with black and white cattle. The reasons given in favor of such a change are two-that the word Holstein has a German flavor and is therefore irritating to people of pro-ally sentiment; and, secondly, that the black and white cattle come from the province of Friesland and to tack "Holstein" on to their name is an injustice to the Friesland farmers who were the originators of the breed.

We would hesitate to endorse the suggestion of the British society on either of these grounds. While of Agriculture.

it is true that Schleswig-Holstein is now a German duchy, the province was originally taken from Den mark by conquest and the term Holstein is there fore of Danish and not German origin. The suggest tion that the term constitutes an injustice to Friesian breeders will carry more weight, but it should not be forgotten that America and not Holland is nonthe great breeding ground of Holstein-Friesian cattle and the breeders of the United States and Can ada have more at stake in any attempt to change the breed name than have the breeders of all other societies in the world put together, not excluding those of Holland itself. It is the interest of American can breeders, therefore, that must be considered first for it is in their hands that the breed has reach ed its greatest development. Black and white cat. tle have here been popularized under the name of "Holstein" and the term "Friesian" was a later edition and added merely as an acknowledgment at the breed's origin. To make such a change as to now suggested by the British society would not merely cause endless confusion in the public mind. which would in itself be detrimental to the interest of the breed, but would involve changes in the name of dozens of periodicals devoted to the interest of the breed in America, the renaming of hundreds of farms where black and white cattle are bred and the scrapping of all the dies and plates now in usa to say nothing of the loss of tons and tons of letter heads and envelopes stamped with the old familiar term, "Holstein-Friesian." Is the change worth tha confusion it would cause? It is for the breeders themselves to say.

Development or Exploitation

66 WE have two words hopelessly mixed up in J. G. Rutherford of Alberta, "One is development: the other exploitation."

Dr. Kutherford comes from the West, where so many of the so-called "development projects" are really intended for no other purpose than to exploit the settler. To illustrate the extent to which exploitation has taken the place of development. Dr. Rutherford states that there are 136,000,000 acres of land in Alberta and not a free homestead fit to Millions upon millions of acres of good land are held out of use by speculators who have no intention of working it themselves, but who have high hopes of selling it at an advanced price to the bora fide settler and developer. The holdings of these speculators range all the way from that of the man with an idle quarter section, to the big land companies with their thousands of acres. All alike are exploiters

Fortunately, many people are coming to realize that the land exploiter is a parasite on the wealth producers of the country. Not so many years are the speculator's right to hold land out of use was hardly challenged. But in the intervening years a new school of thought has grown up, who believe that the land of the country should be for the use of all the people and not merely for the enrichment of the few who happen to get there first or who, by fraud and manipulation, secure claims for big tracts of territory. Such is the view now taken by practically all of the farmers of Western Canada by a large number in Eastern Canada and a good propertion of the cities' wealth producers as well. As a result of the growth of this ideal in Western Canada, the land now bears all of the burden of musicipal taxation and in Alberta a special tax is being levied on vacant lands. It will be a great day for Canada when all taxes are received from land values and use becomes a condition of ownership. We are glad that the farmers of Canada are right in the foreground of the movement for the freeing of the land and it resources from the hands of the speculator.

The best width of wagon tires has been found to be: One-horse wagon, two inches; light twohorse wagon, two and a half inches; medium two horse wagon, three inches; standard two-horse wagon, four inches, and heavy two-horse wagon, five inches. These figures were secured in extensive tests on earth and macadam roads by the U. S. Dept. Field

Home (W HEN I cal few week up in cured hams. W whether he alw ing he said, "No, came to have the had turned off there were three decidedly "below to hold them over whey, and gave they had grown and the summer little so when had no more wh they were killed The hams decided to keep sarves the heat.

ARMERS WI bordering great adva ing in other par that they have or the natural gas. cooking, but ano is being put, esp price of gasoline "heights unknow poses. I had a the gas attachm engine was a pensive arrange ever is not the necessary is to cylinder head of which the gas en amail float tank, is used to regula stable water bow carbureter is not ready for use, at good to see an e from the inexh Mother Earth.

O NE of the p farmers ha time or an with the old barr down and a comp It is a question decide for them upon whether the able for remodell pense and rebuild R. Moote, of Canl this problem. ed of a frame bu and a long shed stending about 40 from one side of Moote decided to nain part of his the roof, and put second-hand silo v for the purpose. right through other building, and 75 x 28. In this cows and a row loft is filled from hold between 75 s clover, or alfalfa. ed with iron shee tractive and comf barn, now the withouses and the wi convenient and e

T is quite intere ers in different ince giving thei and their opinion a appears that the motion that it is g 1010

German m Den

there

Sugras. riesian uld not

is now

an catd Can-

change

cluding Ameri

sidered reach te catame of er edl ent of

88 is ld not

mind. nterest names

rest of

eds of ed and

in use,

letter

amiliar th the

eedera

n

aid De.

is de-

ore se

s" are exploit

ch exit, Dr.

res of fit to

d land

inten-

high

bons

these

e man

com-

ke are

ealise wealth

S Ago

e was

years

elieve e use hment

ho, by

tracts BPAC.

by a

ropor

Canmuni-

being sy for ralnes e are n the

of the f the

two-

two-

WAD

, five Dept

As

Field Notes By #Man !!

Home Cured Hams

Home Cured Hams

W Hisn I called on J. R. Moote a few weeks ago, I aaw hanging the few weeks ago, I aw hanging the few weeks ago, I aw hanging the few weeks ago, I aw hanging the few weeks ago to be the few weeks ago to be add, "No," and the few ham to have these ago to be add turned off a bunch of ago he had turned to far and he decided to hold them over. He had plenty of whor, and gave them some grass and a little meal to finish them. By fail they had grown to be fine big lumps, and the summering of them cost very and the summering of them cost very little, so when winter came and he little, so when winter came and he had no more whey or grass for them, they were killed and part of them sold. The hams, however, Mr. Moote decided to keep for home use, thinking that the man who produces deserves the best.

ARMERS who live in the counties bordering on Lake Erie have a great advantage over those livoverland on Lake Frie have a gig least advantage over those live and a least a least and a least a least and a least a is used to regulate the water in cow stable water bowls. By using gas the carbureter is not used, the gas being ready for use, and it looks mighty good to see an engine running ahead and all the while drawing its fuel from the inexhaustible supplies of Mother Earth.

NE of the problems which most farmers have to face, at some time or another, is what to do with the old barn. Should it be torn with the out man. Should it be torn down and a complete new outfit built, or should the old one be remodelled. It is a question that every one must decide for themselves, and depends upon whether the old ones are adaptable for remodelling, or whether the farmer would rather pay the extra ex-pense and rebuild completely. Mr. J. pense and rebuild completely. Mr. J. R. Moote, of Cambore, was up against this problem. His old burns consisted of a frame building about 30 x 50, and a long shed some 28 ft. wide, extending about 40 ft. at right angles from one side of the barn floor. Mr. Moote decided to make the shed the main part of his barn. He removed the root, and put on a high arched roof, using for raffers the stayes of a second-hand alto which he had bought and the work of the stay of the second-hand alto which he had bought. roof, using for rafters the stayes of a second-hand silo which he had bought for the purpose. This he extended right through one side of the other building, and it gives him a barn 75 x28. In this he has one row of cows and a row of box stalls. The lost is filled from the end and will hold between 75 and 100 tons of hay, clover, or alfalfa. This part is cover-ed with iron sheeting and is both at-tractive and comfortable. The old barn, now the wing, is used for the horses and the whole arrangement is convenient and economical.

T is quite interesting to hear farmers in different parts of the proviers in different parts of the provient and their opinion regarding alfa-fa. It appears that the farther south and west one goes the greater the satisfaction that it is giving and the poor-

er the conditions as to soil and drainer the conditions as to soil and drain-age under which it will thrive. Some farmers object to it on account of it being a personnial plant, claiming that it does not work in well with a rota-tion. Others consider this feature one of its strong points, as once seed-ed it will last for years, thus eliminating the cost of re-seeding. This neces-sitates the setting apart of whatever acreage is desired and the general rotation conducted on the rest of the rotation conducted on the rest of the farm. In either case, however, its value as a substitute for expensive grain feeds is recognized by all.

NE of the features at present most desired in stable construction is plenty of light. In this respect Mr. I. H. Newman's new barn at Merrickville the stable of the stable. There is conditionally two-three desires own occupy about two-three desires as the stable. There is conditionally two-three desires of two-three desires of two-three desires of two-three desires of good depth. This makes the inside of the stable practically as clear as out of doors. This barn, beedless its attractive appearance on the inside, is altractive without. And the opian used in its construction is such as to give the greatest convenience that give the greatest could be obtained. convenience that

NE day last winter a group or men, etrangers to one another, were chatting together at one of the auction sales. It was just be-fore the sale began, and from cowa fore the sale began, and from cows and crop prospects the conversation turned to the weather. One man remarked that is his district (the Niagara District) real cofd weather was a rarity and ventured the opinion that this district was the choicest in Ontario. Then another man, who said he came from Bruce County, spoke up and said that in his district they expected considerable cold weather, and were prepared for it, but that in the usually wanm localities they were not, and consequently the crops they grew, such as peaches, were injured by the frost. Then a man from Norfelk County spoke up and said that he wouldn't live away up there is Bruce, that there was too much snow for him and that he had heard of such and such a train being blocked for two weeks during the bad etorms. At that point a man who heretofore had been silent spoke up and said that his home was in Essex. He had lived there most of his life and although he had been all over the province, he thought as far as a place to farm was concerned Essex was the best in Ontario. Another was the best in Ontario. Another man from one of the Western Courties said he wouldn't live in the clay of Essex for all the farms in the County. He said it would be a little better than among the rocks of Eastern Ontario, but he would rather extrake a medium some place.

This reference to Eastern Ontario, caused a farmer framework.

caused a farmer from Glengarry, who also had hitherto been silent to speak up and say that all Eastern Ontario must not be judged by what was seen from the C.P.R. trains between Have-lock and Smith's Falls, and if any of lock and Smith's Falls, and if any of those present would come home with him he could show them in both the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys, just as good farm land as anywhere in Ontario, and—but at that moment, the auctioneer announced that the sale would begin—just in time to prevent possible bloodshed.

I thought as I listened what a good thing it was that they were all satisfied with their respective localities, and not going to the other extreme of ever looking to "distant fields that always seem green."

A very successful, and at the same time well-balanced whole grain ration for egg production, is composed of equal parts, by measurement, of In-dian corn, wheat and oats, well mixed.



Waste Nothing

This is no time for "cream slacker" separators or wasteful methods of skimming milk.

With butter-fat at present prices and the Food Administration begging every one to stop-waste, "cream slacker" methods of skimming milk must go.

Whether you are trying to get along without any cream separator or using an inferior or partly worn-out machine, you are wasting butter-fat and losing money.

Get a De Laval and save ALL your cream

Viewed from every standpoint-clean skimming. ample capacity, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, durability—there is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

MONTREAL

PETERBORO

Some advertisers who blame advertising for poor business never think of considering their own weakness in followup.





THE great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving .- Holmes

In the Spy Net

By Emel Parker in Farm and Fireside.

(Continued from last week.)

EFORE she could move, it had turned confipletely over and its contents had spilled out upon the She caught her breath.

A feeling of sickness came over her

the ebony toilet articles, the leather bound books, and two small locked boxes, now lying at her feet, were plainly marked R. K. M.!

The knowledge that the man whom she sheltered under her roof had told her that his name was Carl Stackpoole and yet had the initials R. K. M. marked on all the contents of his valise intensified Eugenia's undefined

She was not inclined to be hysterical, however, so she put the articles back into the bag, still unobserved. Closing the blinds she crept out of the room, for the man's regular breathing indicated that he had already fallen asleep.
She proceeded to the kitchen, de

termined to learn what she could by

discreet questioning.
"Sam, have you given the gentleman everything he needs?" she be-

gan.
"I should say he has, Miss 'Genia,"
Liza answered. "Pears like that
strange genieman's got ole Sam
hyp'tized. Somep'n mighty strange
'bou that man coming in from nowhere. I guess Sam'd give him that
shiri oft his back, 'cept that it don't
'mount to nothing tohow."
"How about heirbrushes, Sam, and
things of that kind."

things of that kind."

Tactfully removing a wad of tobacco from his mouth to his wrinkled
black hand, Sam replied:
"Yea'n; I done found some for him.
He said he didn't have nothing of that

kind, so I took those from the north guest-room

"But he has a valise?"

"Jes' papers in that, he said. Must be mighty particular papers too, 'cause he's mighty fussy about that there bag First thing he said when he woke up. Where's my tag?" he said right off I certainly think he's a mighty fine gen'leman, thoughdou't take no stock in what ole Liza don't take no stock in what ole Liza says about bad inck a-coming to the house from the war, 'tall I can look after the gen'eman Zins 'Genlawon't need to be no trouble to you it you'll let him stay."

"All right, Sam," she assented, her hear heavy "Por the present I suppose he must stay"

She sneet the rest of the effections.

She spent the rest of the efternoon among her roses, trying not only to repair the damage which the storm nad done to them, but also endeavoring to regain through their beauty and fragrance something of her custom ary tranquillity She loved these flowers so that to her they were not inanimate things, but friendly person alities, which usually gave her com-fort and happiness.

To-day they did not bring her solace. It was not only the mystery

which surrounded her visitor, but her knowledge that this man who called himself Carl Stackpoole had a dan-

gerous quality of fascination which set him apart from other men.

Determined not to think longer of

his sinister inconsistencies, she picked the most beautiful buds of her favorite pink roses and carried them up-stairs to her aunt.

Miss Burr, propped up in pillows, was busily reading the Savannah newspapers, which had just come. Since the mail was brought over from the village across the bay only twice a week, it assumed the importance of

Dear me, how terrible this war And just as I was finishing those nufflers for those poor sallors, too. Not that I ought to knit, with my rheumatic fingers, but since the boat was named for your poor father I felt I ought to. And now what am I going to do with all those mufflers?"

For an hour Eugenia sat beside the bed, listening enough to her aunt's bed, instending enough to ner auntrs comments to appear to be attentive, but really busy with her own thoughts. No matter in what direction they might take her, however, they always returned to the man down-stairs, and to the name he had given her and the initials which con-tradicted that name.

After dinner that evening she knocked at his door.

"Come in!" he said.

As she stepped into the room his dark eyes met hers in an expression of gratitude and admiration

"Why are you so good to me?" he asked. "It's just like being in a beautiful dream—this bir restful room, filled with the perfume of these lovely roses, and—you. Mostly you."
She could not be offended, for he

was obviously sincere, and his manner was not that of a man flattering a woman, but rather that of a person exwoman, but rather that of a person ex-pressing his appreciation in the most natural way. Eugenia, partly because of her lack of vanity, and partly be-cause she had always been her



A Beauty Spot at this Season of the Year. Lilac bushes are out in full bloom now, and their fragrance and beauty are admired by all flower lovers. This spiendid bush is growing on the Experimental Farm grounds at Brandon, Man.

an event; now, however, she dropped the papers and spoke petulantly to her niece:

"It does seem to me, Eugenia, that you and the servants have completely forgotten me in your mad desire to take care of that unknown man."

