

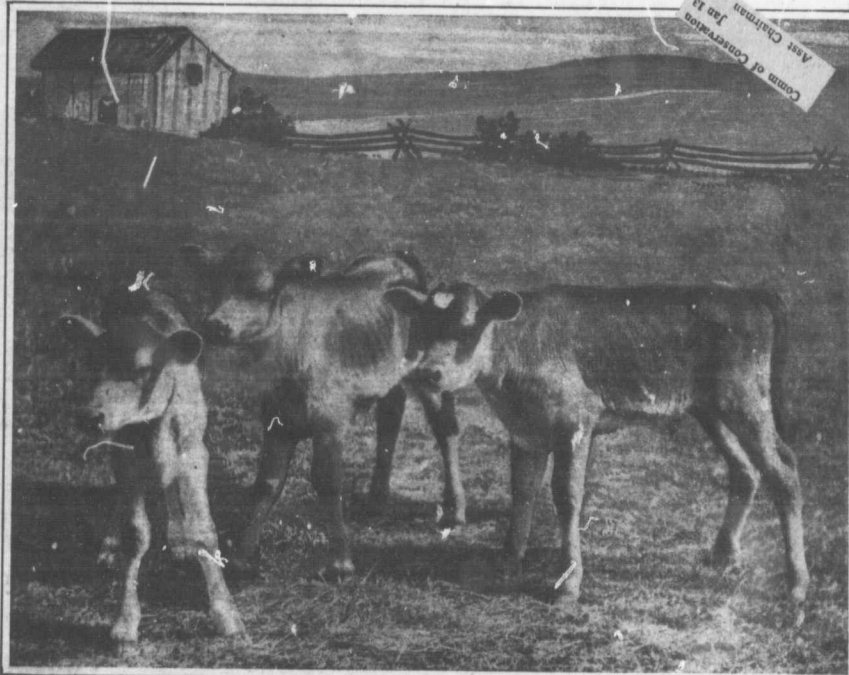
# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., April 26, 1917



Comm. of Conservation  
Jan 13  
Asst. Chairman

## Out For a Spring-Time Frolic

### Management of the Brood Mare

Some Hints by Dr. C. D. McGilvray.

### Cooperative Live Stock Selling

The Minnesota Method Described.

### Forty Cows on Forty Acres

Intensive Farming With Jerseys.

### Pastures—Use and Abuse

Why Early Pasturing Does Not Pay.



### "With your Milking Machine I can Produce Milk of Superior Quality"

The writer of the letter below is known throughout his district as a keen and rather critical judge of dairying methods and equipment. They say he is a "crank" on quality! Certainly the John D. Duncan Co., of Montreal, are most particular about the purity of the milk they get for their patrons.

Winnipeg, Que., Jan. 25, 1917

Dear Sir—

I have noticed some of the testimonials you are publishing and thought I would let you know how I like the Empire Milking Machine and Empire Engine which I purchased from you in the month of April, 1916. It has given entire satisfaction. I have had considerable experience with engines for many years and am consequently in position to appreciate the merits of the Empire, and recommend same as one of the most reliable for milking machine and general farm work.

With your Milking Machine I can produce milk of superior quality, according to the statement of the John D. Duncan Co., to whom I have been shipping. I find that the machine is in no way inferior to the cows of this, and no other tractors in a class of experience. The speed at which the machine can milk is required by the class of cows and the quickness of the operator.

J. R. McKenna.

## EMPIRE Mechanical Milkers

produce milk of high quality, at the same time that they save time, reduce expense, increase profits, and make it possible to keep up and even increase the number of cows milked, in spite of the growing scarcity of help. They certainly are worth investigation.

Write for Double explaining the several various improvements which the Empire makes, and giving the experience of prominent Dairymen who are using it. Address Dept. E.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. of Canada, Limited.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG



## Good News for Tractor Owners

Here is the disk harrow you've been looking for—the best right for the smaller tractor.

### Cutaway HARROW

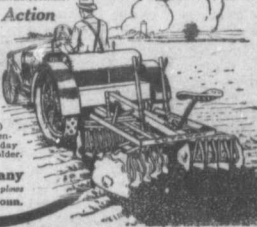
It's the "little brother" of the big CUTAWAY (CLARK) Double Action Engine Harrow. Harrows twice at one operation. Penetrates to great depth, cutting, pulverizing, and leveling the soil without bringing up sod or breaking the surface. Cut deep or shallow as desired. Get acquainted with the CUTAWAY (CLARK).

### Light Tractor Double Action Disk Harrow

Its disks are of heavy steel, forged when the sturdy main frame is sturdy braced. The adjustable hitch fits any engine. Dust-proof, oil soaked hardened bearings and a perfect balance make the draft light. Built in several sizes. Our expert engineer will advise you.

We make Horse Harrows, too, all on the same famous CUTAWAY (CLARK) plan. If your dealer has not the genuine, write to us direct. Send today for our free Special Tractor Folder.

The Cutaway Harrow Company  
Maker of the original CLARK disk harrows and plows  
6620 Main Street - Higganum, Conn.



# STEELE PRICES SEEDS

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE"

Sold By Reliable Merchants Over Canada

Catalog Free To Intending Buyers  
HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

## In Union There is Strength

### Buying Farmers' Supplies

THE rapid increase that has taken place in the business transactions of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, of Toronto, indicates that there is a great future before this company. It corresponds with similar development that has taken place in the business being done by the farmers' companies in western Canada.

The first steps along the lines of cooperative selling in western Canada took place in connection with the grain trade. Three large companies were formed in the three provinces, each of which made hundreds and thousands of dollars profit from the sale of grain. Finally their success led to the idea that they extend their activities to the purchasing of supplies for farmers. It was felt that by being able to purchase these supplies in large quantities they would be enabled to sell them to the farmers at lower prices than farmers are able to secure them for elsewhere.

A large business of this kind is now being done by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has also done considerable along this line, and of late the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited, through a special cooperative department, has done a large business. We have not the figures of the business done in the year ending July 31, 1916, but Mr. C. Rice-Jones, president of the company, writes us that it was 60% larger than in the year ending July 31, 1915, and that the following business was done: Flour, 225 cars; coal, 150 cars; hay, 173 cars; pork, 75 cars; timber, 19 cars; salt, 4 cars; fruit and vegetables, 39 cars; wire, 13 cars; wood, 3 cars; bale ties, 2 cars; a total of 705 cars. In addition the department handled 1,500,000 lbs. of tinned, or approximately 66 cars. The total volume of business done through the department in that year, exclusive of tinned, was \$400,000, on which there was a gross profit of about \$28,000, or 7%.

Growing out of this success, the company has now added machinery to the list of supplies being sold. As it controls a large number of elevators throughout Alberta, the men in charge of these elevators act as agents for the company. It is success of this character, as well as the success which has been already attained in Ontario, that is leading to the growing demand for the extension of the work of cooperation throughout Ontario.

Justly. Free wheat will help to bring back to the land that population which has gone elsewhere.

"Our wheat lands will soon be dotted with comfortable homes, men will turn to agriculture, and Saskatchewan will maintain her position as the bread basket of the Empire, giving full expression to the idea contained in the presentation of the gold and silver basket, made by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, through our late Secretary, P. W. Green, to his Majesty King George at his coronation.

"The next logical step is to give the farmers the same opportunity to purchase the necessary supplies required in the production of farm products—this done and the Saskatchewan farmer will be able to compete against the world, despite cheap labor in other wheat-producing countries."

Roderick McKenzie's Opinion.

The opinion of Roderick McKenzie, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is reported in part as follows:

"It will greatly stimulate all lines of business throughout the West, because the wealth of the West is taken out of the land. Farmers will be inspired with confidence, and it will encourage them to increase production of wheat as much as possible. It means a great deal for the farmers, and as a consequence to free wheat sample markets are bound to come. We favor the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg. Of course, we have still got to press for free access to the United States markets for oats, barley, fax, potatoes, and so forth. Our principal object is achieved but we have still some demands which we must continue to press upon the authorities.

Fighting For It Nine Years.

"We have been fighting for free wheat" since 1908. It was drawn especially to the attention of the Laurier Government in 1910, when a large delegation went to Ottawa. As a result of that delegation's visit the Laurier Government negotiated the reciprocity treaty, which included free wheat. Since that time we have continually pressed for it.

"Under the new conditions shipments to Port William and Port Arthur will hardly be affected, as the larger portion of our wheat which will go into the United States for consumption will go to the Eastern States and these States will receive their supply from Port William via Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit."

### Earning Good Money

A GOOD record for a four-year-old grade cow in Ontario in 1916 was 12,985 pounds of milk and 456 pounds of fat; she earned \$296.56 for her owner. Yet close by her were many cows that did not bring in one hundred dollars each in the same time; some earned even less than that. Dairy records discover these facts and help owners to discriminate, to see that cows are handled so as to give the best possible results and earn good money. It will pay any dairyman to test each of his cows. There may be one or two in your herd capable of great development. A few minutes per month spent in weighing and sampling will give most valuable information on which to build up a better herd. Drop a line to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, asking for milk record forms either three-day or daily. They are free; the keeping of records helps to increase your income.—C. F. W.

### Free Wheat—A Victory for Organized Agriculture

FREE wheat is a victory for the farmers' organizations of Canada.