"I've looked in twice before, Aunt Sarah, but I didn't come in because you were asleep."
"Asleep! Why, Eugenia,

know I never sleep in the daytime, even after such a miserable night as I had last night Toay have closed my eyes—I have ue of my bad head-aches, just because Liza was so busy waiting on that skininge man that she couldn't bring me my breakfast."
"His name is Stackpoole, Aunt

"His name is Stac Sarah—Carl Stackpoole." "Humph!" She picke She picked up the paper and put it down "Stackpoole, is it? I'm sure I never heard the

name before. Not that it matters to me of course—I didn't ask him to come in; I didn't take him into the room where your poor father spent his last days; I wasn't even consulted about it.

There being no reply to this, she

changed the subject.
"Eugenia, I've just been reading in
the paper that the Stepham—tha the Stepham-that submarine destroyer named for your father—has disappeared."

"Gone down, you mean? Been sunk?" "No one knows. The item in the paper merely said that it was considered one of the finest of the new boats we had, and that no one could learn anything of its whereabouts father's companion and through him had known older men better than she had known girls of her own age, had an attitude toward men of frankness and comradeship which enabled her to meet them even in these unconventional surroundings without self-consciousness.

Now as she talked to Stackpoole she spoke of impersonal things—of politics and of the war—quite as an intelligent man might have.

Perhaps he saw how she hungered for news of the outride world, for presently he said: "Isn't it lonely for you down here?"

"Yes, it is," she answered simply. "But father put all of his money into this island—navy officers haven't much, you know-for he wanted, after he retired, to live near the sea. When he was alive I didn't mind it. We travelled in the winters sometimes,

"Must you stay here now?"
"I don't know. During the first few
months after his death I had so many things to decide that I did not consider selling the place. Then we went into the war, and I thought perhaps the Government would buy it, as it bought those other islands south of here, for experimental naval stations. But they did not, and no private person is buying estates of this kind just now. We own the entire island, you see-almost two miles wide and four

"It would make a wonderful con-valescent hospital for soldiers."
"No, it is too far away from the

ports where the transports land. Speaking of transports, I understand that the destroyer Stepham has dis-appeared."

"Good God!" he cried.

His excitement astonished her. "It does not necessarily mean any thing," she said. "It was only a news paper account, saying that no one could locate it. That's not to be won-dered at, for, of course, no one would ever hear of it if twere put into active service."

The flush which had

The flush which had come into his pale cheeks made her assume that she had stayed too long, so she said good-night.

As she went up the stairs to her own room, Eugenia was astonished to reflect upon how little she had thought of her guest's startling discrepancies while she had been talking to him. It was certainly true that he had great charm; and in spite of some myster fous quality of personality, she had almost forgotten her suspicions during the past hour.

As days passed this became more and more true. When she was alone the girl pondered over the mystery of his arrival, of his reluctance to see a doctor, of his vagueness of plans, and most, of course, over the deception in regard to his name; but such was his magnetism that when she was with him she thought of little else than her delight in the companionship—in fact, these were the happiest days she had eyer known.

On the fifth day after his arrival ha insisted upon getting up and dressing, and when he saw Eugenia he asked if he might call on Miss Burt.

"I'm sure I don't see why in the world he wants to see me," said that world no wants to see me, said that had you when her niece conveyed his message to her. "Get me my had mirror, Eugenia. I'm sure I must look a sight. I had one of my bad nights again. Get my other lace cap, dearthe one with lavender ribbons."
Having adjusted her pillows, her

wrapper, and her best cap, Miss Burr announced again that she couldn't see why in the world that man wanted to see her, but that she was now ready. Eugenia sent down word by Liza

who for some time had kept silent about her "premotions," and in a mo-ment they heard Stackpoole's foot-

Miss Burr surveyed his tall, straight figure critically 2.7 he came toward her bed, and Eugonia could see that she was favorably disposed toward him at once

The girl herself had never seen him at such an advantage. Apparently reading Miss Burr's prejudices and preferences at first displayed courtly consideration for them. He talked to her in such entertaining fashlon that when he rose to go, at the end of half an hour, she insisted that he stay longer; and this in spite of the fact that the Savannah papers, which had been delayed, had just arrived.

When at last he started down-stairs, the invalid, without even glancing at Eugenia, said in her sweetest

"Now, Mr. Stackpoole, you are not to think of leaving us for at least a month. The climate here is just as nealthy as it would be on the island to which my niece tells me you were going, and it will be our pleasure to have you here. Stay here during your convalescence."

convalescence."
Stackpoole, apparently touched by
this generous hospitality, bowed.
"I assure you that the pleasure I
derive from being here is so great
that I would not dream of leaving
were I sure of not being in the way."
"Then it is settled," said Miss Burr.

When the door closed behind him she turned to her niece with enthus-

fasm as genuine as it was rare.

"He is charming!" she exclaimed.
"A thorough man of the world, and such attractive manners! He reminds me for all the world of poor (Continued on page 26.)

MEDICINE APPLIE

HOM 19

CURDA SPONG

(STAND The First and O

Not an experim Time-tried and cess in the mans

START-C (LACTIC-ACID C

A prire culture lactic-acid-producing milk and cre the quality and f

GERMT

(NOT A POL A scientifically isinfectant and The ideal ster

The above produc in dairy supplies. Write to us for des

PARKE, DA WALKER MONT

WAN Fowl of Highest 1 WAL

713 Spadina

Great Lakes St Canadian Pacifi

toba," now leaves p.m., each Mond p.m., each Mond Marie, Port Arthu Steamships "Keep boia" will sail f Wednesdays and ing June 1st.

Connecting trai to Port McNicoll 2.00 p.m. Saturday Wednesday and 918.

s dis-

any

One

into

said

o her

ncies

great

had dur-

alone

ry of

, and on in

with

e had

al he

ssing, ted if

that

hand

look

ights ear-

t see ed to

Liza.

foot-

aight

that

ward

ppar

for

nter

she

this

had

lane-

not

st a

ware

1 19

re I

ving

thus

UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO

MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. HOME STUDY Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendence or four summer sessions.

mer School Navigation School December to April July and August GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrer 19

CURDALAC AND SPONGY PEPSIN

(STANDARDIZED)

The First and Original Peptic Coagu-

Not an experiment.
Time-tried and a demonstrated success in the manufacture of Canadian

START-O-LAC

(LACTIC-ACID CULTURE)

A pure culture of selected and tested lactic-acid-producing bacteria forripen-ing milk and cream, and improving the quality and flavor of cheese, cot-tage cheese, butter and buttermilk.

GERMTOX

(NOT A POISON)

A scientifically prepared Germicide, Disinfectant and Deodorant. The ideal sterilizer for all dairy

The above products are sold by all dealers in dairy supplies.

Write to us for descriptive booklets and any other desired information.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT. MONTREAL QUE.

WANTED Fowl of all Kinds

Highest Prices Paid

WALLER'S

713 Spadina Ave., Toronto

Great Lakes Steamship Service.

Canadian Pacific Steamship "Mani-toba," now leaves Owen Sound 10.30 p.m. each Monday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William Steamships "Keewatin" and "Assimi-bola" will sail from Port Menicoll Wednesdays and Saturdays commenc-ing June 1st. ing June 1st.

ing June 1st.

Connecting train running through
to Port McNicoll will leave Toronto
2.00 p.m. Saturday, June 1st, and each
Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

The Upward Look

At This Moment

BHOLD, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."—2 Cor. vt. 2.

The chought of itrug moment by moment is of such central importance—dooking at the abiding in Christ from our side—that we want once more in smear of it. And to all who more to speak of it. And to all who desire to learn the blessed art of living only a moment at a time, we want to say, The way to learn it is to exerche yourself in living in the present moment. Each time your attention is free to occupy itself with the thought of Jesus, whether it be with time to think and pray, or only for a few passing seconds,—let your first thought be to say, low, at this mo-ment, I do abide in Jesus. Use such time, not in vain regrets that you have not been shiding fully, or still more hurtful fears that you will not be able to ablde, but just at once take the position the Father has given you; "I am in Christ; this is the place God has etwenty." you: "I am in Christ; this is the place God has given me. I accept it; here I rest; I do now abide in Jesus."
This i the way to learn to abide continuali. You may be yet so feeble as to fear to say of each day, "I am abiding in Jesus;" but the feeblest can, each single moment, say, as he consents to occupy his place as a branch in the vine, "Yes, I do abide in Christ." It is not a matter of feeling, the sort a question of growth or strength in the Christian life, it is the simple question whether the will at the present moment desires and consents to recognize the place yeu have in your Lord, and to accept of t. If you are a believer, you are in Christ. If you are in Christ, and wish to stay there, it is your duty to say, though it be but for a moment, "Blessed Saviour, I abide in Thee

It has been well said that in that little word "now" lies one of the deepest secrets of the life of faith. At the close of a conference on the spiritual life, a minister of experience rose and spoke. He did not know that he had learnt any truth he did not know before, but he had learnt how to use aright what he had known. He had learnt that it was his privilege at each moment, whatever surrounding circumstances might be, to say, "Jesus saves me now." This is indeed the saves me now." Phis is indeed the secret of rest and victory. If I can say, "Jesus is to me at this moment all that God gave Him to be,—life, and etrenstth, and peace,"—I have but as I say it to hold still, and rest, and realize it and for that moment I have what I need. As my faith sees how of God I am in Christ, and takes the place in Him my Father has provide i, my soul can peacefully settle dover: Now I abide in Christ.

Believer! when striving to find the way to abide in Christ from moment to moment, remember that the gate-way is: Abide in Him at this present moment. Instead of wasting effort in trying to get into a state that will last, just romember that it is Christ Him-self, the living, loving Lord, who alone can keep you, and is walting to do so. Begin at once and act faith in Him for the present moment: this is the for the present moment: this is the only way to be kept the next. To attain the life of permanent and perfect abiding is not ordinarily given at once as a possession for the future; it comes mostly stap by step. Aut thyself, therefore, of every opportunity of averaging the control of the co thyself, therefore, of every opportunity of exercising the true of the present moment. Each time thou bowest in prayer, let there farst be an act of simple devotion: "Father, I am in Christ: I now ablet in Hhm." Each time thou hast, amidst the bustle of duty, the opportunity of self-recollection, let les first involuntary act be: "I am still in Christ, abiding in Him now." Even when overtaken by sin, and the heart within is all disturbed and excited, O let thy first look upwards be with the word: "Father, I have shned; and yet I come—though I blush to say it—as one who is in Christ. Father! here I am; I can take no other place; of God I am in Christ; I now abide in Christ." Yes, Christian, in every possible circumstance, every moment of the day, the voice is calling, Abide in me: do it your is caring, Abute in an income now. And even now, as thou art reading this, O come at once, and enter upon the bleezed tife of always abiding, by doing it at once: do it now.

Whatever the present moment be, however unprepared the message finds thee, however and the divided and hopeless state of the life may be. still I come and urge Christ's claim still I come and urge Christ's claim to an immediate surrendort—this very moment. I know well that it will take time for the biassed Lord to acsort His power, and order all within thee according to His will—to conquer the "enemies and train all thy powers for His service. This is not the work of a moment—of this moment. But there are things which are the work of a moment—of this moment. The one is—thy surrender of thyself entirely to live only in Him. As time goes on, and exercise has made faith exconger and exercise has made faith exconger and brighter, that surrender may become brighter, that surrender may become clearer and more intelligent. But for this no one may wait. The only way ever to attain to it is to begin at once. Do it now. Surrender thyself this very moment to ablie whoily, only, always in Jesus, it is the work of a

moment.
And just so, Christ's renewed acceptance of thee is the work of a moment. Be assured that 'He shas thee and holds thee as His own, and that each new 'Jesus, I do abide in Thee,' meets with an immediate and most hearty response from the Unseen One. No act of faith can be in vain. He does indeed anew take hold on us and does indeed anew take note ou to draw us close to Himself. Therefore, as often as the message comes, or the thought of it comes, Jesus says, "Abide in me: do it at once." Each moment there is the whisper, "Do it

Let any Christian begin, then, and he will speedily experience how the blessing of the present moment is passed on to the next. It is the un-changing Jesus to whom he links himchanging Jesus to whom he links him-self; it is the power of a Divine life, in its unbroken continuity, that takes possession of him The "iok now" of the present moment—a little thing though it seems—is nothing less than the beginting of the ever-present now, which is the mystery and the glory of Eternity. Therefore, Christian, abide in Christi of thow. Note—A seefection from Rev. An-drew Murray's book "Abide in Christ," portions of which we are now running in the Unward Look. If any reader

in the Upward Look. If any reader desire to obtain copies of the book for themselves, they may do so through Farm and Dairy for 60 cents

Vegetarians and Seed Eaters

B LUE JAY—Three-fourths of its food are berries and nuts. Woodbofing beedles, grasshoppers, catengillars eggs constitute onedits of its food. During the winter it feeds upon climbing bittersweet, namp berries and high-brush crashernies. Robin-58% wild berries, 42% worms and insects.

Cedar Waxwing-Lives chiefly upon

Cedar Waxwins—Lives chiefly upon choke-cherics and Sashintons.
Blackbirds—The Browens, the Redwing, the Yellowhead and the Bronnes Grackle, being greenrious in large flocks, may sometimes to considerable damage to case in the milk stage, but not when insects and wild berries are plentiful. They can easily be driven from a field of grain by a few shots and they bother only when the case are in the milk stage. One-fourth of their food is insects—



CASH FOR OLD FALSE TEETH Don't matter if broken. We pay up to \$15.90 per set, we also buy Crowns. Bridgework and Platinum, Will send cash by return mall and hold goods 10 days for sender's ap-proval of our price. Mail to MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY 2007 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.,



CABBAGE PLANTS

Of all leading early and late varie-ties, 45c per hundred, mail pre-paid; \$2.50 per thousand, express collect. Also cauliflower Brussels sprouts, oclery, onlon and tomato plants. Ask for price list.

Herold's Farms, Fruitland, Ont. Nlagara District.



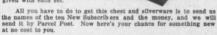
Deal with Farm & Dairy Advertisers

FARM WOMEN

Do you not often wish for something new when setting your teatable? Wouldn't a new set of silverware make it look brighter?

We can give you FREE a fine chest of silver for the work of securing only Ten New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. These, of course, must be secured at the regular rate of \$1.00 a

The chest contains 26 pie The chest contains 26 pieces of silver — six solid handled knives, six flat handled forks, six tea spoons, six dessert spoons, a butter knife and a sugar shell, These are all Wm. Rogers & Son Extra Plate, and a guarantee is given with each set.



Circulation Department FARM and DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.



beetles, weevils, grasshoppers, caterpillars, armyworms, ants, wasps, bugs, flies and spiders.

Mourning Dove—Structly vegetar-ian, living on wild berries and weed seeds (64%); 7,000 weed seeds were found in one stomach. They often found in one stomach. They often take to the grain fields, but usually

after harvest, picking up what is left.

Seed Eaters.

Sparrows—Like the finches, are by nature seed-eaters. Their stout beak enables them to shell and crack hard

Song Sparrow—Three-fourths of its food consists of noxious weed seeds. The other fourth consists of beetles, weevils, ants, wasps, bugs and cater-

Chipping Sparrow—58% weed seeds, 42% insects — caterpillars, beetles, weevils, ants, wasps, bugs and plant lice. In seven hours this bird returned to its nestlings 119 times with insects, or 17 times per hour.

Horned Lark-Arrives in February or March and Hves on weed seeds un-til insects appear, when it eats May beetles, white grubs, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, cutworms and potatostalk borers.

Our winter birds live principally on weed seeds; and we have 43 varieties of winter birds. The sparrows of Iowa destroy 875 tons of weed seeds per winter; tree sparrow, white-throat, songsparrow, and white-crown sparrow. 7500 weed seeds were found in the crop of a single dove, 4016 in another. The crops of snow birds usually contain 500 to 1500 weed seeds. All the birds with short

stout bills are seed eaters.

Revive Soap Making Industry

DROBABLY the old leach barrel and soap caularon have been dis-carded long ago on most farms, acarded long ago on most farms, but now that soap is becoming one of the numerous high priced necessities of life, many of us no doubt, will be going back to the soap making business. Others who have never made soap may be anxious to "try their luck" and for their benefit particularly, we pass along the follow

Ing suggestions:

Save the wood ashes separately from the coal ashes, build an old fashloned leach and secure a good supply of lye. All the waste fats from the kitchen should also be save. ed. This waste kitchen grease can be boiled up with the lye without prevlous rendering of the fats, and will make a good soft soap for scrubbing or laundry purposes. If one wishes to make a good hard soap for gen-eral household use, the fat should be rendered and clarified. Caustic soda should be used instead of the lye from the wood ashes leach. Tor. P. F. Trombridge of the Intersent of the Seriessists of March 1981.

Trombridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture advocates the following method for securing a good quality of soap for house-

ing a good quality of soap to nouse-hold purposes:
"Put one pound of lye into an iron or stone vessel, pour on slowly one and one-third quarts cold water. Stir and one-third quarts cold water. Str with a stick until dissolved, then allow it to cool. Heat eight pounds of soap grease or tallow until it is all melted. Cool until it is lukewarm, then pour the cooled lye solution into the warm grease and stir thoroughly until well mixed and of a uniform consistency. Then pour into a wooden sistency. Then pour into a wooden box lined with waxed paper or wetted cloth. Cover and set in a warm place for several days. Turn out of box and cut into bars."

If a person has a number of long narrow boxes into which the soap may be poured, when it hardens it will be a simple task to cut it into pieces convenient for use.

85 Acre Equipped Farm, \$4400 8 Cows, 2 Horses, Hogs and

o Cows, 2- Horses, Flogs and poultry, wagons, machinery, look, etc.; only had mile to village, etc.; only had been considered to the volume of the construction of the constructio

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY Dept. 9 CAMDEN, N.Y.

OUR SEED CORN IS HERE

Learning Suthern Sweet. 4.30 Mammoth Southern Sweet. 4.30 Red Cob.
This corn is excellent quality and will germinate around 80 percent. Bags 50c extra. We will make shipment within one day of receipt of order and prepay Freight on \$35 orders in old Ontario.

Robertson & Padgett LINDSAY

CREAM WANTED

Shipments will receive the same areful attention as in the past, not highest prices will be paid romptly for good churning cream. WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

Reference, Merchants' Bank, or any of our cream shippers.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa 319 Sparks St., Ottawa

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER WANTED—Thoroughly competent man WANTED—Thoroughly competent man for the second second

BUTTERMAKERS' WRAPPERS
Name and address printed—best parchent, 500 sheets anywhere in Ontari
\$2.00; 1,000, \$3.00. Cash with ords
Farmurs' Printery, Beaverton, Ontario.

Do You Need This Useful Book?



If so, sit down and send us at once an or der enclosing \$1.50 and we will send it to

By Victor W. Page you at once, prepaid. In this book nothing has been omitted, no details have been slighted, and it is a book you cannot afford to be

Book Department Farm and Dairy, Peterbore, Ont.

Preparation

NE of the twife during products for the few years ago our began and ended adays, however, ve quite exte bably this year, I sity of saving ever a place for. Some foolish to can vege they can put the tables in the cella needed, therefore going to the troubl products? There a nevertheless, why vegetables is wise. it is difficult to ke without beco leathery. Of cour this would seem a and jars. There however, to be taltion this year. tion this year. I there is a great so Canada, owing to ties tell us they a have a goodly sup the canning season doubtful if it will we would wish. require sugar whe



Packing Blanched a Empty jars to be p

we can substitute o ome extent with v be able to help ou age in this way. The cold pack m

fruit is replacing method to a large given being that follow this method easier and results r. Another point does not require so fruit as does the op By reading over dir to go about cold # nethod may seem r but when one real usiness and tries find it easier than giving a here which some of Our Wom nd trying out the first time this year vegetables receive v ent when being deal with vegetables possibly more caref

A very good outli duct and prepare h ming, etc.; scald or pack carefully and c for fruit or boiling v vegetables; place r on; do not seal ja sterilize; remove ar

the majority of frui

Preparation for This Year's Canning Drive of jars; invert to cool and test joints; wrap in paper if stored in light to retain color.

NE of the tasks of the house-wife during the summer and fall months, which seems to be a never-ending one, is the canning of ducts for the coming winter.

growtets for the coming winter. A few years ago our canning activities began and ended with fruit. Now-adays, however, vegetables are being canned quite extensively, and probably this year, more than ever be-fore, housewives will feel the necesfore, housewives will feel the neces-sity of saving everything in the vege-table line that they can possibly find a place for. Some people consider it foelish to can vegetables, as they say they can put their supply of vege-tables in the cellar and use them as needed, therefore what is the use of going to the trouble of canning these There are several reasons, groducis? There are several reasons, newertheless, why the canning of regetables is wise. In the first place, it is difficult to keep them stored in the cellar until the new crop comes in without becoming tough and leathery. Of course we do not advise that all vegetables be canned, as wise that all vogetators be canned, as fals would seem a waste of time, fuel and jars. There is another point, however, to be taken into considera-tion this year. We all know that there is a great scarcity of sugar in Canada, owing to shortage of ships for transportation purposes. Authorifor transportation purposes. Authorities tell us they are endeavoring to have a goodly supply on hand when the canning season arrives, but it is doubtful if it will be as plentiful as we would wish. Vegetables do not we would wish. Vegetables do not require sugar when canning, and if



Probably the majority of us do not

Ordinary Wash Boiler as Sterilizer, Showing Rack for Bottom.

ticity should not be used. People who have adopted this cold pack method and who sterlilize their fruit in a wash boiler or steam cooker have found that the rubbers do not last as long as with the open kettic last along as with the open kettic jacted to so much has are not subjected to so much has are not subjected to so much has and rubbers sterlization; the jars and rubbers are rubbers and rubbers

sterilization; the jars and rubbers must be thoroughly sterilized before

vegetables packed into the jars.

It is a good plan to keep the jars inverted in a pan of boiling water and take them out as needed. An illustration of this practice is shown on this page.

When blanching a very handy article is wire basket such as the one shown here with, in which fruit or vegets vegetable be placed and easily dipped in the Cheesecloth will fill the bill, however, if a basket is not on hand, and in one of illustrations

show the cheesecloth-wrapped product show the cheesetorm rapper in the being lowered into boiling water for blanching. When a food product has been blanched in boiling hot water it been blanched in boiling water for blanched in boiling water for blanching. should be removed quickly and plunged immediately into cold water.



Packing Blanched and Cold-dipped Product into Jars. Empty jars to be packed are inverted in pan of hot

we can substitute our fruit supply to some extent with vegetables, we will be able to help out the sugar short-

age in this way.

The cold pack method of canning The cold pack method of canning fruit is replacing the open kettle method to a large extent, the reason siven being that housewives who follow this method consider it much assier and results are infinitely bet-ter. Another point in favor of the cold pack method this year is that it, does not require so much sugar for fruit as does the onen kettle method. fruit as does the open kettle method. By reading over directions as to how to go about cold pack canning the method may seem rather complicated. method may seem rather complicated, but when one really sets down to business and tries it out, they will find it easier than they think. We purpose giving a few suggestions here which may prove helpful to some of Our Women Folk who in-beat trying out the cold pack for the meal trying out the cold pack for the whole the cold pack for possibly more careful attention than the majority of fruits.

the majority of fruits.

A very good outline of the process is as follows: Select jars; select product and prepare by washing, trimming, etc.; scald or blanch; coid dip; pack carefully and closelg; add syrup for fruit or boiling water and salt for vegetables; place rubber and cover on; do not seal jars too tightig; sterilize; remove and tighten covers



Lowering Cheesecloth-wrapped Product into Boiling water for Blanch-ing.

The influence of this method upon bacteria, spores and molds is very effective.

Final preparations of vegetable



Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first. MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL



Cultivate Two Rows at a Time-

Save Time and Money-Raise More and Better Crops.

It's easy to see the saving in time and money. Maybe it is not so easy to see how the crop will be improved.

Here is the Answer:

If using a One-Row Cultivator it's almost certain that you will not be able to cultivate as often as desirable. The extra cultivation made possible by this Two-Row Cultivator is sure to show at Harvest Time in increased crops.

The Massey-Harris No. 8 Two-Row Cultivator

Cultivates two rows of corn at one operation, and does it thoroughly, thus saving the time and expense of the extra man and team if using One-Row Cultivator. Where there is a large acreage of corn to look after, this Implement will be found most useful.

A convenient Lever provides for adjusting the Gangs for cultivating rows of from 28 to 44 in. apart. may be adjusted from 32 to 52 inches apart. The Wheels

Raising and Pressure Levers are convenient and easy to operate, and a separate Lever is used for levelling the Cultivator with any sized horses. The Seat is also adjustable forward or back as driver desires.

This Cultivator is regularly furnished with 14 Reversible Steel Points, 2 Shovel Points, 2 Sweeps, 2 Pairs of Shields or Fenders and 2 Hillers. Discs can also be supplied.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

Head Offices:

Toronto.

- Branches at

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Kamloops.

Agencies Everywhere

such as paring, sileting, etc., should be done quickly, and the product packed into the jars as tightly as



In Times Like These

when help is so scarce and duties are many, the wise dairy farmer conserves his time and strength, recognizing that a saving of these puts dollars in his pocket. One of the surest labor savers and money makers on the modern dairy farm is the

Simplex

Link Blade

Cream Separator

It cuts the labor of skimming milk more than in two, not only because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity; but becaus

it does the work in half the time. The Simplex skims so clean and runs so light that the large 1.100-lb. size" when at speed and skimming milk, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separators of other makes.

Write to us for full particu-lars about the Simplex, and our special terms to you, to use the Simplex and represent us locally in your district.

D. DERBYSHIRE CO., LIMITED BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: Peterboro, Ont.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.

with boiling water and add one tea-spoon of sait to each jar of vege-Addust rubbers and partially tables. Adjust rubbers and partially seal. In the case of glass-topped jars of the clamp style, adjust the tap spring only, as is shown in our flustration. If using screw-top jars, screw down top until it touches the rubber or screw down entirely and reverse a quarter of a turn. This will permit the air to escape, and at the same time water will not pene-trate the jar through this loosened

When this stage is reached the vegetables are ready for steriliza-tion. The most commonly used device for sterilization is the ordinary wash boiler. The sealers should be raised from the bottom by slats or raised from the bottom by sists or a rack of some such style as the one we show herewith. There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of water which should be placed in the boiler, but a common idea is that three or four inches is sufficient. An important point is to have a tightfitting lid on the boiler, and if the lid does not fit as tightly as it should,



a cloth may be laid over the boiler before lid is put on, which will make the cover tight and also conserve

The time of sterilising is som thing on which authorities differ. The best plan is probably to try out dif-ferent ways and then use the one which seems most satisfactory to oneself. Some people can have good success with this method of canning by sterilizing their fruit or vegetables from 30 to 90 minutes, while others are of the opinion that corn, peas, beans and asparagus particularly should be sterilized for 30 minutes on three successive days. Tomatoes should be sterilized for only 22 min utes. And by the way, small ripe tomatoes canned whole come in very nicely for salads in the winter

Just one more suggestion. When a jar of vegetables is opened for use it is a good plan to save the water and use it for making a sauce or soup, as if it is thrown out, considerable food in the form of mineral matter

is wasted.

HOME CLUB

How She Feels Over It

O'T long ago we published a paragraph from a letter written by one of our interested readers of "The Heart of the Desert" telling us how eagerly she was following the story and that when it was completed she would write and tell us "how she We have received that felt over it. letter and have decided to give our readers the benefit of it as well as eurselves. As the contributor in question happens to be one of our new Home Club members who signs her-self "Just Me," we are publishing her

letter in this department. She writes:
"You know, I was to tell you how I felt when that story was over. Well, it has been one of the most interest-ing stories I have read—certainly the ing stories I have read—certainly did oddest. One could never guess from one week to the next what was coming and up to the very last, one was in the same state of "wonder-what-next-ness." And of course, curiodty curiosity was the rule, then exceeding interest was surely the inevitable

consequence. was very glad Rhoda 'stuck' to ber tob. Sometimes I was so afraid she would weaken and that would have utterly spoiled the story for me, To own a man mate and then not mate with him! It would make a muddle of things, wouldn't it? Kut-le was certainly an immense character and not at all impossible either. whom you could forget belonged to the red race, and I have yet to meet a more perfect gentleman. He was surely one of Nature's noblemen. So I can easily conceive that Kut-le was just as noble as he was depicted. The story also certainly came to a climar in regular climaxical order. So I say, 'sure one could care for an Indian.'
Of course one would not be Hable to grow any sweet ideas on these fel lows pedding round with axe handles. But we are epeaking of the indian of refined character and intellect and making him our general rule—not our

"I enjoy reading very much. I just fairly live and breathe in a story when I'm at it. One of our young girls when I'm at it. One of our young girls in this community said to me the other day: 'Well, I wish some author could see you enjoy their works. They would feel well repaid.' I know a man who never reads a story because he cannot become in terested in what he knows is purely the product of the imagination. He surely misses a great deal of real pleasure as well as profit."—"Just

Floors and Floor Coverings

SUPPOSE all Home Club members have finished their housecleaning long ago, but even if you have there is a subject I would like to see discussed by some of our members who can speak from experience. It In the early days little thought was given to the kind of wood or width of boards used in our floors as they were always covered with carpet except the kitchen, of course, which was usually painted, but nowadays is mostly covered with linoleum. I would like to know what Home Club bers consider the best floor finish and the best floor covering for each room We hear the word "conservation

used so frequently nowadays that I almost dislike to use it. Just the same, however, I have come to the conclusion that carpets covering the entire floor of a room are not strength and health "conservers," and there are many others of the same opinion. We are coming to want our floors un-covered, because they are not only sanitary, but more easily taken care



of. If we care to do so our carpets can be made into squares, rugs and

I decided this spring to make a change in the floor coverings of som of our bedrooms. Our floors are of the wide, rough boards and with wide wide, rough beards and with wise cracks believen them as is common in old floors. I dug the dirt out of the cracks as well as I could, got hold of "John's plane," taking off any spilaters and smoothing down the uneven su-face. Then I filled up the cracks with

slied with stains ishes and wax and a good and inexpe mixture of one part paraffin, one although I have I ting it on with a be a very durable one knows of a begind to hear of it I should explain the whole floor in only about two or carpets into squar

new rug for our po some way. I woul whether or not it w vestment to lay the parlor, as the are quite wide all Home Club memb offer me some adv

Training th

Respecting a Mrs. Charle HAT are the a person "h

Is not the fundam for our own rights of others? And is question equally as

If my child must rights and privilege me as a parent, th rights and privileg One of the first

child develops as a to play with others things for his very learns the "mime" things and especially is my book, my rat great is the uproat quested to share hi with another. At mothers are often agement and make "I do not know wha my boy. I fear he selfish disposition. any other child so m of his playthings." mother, remember t crude when they fir must be wisely and Let us first respect and may, "Yes, it i won't you let your with it?"