Had it not been for their unceasing agitation the issue would have been buried, never to be revived. Commencing on the Government's action, J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association says:

"Our organized fight for free wheat has been successful; it brought about what we desired; it gave us a competitive market, a reasonable assurance that we shall get for the products of our farms a just return. Now that we have what we have asked for so many years, it may perhaps not be amiss to look at the future of the grain growers of this country.

"With an assurance of good prices in competitive markets, we can be certain that our labors will be repaid.



# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Idea.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., APRIL 26, 1917

No. 17

## Management of the Brood Mare\*

### A Sketch of Precautions Necessary Up to the Time of Foaling

By C. D. MCGILVRAY, Manitoba Agricultural College.

IN the management of the pregnant, or "in-foal" mare, the essential consideration is to secure a thrifty condition conducive to the well-being and profitable utilization of herself and offspring. The mare must safely carry the foal throughout the required period of gestation until it is born, and the foal must then be safely preserved during the earlier periods of its new existence. The average period of pregnancy in the mare is eleven months, though some mares normally exceed that period by two or three weeks. The foal that is born at a period of two or three weeks less than the eleven months is, on its arrival, often weak and lacking in vitality.

Throughout the period of pregnancy there is ever present the possibility of influences intervening which may produce abortion. By "abortion" is meant the premature expulsion or delivery of the foal at a stage when it has not attained sufficient development to live external to its parent. It is generally admitted that with some mares there is apparently a predisposition to premature delivery, and a trifling cause may make them abort or cast the foal before the proper time. Others, though exposed to the same influences, may not.

#### Causes of Abortion.

Abortion may result either from accidental causes or through the agency of disease germs. The causes of accidental abortion are numerous, but the way in which many of them operate in causing premature expulsion of the foal is not fully understood. Thus adverse weather conditions and irregular seasons, and certain odors, such as the smell of fresh blood, are considered as predisposing influences. There is no doubt that food of bad quality, especially when damp or rancid by the presence of moulds, rusts and smuts, is particularly injurious. Direct injuries, such as kicks and blows to the abdomen, or excessive exertion, especially after a long period of idleness, are liable to produce abortion. Severe straining at heavy loads should always be avoided, as not only is it liable to produce immediate abortion, but may cause an altered position of the foal, which may subsequently cause difficult delivery, with serious results to both the mare and foal.

Poorly fed and neglected animals frequently abort, yet perhaps not any more frequently than those which are kept pampered and fed too abundantly on stimulating food, with little exercise. Overfeeding and too high a condition with consequent fullness of blood may lead to a congested condition of the womb with bad effects. The moral of this is that between these two extremes lies the sensible course.

The presence of disease which affect the sys-

tem generally, and particularly those of an infectious nature, such as influenza and pink eye, are frequently the cause of many mares losing their colts.

Premature birth and weakness in foals have also been ascribed to some defect or other influences in the sire, although in what these consist it would be difficult to state. However, there is reasonable evidence to suppose that a stallion embroiled from too frequent service, or, on the other hand, lacking in procreative power from being kept unduly pampered, or other causes, is likely to produce offspring lacking in vigor and vitality, and may even be a cause of premature delivery in some of the mares which he serves.

#### Diet of Pregnant Mare.

In the general care of the "in-foal" mare there are certain factors which should be observed. The food supplied should be of good quality, easy of digestion, and of such a nature as not likely to cause constipation. Damaged or spoiled fodder, and that of a bulky, coarse, indigestible nature should be avoided. An habitual overloaded and constipated condition of the bowels tends to cause straining, which may become harmful.

The diet should be such as to make for a nor-

mal condition, such as would prevail under natural conditions where mares are on grass. This means that the mare should have opportunity to exercise, and be fed on laxative foods, or, if grass is ready, be in pasture. When mares are to foal before grass is ready, a laxative condition may be secured by feeding bran and roots if they are at hand. As the mare nears foaling time, she should get a more limited quantity of roughage, and the quality should be good. If sheaves, hay, or straw are fed, the amount should be cut down to about three-quarters of what she usually eats, and if clover or alfalfa hay is at hand it may be fed in limited quantities. Most mares may be wintered with very little grain, especially when they get sheaves, but as foaling time approaches they should get about six pounds a day of a mixture of half ground oats and half bran, and some salt. Cutting down the roughage, and giving the bran with plenty of exercise or work, should keep the mare in good condition.

#### Exercise.

Moderate, regular work is a positive benefit to in-foal mares, whereas idleness often contributes to weakness in the foal and difficulty in foaling. Mares receiving ample exercise have the normal functions, digestion and elimination, stimulated, and this in turn makes for the more normal performance of the function of giving birth. It is particularly important that mares which are disposed to be sluggish be made to exercise thoroughly.

A condition quite frequently met with in pregnant mares, particularly during the late winter months and early in spring, when kept confined in the stable and deprived of sufficient exercise, is the appearance of what is termed "oedema," or dropsical swellings of the limbs and under surface of the belly. It may result from pressure of the gravid womb on the blood vessels, and an anæmic condition of the system, commonly known as a watery condition of the blood. The swelling commences usually at the lower part of the hind legs and gradually extends upwards. The front legs may also become affected and the swellings extend along the under surface of the belly from in front of the udder or bag towards the breast. These swellings sometimes cause inconvenience and difficulty of movement to the mare. However, the condition in most cases is not a serious one and can be remedied by exercise and hand rubbing of the swollen parts, or bathing them with hot water. In those cases the mare should be made to take exercise during a reasonable period each day. The swellings invariably disappear of their own accord a few days after foaling.

Pregnant mares should not be given large

(Continued on page 8.)



### The World Crop Situation

DAILY the situation becomes more serious. Russia, France, Spain and Italy all report unfavorable weather and slow progress in getting in this spring's crop. The acreage cropped in Britain will be reduced because of labor scarcity. The fall wheat crop in the United States is estimated 50,000,000 bushels short of last year. Australia has not been able to move much of last season's crop, and weather has been unfavorable this season. And now recent reports from Ontario indicate severe damage to the winter wheat fields. From where is the food to come which will feed the world? Surely the call to arm the farms and Produce, Produce, Produce should be the rallying cry of the nation. The need is greater than many imagine.

\*A portion of Extension Bulletin No. 11 of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

## Cooperative Live Stock Selling The Minnesota Method Described

By "Agricola."

COOPERATIVE enterprises of various kinds have been successfully operated in many sections of Canada and have done much to put certain industries on a firm and substantial basis. Individuals have long felt that cooperation should also extend to the selling of live stock, believing that it means better prices, larger markets and an improvement in quality and uniformity.

Canadians may be interested in the fact that such a scheme is already past the experimental stage. To the farmers of Meeker county, Minnesota, belong the honor of having pioneered the first venture. So successfully were the original plans worked out that the State now has no less than 40 similar organizations within its borders.

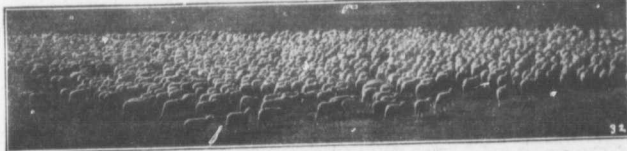
The system is very simple. The first move was to appoint a good manager. As soon as the work was well started, a shipping day was set aside for each week. On the previous day those farmers intending to ship telephone the manager to that effect, stating the number of animals, the kind of stock and the approximate weight, so that a car of suitable capacity might be ordered. If not enough for a carload is reported, he will telephone some of the farmers, who may have stock ready for shipment, in order that the required number may be secured. In case they are not available, he again telephones those who had reported stock, asking them to keep it until the following week, to save freight charges, which would be the same as for a full car. Thus, by not driving about the country to locate stock, as is customary with the regular buyers, much time and expense is saved.

### The Manager in Action.

When, however, there is plenty of stock on hand, it is his duty to receive, mark and weigh the animals of each patron. A receipt, made out in duplicate, is given to each man, which specifies the number delivered, their weight and the mark used to identify his stock on the market. The system of marking is simple and very satisfactory for the purpose. A Roman numeral is clipped on the shoulders of all mature cattle and on the shoulders of veal calves, by means of a small pair of shears, just before they are unloaded from the wagons. Hogs are graded according to weight, and sheep are marked with a removable paint where it will not lessen the value of the beast. A record is kept of each man's

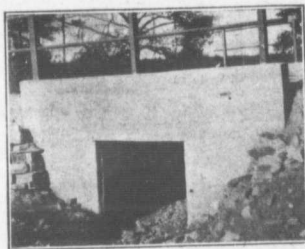


A Springtime Scene in Huron Co., Ont.



Sheep by the Thousands as Found in the Foothills of Alberta.

number, and all stock delivered by him that day is branded with the same number. The commission firm handling them on the central market reports the weights and prices received for all animals by their number or mark. The manager then makes a statement to each patron covering these points, showing the pro-rata share of expense incurred for freight commission and other incidentals. These being deducted, a



Because of its Permanence Concrete is Becoming Increasingly Popular for Small Bridges and Culverts.

cheque is mailed for the remainder. If the farmer is in need of money when his stock is delivered he may deposit his receipt at the bank and instruct the association manager to mail his cheque there instead of to him.

Two cents per hundred pounds for all live stock handled is set aside to form a sinking fund. This is to provide for unavoidable and unexpected expenses. The man whose animals have been killed or injured in transit, therefore, receives the approximate amount they would have brought had they been delivered on the market in good condition. Thus the fund is made to serve the purpose of insurance; the added expense is so small that no shipper feels the effect of it knowing that his own interests are being safeguarded thereby. Of course all animals must be delivered to the manager in good condition. If they have been overheated or roughly handled a record is made of the fact. Provided an animal dies or must be sold at a discount the loss must be borne by the owner.

The shipping of

live stock cooperatively has resulted in a marked financial saving to the farmers. Before the association was started the margin in price between the point of delivery and the central market was between 50 and 60 cents per hundred pounds for cattle and hogs. Now the margin is 28 to 33 cents, a difference of about 25 cents per hundred pounds. In one year this resulted in a saving of \$6,766.67.

The educational value of this movement is also important. They now realize that to obtain the highest market price certain market requirements must be fulfilled. The right type of animals, together with better feeding and breeding, sells for more money than inferior stuff. It has also shown results in better business methods, as the farmer has come to know the cost of each transaction from the time the stock leaves his hands.

## How About a Silo?

Now Is the Time to Decide

A. BORROWMAN, Welland Co., Ont.

WE are going to build our second silo this summer. Our first one was built 12 years ago. It is an all cement silo, and is giving as good satisfaction to-day as it did when we first built it. It is fireproof and windproof. But our silo this year will be of staves on a cement foundation. The stave silo is a much more perfect structure to-day than it was a dozen years ago, and with labor so scarce it is a desirable form of silo; it is put up in just a couple of days. A cement silo takes as many weeks.

The point I would like to emphasize is that now is the time to decide on a silo for this year. In the first place, several silo firms give a discount of ten per cent. on all silos ordered early in the season. In the second place, if not ordered now, the silo might not be delivered this season. I understand that all silo manufacturers are rushed with orders; some perhaps more than they can fill. Another advantage in deciding now whether or not a silo is to be built is that it is still early enough to vary the corn acreage to fit the silo capacity.

We cannot speak too highly of the silo. With it we can produce winter milk almost as cheaply as summer milk, the cows are in better condition than they ever were on corn stalks, and the carrying capacity of our farm has been increased by at least 25 per cent. Silo filling is more or less of a burden, but on the whole it is not as much work as turning the root pulper was in the older days. We are all for the silo.

Another point from our experience that I will make mention of is that a silo of small diameter but very deep is preferable to the squat, wide silos we were at one time advised to build. The ideal silo for an average farm is one 10 feet inside and 40 or 45 feet deep. Of course to build a silo so high eight or 10 feet should be underground. In any high silo there should be an opening two-thirds of the way up for the blower turning the first of the filling, so as to reduce the amount of power necessary for elevating the feed.



## The Need of Hardheadedness

A Sermonette by Andrew Kyle

**T**HERE is need that the farmer of the hour be not only red blooded, but hardheaded. Red blooded he must be or he will not do well the duty of this mighty hour. As never before the Empire calls for men who count the utmost sacrifice but a little thing that liberty may not perish from the earth. Even more imperiously does she call for the hardheaded citizen, who will offer himself and his fortunes wisely as well as freely.

There is the matter, for instance, of the best thing to do in the way of maintaining his farm resources. Some, seeing the scarcity of labor, have decided to sell or rent.

Before this decision is reached a farmer will do well to remember that it has taken many a day and no end of toil and sacrifice to bring about his present place of comfort. His equipment has been the result of the hard thought and labor of himself and, it may be, of his fathers for generations. Before, he enters a new walk in life he will do well to flume where there is a dividend in his proposed new way of doing things. A little investigation on his part may show him the thorns in the other fellow's pillow.

Should he decide to keep on with his farm he is faced with the problem of the advisability of seeding down more of his land and raising sheep, or pasturing more land, or whether he will hire help at the present high wages and continue farming in the departments that have already proven remunerative.

Then there is the problem of farm machinery. As a means of overcoming the labor problem there is the temptation to add costly machinery both in the form of implements and farm power. No doubt there are instances where this additional overhead expense has been added and satisfactory returns have been in this way secured. There are other cases where the exact reverse of this state of things has occurred. The farmer who has thought of making the costly investment will do well to have his thinking cap on before he makes his venture. Equally careful should be to think twice before making a refusal that may be the harbinger of prosperity.

In any case the call has come to the farmer to use his mind as he never used his thinking powers before. The loss of a cow or of a hog runs rapidly into money. Every member of his

herd, therefore, requires attention as it never required it before. Quite as essential is close attention to farm machinery. For a gasoline engine to break down these strenuous days involves the loss of valuable time—to say nothing of the almost prohibitive cost of repairs. If but a relatively small acreage is to be under cultivation, all the more necessary is it that such land as is cultivated should be sown to the best seed, and that the land so sown or planted should be the most productive of the whole farm.

When this big war is over, the most heart-breaking feature of it that will be revealed by the thoughtful historian will be the fact that if men had but thought in time the war need never have taken place. The time to have stopped the war was when wrong notions were being sown in

will be doubly welcome this year when all the world is calling for greater food production and when labor was never so scarce. Just so soon as flats and the Grass has made a growth of two or three inches, thousands of dairy cattle will go to grass; and hundreds of dairy farmers will make one of the greatest mistakes of the season.

Early pasture grasses are not nutritious. They are stimulating. When the cows are first turned on pasture, no matter how early it may be, the chances are that they will increase in milk production. The increased production, however, is made at the expense of the weight and vigor of the cow. The unaccustomed green feed stimulates her to greater effort without supplying the necessary nutriment, and if the cattle are turned to grass in thin condition the results of this stimulation may be serious in its effects on the health of the animals. If cows are turned to grass a little early, pasture feeding should be supplemented with continued stable feeding for two or three weeks.

The effect of early pasturing is more detrimental to the pastures, however, than it is to the cows. Pasture grasses come through the winter with very little vitality. When the first green blades shoot up, they start to manufacture plant food, which is used in turn to "tone up" the whole plant. As growth continues the sward becomes stronger and stronger, reserves of food are piled up, and it is when this point is reached that we can pasture safely. The pasture is then strong enough to reproduce itself when eaten off by the cattle. With very early pasturing, on the other hand, the grass never gets a proper start, the spring pastures are disappointing and summer pastures a failure.

A few years ago it was our custom to turn the cattle to pasture not later than the 10th or 15th of April. Now, with more experience in the dairy business, we are stabling the cows until the last week of May or the first of June. We believe that both the pastures and the cows will pay dividends on the extra stable feeding.—H. R. C.

We hear much of dairying in British Columbia. Some of our champion producers are owned there. We hear nothing of beef cattle in that province. Evidently the B. C. people appreciate the money-making proclivities of the dairy cow.



"Pigs is Pigs." Likewise, this year, the commonplace hog is a very valuable animal.

the minds of our enemies, and when those who, at the call of duty, have given their sons and their treasure that freedom might be the heritage of our children were being lulled to sleep by the enemies who sought their ruin. If a farmer fails he does not wish to have to his financial discomfort the added misery of knowing that timely thought might have prevented it all. The best preventative of both the financial loss and the mental distress is hardheadedness.

## Pastures—Use and Abuse

### Why Early Pasturing Does Not Pay

**S**PRING is here. Already the sunny exposures in the pasture fields are nicely greened. The sight is a welcome one to those of us who are dairy farmers. We welcome it as advance news of freedom from chores, a freedom which



Forces of Production in the Prairies toward which an Empire now turns its eyes in its search for bread.

# PEERLESS PERFECTION

In all that represents strength, character, real worth, permanency and the elements which builder and buyer recognize as the stamp of honest accomplishment,

## The Peerless Perfection Fencing

stands every test. Made by the open hearth process, all the impurities are burned out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks



hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It's easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used, few posts are required.

### PEERLESS

## Perfection Poultry Fence

is true to its name, a perfect fence strong enough to keep strong animals out and close enough to keep even small poultry in. Every Perfection fence is guaranteed against sag, rust, or break and we stand back of your dealer unconditionally.

### PEERLESS

## Ornamental Fencing

for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc., are handsome. Also lawn borders, flower bed guards, trellises, etc. Send for Catalog and get familiar with the best, cheap ornamental and serviceable fencing to be had in the Dominion. Go and see it at your local dealer's store. Dealers nearly everywhere. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

## POULTRY



### More Poultry—or Less

A MAN well in touch with the situation was heard to remark recently that wheat would touch \$4 before it again sold for \$2. The satisfaction with which this information will be received by grain growers will hardly equal the consternation that it will cause among poultrymen. Already many poultry farmers have been discouraged by the ever-increasing price of grain feed, and from the United States comes a report that hundreds of poultrymen have already closed up their plants and have gone to work in munition factories. How about the general farms where the great proportion of poultry is still kept? We do not know what the general situation is, but many farmers with whom we have talked are dubious of the wisdom of feeding \$4 wheat to the hens, and it is unlikely that the production of poultry products will be maintained.