By following this find the child beco more aware of his pl & his own rights. avorite blocks with cause some grownmuse he respects t other to share in his es not formulate it mind in so many wo instinctively recognit mete out like men One of the greate

through the medium Stories interest child rbing the entire time being. They est sutual sympathy bet teller and the listen bessons of bravery, un seeming effort in i m we stop to thin vention we have, eve lished, was fir some individual mind nupentine. The market is well supplied with statins, floor paints, varniane and wat and old finishes, if found ince and wat and old finishes, if found in the state of the sta

all arounds use room, as I mane my empets into squares. Next-year we hope to purchase a sew rug for our parior and, of course, the foor will have to be traded in the course of the parior, as the parior, as the beares of this floor or are quite wide also. I hope some Home Chu members will be able to offer me some advice along this line.—"Aunt Greats."

Training the Children

No. 2

Respecting a Child's Rights Mrs. Charles R. Long.

d.

W HAT are the qualities that make a person "livable with," as we say?

is not the fundamental one respect for our own rights and for the rights of others? And is not one side of the question equally as important as the other?

emer;
If my child must respect certain rights and privileges which belong to me as a parent, then I must respect rights and privileges that belong to him.

One of the first marked traits a child develops as soon as he is able to play with others is wanting to have shings for his very own. He quickly learns the "mines" and "thine" of things and toppecially the "mines." It is my book, my rattle, my ball, and great is the uproar when he is requested to share his property rights with another. At this stage young mothers are often given to discouragement and make south remarks as "I do not know what I shall do with my boy. I fear he has an extremely saish disposition. He refuses to let say boy. I fear he has an extremely saish disposition. He refuses to let say boy. I fear he has an extremely saish disposition. He refuses to let say boy. I fear he has an extremely saish disposition. He refuses to let say bey. I say the say that he would be said to be weetly and patiently trained. Let us first respect the child's rightle.

and say, "Yes, it is your ball, but won't you let your fittle friend play with it?"

By following this method we shall find the child becoming more and more sware of his playunate's as wall & his own rights. He will share his Anortic blocks with another, not because some growned in authority may. "You must," but voluntarily because he respects the rights of another to share in his play. "The idea does not formulate Itsaff in his little mind in so many words perhaps, but It is the response that follows from mainterively recognizing that he is being given his due and that it pays to mete out little measure to another

One of the greatest control of the within reach of all anothem ties for the state of the s

of the imagination, we will do everything we can to foster this great power in our children.

A New Soap Substitute

T HE word "substitute" is becoming almost as common as "conserve" nowadays. Here is the latest substitute of which we have heard, and it might be well worth our while to make as mental note of it.

As soap is almost unobtainable in Belgrium, the Belgrium, the Belgrium, the Belgrium, the groups and group

Substituting Glucose for Sugar

Dolk will emember that we published and in that article dot on marmaldes and in that article dot on marmaldes and in that article dot on the control of the

We asked Miss Davidson whether or not abe would advise using glucose or not abe would advise using glucose in the canning of fruit, and were informed that the open kettle method would be the only one in waile she would recommend using glucose. A great many of us are getting into the way of canning our fruit in jars, although there are some varieties which, no doubt, keep just as well if cooked in the open kettle, and if we so desired, glucose might be tried to some extent at least.

Running
Water
Everywhere
— means less labor, greater safety, greater convenience and shortens your working hours. It lowers insurance rates and increases the value of your farm.

Fairbanks-Morse
Pneumatic Water Systems

five you running water anywhere on the farm—in the house, the bare, the milk house or in the field—and help to increase production.

They are made in several sizes—one to suit your needs, Whether you want the hand pump outfit for residence use or one of the larger power plants, a Fairbanks Pneumatic Water System guarantees the best. Write today. Tell us your needs and we will give you full details of what running water will do on your farm.

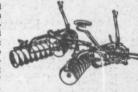
The Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Limited St. John Quebec Montreal Ottown. Teronts Hamilton Windeer Winnipes Calestry Banklen Windeer Winnipes Calestry Saakatoon Vancouver Victoria 77

Deal with Farm and Dairy Advertisers



"Bissell" **Disk Harrows**

The Bissell Disk Harrows have great capacity for hard work, the disk entering the ground naturally and leaving behind itafinely pulverized soil.



This is the secret of good tillage.

The frame on the Bissell Harrow is directly over the gangs, the draught being well back where the work is being done. The horses do not have to carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces or fram This feature is important, and herein lies one great advantage of Bissell Disk Harrows.

For over a quarter of a century the manufacturers of Bissell Disk Harrows have made a special study of this particular implement and spent years of time and effort in perfecting the present Bissell Disk Harrow. The result is that to-day it is acknowledged to be far in advance of any other similar implement for culti-

THE ESSENTIAL PEATURES

The Bissell Disk Harrows combine the important features of great capacity for hard work, thoroughness of cultivation, lightness of draught, ease on the horses, and strong, substantial, darable construction. Built also in sixer suitable for use with Tractors.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

No Worry About Harvest



HAVE you noticed how discussion of the food supply situation seems to center around the number of

supply situation seems to center around the number of acres it is possible to plant rather than around the harvesting of those planted acres?

It is an unconscious, but some the result of the public takes the harvesting of the results of the problem that the public takes the harvesting of the greatest principle that the public takes the harvesting of the greatest principle and the problem that the public takes the harvesting of the greatest problem one is planted as a matter of course. The sole question now is, "How many acree can we plant?" The power and help required by the planting will be amply sufficient for the harvest where Deeving binders and binder twins are used.

No matter whether the used, the harvest will be complete, the standing or down, lodged an beautiful as Deering binder cuts and binds it all without waste.

It is an easy matter to be fully prepared for harvest. Buy the largest binder you can use. The larger sizes conserve labor. Buy a new machine if there is any question about the efficiency of the old one. A new Deering is absolutely reliable. The control promptly either new Deeving binders or repairs for any help we call give hards to call on our organization for any help we call give hards to call on our organization for each proper the most important conserved in the property of Canada, Limit terrational Harvester Company of Canada, Limit

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

WEST—Brundon, Man., Calgary, Alta. Edmonton, Alin, Estevan, Sadi. Lethhelden, Alta, ft. Bintleford, Sask, Regips, Sask, Sadiatous, Sadi.

Alta, ft. Bintleford, Sask, Regips, Sask, Sadiatous, Sadi.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., Montreal, Qiao, Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Quo., St. Montreal, Qua.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are in-ted to send contributions to this spartment, to ask questions on atters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discus-

The National Dairy Council

N Farm and Dairy of May 16th the seal of several Western dairymen, led by F. M. Logan, Dairy Com-missioner of Saskatchewan, who are pushing for the immediate formation of a Dorotecture of the Company of a Dominion wide dairy council, was commended, but the proposed lines of organization were criticised. We then said that "The Dominion Dairy then said that "The Dominion Dany Council would be practically a new organization with a membership of its own and would differ but little from existing dairy organizations, ex-cepting the wider certifory covered Such an organization would be supceptible to manipulation by any body of men who cared to make the effort necessary to pack the membership. When conventions were held owing to the vast expanse of the country and the expense of travelling from distant points, most of the delegates present would be representative of only one or two provinces at the most and would be even more representative of the small district adjoining the city or town in which the convention might be held." Mr. Logan takes exception to our

interpretation of the constitution and by-laws as suggested by himself and his associates. When the editorial in ms associates. When the editorial in question was written, Farm and Dairy had at hand only a brief sum-mary of the proposed constitution which did not make clear that the provincial dairy associations were to be included as such in the member-ship of this council. According to the by-laws in full, membership in the council shall be confined to producers and manufacturers of dairy products

(a) Representatitves of the various dairy associations as determined by by-law of this council.

"(b) Owner, operator or manager of creameries, cheese fastories, ica cream plants, milk distributing plants and milk condensing establish "(c) Farmers in any part of Canada

who are especially interested in the production of dairy products."

This is not an entirely new mem-bership as distinct from the present existing dairy organizations. Clauses (b) and (c), however, give practically an open membership, and will admit of all the weaknesses mentioned in Farm and Dairy's editorial of May 16. Farm and Dairy would be glad to bave the spinions of its readers as to what should constitute the correct basis for membership in the proposed National Dairy Council

The Price of Cheese

DITOR Farm and Dairy: I am pleased to note from time to time the interest that you take in the dairy industry. As regards sheece it am told that the price is fixed above which the merchants can-net seil, viz., 23cts. delivered on board the steames, Montreal. I have read in the papers the price paid for cheese in Peterboro, 22 7-16 cts. per lb. On inquiry I find that the actual cost of handling cheese from Peterboro until delivered on the steamer in Montreal to be from % to % ct. per lb., of which 43 cts. is freight and cartage from Peterboro, and I am very curious to know why the big fellows paid 22 7-16 cts. for 22, 43%) at the cheese market at Peterboro this week. I do not understand why it is not just as fair to fix the price to be paid in the country at, say, not over 22 cts per lb., as it is to fix the price on board the steamer by the Cheese Commission at 23 cts.

per lb. Even at 22 cts. at Peterbore there would not be a living profit to anyone, as far as I can see, but here might be a small profit from points where the freight is not much more than half what it is with you.

How do you account for the prices paid?—"Beg Dealer." (Note—The price of cheese is fixed, an "Egg Dealer" has been in formed, at Montreal at 23 cts. a b. This price, however, is not "on the steamer," as last year, but "alongside water," which enables the dealers to water, which enables the dealers to work on a smaller margin than a year ago. The price paid at country boards is left to the competition of buyers to decide, and the law of supply and demand rules as in all previous years but with the speculative element omitted in the past two years. We are not sufficiently well accusions are not sufficiently well acquainted with the details of the cheese hand acquainted ling business to say whether or not the margin over 22 7-16 cts, is sufficient to cover handling charges, but if it is not it is reasonable to s that buyers, finding that they have overbid themselves, will govern their bidding accordingly in the future. If the price stays up it is fair to assume that the dealer, in some way or other, is making a profit or he would not continue to buy. Allowing competition to fix the country price appeals to us as the fair and natural means of handling the situation.— Editors.]

Cheese and Butter at Bristol

The following summary report has been received by J. A. Reddick, the Dairy and Cold Störags Commissioner, from N. E. Shallis, the cargo inspector employed by the De Our imports of cheese from the opening of the Montreal season up to

date amount approximately to 280,000 boxes and the condition of the various shipments throughout has been very satisfactory. There were no quantities of heated cheese d the hot season and, from reports to hand, no complaints have been made from the trade in general. In the early part of last season only Ameri-can cheese was available, Canadians coming to hand a little later on, but as the year progressed the Government took over the control and later fixed prices so that the merchast's business and routine were somewhat upset, as they became entirely dependent upon what supplies they were able to obtain from their cus tomers from week to week. There is just now a great depletion of stocks. and for the public in general cheese may be considered a luxury.

The cheese of the ordinary make to hand have shown no improvement, the breakages remaining as high at previously. We received one ship ment of boxes which were bund round crossways with a thin one-half inch iron band, and this certainly was ess for only very few of the entire shipment were anyway broken Another type of box to hand was the stave and the percentage of broken boxes of this type was very small This was also an improvement on the ordinary type. Another and new kind of box was that of the fibre make. A number of these have come to hand and the general opinion formed by several who saw them at the dock was that they were very suitable as a carrying package, the chief defect being with the covers which, if the band around same gets torn off, inmediately flattens out and often goes missing. The body of the box is likely to get cut down by the hooks the men use and if the box does not properly fit the cheese it may get slightly crushed or chafed. On the other hand it does not split readily, or, with other slight induries, present such a wreeked appearance as the ordinary type.

Our shipments from Canada were

very small, only al dition. For the e year our supplies ined, but later or searcity, conseque other substitutes mand, which com the present time.

Skim-milk Subst THE use of m the weaned pi perimental Farms re of results of (1914-15-16) at Ott FEED GIVE

of supply. Denma stores, but owing

iling the authorities. New Zealand

stocks have been ;

Average daily gain Meal required per p Cost to produce 1 lb

These main facts 1. That as an ad

already containing superior to tankage 2. That a direc milk by tankage of gains and the highe tion of the five rati 3. That the lots is

west cost, As mentioned, th obtained from an ex cate, or carried on

consecutive years. That tankage, hot garded as a fair su while by no means of be indicated by an Experimental Statio

While high gains particularly in evide of feeding butterm siderable reduction I is seen where tanks the straight grain rs out what has alres out, that as a bala low in protein—or f tion lacking milk-place, but that as a already balanced an no adequate return i

A further qualifie milk substitutes for afforded at Ottawa milk was fed with a tions, as indicates whether such would ment over the meal

Daily gain per pig.

Meal required per
pound gain 1.
Cost per pound gain 4. Thus tankage and from fish offal did mical additions, th little difference in There was, however periority in the condi-fed lot.

For growing hoge or outside paddock.

1918,

e prices ese een in s. a lb. ongside alers to boards

buyer ply and s years, slement uainted e hand or not

but if y have ure. If to asway or g com-

tion.stol report. Redis, the n the up to 280,000

arious during rts to made n the Ameri adians n. but overn later ewhat

de they ore is heese ke te ch as ship e-half Was 10 em

kind d by dock 33 A the kaly

with

DATE

s the

flem

profit to ut there h more

very small, only about 1,400 packages, all of which came to hand in good con-dition. For the earlier part of last year our supplies were fairly main-tained, but later on there was a great stated, out maser on there was a great sparelty, consequently margarine; and other substitutes came in great demand, which continues right up to the present time. Supplyes from Denmark and Holland are small and are our only remaining con-inental source our only remaining con-inential source of supply. Denmark has rome large gorea but owing to the high values ruling the authorities are not purchas-ing. New Zealand and Australian gocks have been purchased and only await shipment.

Skim-milk Substitutes for Swine Delliminia Selectrifice for Swine
The use of milk substitutes for
The weaned pig has received considerable attention on the Experimental Farms System. An average of results of three years' work
(19145-16) at Ottawa with tankage
which the following facts: reveals the following facts:

FEED GIVEN

Average daily gain per animal ... 1.92 bb.

Lest to produce 1 ib. gain ... 2.94c

These main facts would seem to be indicated:

indicated:

1. That as an addition to a ration already concatning milk, oilmeal is superior to tankage.

2. That a direct replacement of milk by tankage shows the lowest gains and the highest cost of production of the five rations fed (Lot 4).

2. That the lots receiving no tank-age usually made highest gains at the lowest cost.

As mentioned, these results were obtained from an experiment in triplicate, or carried on similarly in three

ecutive years. That tankage, however, may be regarded as a fair substitute for milk,

while by no means equalling it, would be indicated by an experiment at the Experimental Station, Brandon.

Lot 1 Lot 2 Lot 3 Grain Grain & Grain & Only Tank- Butter-age. milk.

Daily gain per pig age. milk.

per dayib. .92 1.39 1.37

2imi required per pound gainb, 6.1 4. 2.9

tost per 8b. gain. c. 9.87 7.1 6.

While high gains at a low cost are particularly in evidence as the result of feeding buttermilk, a very con-siderable reduction in cost of produc-tion and a marked increase in gains ton and a marked increase in gains is seen where tankage was added to the straight grain ration. This bears out what has already been pointed out, that as a balance for a ration low in protein—or for weaners, a ralow in protein—or for weakers, a ra-tion lacking milk—tankage has a place, but that as an addition to an aiready balanced and suitable ration, no adequate return is likely from the use of the high-priced meat by-pro-

A further qualified comparison of A further qualified comparison of milk substitutes for weaned pigs was afforded at Ottawa in 1917. Here milk was fed with all lots, with additions, as indicated, to ascertain whether such would show improvement over the meal and milk ration.