These, however, are the conditions that generate high prices for eggs and dressed poultry. One would wonder if the poor can afford to pay higher prices than ruled this last winter, but we doubt if the winter egg demand, to any appreciable extent, has depended on the buying of the laboring classes for several years past. Prosperous business men and the wealthy classes will continue to have their fresh eggs, no matter what the price, and good prices may be safely predicted for fresh eggs and dressed poultry for the season of 1917 and 1918. These prices will be high enough to justify poultry production, even in the face of tremendous feed bills—if nothing but good pullets are hatched. The condition is important. If good pullets are not hatched and intelligent care is not given, it would be much better to reduce the flock.—P. P.

### Will Any Brooder Do?

A SUBSCRIBER writes to us as follows: "I have been reading about artificial incubation and brooding. We have an incubator but no brooder. It seems to us that brooders come high, and we have read of folks brooding chickens successfully with hot-water bottles in homemade brooders. Can you help us to save some money by telling how this is done?"

Yes, some have had good success with home-made brooders—some who have natural aptitude for the poultry business and who perhaps have learned to do things the cheapest way under the strong stimulus of necessity. We know of one woman, a United States lady, who yearly broods hundreds of chickens in home-made brooders. Her brooders are just boxes made waterproof on top with roofing paper, with a window on one side and divided into two compartments. The inside of the box is lined with cardboard, so that it is perfectly warm, and in one of the sections of the brooder jugs filled with hot water supply artificial heat. The curtain between the two sections of the brooder is of heavy woolen, slit up from the bottom, allowing the chickens to run freely from one section to the other. Ventilating holes are opened or closed according to the severity of the weather.

This lady is making a success of the home-made brooder. For every one who is succeeding with similar

methods, however, there are dozens who fall and hundreds who would fall if they gave the method a trial. In fact, if time is worth anything, all fall who try to get along without suitable equipment. It is well to remember that while artificial hatching is easy, artificial brooding is more or less difficult under the best conditions, and for anyone who is planning to carry a flock of 150 or more chickens, a good brooder stove, costing \$30 or thereabouts, will be a good investment. For smaller flocks than this the universal hovers, accommodating 50 chickens, placed in colony houses, will be an equally good investment. Very few are difficult to carry chickens through the fitted brooding period without the best mechanical equipment possible. If best mechanical devices are unobtainable, then it is better to remain with the natural method.—P. E. W.

### The Poultry Business of Today

By Michael K. Boyer.

NO longer is the hen looked upon as an insignificant little creature, and the business of raising poultry and eggs for market as the work of a crank. The writer well remembers when even the Government ignored this industrious worker, and at that time we never read nor heard of a scientific argument in her favor, save what appeared in the poultry journals.

But it is different to-day. We now have men in all stations of life engaging in poultry culture, and at least a half dozen millionaires have poultry farms of their own, and take great pride in both the fanc and utility qualities of their flocks. At least two ex-Presidents of the United States engaged in poultry culture after having left the White House, as also did one ex-Vice-President.

It has gotten to that point where it has become a question whether the American hen had not better take the place of the picturesque eagle that has so long adorned the money issued by the U. S. Government. The Canadian Government encourages the breeding of poultry by government appropriations, pays the expenses of breeders and stock to American shows and doubles its money and honors every prize won in the United States by Canadian fowls.

Still further testimony of the growth of the industry is evidenced by the publication of between 50 and 60 poultry papers, complete with thousands of dollars annually paid for printing matter of all kinds, which includes catalogues, stationery, etc.

The poultry books written and published are among the largest and finest printed, the sales of many of these works running as high as 100,000 copies. There are more poultry writers in the country than there are for all the other branches of live stock combined.

This does not end it. The manufacture of incubators and brooders is a wonderful industry. These factories employ from 350 people down, with a yearly output of 24,000 machines, as an average. One incubator factory alone is reported having done a business of \$500,000 in one year, and a conservative estimate is made of \$2,000,000 worth of business being done a year in incubators, brooders and supplies.

Then count the income derived by the railroad and express companies, figures that we are unable to obtain, and the sales made at fancy prices at the several hundred poultry shows held annually in the United States and Canada. Truly we have an enterprise here that out-distances all other crops and enterprises, and it is annually growing.

### S.C. White Leghorn Day-Old Chicks

Order now from our well known laying strain. Pons mated to Barron cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for our booklet or Care and Feeding of Day Old Chicks.

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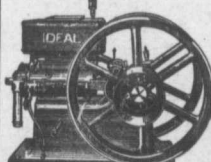


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## HORTICULTURE

### Quantity and Quality in Potatoes

"TAKE care of your yields and the quality will take care of itself," says H. J. Lurkins, Michigan's well-known potato grower. Mr. Lurkins has grown an average of 454 bushels of potatoes to an acre on a 25-acre field. Hence, his word should carry some weight.

Mr. Lurkins believes in planting none but the highest grade of seed from carefully selected stock grown in a seed plot. He manures his ground heavily a year ahead of the time it is put to potatoes. He plows it early in the spring and re-inoculates the manure with a suitable well-balanced commercial fertilizer. He says the potato is a lazy plant and must have its plant food close at hand, if best crops are to be secured. Mr. Lurkins grows 2,000 to 10,000 bushels of potatoes every year. His yields are high and his quality is always the best.

### The Onion Maggot

FOR some years have been trying to grow onions from seed all from Dutch sets, and have always been troubled with a little white maggot crop. Can you recommend anything to prevent this?—F. Perry, Grand Dist., Ont.

The insect of which you speak is known as the important onion maggot. It is the larva of a fly which looks somewhat like a house fly, but is rather smaller. The only known way of combating this insect is by using some mixture which will poison the flies. The following has given good satisfaction for a number of years: 5 grams of sodium arsenate, powdered; one quart molasses; one gallon, boiling water. Apply this as a coarse spray at intervals of one week from the time the onion plants first appear. The idea is to have small drops of this mixture remain on the plants. These drops through the sweetness of the molasses will attract the flies. It is not necessary to spray all the plants. About every fifth or sixth row is all that is required. One gallon of the mixture will thus cover nearly half an acre of onions. Spray the grass along the edge of the plot and rows here and there throughout.

### To Plant a Shade Tree

THE hole to receive the tree should be deeper and broader than the root system; in fact, it is well to make the hole twice as deep and broad as the roots. This will permit of throwing back into the hole several shovelfuls of rich top earth. Finely worked over. The spacious breadth will permit the roots to be spread out to full extent and a chance to grow laterally for quite a distance before striking the harder surrounding walls.

The tree may be placed an inch or two lower than it stood originally in the nursery, as the dirt will settle that much anyway. As the dirt, previously wetted, is placed around the fine roots, it is very desirable that the earth is firmed around the roots by hand in order to assure of close contact; then a shovelful or two of earth may be thrown on and firmed into place. Consideration should be given in this matter is well worth the effort.

The young tree has been pruned back, removing from one-third to three-fourths of its length of the branches, or up to one-third of the bud in order to balance the pruned or reduced root system. No bruised roots should go into the ground; a sharp knife should be used to cut off bruised roots. Finally, the roots should never be exposed to the sun or air; they should be covered with a damp gunny sack.—W. J. Morrill.



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4 cycle  
4 h. p.  
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will bring your chicks through the critical first three weeks and make them grow like weeds. Costs but 1c a chick for three weeks' feeding. 100-lb. sacks at \$4.00.

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy prevents bowels trouble. Put a few tablets in the drinking water from the first day. Sold in 2c and 5c boxes at your dealer's.

**Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant** used freely in brooders, coops and incubators will guard your flock from lice and mites. Prices: 50c qt., \$1.50 gal.

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## The Five Essentials of The DAIRY COW In Print and Picture

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VAN PELT'S COW DEMONSTRATION not only tells you what they are, but by pictures and diagrams, shows clearly how to locate and value each one easily.

Hugh Van Pelt is one of the leading authorities on dairy cattle in North America. This book is his life work in dairy cattle judging, put in picture and print in a manner so plain and simple that a child can understand it. It is a revelation to the old cattle man and a guide to the beginner. Many leading agricultural colleges and schools include it amongst their text books. It contains nearly 50 full page, half-tone pictures. It cost over \$600 to obtain these pictures alone.

Van Pelt's Cow Demonstration contains nearly 100 pages. There are 36 full page photographs of record making and prize winning dairy cows. Every photograph is printed on high-grade paper, and clearly illustrates the point or points described on the opposite pages. Lines, diagrams and numbers make every point unmistakably clear. One well-known breeder said of it:

"I have two boys who have studied this little book until they are better judges of dairy cattle to-day than most old dairymen."

The first half dozen chapters take up, in order, the five essentials of production, each fully described and clearly illustrated. succeeding chapters explain how to breed up to these essentials; show other desirable points and suggest how to get accurate proof of any cow's value.

VAN PELT'S COW DEMONSTRATION can be Price 45c  
purchased through Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## Management of the Brood Mare

(Continued from page 3.)

quantities of laced water to drink, nor fodder coated with white frost, as the fetus is extremely sensitive to the action of cold when thus introduced. The cold induces activity of the fetus, or unborn foal, and encourages premature contractions of the womb.