Faheal, Skim-milk, 10% Tankage, Faheal, Skim-Flah-meel.

Daily gain per pig. .85 Meal required per pound gain 1.61 Cost per pound gain 4.8

Cost per pound gain 4.8 5.0 4.9
Thus tankage and a hog food made
from fish offial did not prove ecomoundain additions, the table showing
little difference in gains and costs.
There was, however, an evident superiority in the condition of the milkfed lot.

For growing hoge fed on dry lot er outside paddock, milk showed to

distinct advantage at Ottawa in 1917 in self-feeding trials.

in self-reeding trials.

Maal (aefffed) and
Skim-milk.

Skim-milk.

Dally gains per pig 1.06 th.
Cost per pound gain 5.3 c.
Meal required per
pound gain 1.79 lb. Meal (self-fed) and Tankage. 278 Ma. .62 lb. 10.2 c. 2.9 M

pound sain ... 1.78 b. 3.8 b. In the experiments reterred to in the foregoing, all lots were practically, identical in age, weight and their at the start of operations.

Skilmentik is the natural food for the weaning and weaned pig. Tankage, blood meal and fish meal, where these feeds are procurable, may be regarded as fairly efficient substitutes.

Farm Bookkeeping

ORE than 100 different systems of farm bookkeeping have been offered to the American farmer, nearly all of which he has declined. At the same time practically 25 per

Lot 1. Lot 2. Lot 3. Lot 4. Let 3. Barley Barley or Corn, Gron, G

cent. of farmers keep accounts of some kind and it was a belief in the soundness of the farmer's thinking that ied Mr. E. H. Thompson, of the Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture to make a study of these farmance of the Company of the Compa ture to make a study of these farm-ers' systems with the idea of develop-ing a system that would be capable of general application. He found that these systems used by farmers were all essentially alike, differing only in minor details. Almost without excep-tion the system consisted of a diary in which proofs were ween. non the system consisted of a diary in which records were made of such information as the farmer's experience had shown to be desirable and usable, and of such summaries from finese records as the farmer had found he needed.

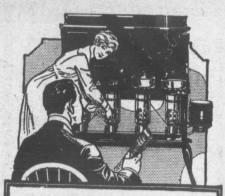
found he needed.

Mr. Thompson immediately began
working out a system of records,
based on farm experience. This system was then tried out on a large
number of farms with very remarksble results. All of the farmers found
the system adapted to their needs,
and had no difficulty in making a
record sufficiently useful to justify
the effort necessary to keep them. This
system of farm accounting is now. available to all farmers in book form.

The "Farm Diary," as it is called, provides a page for the accounts of every day in the year. On this page there is space for notes on the weather and the work accomplished, for keeping record of the man and horse tabor expended on the various departments of pended on the various departments of the flarm, and all business accounts of the day. A sample of inventory for summarising the year's business is provided in the back of the book. The "Parm Diary" may be ordered through Parm and Dairy for the regu-lar price of \$1.50, postpaid. When one desires to keep a fairly accurate record of the farm business of the year, this very practical farm accounting book will pay fer theelf several times over in the one item of time saved. in the one item of time saved.

Wood ashes offer a limited supply of potash, especially adapted for use in orohard and garden soils. Unleached wood sehes contain usually from 6 to 10 per cent of potash and 25 to 30 per cent. of lime; 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre is a feir application. The use of wood asses as a fettligar no only smooth or the contained of t cation. The use of wood absects a fertiliser not only supplies potassium and cafcium but it is valuable in neutralizing the acidity of the soil. Every farmer who has wood ashes should save them carefully and make the case of the property of the soil. use of them as fertilizer

The boys who are making exhibits at the school fairs will some day be winning red ribbons at our larger exhibitions.



COOKING IN COMFORT. AT LAST!

And if my even hole's to bother about now. And if my eyes hadn't been opened, you would still be cooking on the coal range all through the summer."

Husbands and sons—if you had to do the cooking, wouldn't you like to do it in the most economical, most efficient, simplest way possible? Save your wife or mother further fuel worries. Buy her a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove-It will mean better cooking, a cleaner, cooler kitchen and less work for her-and for you, economy, comfort and no waiting for meals.

Select the style now that suits the individual need of your home—one, two, three and four burner sizes. Be sure it's the stove with the Long Blue Chimney—and that it has the Cabinet and the New Perfection Oven. They make the stove complete for year-round cooking service.

Royalite Coal Oil gioes best results.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES For Sale in Mardware, Furniture and Department Stores Everywhere

NEW PERFECTION



Get This "Universal" Food Chopper FREE

Send us only 3 new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, and we will send you this well-known food chopper free of cost to you. You can get these subscriptions to day if you try.

FARM and DAIRY - Peterbore. Out.

- Peterboro, Ont.

y~~~~~~~~~ THE FOLLOWING LETTER VOICES THE OPINION OF MANY breeders who advertised their sales with us during the last winter,

R. R. No. 5. Ingersoll, April 23, 1918

Farm and Dairy, PETERBORO, Ont.

Gentlemen:-

Please find enclosed cheque for \$63, payment for sale ads. I may say I was well pleased with the service you gave me, for which I thank

······

Yours truly,

(Signed) T. G. GREGG.

Save Your Labor and Raise More Total Crop

(25)

By using larger farm implements, more horses, more fertilizers, and by working less land. Machinery and Horses: Acres In

1-horse corn or cultivator works 4.4

2 " 6,6 416-ft, mower (2 horses) cuts. 8,3 6-ft. binder (2 horses) cuts. 7.2 6-ft. binder (2 horses) cuts. 7.2 6-ft. binder (3 horses) cuts. 10.4 -Cernell Agricultural Experim Fartilizers:

87.1 hours labor produce 1 acre of corn, acre corn unfertilized (in Indiana) yielded 37 bus, acre corn.fertilized (in Indiana) yielded 54 bus,

This shows that:-

You can make your labor 50% more productive by properly fertilizing the You can yet add larger machinery and le-dress potatoes, rost-crops and corn th furtilization these crops.

Write for our bulletins

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau adian Fertil

1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto



LARES OF OME SHINGLES

Lightning-Proof

THESE shingles lock on all four sides, A forming practically a one-piece roof of heavily galvanized steel, which, when properly grounded, causes lightning strokes to be evenly and harmlessly distributed. Proof also against fire, wind, rain or mow, and will not rust or decay, but will hast a lifetime without need of repair. See your death of the control of the cont Write for Roofing Booklet "F.D.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

LIMITED
(SETABLISHED 1001)
OUTIVE Office and Factories 1 CSHAWA, ONT.

Branches at Mentreal, Ottawe, Toronto, London, Winnipod, Vanco

CREAMERY FOR SALE in up-to-date condition; 1,500 blooks of jee on hand. Last year's ranks 26,000 hs. Sale at present on account of maker being comoripied. Possession at once. Apply to Box 12, Farm and Dairye.

"WHY" & "HOW"



Get our up-todate book on "QUESTIONS

ANSWERS" relating to modern automobile Design, Construction, Driving and Repair, by Victor W. Page, M.E. 650 illustrations and plates. Cloth binding, PRICE, \$1.50.

It is a self-educator on automobiling, without an equal. It contains over 2,000 questions and answers which completely cover everything relating to the modern automobile. This book will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of catalogue price.

Write for it at once to

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

THE

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd. PETERBORO' - ONTARIO

In the Spy Net (Continued from page 18.)

Charlie Daingerfield-you've often heard me speak of him, Eugenia?"

The girl nodded. Charlie Daingerfield had been the one romance of her aunt's life. He had been thrown from his horse, dying instantly, shortly af-ter he and Miss Burr had become engaged, and to compare anyone with Charlie Daingerfield was to set upon

him the seal of superlative approval.

After that Carl Stackpoole paid at least one visit a day to Miss Burr, and daily she sang his praises. It seemed to give him pleasure to devise means of pleasing her, and under his attentions she lost much of her querulousness

Eugenia determined to put aside all disturbing factors and live only in the present. Perhaps the greatest cause for her ever-increasing joy lay in her surety that he shared her zest for living. It was unspoken, but the expression in his dark eyes when he looked at her was enough.

Even Liza seemed to have partially ecovered from her fears, and Sam fairly worshipped the "strange gen'le-man." Stackpoole declared that he was being spolled.

"But it really is one's duty to get all the joy there can be in life, isn't it?" he said one evening more than two weeks after he had arrived, as they were sitting in the library. Then thoughtfully: "For life is so uncer-"I have mever thought of it as un-

certain," she answered.

"For men it is. Think of the thousands who are dying in Europe!"
"Oh, in Europe, yes. But I must
confess that in spite of America's

participation the war seems remote to "I wish that it did to me!

He rose and paced up and down the room. Then with a changed, softer manner he sat down near her. "Let's not talk of death and part-

ings," he said, apparently unable to express that which hovered on his "How fragrant your roses are!" 'And yet the odor of your cigar improves their fragrance for me. ose partly because I associate it with

"And what is the rest of the rea

She tried to speak without displaythe self-consciousness which she

"Oh, the rest is—that it's very nice to have you here." She got up sud-denly "I must find my knitting needles—I've almost finished my third sweater."

The rest of the evening passed quickly, filled with the impersonal interchange of ideas and thoughts which had made his presence so delightful to her. When he had first come he had startled her, now he often puzzle her by his long silences, and his sud-den changes from the whimsical, boyish mood she liked best to one of grav ity: but, no mattter what he did, he never failed to interest her; never had anyone attracted her as he did.

Shortly after ten she rose. gether they walked to the foot of the stairs. She held out her hand, but instead of taking it in his own he pressed it to his lips

"Good-night, Eugenia." he said soft-"You are the dearest thing in the world! I love you!"

Her heart went out to him in a flood of tenderness, but she did not speak, nor did he seem to expect it. After a moment she went slowly up the steps.

due wanted to be alone in the dark ness. She sat down by the open window and loosened her masses of bronze-brown hair. As she looked out at the silvery moonlight, all doubts and misgivings were completely forgotten.

Suddenly she caught her breath. Moving cautiously in the shade of the vines and trees was the crouching

figure of a man. She fancled that he glanced toward her window, then apparently satisfied at the darkness, moved boldly into the light, in order to reach the path which led to the sea. As the light struck the figure she saw that it was Carl!

For hours she sat beside the win dow, praying that he would return. She was shocked at the sudden reali-zation of how little she knew of him. Despite the days he nad spent in her house, she knew nothing of his affairs. not even of his occupation. She had drifted into a comfortable, unsuspiclous acceptance of him, and now in her long vigil she began to pay the penalty. Of the full extent of that

penalty. Of the full extent of that penalty she had no realization then. At last she decided that she must go to bed. "I shall go to sleep at once," she resolved, "and in the morning he will tell me, no doubt, where he went to-night, and I will laugh at my

But just as she did not go to sleep at once, neither did he tell her in the morning of his nocturnal disappearance.

At luncheon he appeared—paler than since the first day when he had come to the house, and the worried lines around his mouth and eyes show ed startlingly.

He made no apology for his non-appearance at breakfast, except to say that he thought he needed the sleep. The meal was a silent one, and Eugenia could scarcely believe that he had ever uttered words of love to

That evening she again took up her post by the window. The moon was partially obscured behind a cloud, so she strained her eyes, praying, how-ever, that her vigil might be in vain.

A faint crackling of leaves attracted her attention. She discerned the crouching figure of a man stealing into the night, and she knew that it was Carl.

Waiting only a moment to make her departure safe, she slipped down the stairs, unlatched one of the long French windows in the library, and crept out on the veranda. Aided by the darkness, she made her way through the great live-oak trees and toward the path which led to the sea.

She knew from the rustling of leaves in front of her that this was She the path he had taken. grateful for her early training which now made it possible for her to walk noiselessly along the narrow trail and gauge his position. He was walking rapidly, but she was able to keep up with him, always maintaining the same discreet distance between them

For almost half an hour she hurried along, until he was almost at the edge of the woods. She began to run, her rubber soles making no sound, and her knowledge of the woods enabling her to avoid the outhanging branches and vines.

The moon came from behind the clouds just before the man reached the clearing. Suddenly, although he was at some distance, she saw him quite plainly.

She hid behind the outermost trees and watched him with breathless in tensity as he ran quickly down the strip of beach toward the sea. A thick fog, accompaning the incoming tide, obscured the water from her

She knew then that a boat had been raiting for him.

Exhausted and heartsick, she slow ly retraced her steps to the Big House. As she closed the door her knees were trembling with excitement and fatigue. It was with difficulty that she undressed and crawled into bed, for her hands shook so that the mere process of unfastening her garments was painful

Her anguish had its real source in her mental state, however. Again her heart and her common sense came into conflict.

"How shameful to apy upon him!"

"How shameful for him to act in such a way as to make it necessary!" retorted common sense

"Oh, I know that there some excuse, some explanation for his strange behavior!" cried her heart. (Continued Next Week.)

Control of Infectious Abortion (Continued from page 5.)

eased ones that remain in the herd. In the Station herd the aborters have been carefully handled but allowed to remain in their usual positions.

Our procedure in handling the

aborting animal is first to effectually destroy or disinfect the fetus, after birth, and discharge. A 2% warm solution of lysol or liquor cressis compositus or other good disinfectant is used to wash the rear external parts daily for a week. The vaginal tract is irrigated with a warm 1% so lution of lysol or potassium perman ganate (they are non-irritant) every other day for a week or two and then twice a week as long as discharge continues, which will usually be for two to eight weeks. At eight weeks if the discharges are under Control the animal may be bred. This treatment does not effect a cure but reduces the chance of spreading the in-fection and brings the aborter into good health and breeding condition more rapidly than if left untreated. It would not be wise to allow dis-charging animals to run loose with other members of the herd, particularly young cows. Dealing With the Bull.

The bull's sheath is disinfected be-

fore and after all services. Upon this point success seems to hinge. solution as above mentioned is used and the operation carried out with a combination suction and injection pump to which is attached a smooth stomach tube. Two operators are necessary, one placing the tube in the sheath and working the liquid around, by pressing with the fingers on the outside. The other person very gently pumps two or three quarts through the tube into the sheath. We have no trouble with the bulls; they consider this a part of the breeding operation. In treatment of cows about one gallon of the solution is gently pumped or allowed to flow by gravity into the vaginal tract and permitted to flow out again. No attempt is made to force the solution into the This treatment is not given at the time of service, however.

In carrying on these operations, in mediate favorable results cannot be expected. It will not prevent animals already infected from aborting. the other hand, a hit and miss prac-tice can never bring complete suc-Thus, persistency is an es tial part of the program. In the Station herd a perceptible falling off in abortion among the heifers (heifers most frequently abort) was soon no-ticed, but the practice had been fol-lowed for two years before big strides were apparent.

where the disease thought to be present in a herd, the sire should by all means be irrigated when serving cows outside the herd. It would seem that the careful rearing of heifers is the only means available for keeping the herd free from the disease unless the purchased and mals are tested and found free, and retested in two or three months before mating with the sire

Musty or dirty litter used as bedding is a frequent cause of milk going wrong. It is always well to know just where our herds stand in the matter of tuberculosis. Plan to have them examined at least twice a rest by a trained veterinarian and eliminate the reactors.

When buying an animal into the herd always insist that she be tuber culin tested. It would be profitable to pay five dollars more on the condition that she be tested.