### Drugs.

As a rule the use of drugs should be discouraged unless actually necessary for the cure of disease. Above all, extreme caution must be exercised against the use of severe medicines in pregnant mares. If the bowels are constipated, it is much better to endeavor to correct by diet of a laxative nature, such as bran mash and linseed. Colicky pains are sometimes observed at intervals in some mares during pregnancy. If the attacks are slight, it is better to resort to simple means of treatment, such as applying hot cloths to the belly and injections of warm water, and avoid the indiscriminate use of drugs.

### Foaling.

The mare, under ordinary farm conditions, when she is about to foal, should always be placed in a dry, clean, roomy box stall with plenty of clean bedding. If kept tied in an ordinary stall in the stable among other animals, both the mare and foal are liable to accidents.

The time occupied by the mare in foaling is short, being usually accomplished in about 10 or 15 minutes, and seldom exceeds half an hour if condi-

tions are favorable and normal. In fact, rapid delivery is essential, as the foal does not live long after the foaling efforts and severe straining commence, and usually succumbs if delivery is prolonged over a period of three or four hours. Generally speaking, the mare while foaling should be meddled with only when necessary, as when anything irregular occurs and delivery of the foal is being prolonged beyond a reasonable period. When this is apparent, assistance should be promptly rendered. Adjusting Wrong Presentation of the Foal.

The chief obstacle to quick delivery is usually a wrong position or presentation of the foal. The natural position of the foal for delivery is with the head and front legs coming first, the head being extended and resting on the outstretched limbs, forming, as it were, a wedge to dilate the passage way and enable the rest of the body to follow more easily. Any variation from this position may interfere with delivery. As a general rule no pulling should be done on the foal, or delivery attempted, until malpositions are adjusted. A careful examination should first be made to determine the exact nature of the presentation and position of the foal, so that it may be adjusted and delivery effected as easily as possible. Before inserting the hand for this purpose, both it and the arm should be washed

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clean and smeared with a little carbonized oil or clean lard. The presented limb or head should first be secured by a thin rope so that they may be brought into reach at any time. The next step is to search for the obstructing parts and to bring them into proper position. When adjusted into proper position, judicious pulling on the rope may be employed to assist delivery, but the pulling should be done only during the periods in which the mare is straining and should be stopped during intervals to allow the animal periods of rest to gain fresh strength for additional efforts. Delivery can be rendered much easier if the passage is injected frequently with warm soapy water or oil to lubricate it. In all cases, attempting delivery, or pulling on the foal, before malpositions of the head or limbs are adjusted, only tends to aggravate the difficulty, and if the one in charge is unable to determine and immediately overcome the obstruction, skilled veterinary help should at once be sought.

### Old Farmer Brown's Soliloquy

MISSBACKS and mutts, hayseed and rubes,  
We're often called by city folk,  
And likened to the furrowed ox,  
That daily bends beneath the yoke,  
Lords and barons, knights and colonels,  
Are titles only for themselves,  
And when I pause to think it over,  
I find the cause is with ourselves.

They've made a "scientific tariff"  
That gobbles everything we raise,  
So their captains of industry  
Can worry through their toiling

days,  
They have drawbacks and exemptions  
For everyone, excepts the boobies  
Who pay the taxes for them;  
No wonder that they call us Rubes.

They fix the price of all we sell,  
But the pulling should be done only during the periods in which the mare is straining and should be stopped during intervals to allow the animal periods of rest to gain fresh strength for additional efforts. Delivery can be rendered much easier if the passage is injected frequently with warm soapy water or oil to lubricate it. In all cases, attempting delivery, or pulling on the foal, before malpositions of the head or limbs are adjusted, only tends to aggravate the difficulty, and if the one in charge is unable to determine and immediately overcome the obstruction, skilled veterinary help should at once be sought.

They fix the price of all we buy,  
Value we're not supposed to know,  
Say we're close and narrow-minded,  
And that we live in ruts;

And 'hon my word, I guess they're right;  
No wonder that they call us Mutts.

We bind ourselves with petty chains,  
Go to the polls, and ballots mark,  
Regardless of our woe or woe,  
To help the grafter and the shark,  
Some "titled thing" controls our votes,  
And every time the whip he cracks  
We jump like slaves. What wonder then

We get the sneering name of Miss-backs,  
By Gum, for forty years or more,  
I've toiled from dawn till close of day;  
My wife the same—and see her now,  
Toll-marked and bent, worn and grey.

To rest our few remaining years,  
We've scarce enough to meet our needs;  
I guess they've got us measured right,  
We answer well the title, Hayseed,  
Forest, Ont. H. J. P.



## Farm Management

### Reseeding in Fall Wheat

REPRESENTATIVES of the Ontario Department of Agriculture report an unfavorable outlook for fall wheat in Ontario. Wheat came through the winter in excellent shape, but in the first part of April alternate freezing and thawing, combined with high winds, have worked great injury, the western part of the province suffering to a greater extent than the east. In Brant county, for instance, a full crop has been reduced to a two-thirds estimate. What can be done to make use of the fields in which wheat is a complete or partial failure?

Where wheat is a complete failure it will be advisable to work up the fields and seed with spring grains. In view of the probable very high price of wheat, spring wheats, such as the Marquis, should prove popular. In France, under similar conditions, fields of fall wheat are being replanted to spring wheat. Where the fall wheat is killed out only in patches, the old practice of drilling in seed of the earlier varieties of barley, would be as advisable this year as it has been in other years. Of course, where the barley is sown along with the wheat, the wheat crop cannot be sold as such, but pork promises to be a price as to justify the feeding of high priced grains next winter.

### Early Forage Crops

WHAT would be the best seed to sow to get early forage crops for dairy cows?—B. C. Argentaill Co., Que. A mixture of two bushels of oats and one bushel of peas per acre makes one of the best early forage crops for dairy cows. The first seedings should be made as early as the land can be put into good condition for sowing. Two or three subsequent sowings should be made at intervals of ten days or two weeks, as the forage is at its best for feeding for only a limited period.

Feeding may start as soon as the oats begin to head, although there is somewhat more food value in the crop at a later period—when fully headed. Only sufficient should be sown at each time to permit of its being fed by the time the oats are coloring, as there is a greater waste in feeding when the crop is too ripe. If the sowings have been properly timed the second sowing should be ready to feed by the time the first sowing has been consumed, and so on with the other seedings.

For fall feeding fodder corn can be used to good advantage. When grown for silage it is not advisable either to sow large late varieties or to seed very thickly. The very watery green corn has but little food value. It is usually advisable therefore to sow an extra early variety for fall feeding, as it can be used to advantage much earlier than the later main crop varieties.

### Externimating Couch Grass

WHEN the land for the Experimental Station, now located at Morden, Man., was purchased in 1915, it was found to be badly infested with couch grass, also called quack, twitch or quick grass. In an effort to exterminate this weed, 65 acres of that part of the farm which appeared to be the worst infested was treated as follows:

About the first of June it was plowed four inches deep and well harrowed. The spring tooth cultivator was then used, serving to draw the roots well to the top of the ground.

## M A D E I N C A N A D A



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But some Canadian Fence manufacturers got it into their heads they could do big business by catering to people who want cheap fence. One way to give them fence at lower-than-market price, was to use the old out-of-date type of machinery. So they used it.

The great majority of farmers refuse to have anything to do with the so-called cheap fence. They want the good kind—with horizontal wires of even length, and those wires of the best quality of material. So strongly do we believe in the Canadian farmers' insistence on quality, that we have still further improved our facilities. We are making a better fence to-day than we ever made—striving always to give our customer something just a little better than they are expecting—and they expect a whole lot from "Page".

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With the highest prices for farm products in a generation—and the greatest scarcity of farm help—your time is more valuable than ever before. Certainly it is too precious for any part of it to be spent pumping water, when the Toronto Windmill will supply all the water you can use for the stock and in your home—at a monthly wage of a little oil!

### The TORONTO Windmill's Advantage

over others lies largely in its wonderful ability to pump in very light as well as very heavy winds—in fact almost all the time, so long as water is needed. This is due to the scientific curve and spacing of blades—the perfect balance of lightness and strength—and the automatic regulating device that controls the speed in high winds. With the addition of the automatic shut-off and starting equipment, worked by the level of the water in the tank, the Toronto Windmill looks after itself, maintaining an abundant supply of water with no attention except monthly oiling.

When you consider that even 15 minutes a day on a pump handle takes up nearly a week of ten-hour days a year, you'll realize the economy as well as the convenience of a TORONTO Windmill. Moreover, by pumping to a pressure or overhead tank, it will enable you to have all the conveniences of city waterworks throughout your home.

There's a lot of mighty handy information in our TORONTO Windmill Booklet. Write for it while you are thinking of it!

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Rough, stony, or stumpy ground has no terrors for the driver of a McCormick No. 6, because the floating cutter bar can be lifted quickly and easily, and fully twice as high as on other mowers, and as quickly and surely dropped again. No mower ever had a cutter bar that lifted so high without throwing the machine out of gear. The cutter bar weight is carried from the trucks, where it keeps both wheels hugging the ground, increases the tractive power, and lightens the draft of the machine. The bar itself is strengthened in two ways: At the butt it is a full half inch wider than the average bar, and it is heat treated throughout, like an automobile part, making an extremely tough, strong and rigid bar which gives a clean shear cut from one end to the other. The new McCormick mower is made in all desirable sizes.

McCormick rakes, tedders, International side delivery rakes, loaders, and hay presses are machines you are perfectly safe in buying. Write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Winnipeg, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., John, N. B.

Next a chain harrow was employed. This implement brought all the loose grass to the surface and left it in large rolls all over the field. These rolls were then forked into heaps to dry and were burned before August 1. Immediately after this the land was again plowed and again given the treatment outlined above, and was finally plowed a third time late in the fall.

In the spring of 1916 it was well harrowed, then sown and cross-sown with barley at the rate 1½ bushels per acre each way. There was a good crop of grain and it was almost impossible to find a blade of couch grass on the whole area.

### A Bacon Production Campaign

A HIGHER standard and wider markets for Canadian bacon. Co-operative marketing means to this end. This, in short, is the program that the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, in conjunction with the Dominion Live Stock Department, has planned to place in effect during the next few years. Representatives of the farm press had this work outlined to them at a recent meeting held in Toronto. To carry the scheme to an ultimate success, the Dominion Live Stock Department have secured the services of Professor G. E. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, who will undertake the responsibility of directing the movement. In touching upon the bacon hog situation, Professor H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, pointed out that there is at present a great opportunity for Canadian hog producers to secure for their products a much stronger position in the British markets. During the past couple of years, Denmark has failed to hold her grip on the British trade, one reason for this being the much keener demand for Danish bacon from the German Empire. This has opened the way for the Canadian product, the export of which has increased several millions during the past two years. Not only can this market be retained by Canadian hog producers, but a larger share of this trade can come to Canada. To do this, however, it is essential that Canadian hog raisers produce the right type of animal and feed it to the desired weight before being marketed. At the present time hogs of any weight and type are bringing abnormal prices. This will not always be the case. The fact remains, however, that it has been the bacon type of hog that has set the higher level for prices. The fat, the overweight, and off-type hog has acted as a drag on prices. The campaign of publicity to be continued by Professor Day will be with the purpose of showing Canadian, and especially Ontario, farmers that it is the right type of hog that determines the higher prices. Then, too, by a practical system of grading and cooperative marketing, the Canadian hog producers will learn how much it is to their advantage to breed and feed to this right type and weight.

#### Market Reports Available.

Another new departure planned by the Branch is the issuing of weekly, authentic market reports to shipping and cooperative associations, and to those interested in the bacon producing industry. These reports will not only give the prices on our Canadian markets but will also give the corresponding prices on the British markets. The farmer will thus be able to judge very closely as to the justice of the prices he receives for his animals. A daily market report will also be made available under certain circumstances.

In the marketing of hogs, it is planned, in so far as possible, to work out a cooperative scheme. The de-

tails of this are not yet definitely arranged. In the grading of hogs, a plan will be worked out to show in a very practical way the cash value of putting up the right type of animal. It is not yet generally known whether this will be arranged so that the grading will be done under the eye of each owner at his shipping point, or whether they will be shipped in co-operative lots, and graded there under Government inspection, and prices paid according to the grading of each individual lot sent in by the individual farmer. The farmers and the farm press in Canada, and in particular, will be watching with keen interest the development of the plans as outlined, under the direction of Professor Day, in conjunction with the Dominion Live Stock Branch.

### Disinfection for Tuberculosis

THE dairy farmer who attempts to clean his herd of tuberculosis or abortion, by selling or killing the reactors in the first case, or by injections in the second case, is waging a hopeless battle. The thorough disinfection of the stables must go hand in hand with these measures. The Pennsylvania State College offers the following suggestions on stable disinfection.

#### Plan of Disinfection.

1. Remove all manure, litter, loose dirt, loose rotten boards and scrape the floor clean.
2. Sweep the ceilings and walls free from cobwebs, dust and dirt.
3. Wash the feed boxes, mangers, stanchions and partitions with water containing enough lye or washing powder to cut the dirt. Scrub all of these objects vigorously with a stiff brush.
4. Spray the walls, ceilings and floors with bichloride of mercury solution (1-1000) or a 5 per cent. carbolic acid solution (not crude).
5. Flush the floors with a saturated solution of iron sulphate or a solution of chloride of lime (1 lb. to 3 gallons of water).
6. Spray interior of feed boxes, mangers, stanchions and partitions with the 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. This is done for the reason that there is danger of poisoning the animals if the bichloride of mercury is used for spray upon those structures which the animals can lick with their tongues. The carbolic acid is absolutely harmless if used in a 5 per cent. solution.
7. A whitewash applied to walls, ceilings and partitions will add to the cleanliness of the stable.

#### Disinfection of Old Stables.

It is hard to bring about a thorough disinfection in old, dilapidated stables with numerous openings in the floors, walls and ceilings and with rotten woodwork lining the interior. In stables of this description, the most thorough disinfection will miss some of the organisms. If a badly infected herd is found in an old worn-out tottering stable, the most practical thing to do would be to vacate the structure entirely for a period of two years, or to tear it down. It would be a waste of time, labor and money to make a thorough disinfection of these old structures.

Sweet clover can be sown with wheat or barley as a nurse crop, or it can be sown alone. The certainty of securing a good stand is best when alone. This is an expensive way, however, as no return is secured from the land that season unless it be some pasture in the fall. The most economical method is to sow it with a nurse crop, as a good stand usually results and a crop is secured at the same time.





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## Old Dutch



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## Forty Cows on Forty Acres

It is Made Possible by Alfalfa and Lean Ensilage—By Tom Alfalfa

TO present a good argument for the small farm, apart from illustrations, is about as difficult a worked garden. Some sweet clover task as an agricultural writer can undertake. The relative merits of farms of different size have been thoroughly investigated by experts. These experts have studied the problem in every part of America, and they are a unit in declaring that the larger farms, one of 200 or 300 acres, is the most profitable under American conditions. With all of these accumulations of accurate statistical data before one, it is difficult to understand just why I should have the courage to believe that there are great possibilities in the "little farm well tilled." Cold facts are hard to get around, statistical facts I mean, but when we get away from big general averages and consider individual cases, we find that there are many men all over America who are doing well on comparatively few acres. One of these successful small farms was recently visited by Dele E. Andrews, a United States writer, who gives his impressions in a recent number of *Kimball's Dairy Farmer*. On the farm of Mr. F. F. Showers, of Delavan, Wis., Mr. Andrews found 40 Jerseys on 40 acres, and I would like to pass on to Canadian readers some of the outstanding features of Mr. Showers' farm as told by Mr. Andrews.

First, the man himself. Mr. Showers taught school for 23 years in Wisconsin, following his graduation from the State University. The close confinement of the teaching profession told on his health, and he was finally forced to seek an outdoor life and work. Dairy cattle, particularly Jersey cattle, had always appealed to him. He acquired 40 acres about a mile from the little city of Delavan and immediately started to improve his health and develop a farm which has since made a name for him and incidentally, added to his worldly possessions. He purchased three females seven years ago and now has a fine herd of 40 head. His herd of cows averaged him a net profit of \$2 a year. Much feed, of course, had to be purchased, but the feed purchased is more than balanced by the surplus forage which is sold each year. Such returns from a small 40-acre farm are made possible by specializing in the two great crops of the dairy farm—alfalfa and corn for ensilage. In speaking of his experience with alfalfa, Mr. Showers is reported as saying:

"Success in farming depends upon the man who runs the farm. For if he thinks enough of his problem he will succeed, no matter what lines of farming he may pursue. I studied each field so that I knew what crop it would produce to best advantage. A farmer can do this on the small farm, since it is possible to utilize the smallest possible fields and he must utilize all the corners of the farm. The returns from some fields on a small farm will be equal to the wastes upon many large farms.

"If I found that my soil was acid, I used lime. If my field was wet or poorly drained, I tilled it. The farmer must fertilize the field, plow it, prepare the best possible seed bed and keep the soil in the best condition for plant food and the maintenance of moisture.

Eight Tons Alfalfa to Acre.

"I found that I could grow alfalfa on my farm and get good returns. I made a study of the plant, found that it needed a well drained soil and that it required a well prepared seed bed. The farmers who drove past stared at me when I harrowed and harrowed the field that I was preparing for alfalfa. I went over the ground eleven times until it was as smooth as a well worked garden. Some sweet clover was growing three or four feet high along the roadside, so I inoculated my alfalfa field with the soil in which the clover had been growing. The stand did not satisfy me, so when I planted my second field I fertilized the field before plowing it in the fall, disking and harrowing in the spring.

"My first field yielded five tons to the acre, but it did not satisfy me. I bought a lime sower and ground limestone, and inoculated with soil from the old field at the rate of 500 pounds of soil to 2,000 pounds of ground limestone. I sowed 20 pounds of alfalfa and 25 pounds of barley to the acre. Because of the thorough preparation of the seed bed the barley yielded 40 bushels to the acre.

"Upon this field last year eight tons of alfalfa hay were cut from every acre. My profit was \$98.40 an acre, after deducting the interest on the land at \$200 an acre, the taxes, the cost of plowing, disking, planting, fertilizing, tending, raking, cocking, capping, shaking out and hauling the hay."