Cold Storage (Continued f of the room, I wa to see row after ro were rented to the away meats and o In looking the lockers I found ing within a radius the town. Most of tain beef and pork away during the w thus secure his sa terfering with the

employees. A nun

are holding the egg

one cent per dozen. This should serve what may be done districts which are have cold storage principles might b building of coopers

> WING to the gram of the time of the arisen a miscone not in sympathy absolutely false in the Secretary of dent of the Unit doubt that farmers of the establishments. J. J. Morrison, United Fan

> Vour wire of was so worded the Executive, but in tion to know fac duction will be remptions. I am a Have personal kn and unable to cally year boys in Albage of men aireas seriously depleted

the country. The co ance of some kind of at in which might be should not be great among a number of

Problems of the I (Continued from varieties of grass ar

Kentucky blue grass Western ryo grass, as of timothy and alsike cases in Central Albe may be seeded with a ferably barley. ferably barley. In South-eastern section should be used.

Western rye grass, timothy and alsike co: good hay for winter when in the late mill stage and cured as make excellent fodder while the same crop, at the same stage will produce silage of ity. The quality can improved by adding I mixture in the pr This crop has of from eight to 12 to the fodder has enable the cost of producing ter by about 20 per ce with the same fodder Fortunately our Prothese grains, particula used with satisfactory main concentrated rat eattle, feeding one pour every four pounds of r importance of Goo

Constant improveme by the use of good sires din.

act in

st be

eart

tion

s have

the after-Warm

ectant

ternal aginal % so-

rmanevery d then

harge be for

weeks treatut re-

he in-into dition

with articu

n this

used rith a ection

liquid ngers

uarte

. We

eding cows, on is

i per-

o the

given

imale

On prae

900

Sta

ai No

alfers

n no-

rides

herd.

avail-

from and

s be-

e go-

the bave min

Cold Storage for Farmers (Continued from page 4.)

of the room, I was rather surprised to see row after row of lockers which to see row after row of lockers which were rented to the people for storing gray meats and other perishable pro-ducts. In looking over the names on the lockers I found that over 90 per cent of them belonged to farmers liv-ing within a radius of ten miles from the town. Most of these lockers conthe town. Most of these lockers con-tain beef and pork which was stored away during the winter. Every pat-ran has a key for his locker and can thus secure his supplies without in-teriering with the work of the other employees. A number of cases of eggs were also stored by farmers who eggs were also stored by farmers who are holding the eggs for winter sales. The cost of storing the eggs is about

This should serve as an example of what may be done by farm are in the districts which are so for ale as to have cold storage plants. The same grinciples might be applied in the building of cooperative cold storage plants at central points throughout

dairy cattle in this Province we should be able to increase the aver-age production per head by 50 per cent. in 10 years.
In closing, let me point out that

the dairy industry is one of the most important branches of agriculture at the present, and for all future time. This importance is two-fold: The need of increased dairy production in the or mereased dairy production in the present emergency camoo be denied, and the place that dairying will play in the upbuilding of the manhood and womanhood of the nation is greater than is generally recognized. Dr. Mc-Collum, of Johns Hopkins University, makes the following statement:

"Milk is worth much more than its energy value or than its protein content would indicate. It is a great factor of safety in making good the deficiencies of the grains which form, and must continue to form, the prin-cipal source of energy in our diet. Without the continued use of milk, not only for the feeding of our chil-dren but in liberal amounts in cookery and as an adjunct to our diet, we cannot, as a nation, maintain the po-

In Union There is Strength

Opening a City Store B. C. Tucker, Past President, U. F. Cooperative Co., Ltd.

B. C. Tucker, Fast President, U. F. Cooperative Co., Ltd.

OUR Board of Directors have repeatedly been urged to open a retail store in Toronto to soil butter, eggs, pouttry and other farm supplies. This matter has been given much careful consideration, and a comment of our directors is making a careful end of the soil of the soi

0

force us either to buy from wholesals firms or to establish expensive storage

firms or to establish expensive storage scaling of the season of the sea the inception of such a business we work on until our business connections were so well established that a profit would become possible.

. It is expected that H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers' of Alberta; J. H. Murray, Manager of the United Grain Growers' Limited; and Roderick McKenzie, Vice-president and secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be three of the speakers at the coming farmers' conference to be held in the Labor Temple, Toronto, on June 6 and 7.

CLEARING UP A MISCONCEPTION

WING to the somewhat ambiguous wording of the now famous telegram of the United Farmers of Alberta to the Government at the times of the large delegation of farmers to Ottawa in May there has arisen a sulsconception in many minds that the farmers of the West were absolutely false is abundantly and object of the delegation. That this is aboutely false is abundantly of the following telegram received by the Secretary of the United Farmers of Control of the Control of t

A. Morrison,
United Farmers of Ontario, Toronto.

Your wire of 20th forwarded to me. Recognize that Alberta resolution was so worded that wrong interpretation could be put on it. Have not seen use to worded that wrong interpretation could be put on it. Have not seen to be used to the put of the p

H. W. WOOD , Pres. U. F. A.

the country. The cost of mainten-ance of some kind of cold storage out-fit in which might be stored meats for use on the farms during the summer, should not be great when divided up among a number of farmers.

Problems of the Dairy Farmers (Continued from page 3.)

varieties of grass are recommended: Kentucky blue grass; brome grass; Western ryo grass, and a combination of timothy and alsike clover. In most cases in Central Alberta these grasses may be seeded with a nurse crop, pre-ferably barley. In Southern and South-eastern sections no nurse crop should be used

Western rye grass, brome grass, and timothy and alsike combinations made good hay for winter use. If it is cut when in the late milk or early dough stage and cured as green feed, oats make excellent fodder for winter use. while the same crop, cut into the silo at the same stage of development, will produce silage of excellent quality. The quality can be still further improved by adding peas to the seed mixture in the proportion of one bushel of peas to two of oats to the sere. This crop has produced yields of from eight to 13 terms over correct of from eight to 12 tons per acre, and the fodder has enabled us to reduce the cost of producing a pound of butter by shout 20 per cent. as compared
with the same forder cured as hay.
Fortunately our Frovince produces
large crops of oats and barley, and
these grain, particularly oats, can be
used with satisfactory results as the
main concentrated ration for dary
cattle, feeding one pound of grain to
every four pounds of milk.
Importance of Good Breeding.
Constant improvement in the hords
of the Province can be effected only
by the use of good sires. If good blood
is consistently used in the heads of the cost of producing a pound of but-

sition as a work-power to which we have riseen. The keeping of dairy animals was the greatest factor in the history of the development of man from the state of barbarine. The business of dairying contributes to the establishment of farm homes throughout the country as no other line of agriculture does. The

other line of agriculture does. The strength of the nation must be ad-mitted to lie in the moral strength and permanence of its homes.

Herd Building at the University (Continued from page 5.)

Fierd Building at the University
(Continued from page 5.)

year it will be possible to give those cows the opportunity they deserve. The portugity of the continued of the conti

Insurance and Happiness

What Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, says about Life Insurance.

EVERY man and every woman will agree that fear is the thing that frequently makes life a burden. The wage-earner who toils day by day and brings home at the week's end his pay envelope has always the fear that his job may not last."

"The man of business, the man of affairs, the manufacturer and the merchant, no matter how prosperous the present may be, has the fears of his business always about him, and the thing about life that we are always trying to overcome, and cast out, is this fear."

"Now, life insurance is one of the great contributory eliminators of fear, and when the young man has married and set up his domestic establishment, when he has insured his life and paid his premium he looks his family in the face, not as a family which may be stricken down and totally destroyed by an accident happening to him, but as a man without fear and with confidence as to their future."

Write for particulars of Mutual Policies.

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

Herdsman Wanted

I am open to engage an experienced herdeman to handle my well-kno-ietein herd. I wunt a man experienced in R.O.M. work, to develop a m-minising lot of young cows and heifers. We have due 30-th, cowe now a first clear house and pleasant surroundings, near "through A. and pleasant surroundings, near Toronto. Apply by let-W. E. BURNABY

JEFFERSON, ONT.

The Care of Milk on the Farm

By E. H. Farrington, University of Wisconsin



€28)

TO COOL MILK QUICKLY. On many farms the water for the stoc passes through a small tank in whice the cans are placed soon after milking This tank can be covered or, at small expense, enclosed in a milk house.

HERE are at least five important factors which must be considered in the production of clean milk and cream. The stable, the cows, the milker, the utensils, and the cooler, must each receive the careful attention of the dairyman if the best

milk is to be produced.

Milk, when pure and clean, is one of the most healthful and nutritious of human foods. Contrary to a more or less common belief, it does not re-quire expensive equipment, high priced cows, or much extra work to pro clean milk.

With a healthy herd and a stable and yard, which can be kept clean with but little labor, careful attention to details is all that is required to produce a milk which at once is highly antitious and exceedingly wholesome.

nutritious and exceedingly wholesome.
How to Gare for the Gows.
Much of the milk delivered to creameries and cheese factories will not keep sweet in warm weather for more than one day. This is not the fault of the cows, for their owners and milk.
ers are responsible for much of the dirt found in the milk. dirt found in the milk.

many places a higher price is now received for clean than for dirty milk. When a factory receives clean milk, the butter, the cheese, or the cream it sells will be so improved in quality that a higher price can be de manded for the products. The reputa manded for the products. The reputa-tion of many a farm and factory is based on the purity of its products, and everyone connected with the enterprise is interested in maintaining

high standards. Here are a few rules followed by careful dairymen in building up and caring for their herds:

(1) When buying cows, insist on getting a certificate of good health, and a record showing that the animals are free from tuberculosis.

(2) Dairy cows must be kept quiet

and never hurried or worried. Rough treatment, loud talking and chasing by dogs will diminish both the flow of milk and its richness.

(3) Milk should not be used until five days after calving. As careful dairymen plan to give their cows from four to six weeks' rest before calving, it is needless to recommend that milk should not be used for a certain period of time previous to fresh-

ening.

(4) Provide a place for keeping sick cows separate from the herd.

(5) Waste feed, especially silage, should be removed from the mangers and not thrown under the cows for bedding. If waste silage is left in the stable, the air becomes contaminated with a silage odor, and this is absorb ed by the milk after it is drawn from the cows. No silage odor will be noticed in the milk if the barn is clean and well ventilated, and the silage fed after milking. The same may be said of other feeds which give a characteristic flavor to milk, like tur-nips or cabbage. These should be fed after milking, and not in too large quantities at first

The feeding of sllage does not

ecessarily contaminate Sufficient proof of this is the fact that silage is fed to cows that are producing some of the highest priced milk in the country; milk which is recommended by physicians for the use of invalids and hospitals, because of its purity and wholesome flavor. Decay-ed or musty hay or grain should not be fed to the cows. Wet brewers' grains should be fed in a sweet condition. The manger should be kept clean for the brewers' grain decomposes, giving off a strong odor.

(6) The flanks and udder of the cow

should be brushed just before milking and before the milk pails and other utensils are brought to the stable. The cow's udder should be washed with a clean, damp sponge and then wiped dry. A daily brushing of the cows during the winter months will be found profitable.

(7) Cows not in healthy condition should be removed from the herd and their milk kept separate until the animals are restored to normal health Milk from diseased cows should not be used for human food. Serious udder trouble, causing garget or bloody milk, must be cured before the milk is

(8) A herd should be tuberculin tested as often as is necessary to keep this disease from getting established. Whenever conditions seem to require it, a qualified veterinarian should be

(9) The cows should be supplied (9) The cows should be supplied with pure water and should not have access to stagmant pools because of the insanitary condition of such a water supply. Watering troughs must be cleaned regularly and kept in good repair and fresh water supplied daily. (10) A dry barnyard and the removal

of the manure some distance from the stable will aid greatly in reducing the number of flies which annoy the cows and the milkers.

(11) Milk each cow dry at every milking. If the cows are not milked dry it not only dries up the cows, but it is found that a loss of milk from such a practice may amount to one half a pound or more at each milking By stripping a herd of ten cows after the regular milkers, the owner may often obtain five pounds of milk at a single milking.

The Milker Should be Particular.

Everyone who handles milk should remember that a food product is being produced and distributed, and that the milk will undoubtedly be placed on the tables of many people in the form of raw milk. Each, therefore, should be just as particular and as to supply his customers or a factory as he is when filling the pitcher he expects to place on his own table.

The observance of these rules will help in the production of a high-class

(1) Always milk with clean, dry hands. Every milker should be re-quired to wash their hands before milking. They should wear clean clothes

(2) No loud talking should be per-(2) No loud talking should be permitted, and it is best that the cows be milked by the same persons in the same order at each milking. Regularity in milking aids in developing a tendency to prolong the period of lac

(3) Covered milk pails are more (3) Covered milk pails are more necessary in a dirty than in a clean stable. Such pails are designed to reduce the size of the opening and thereby expose less milk to the air and the dust. In some cases, layers of cotton and wire gauze are placed over the small-topped pail. Careful trials the small-topped pail. Careful trials have demonstrated that 60 per cent. less dirt and from 25 to 90 per cent. fewer bacteria get into the milk when covered milking pails are used.

(4) Wooden pails should not be used, as they easily become sour and

cannot be thoroughly cleaned (5) Never pour warm milk into cold milk, or mix the morning's and the night's milk until both have been cooled nearly to the same temperature. (6) Milk should be removed from the stable immediately after milking.

Clean Utensils are Absolutely Neces-

All efforts to supply the consumers with sweet, clean milk are useless if the pails, the cans, and other utensils are not thoroughly washed and scalded before milk is poured into them. Milk sours so quickly and it is so difficult to remove the sour odor from the uten-sils that these should be washed immediately after they are used.

(1) Milk pails and cans should be smooth, with all cracks and seams flushed with solder. Seamless pails and cans have been placed on the

(2) When washing tinware, first inse off the film of milk on the surface with cold water, then wash thoroughly with warm water and clean ing soda, using a brush, and finally rinse with scalding hot water and place in the sun or some place free from dust to dry.

from dust to dry.

(3) After scalding do not wipe milk tinware with a cloth, but let the rinspect of the scale of several thicknesses of cheese cloth or one thickness of fannel. These should be boiled each time after wash-

The Cooler Improves the Product.

Milk should be removed from the
stable immediately after milking, and not poured directly into cans standing behind the cows. Cooling the milk after milking improves the flavor and checks the growth and any bacteria

that may be present.
(1) Warm milk, fresh from the cow should be cooled at once to about 50 degrees F. and kept at this temperature until delivered to the customer.

(2) Cool the milk, either by setting

cans in cold water, or by allowing the milk to flow in a thin layer over a metal surface which is cooled with rell or ice water.

(3) If a constant supply of running water is not available, a tank or bar-rel of water with ice in it may be placed near the cooler and the running water siphoned through it from the tank. Milk coolers, if not crowded in excess of their capacity, will cool milk or cream to within a few degrees of the temperature of the water used in

(4) Agration of milk is not necessary the milk is kept clean and it can be cooled without exposing it to the Rapid cooling is the most satis-

factory way of keeping milk sweet.

(5) A milk room is as necessary as a cow stable on a dairy farm. Many plans have been suggested. All are designed for the same purpose—to provide a convenient place to which the milk may be taken immediately after milking and there cooled and kept cool until delivered to the buyer. The milk room should be high and dry and well away from the barnyard, pig pen, or other sources of bad odors. concrete floor well-drained and a concrete water tank built according the plan shown in the accompany ing drawing is giving excellent satisfaction in the southern part of the state. The milk room needs to be well-lighted and ventilated, and the windows and doors built so that they can be easily screened against fli

Any milk room needs an abundant supply of clean, cold water. If a partition is placed near one end of the water tank and a cover made, this cool corner of the water tank makes a good house refrigerator in case ice is not available on the farm.

A CORRECTION.

Owing to a misprint the fol-Walburn Rivers ad. in our issue of May 9th.

The record of Calamity Snow Wayne should read 22.21 lbs. in-stead of 32.21 lbs. and that of Calamity Snow Mechthilde 24.45 lbs. not 22.21 lbs. AD. TALK.

IN TIME OF WAR PREPARE FOR

F advertising has the power which we all believe it has there is an opper-tunity during the present time to get some work that will count in the

fullify surray no present surray.

It is possible that some people with the terray of the world is too busing any attention to advertising. Surray attention to advertising, surray attention to advertising, surray attention to advertising. Surray attention to advertising, surray attention to advertising, surray and the surray and commercial matters, but to an ogreater extent in regard to architect and commercial matters, but to an ogreater extent in regard to the live of the surray and commercial matters, but to an ogreater extent in regard to the live of the surray and commercial matters, but to an ogreater extent in regard to the live of the surray and commercial matters, but to an order of the surray and commercial matters, but to an order of the surray and the surray of the surray and the surray of the surray

kind of material to use in the replenish. Ing of them.
Possibly some one may think that it is to be a supported to the property of the propert

LARGE CONSIGNMENT SALE LARGE CONSIGNMENT SALE
JUST as we go to press word has
been received of a large conalgment, date to be held in
Aller to the second of the second of the
June. The committee have been
of the Hamilton Jeckey Club for
of the Hamilton Jeckey Club for
to keep the date, which will be an
nounced later, open.
We understand that one of the
We understand that one of the
June Club Club for
F. Osler, of Lakeyle Major E.
F. Osler, of Lakeyle Major E.
F. Puller particulars will appear in
next week's issue of Farm and
Dalty.

NO MORE "HOLSTEINS" IN BRITAIN

NO MORE "HOLSTEINS" IN BRITAIN,
THE name Holstein has been officially
extinguished in Great Britain as
the start in New Zeeland. In beh
lands with the start in the start in the start
extra the start in New Zeeland. In beh
lands with the start in the start
extra the start in the start
in the start
in the start in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the start
in the

and other colonies will no doubl follow suit.

"The original name of our Society was the British Roleiten Cattle Society. Was the British Roleiten Cattle Society. Was ago not only to accentuate the predominant type in our herds, but to come into line of uniformity with the great association of the second of t

the see on the paying the per pound for,

MARK

now the great destinites as a crops, and crops, it are to the great destinites as a crops, and crops, it are to the great destinites as a crops, and crops, it are to the great destinites and property of the season to date it crops and the season to date it are to the season to date it is the seaso

and live stock tends
WH
There is little of it
wheat maket. There
ig of flour for expomand for the domest
tations are as follow.
Man-toba Wheat.—
lam. icminal (inclusions)
21,20%: No. 3 Nort
wheat, \$2,10%:
Ontario Wheat.—
\$2,22 basis in store, J
COARSE
COARSE COARSE

Western oats have reemily on the Winn demand from Easter turner has been a little tet for Ontario eats and holdings in the c to be of small propor a bumper crop of oats a tendency to still follows: Oats, C.W. 7. Ft. William); C.W. feed, 154(c. Ontario oats feed, 154(c. Ontario William); C.W. 76%c; Ontario o 8, 79c to 80c; rye \$1.40 to \$1.42; ing. \$1.40 to \$1.42; Montreal reports that eats is slow and that There is a fairly st American corn at \$1.1 at country points. On No. 2, 26/2c; No. 3, feed, 871/2; no local of

There has been no cor mill feeds, the dan ample to absorb quoted here at \$35 fontreal quotes bran, quoted nontreal quotes becoming \$72.
HAY AND ted tra Hay is quoted tra-16 to \$17; mixed, \$14 sta, \$8.50 to \$9. At 1 quoted \$17. POTATOES A

New crop potatoes, south, are beginning toes off the market, in local potatoes is we sen of the year. Onl mand \$1.66 to \$1.75 a. Delawares, \$1.75 to \$ supplies are not in excand the market is firm. Canadian prime bea bushel at \$1.60 to \$8, picked, \$5.75 to \$7.

Beef hides, green, 11 oured, 15c; deacons of \$1.50; horsebides, coun \$1.50; No. 2, 34 to \$ \$2.50 to \$3.50. Horseh BC per Ib.

EGGS ANDS The segments of the segment of the segmen

Live

DAIRY PRO

THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS stage: \$5 to \$5.00 on heavier, stage; to \$1 on heavier, 1918.]

FOR

thich we n opposi e to get in the

ALE

the r E.

ITAIN

y was years redom-ne into asocia-New nd the

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, June 2.—The weather is now the great arbitrator of business on some the great arbitrator of business on each case of the control of

sed live stock tends to be draggy.

There is little of interest to note in the region of the region

Western oath have been a little stronger of the control of the con

feed. 57%; no local oats are offering.
MILL FEEDS in the market
for mill feeds, the demand being more
for mill feeds, the demand being more
is quoted here at \$35, and shorts at \$40,
Montreal quotes bran, \$55; shorts \$40, and
mobility \$12.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay is quoted track Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$17; mixed, \$14 to \$18; straw, carida, \$8.50 to \$9. At Montreal No. 2 hay be quoted \$17.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

New crop potatoes, imported from the south, are beginning to crowd old potates of the market, akthough the trade in local potatoes come and the state of the market, as though the trade in local potatoes come and the state of the section of

picked, \$4.78 to \$7,

HIDES,
Beef hides, green, lic; part cured, l3c;
cured, lie; deacons or bob caif, \$1.50 to
\$1.50 to caif, \$1.50 to
\$1.50 to caif, \$1.50 to
\$1.50 to \$1.50 to
\$1.50 to \$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50 to
\$1.50

The seg market continues decidedly unsteady. The efforts of Toronto packers to hamme down prices at country points, to hamme down prices at country points in past years, but they have nevertheless succeeded in reducing the price at several points continued to the past of the points of the past of the past

mall supply. Quotatio	ns are	unchar	ged.
Live Chickens 270	weigh to 00 to 00 to 00 to 00 to 00	t. Dress c 30c to c 35c to c 28c to c 30c to c 30c to c 25c to c 25c to	9 00c 9 00c 9 00c 9 00c 9 00c

"Buster prices will likely drop to 40c and file." remarks the commercial editor of one of our city dailies, and wholesalers that to be paying sie per pound for

creamery soids and prints at country points. This price termines that with the price of cheese. Dairy Countries with the price of cheese. Dairy Countries with the price of cheese. Dairy Countries at 220 and 120 and

Stirling. May 39.—766 boxes sold at 21½c.

The trade in oattle during the past week has bin oattle during the past week has been stilled allow with a falling off in prices freed allow with a falling off in prices freed allow the sold at from 150 to 151.05 for the good and from 150 to 151.05 for the good and from 150 to 151.05 for the good maked dium grades. Choice cows have selling from about \$11 to \$13.26 medium cows from \$3.00 to \$10.35 and common cows from \$3.00 to \$10.35 and common cows from \$3.00 to \$10.35 per cwt. Built for the fall of the

Hog prices declined 50	le per	hu	ndred-
weight. The new price	In \$20) fe	d and
Quotations:-			
Heavy steers, choice	. \$13.7	5 to	\$16.25
do good	12.00	to	13.50
Butchers' steers and			77.77
Butchers' steers and heifers, choice	11.60	to	12.00
	10.75	to	11.25
do medium	9.76	to	10.50
do common		to	9.50
Butches' cows, choice	11.00	to	12.50
do good	9.50	to	10.50
do medium	8.00	to	9.25
do. common	6.75	to	7.50
do. canners	6.00	to	6.25
Buttchers' bulls, choice.	10.75	to	12.26
do good	9.25	to	10.50
do. medum	8.25	to	9.00
do. common	7.50	to	8.00
	9.50	to	11.50
Stockers, best	9.50	to	10.00
Grass cows	7.50	to	9.00
Milkers and springers.			0.00
choice	100.00	to	160,00
do com, to medium	65.00	to	90.00
Calves, choice	14.00	to	16.00
do. medium	12.00	to	13.25
Heavy, fat		to	12.00
Lambs, choice	19:50	to	22.00
Sheep, choice handy	14.00	to	18.00
do, heavy and fat bucks	11.00	to	12.25
Hogs, fed and watered	20.00	to	00.00
do off cars			00.00
do f.o.b. Less \$1 to \$2 on light	20.26	10	00.00
Less \$1 to \$2 on light	to th	him	hogs
			\$4 OP
stags; less 50c to \$1 on b	INAVIO	186	2000
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	PERSONAL	200	

MORE BUTTER

Jersey Cows stand first and second over all ages and breeds in the yearly R.O.P. butter production in Canada.

TO YOU—If you have a grade dairy herd and are making butter, why not breed your cows to a bull from the champion butter producing families?

ing families?

SPECIAL OFFER.—For the month of June we will offer fifteen registered Jersey buils from two to eighteen months old at from \$50.00 to \$100.00 each. Some of these buils are related to the champion cows referred to above and others are equally well bred.

MORE PROFIT.—It does not cost any more to keep real butter cows and the returns are very much better. Take advantage of this special offer. We want the room for our new importation soon to arriva.

B. H. BULL AND SON. Write or phone. BRAMPTON, ONT

-HIGH CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE-

Stome the young buils for sale—all from Island blood sires, and good, producing dams. Pried and the sale of the sale with the sale of the sale with the sale of the sale with the sale of the sale of

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS.

Write us about your next hard sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, being the state of the property of the state of the stat

EVIE STOCK FARM Chesterville, Ont.

PURE BRED **AYRSHIRES**

We still have on hand, a few yearling bulls and helfers, all from Imported Dams and sire. Also this Spring's calves for sale. Anyone wishing to get something really good in purebred Ayrahires, will never have a better chance to look over and select from this stock. All at acceptionally reasonable prices acceptionally reasonable prices J.&C.C. BALLANTYNE,
Proprietors

select from this stock. All at exceptionally reasonable prices and terms. Our Mr. Avery on the farm will give all information and prices.

ATHENS, ONTARIO

- AYRSHIRES -

If you want Ayrshires of the right kind, write us. Possibly we have what you want. PALMER SROTHERS NORWICH, ONTARIO

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young buils for saie from Record of Performance dama, imported and Canadian bred. Sires; Auchenbrain Sea. Foam (imp.), 51187; as son of the noted Robalanks Perfect. Plece. Write for catalogue.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY Dominion Express Bidg., Montreal.

Manager: D. McARTHUR, Philipsburg, Que.

LOOK HERE-We have only two young bulls left; both will be fit for service this fall. Beautiful individuals, with choicest breeding. Write for full particulars. They are priced very

THE O'REILLY STOCK FARM,

R.R. No. 9,

PETERBORO, ONT

Herd Sire-Glenhuret Torrs Master, sired by Leaenessnock Comet. Young stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices. One exceptionally good yearling bull. Write for

SANDILAND BROTHERS, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO

SOME BULL FOR SALE OF TO RENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY HILL-CREST ORMSBY COUNT, NO. 14105

Dam—Rauwerd. The only \$5,000 ht. opt Canada, also holds a 30 lb. 7 day record. Her daughter K. P. Rauwerd over 10 the Toyento Sale for \$4,400. His liter—Admiral Ormsby, Canadian Cham. The bull is perfect show bull, large, very quiet, but very active and very mire. Fully guaranteed overy way. For particulars apply to



(30)

AVONDALE FARM

Only one bull left that is fit for service. His sire is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and dam a 34 lb. 4-yr.-old daughter of Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th. We have, however, several others six months of

SHRBES:

1. Champion Beho Sylvia Pontiac, son of May Beho Sylvia.

2. Woodbrest Sir Clyde, our 32 B. bull. We are offering several of his bull calves at bargain prices.

3. King Beho Sylvia Johanna, a son of Bell Model Johanna find, our twice st fit cow, and by a son of May Ech Sylvia by King Pontiac Artic Cassada. This young sire was bought by Quentin Mo-We want to sell to calves the two months, and, quality one-sidered, are going to offer prices that cannot be met. We seldom ave to keep them over five or six months.

The §4,400 cow soid at the Brethen Bale was irred by our Champion Liking Fontiac Artic Canada, and the \$3,500 calf by our Champion Canada for these Clause.

Send for pedigrees.

H. Lynn, Avondale Farm, R. R. No. 3, Brockville, Ont.

- HOLSTEINS

One 2-year-old bull; 1 bull 18 months, out of a 231/2-lb. 3-year-old dam; 1 bull 13 months; others younger.

R.R. No. 4

Port Perry, Ont.

HOLSTEINS WANTED

Want to buy five or six good young Holstein Cows. Send price, age and full particulars to

Farm & Dairy

Peterboro

SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

Only one bull of serviceable age left. Have three that will be ready in a couple of months. All from approved dams, and highly strained in the world's record blood. Write for particulars.

Jos. Kilgour - Eglinton P.O.

- North Toronto

LLENROC STOCK FARM

ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE REALITIFUL MIACARA RIVER

A few high record Holstein bulls for sale at reasonable prices; also Holstein females in ealf to our Junior Rag Apple Bull. Address.

W. C. HOUCK, R. R. 1, Chippawa, Ont.

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Boars and sows, all ages, from best prise-winning strains—a few good bred sows, also younger stock. S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hetching—Barron's 333-egg strain. S. S. Brown Leghorn, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, 32 per 151; 119 per 109. Fawn and White I. H. Duck eggs, 33 per 11. Chinese goose eggs, 50c each. MILTON, ONTARIO

Killing Business

The man who stops his little "ad." Is not so very wise, bedad! Because his weekly "signals" tell Dairy farmers what he has to sell; And if his "ad." is not on deck, They're apt to pass him up, by heck! And none of them will hesitate To trade with others up-to-date. To stop your "ad.", we would remark
Is just like winking in the dark;
You may know what it means, but gee! Nobody else can ever see. So do not for a moment think That when you cut out printers' ink You're saving money on the side; 'Tis helping business suicide.

Live Stock Dept. - FARM and DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM APR. 1 TO 30, 1918.

(Continued from last week.)
5. Allens Mechthilds Korndyks, 3635, 37. Allens Mechthilds Korndyks, 3635, 37. Allens Mechthilds Korndyks, 3635, 37. Allens Mechthilds Me

lbs. fat, 51.76 lbs. butter. Dir. Expen. Farms, Agassis, B.C. 14. Colony Butter Lass, 41648, 2y. 0m. 30d.; 341.6 lbs. milk, 10.14 lbs. fat, 12.63

36d.; 341.6 lbs. milk, 10.14 lbs. 541. 12.68 lbs. butter. 10. butter. 10. butter. 10. bls. milk, 10.40 lbs. milk, 10.49 lbs. dat, 16.69 lbs. butter. Colony Farma, 10. Highland Segfs Victoria, 465.7, 20. 0m. 124, 265.3 lbs. milk, 9.75 lbs. fab, 12.19 lbs. butter, R. W. E. Burnaby, 16. Waluls Artles, 37234, 2y, 4m. 104, 200.1 lbs. milk, 545 lbs. fat, 12.10 lbs.