Mr. Showers here gives the secret of success for the man with a small acreage—to make every acre yield maximum returns of the crop to which it is best adapted. Furthermore, his system of farming is such that the fertility of his fields is continually increasing. That his system is profitable finds one of its best evidences in the fine farm home at "Manx" Farm. This home is considered a model over in Wisconsin, and was so admired by officials of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture that Mrs. Showers was requested to write a bulletin on "Modernizing an Old Farm House." Mr. Showers gives his impression of the Showers home as follows:

### A Modern Farm Home.

"The large attractive house boasts of many windows, providing health-giving air and light. It is heated by a furnace and two large fireplaces, and the water is furnished by a windmill that pumps the water and air for the large pressure tank in the basement. The house is lighted by a gas machine, and this gas is also used for cooking and to light the barn and other farm buildings. Mrs. Showers is especially proud of her kitchen, and well she may be, for it is painted in white enamel, the walls are covered with white oil-cloth paper in the design, and the kitchen equipment is ideal for the saving of steps and labor.

"There is a decided atmosphere of 'home' at the 'Manx.' It is the sort of farm that we would all like to have some day, but 'can't afford' or 'haven't the time' or some other such reason stands in the way. But Mr. and Mrs. Showers didn't believe in any such excuses, and to-day they and their two charming daughters are enjoying the happiness of a beautiful home on a farm where dairy cows are demonstrating their ability to pay all expenses. It is indeed a pleasure to visit at the 'Manx'—the hospitality is a part of the atmosphere and life of the farm and of its people, and we look forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when we can again call at this beautiful farm and home."

This is a United States example. I know of a few Canadian examples of success on small acreage, and before the summer is over, if I have time and the editor is willing, I will describe some of these Canadian farms and homes in *Farm and Dairy*.

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**Notes, Queries and Answers**

**Scrub Bull Damage**

I BOUGHT a pure bred heifer. The man I bought from told me, before a witness, the heifer had not been served. It now turns out that she is in calf. Have I a case against him? I paid \$125. Will his being in calf of a scrub bull have any evil effects on her future progeny?

You have a right of action for damages against the man who sold you this heifer. The amount for which you should sue is the difference between the value the heifer would have been to you if it was so represented and the actual value of the heifer.

No, there will be no detrimental effects on the future progeny of the cow.

**A Hired Man's Troubles**

I AM a hired man on a farm, and have been since June 28, 1916. I agreed for \$210. I have broken quite a few things, of course not intentionally. Can my employer force me to pay for them? May I quit at sunset? If he threatens to hit me, because he says I give him cause, or do not do things just as he says, am I entitled to leave and get my pay? Can he stop me from selling about things which happen on the farm as long as I tell the truth? "Subscriber," Nor-therland Co., Ont.

You are not obliged to pay for articles with which you have been working, which have been broken through negligence on your part, and in the ordinary course of their use. Under ordinary circumstances you are entitled to quit work at sunset, though, if necessary chores were to be done occasionally after sunset, it would not be unreasonable for your employer to require the performance of these.

Your employer has no right to strike you, and if he does so you would be entitled to leave his employment and collect wages to that date. As to the last inquiry we consider that if you bear tales you will have to stand the consequences, as your employer would certainly be entitled to discharge you, if he were subjected to annoyance on this account.

**Wife's Interest in Property**

A MAN buys a farm, paying one-third down. He puts his name on the deed, which is held by the seller, and also signs an agreement of purchase. His wife's name is not on any of the papers. What hold has his wife upon the property? If she has any power legally to stop the sale of the place if she is not willing that it should be sold? If he should die without a will, how would it be divided, there being children? "Glasgow."

We cannot gather from your letter whether you have purchased the property under an Agreement of Sale, or whether you have been given a Deed of the land. If you have merely an Agreement for Sale the land is not vested in you, and your wife has no dower until the Deed to you has been registered. If, on the other hand, you received a Deed, and the same is registered, your wife has her dower in the land, which cannot be sold without her joining to sign the Deed, but if you got the Deed of the property subject to a mortgage, you can sell the property without your wife joining, as she does not attach in that case. If your wife has dower in the land she can, of course, prevent the sale by refusing to sign the Deed.

Where a married man dies intestate, leaving children, one-third of his estate, real and personal, will go to the widow absolutely. The residue will be divided equally among the children.

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  - High Grade White Cap Yellow Dent Seed Corn... Peck 75c, bus. \$2.75.
  - High Grade Gold Nugget Yellow Flint Seed Corn... Peck 90c, bus. \$3.35.
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  - High Grade Cream Calf Meal, guaranteed... 50 lb. bag \$2.50
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  - Half Long Danvers Red Table Carrot... Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c.
  - Crosby's Early Sugar Table Corn... Pkg. 10c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50
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  - New York Wonderful Lettuce, summer head... Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c
  - XXX Earliest Water Melon, best for north... Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c
  - Select Yellow Dutch Onion Sets... lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
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  - Rennie's Extra Early Garden Pear, very early... 4 ozs. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.
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  - Rennie's Super Mixed Gladioli Bulbs... 10 for 50c, 100 \$3.50
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\*The name "Curdalac" is used to distinguish the liquid with coagulant manufactured by Favis, Davis & Co.

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Special detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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

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

## How About Tractor Deliveries

THE Ontario Government may place a farm tractor in each county of Ontario. Very good. Government tractors might give a good many harassed farmers a chance to satisfactorily cover their spring work. The action is particularly commendable as an evidence of the willingness of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to aid production by every means within their power. The Government may find, however, that it is one thing to order tractors and quite another to secure delivery. A few days ago we had a talk with a representative of a Canadian tractor agency, which ordered tractors from United States factories last fall, but had been able to secure delivery only within the last couple of weeks. This slow delivery was not due to delays at the factory, but to the proffered inability of the railway companies to supply cars. If other Canadian agencies are experiencing similar difficulty in securing delivery of their orders, the number of tractors for Eastern Canada that are thus held up may be several times in excess of the number the Government proposes to purchase and the hastening of tractor deliveries would be of correspondingly greater benefit to Ontario agriculture. The hastening of tractor deliveries of course, is outside the province of the provincial department. Would it not be wise for the Railway Commission to see that tractors already ordered, or tractors that may be ordered within the next week or two, be given right of way over all Canadian roads?

## Pigs is Pigs

THE pig is an humble brute and keeps very close to the ground, but the price of his product is continually soaring to higher and higher levels. Last fall farmers were dubious about putting one dollar corn and seventy cent oats into ten dollar pigs. They were so dubious

that not a few of them slaughtered their young pigs. Now pork has passed the fifteen dollar mark, and our only regret is that we have not more pigs to consume our \$1.40 corn and our eighty cent oats.

And what is the outlook for the future? Undoubtedly more young sows than usual will be reserved for breeding purposes. Every effort will be made to increase hog production. Feeding, however, is still scarce, and this will hold back production to a certain extent. The United States, which has been exporting very heavily of pork products to the allied countries, now that she is herself a belligerent nation, may be inclined to keep more of her pork products at home. This will tend to strengthen the foreign market. It can be taken for granted that pork will command high prices for many months to come.

## The Call to Produce

FOR the first time in the history of the world, there is imminent danger of a worldwide famine. The belligerent nations, and they are in the majority, have not been able to maintain their food production at a normal level. This is as true of Russia as it is of France, and it is doubtful if the Russian Empire has any great surplus to export even were the sea routes to be opened. Last year when there was a short crop over the rest of the world, while consumption was greater than ever before, as a result viable food supplies are at a very low level. Early crop reports for 1917 do not tend to restore confidence. The fall wheat crop of the United States will be 50,000,000 bushels short. The Argentine crops are reported to be a complete failure. Ocean tonnage is so limited that it is doubtful if the surplus wheat and dairy products of Australia will be moved this year. So far as Europe is concerned, therefore, the food that she needs must come from America if at all.

And what are our chances of producing a normal crop? In Canada recruiting and munitions wages have drained the rural districts of labor. In the United States wages to munitions makers have been equally high, and the rural labor situation there, too, is serious. The situation is a trumpet call to the farmer. The solution of the great problem of feeding the world calls for the exercise of the greatest ingenuity and industry. The cities are beginning to appreciate the gravity of the problem, and they are willing to help. Governments are endeavoring to bring farmer-employers and willing city workers together. Farmers who appreciate the need will not only do all they can themselves, but they will, if necessary, rearrange their plans in order to use all labor available and produce to the utmost. To do so is patriotic. It is more. It is humanitarian.

## The Empire Farm Scheme

THE Empire Farm scheme outlined in Farm and Dairy some weeks ago, is not a fantastic dream. It has met with the approval of some of the leading financial men of the United Kingdom. At first it was passed by with sarcastic pleasantry by the Canadian press. It is now attracting more serious attention. The scheme in brief calls for the purchase of 200,000,000 acres of unimproved prairie land in Western Canada at five dollars an acre, which is to be held for twenty years and sold at \$100 an acre, the profits to be used in paying off the British national debt.

These land values, which it is so glibly suggested, be used to pay off a debt of two thousand million dollars, do not come down from the sky as a gift from Providence as the promoters of the scheme seem to believe. They represent it the blood and sweat of the Canadian citizens who will buy that land and must pay for it with the

products of their own labor. It is natural that Canadian comments on the scheme are now becoming resentful and antagonistic. Its successful confirmation would mean that all the surplus wealth produced for many years to come in Canada of the most extensive farming areas in Canada would be turned over, without any commensurate return, to the creditors of the British Government. Viewed in this light the scheme is enough to arouse hostility.