30-day record: 1465 lbs. milk, 38.14



The Thirtleth Holstein Cow to Enter the 40-lb. List. Korndyke Winona, freshened at the age of 8 years 23 days, and produced in seven consecutive days 683.4 bt. of milk, yielding 40.28 lbs. of butter. Her sire is Pontian Korndyke. She was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterdown, N.Y., and is now owned by O. Cabans, Edma Centre, N.Y.

vaterdown, N.Y., and is now ow 7. Pioneer Duchess Harvag, 59722, 2y. 10m. 21d.; 388.7 lbs. milk, 14,38 lbs. fat, 7.98 lbs. butter. Wa.burn Rivers. 10d.; 379.7 lbs. milk, 14,66 lbs. fat, 17,88 hs. butter. 14-day record: 735.2 lbs. milk, 27,03 14-day racord: 735.2 lbs. milk, 27,03

18. fat, 33.79 lbs. butber. James Currie.
9. Lady Ormsby Bonerges, 36938, 2y.
7m. 12d.; 461.8 lbs. milk, 13.82 lbs. fat, 17.27 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agric. Edmonton. 10. Baldrina Ormsby, 40885, 2y. 10m. 25d.; 387.1 lbs. milk, 13.14 lbs. fat, 16.43 14-day record: 750.3 lbs. milk, 25.45 bs. fat, 31.81 lbs. butter. Jas. G. Cur-

11. Johanna Lyons, 49013, 2y, 7m, 27d, 284. lbs. milk, 10.88 lbs. fat, 13.22 lbs. butter. Thos. L Leslie, 4063, 2y. 11m, 3dd, 275.6 lbs. milk, 8.61 lbs. fat, 12.01 lbs. butter. David Caughts, 2y. 11. 24. lbs. fat, 12.01 lbs. fat, 12.01 lbs. fat, 12.01 lbs. butter. C. S. Gooderham. 2. Riddle Macdows Pearl Pontine, 547d, 2y. 3m, 1d., 96.5 lbs. fat, 10.10 lbs. butter. W. C. Houck, Chippawa.

27 Jan. 1, 265.5 bs. milk, 14.6 bb. fat, 13.9 bb. butter. W. C. Houck, Chippawa. McKinley Canary, 41646, 2y. Im. 27d., 281.5 bb. milk, 14.1 bb. fat, 13.9 bb. butter. W. C. Houck, Chippawa. McKinley Canary, 41646, 2y. Im. 27d., 1281.5 bb. milk, 14.1 bb. fat, 17d. bb. butter. Colony Parm, Essondiale, 28.1 cl. milk, 54.03 bs. fat, 67.54 bs. butter. Colony Parm, Essondiale, 28. Calamity Duchess Mech. 4. Pioneer Calamity Duchess Mech. 4. Pioneer Calamity Duchess Mech. 5. bb. fat, 17.39 bb. batter. 13.64 bb. fat, 17.39 bb. batter. 14.64 bb. fat, 17.39 bb. batter. 14.65 bb. fat, 17.39 bb. batter. 14.65 bb. fat, 17.39 bb. batter. Walburn Hiyerg.

hb. fat. 23.33 hb. butter.

25\(\frac{1}{2}\)-day record: 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)-day vector 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)-day bas. Id. 46.32

bb. fat. 57.91 hb. butter. Walburn

5. Colony Pauline Colontha, 4160, 2y.
Im 5d.: 5042 hb. milk, 13.12 bb. fat.

16.00 hb. butter. Volony Farm.

6.01 hb. butter. Colony Farm.

6.01 hb. butter. Colony Farm.

6.02 hb. b. butter. Colony Farm.

6.03 hb. b. butter. Colony Farm.

7d.: 351.5 bb. milk, 12.31 bb. fat.

16.1 hb. butter. Co. C. Havifand, Wilsonville.

18. Highland Panny Segle, 4256, 2y. bm.

18. b. butter. C. C. Havifand, Wilsonville.

18. Highland Panny Segle, 4256, 2y. bm.

18. bb. butter. R. W. E. Burnaby.

9. Ploneer Duchrès Azagie Hartog.

1814, 2y. on 1861, 311.2 bb. milk, 12.27 bb.

18. day record 512.1 bb. milk, 22.27 bb.

18. day record 512.1 bb. milk, 22.27 bb.

18. day record 513.1 bb. milk, 45.33

18. day record 513.1 bb. milk, 45.33

18. day record: 519.3 bb. milk, 45.33

18. day record: 10.13 bb. milk, 45.33

SHALL WE DROP THE NAME "HOL STEINT

STEIN?"

JEE British Frieslan Cattle Seek proposes that the term "Hostic he discarded as a designation is the Nack and white breed of cattle. The say that the word has a German ring say that the word has a German ring. Friesland and not in Schleswig-Hostic They themselves have eliminated to name "Holtsin" from their society, as a series of the section of the secti

which to have his name of are as he was considered to he was considered to he was considered to he was considered to he was no real reason for "The word Flosian" a "The word Flosian" a "The word Flosian" a "The word Flosian a "The word for the word of the wo

June 6, 1918.

GRADE HOLSTEIN

GRADE HOLSTEIN THE RAB OF TRIBE AS IN THE RAB OF TRIBE AS IN THE RAB OF THE R

A 83.06 CANADI The most semantional is made in Canada, is to Untriband Artis. Presh of six years and three or with an average butter per cent. This same with an average butter per cent. This same of the six years of the years of the six years of the six years of the six years of the years of the six years of the year

HOW did Family make sur cords from one g

WHY did berous others se prices? Why we to produce such records? Why blood as all of t foundation for a

BECAUS REAL HOLSTE the kind that y everywhere.

Real Prices breeding to this her

King Segis Pontiac King Ormsby Jane B King Segis Pontiac

Rag Apple Korndyk Johanna McKinley S King Segis Pontiac

King Segis Pontiac King Champion Rag

1918.

Expen

2y. 0m.

Farm. 695, 2y. bs. fat. naby. 0. 10d.; .10 lbs.

x, 38.14

Exper.

13, 1y, bs. fat, l. 774, 2y, bs. fat,

Farm. 5 have 7 days. 5 have 7 days. 5 ce with butter 1 Cans-Sylvia. Lake-ace for tchland

Show take the state of the stat

"HOL

ance now, and I don't see that it said do any good."

Another breader, who, as a member of the executive of the association, did not see that the said of the see that the proposed change would make see that the proposed change would make see difference to the bread, but the could see that the proposed change would make see difference to the bread on the see that the proposed change would see that the proposed change would be seen that the see that the proposed change of the see that the see tha

GRADE HOLSTEIN BRINGS \$400.

GRADE HOLSTEIN BRINGS \$400.

THE saie of grade Holsteins taid May catabilities fixed worlds record for high priose said for unregistered animals raises and the said for unregistered animals raises and had been bred from pure bred gate for years at the Western Holstein berlin connection with N. keeping the park to produce the extra amount of make the said of the sa

A 43.06 CANADIAN COW.

A 41.06 CANADIAN GOW.

The most sensational butter record ever made in Canada, le that of Lakeview putabland Artis. Proshening at the age of six years and three months, she made with an average butter fat test of 5.56 per cent. This same cow, three years ag, as a three-year-old, made M.66 hs. per cent. fat, a record that has never since been beaten by any other cow of her age. She new comes back as a scheep cower to Canada, any age or breed, he her best day she gave 100.4 pounds milk, testing 3.09 per cent. fat, equal to start of the service of the servic

world's champion two-year-old with first calf. Her dam, Lakeview that a state to Lakeview Lesirang, which a state to Lakeview Lesirang, milk and 3.6 lbs butter. Her aire is Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, whose Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, whose she was bread and record year cows. She was bread and the cord year cows. She was bread and the condition of the collection of th

BY Coser, Lakeview Stock Farms, Bronto, Oni.

GOOD JERSEYS FOR CANADA.

GOOD JERSEYS FOR CANADA.

BY CONTROL OF THE STORY OF THE STORY

THE JERSEY TWO-YEAR-OLD CHAM-

AVERAGE OF \$1,536 ON GUERNSEYS.

THE greatest sale of Guernseys ever held in the United States occurred at the American Guernsey Cattle Clut and Company of the American Guernsey Cattle Clut held average \$1,536, on buil fetching \$10,000 and a cow \$4,500. Four other buils sold at \$1,526 to \$2,200, and twelve fematics from \$2,100 to the top figure, two reachings the even \$5,000.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Every male or female of effered by us are either zone or daughters of these wonderful cows. No other herd in Canada has such a record, and a second and a second and a second a second

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Both sired by the to and W PAIR Prince Waldorf Segis

Whose dam gave 1154 bit in a day, 31 bit, butter in a week.

BULL CALF 7 months old, straight and beautifully marked, nearly ready for light service. Dam gave did, straight and beautifully marked, nearly ready for light service. Dam gave gave the straight of the straigh

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

VEBMAN INKA POSCH, 2228. Fourteen months old, more white than black; graph 1.100 lb. Won first prize in class of 12 at Picton Fair. From heavy Sire—INKA SYLVIA BEETS POSCH, 5583. Dam—LYNDIA INKA VEEMAN, 14887.

GEO. B. FOSHAY

R. R. NO 1

BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO

-CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young buils for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 2rd. Write now for description, photo and price.

R. R. NO. 3. STRATFORD, ONT.

-SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

OWN SECIES SOUTH SECRET OF THE SECRET SECRET

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm, STANSTEAD, QUE.

HOW did the famous Walker Family make such persistently high records from one generation to another?

WHY did these bulls and numberous others sell for such enormous prices? Why were these cows able to to produce such phenomenal butter records? Why did I choose the same blood as all of them when I laid my foundation for a Holstein herd?

BECAUSE they represent REAL HOLSTEINS, the select class, the kind that you can't buy everywhere.

Real Prices for bulls of similar breeding to this herd:-

King Segis Pontiac Alcartra	\$50,000
King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple	53,200
King Segis Pontiac Konigen	35,000
Rag Apple Korndyke 8th	25,000
Johanna McKinley Segis	25,000
King Segis Pontiac	
King Segis Pontiac Chicago	20,000
King Champion Rag Apple	20,000

Real Foundation Here are the records of the

	Butter	Milk	Fat
Prilly, at 10 years Beauty Pietertje	30.5	456.4 518.8	p.c. 4.4 4.7
Lillian Walker Pletertje Ruby W. Pietertje Segis Walker Pietertje	30.22	611.6 486.9 471.4	3.92 4.95 4.7
Queen Walker Pietertje.	80.79	504.2	4.85

(Each is a daughter of the preceding one.) Sits generations of practically 30-lb. coward combine this with the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and King Segis and you have the breeding of most of this herd.

NOW get in the game. Come to

take your pick from 60 HEAD Tues. June 11

R.R. Connections G.T.R. C.P.R. C.N.R. Sale will be held at Farm

DR. A. A. FAREWELL Oshawa - Ontario

HOLSTEINS

NOW the chance is yours. REAP the benefit of my wise selection. Some of our offerings:

30-lb. cows, one of them a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

daughters of Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, with mature records, averaging 184, 28-16. 4-year-old and 25 lbs. 3-

4 almost equally good. 30-ib. bull calves and several others,

Urmagelshe Segis, 27.2 lbs., who with her dam and two daughters averaged over 5 per cent. fat.

Every female is sired by 30-lb. bull, and every female old enough is bred to 30-lb, bull.

Real Production Here are the records of cows of

Buttor 1bs. 50.68 47.16 46.84 40.32 40.15 44.18 40.38 46.13 42.45 grand-Segia,
-

(32)

Water Supply for Country Homes

The value of running water in the country homes, and the fact that not more than 12 per cent. of them anywhere have it, are good reasons surely for emphasizing the subject in a special manner. The inconvenience, and the danger to health of having to go out of doors in bitter winter weather to struggle with a frozen pump need not be put up with. And what about the fire menace?

An efficient water system, like any good machine on the farm, is a labor and time saving device and brings cheer and comfort to the user. It enables the housewife to use all the water she actually needs, and makes possible the installation in the home of those modern conveniences so much prized by every one. The value of an ever-ready supply of water for the stock, free from the delays of a frozen-up pump will be apparent, while in ease of fire may be the means of saving your home and barn with their valuable contents.

There are three or four systems worthy of special mention and these are described briefly and illustrated in part below.

1. Well Pump In-doors.—If the lift to the pump eylinder does not exceed 20 or 25 feet, the pump may be placed inside the house. This arrangement is often possible, and it would save much labor, time, and severe exposure in the winter time. With the pump in good order one can easily draw the water 200 to 300 feet by hand power, especially if the is a check valve on the bottom of the suction pipe to keep the pump well primed all the time. This system will not give water on tap in the house but it will eliminate carrying water to the house. The well itself may be entirely closed in, with the exception of a small turned-over ventilating pipe, which will further guard the water against surface dirt.

Figure 1 shows a well pump installed at the right of the kitchen sink. Figure 1 also shows the Attic Tank system installed.

2. The Attio-tank Method.—The chief feature of this system is a storage tank in the attie for holding a few days' supply of water. A wooden tank about 3' x 3' x 3' and lined with galvanized iron gives good results. It may be filled by a power or a hand-pump with soft water from a cistern in the cellar for washing and bathing purposes; and also for flushing the water closet. Sometimes rain water can be run into this tank from the roof. This method is not, however, very satisfactory for storage of drinking water. Figure No. 1 shows this installation with pump in kitchen.

3. Compression Water System.—This consists of an airtight metal tank about 30° x 6′ for storing water and compressed air, a force-pump for filling it, and the necessary accessories as pressure gauge, water-glass gauge, pipe and connections, valves, etc. This outfit is generally placed in the cellar. The water compresses the enclosed air in the tank and makes it a power to drive the water out whenever a tap is opened.

anywhere in the service pipes. The tank should be kept about two-thirds full when a pressure of 45 lbs. will result. In the picture below this system is shown and is also illustrated connected to a well and equipped for supplying water in both house and barns. If soft water is required on tap an extra tank is required.

The system illustrated shows a hand pump for filling the tank but there are in the market power pumping systems, the power of which can also be used for generating electricity for lighting and many other purposes. The power operated plants are automatic, and require very little attention.

4. Gravity Method.—Occasionally the source of water supply is high enough to get the water to the highest point required in the house by gravity through a pipe laid under the frost line. This is the simplest, cheapest and, in most respects, the beat water system available, but the conditions for its installation are very rare.

The illustration shows how water pressure can give the convenience of running water all through the house, city fashion. The expense is more than repaid by convenience and safety to health.



BE SURE YOUR WELL WATER IS PURE.

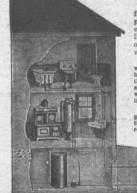
If you are at all suspicious that the drinking water is impure write Professor D. H. Jones, Bacteriological Department of the professor D. H. Jones, Bacteriological Department of the professor D. H. Jones will send a sterile bottle with displaying the set will be made free of charge and the analysis will be semply returned. Meanwhile the water may be dignifected for flows: Displaying the professor of the profes

For practical and detailed information on (1) the relative value and uses of different kinds of pumps or (2) the installation of water systems for house or barn, or upon any other point of practical interest regarding wells, pure water or water equipment write the office of the Commissioner of Agrieuture, Parliament Buildings, Toron-Parliament Buildings, Toron-

A Bulletin is being prepared upon this subject and will be ready for distribution in the near future. Send in you name for a free copy.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings
TORONTO
SIR. WM. H. HEARST
Minister of Agriculture
DR. G. C. CREELMAN



ONTARIO