But, after all, does it matter much, so far as the farmer or Canadian revenues is concerned, whether the Empire Farm becomes a reality or not? If the prairie lands of Canada are not exploited by the British Government, they will be held up in exactly the same way by private speculators, and the actual tillers of the soil will have to work and pay just the same. Until the unearned increment in land values is recognized as public property and so used, Canada will have little to choose between empire exploitation and private exploitation. Of the two the first would probably be the more desirable.

## Free Wheat

THE organized farmers of Canada have just achieved their greatest victory. Free wheat, which has been the chief bone of contention first between the farmers and the Laurier Government, and later with the Borden Government, has at last been granted. The agitation by the western farmers for free wheat started in earnest in 1908. The first victory was won in 1910 when, after persistent agitation, the Liberal Government acceded to the demands of the farmers' organizations and negotiated a reciprocity agreement with the United States. Then followed the reverse of 1911, when the reciprocity agreement, mixed up with numerous other political questions, was defeated. Had the organized farmers then dropped their agitation, as they were on all hands advised to do, no more would have been heard of free wheat. The agitation, however, was continued and grew in strength until at last the Government has found it necessary to take action which opens the United States market to Canadian wheat.

Farm and Dairy supported free trade with the United States when it was first broached, and continued that support when it became a political issue, and to do so might have meant large losses in circulation and advertising accounts. We supported that policy because we believed it was right, and in spite of the cries of disloyalty that were raised against it. As a policy it is no more right now than it was then. We, as well as the organized farmers, therefore, have reason to feel pleased that our one-time critics are now willing to admit the correctness of our stand. Free wheat will be a boon to the Canadian farmer and, better still, a boon that our farmers have won by organized effort. It gives reason for us to expect still other victories of the same kind in the future.

## The Farm Boy

(By S. R. N. Hodgins, Peterboro.)

He is not the glory of the fight,  
No thrill has he of battles won,  
In his own eyes he led the fight,  
Though others count not what he's done.

His parents, frail and bent with toil,  
With buffeting life's stormy wind,  
The mortgaged home, the idle soil,  
These are his ties, the ties that bind.

And is he then a coward? No!  
A courage more sublime has he,  
To plow the land, his crops to sow,  
His duty, only this, to see

Within his breast, leath dusty smock,  
The patriotic fire burns,  
His heart is in the battle's shock,  
Not on the furrow which he turns.

But what and corn are needed now  
By men who guard our country's fate,  
To duty stern he needs must bow—  
"They, also serve who stand and wait."

**Live Stock Union for Eastern Ontario**

A MEETING called by the Ontario Horsebreeders' Association of representatives from the various livestock associations of Eastern Canada at the Carleton Place last week resulted in the organization of an Eastern Ontario Livestock Union. There were about 20 present, the object of the newly-formed organization being to further the interests of livestock men generally. For example, it was pointed out that as a union, better service and better transportation rates could be secured from the railways than by individual associations.

Mr. Wm. Smith, M.P. of Columbus Ont., was elected President, and the other officers are as follows: 1st Vice-President, Mr. John Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, R. W. Ness, Howick, Que.; Secretary, R. W. Wade, Secretary Ontario Livestock Commission.

**Crops and Live Stock in Ontario**

THE following information regarding agricultural conditions in Ontario is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of correspondents under date of April 12:

Fall wheat: Acreage less by 20%. Crop suffered April 9-12 by heaving. The extent of the injury so far is not serious.

Clover: Came through winter without injury. Some heaving lately. With good weather crop should be normal.

Orchards and small fruits: Some freezing of peaches, but effects may not be serious. Otherwise orchards are in good condition except for some girdling in eastern counties. Strawberries good, but heaved a little lately.

Live Stock: A surplus of horses; rather thin; less disease than usual. Fat cattle scarce; store cattle less numerous than in recent years. Young pigs sell at \$12 to 15 a pair; number of swine on hand less than in former years. Sheep have wintered well and lambing is reported to be coming on most encouragingly. Fodder supplies: All fodders scarce save hay. Stores of grain are now small. Succulent feeds practically exhausted.

**More Help Than Applications**

ACCORDING to officials of the War Production Club, Toronto, farmers are not making application for farm help in the numbers that was anticipated when the local organization launched the campaign to assist them in obtaining temporary farm help from the cities and towns for seeding and harvesting operations. Out of 10,000 circulars distributed among farmers in the counties of York and Peel, only 150 replies have been received at the headquarters of the club, 93 1/2 Yonge street. Seventy-five applicants were placed on farms in one day last week. Seventy-five per cent. of these were experienced men, who volunteered to fill positions for from three to seven months.

"There are quite a large number of men ready to accept positions starting May 1," said Mr. E. F. Trimble, Secretary of the War Production Club, of The Toronto Globe recently, "but at the present we cannot find places for them. Some of these men are prepared to work on farms from three to four weeks." In fact we have more help now than positions. We looked for a great many more applications from farmers than have come to hand yet. There is a possibility when the farmer recognizes the spirit

of loyalty with which the people in the cities and towns have interested themselves in the project they will show no hesitancy about filling in the application forms.

"We are only sending out men who are capable of doing the work required of them on farms," added Mr. Trimble. "Many of the applicants for positions were born and raised on farms and have some knowledge of the work. Among the applicants are a number of prominent men and clergymen who are willing to spend a month to six weeks on the farm this summer. We have studied the question from all angles, and recognize the necessity of furnishing the farmer with a class of help that will be of some assistance to him, even though a small proportion may be inexperienced."

**Cheese King of Canada Dead**

ALEXANDER FERGUSON MacLAREN, member of Parliament, and founder of the MacLaren Imperial Cheese Company, died in the General Hospital, Toronto, from kidney trouble on April 19 after a lengthy illness. He was 63 years of age. Mr. MacLaren's health had been failing for several years. Until the war broke out he made annual trips to European health resorts in an effort to regain vitality.

The late Mr. MacLaren was born in Lanark, Ont., of Scottish parents, and had only a public school education. Just previous to his marriage in 1885 to Miss Janet McLeod, of Woodstock, he established his business of cheese manufacturing in Stratford. All his associations from boyhood had been with the dairying industry, but in the cheese business he spared no effort to get new knowledge upon every angle. He believed there were better ways of preparing cheese than in the hard bulk, and originated the idea of selling soft cheese. The dairying industry throughout the whole Dominion soon knew him, and at one time he held the office of President of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. He was one of the judges of dairy products at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. At one time also he was director of the Canadian National Exhibition in charge of the dairying branch, and for some years was sole judge of dairy products at Canada's biggest fair.

In politics Mr. MacLaren was a Conservative, and from 1896 to 1908 he represented the riding of North Perth in the Federal House.

**Items of Interest**

Applications for cooperative sale of wool, through the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, will be accepted until May 1st, instead of April 23rd, as given on application form.

Mr. Martin, in the British House of Commons, has given notice of the following resolution: "This House regrets that in the time of a great fight for world democracy against autocracy the Government has become responsible for the appointment of resident Peers in Canada, thus introducing the end of aristocracy in a purely democratic country."

The Canadian railroads are about to make application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for a fifteen per cent. increase in freight rates and also a fifteen per cent. increase in passenger fares. The railway companies state that this action has been rendered necessary by the staggering additions to operating expenses.

A Dominion Government bill, sponsored by the Minister of Finance, will amend the Bank Act so as to facilitate the making of loans to farmers and live stock men on the security of cattle and other stock.



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BETTER a smile in season than wise words spoken inopportune.

## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

"A L. L. pig squeal alkies to me," Asher began, but Thaine choked him to silence.

"Hurry up, and get tugged out for the party," he urged. "The Benningtons will be over early. Joe's been here all day. I'll take care of the horses. Hike!"

"Be sure to rub them down. They had to pull hard to-day," Asher called back as he went up the walk toward the house.

"Oh, fiddle! Always take care of a horse like it was a prize pouffe. Items like he was decorating chinaware. Good enough dad, but too particular. Me for the State University and the professional or military life. This ranch is all right for Asher Aytelot, but it's pretty blamed slow for T. A. And Jo Bennington doesn't like a farm either," he added with a smile.

In the superiority of his youth Thaine turned at his father's commands, but failed not to obey them. He was just nineteen, as tall as his father, and brawny with the strength of the outdoors life of the prairie ranch. Strength of character was not expressed in his face so much as the promise of strength with the right conditions for his development in future days. His features were his mother's set in masculine lines, with the same abundant dark hair, the same lustrous dark eyes, the same straight nose and well-formed chin. The same imperious will of a! the Thaines to do as he chose was his heritage, too, and he walked the prairies like a king.

"The real story of the plains is the story of the second generation; the real romance here will be Thaine Aytelot's romance, for he was born here."

So Virginia Aytelot had declared on the day she had gone to visit the Bennington baby, Josephine, and coming home had met Asher with little Thaine beside Mercy Bennington's grave. Strawberry for the dead had become a tender memory that day, and joy in the living made life full of hope.

In Virginia's mind a pretty romance was begun in which Thaine and Josephine were central figures. For mothers will evermore weave romances for their children so long as the memory of their own romance lives.

The time of the second generation came swiftly, even before the wilderness of the father's day had been driven entirely from the prairie. Some compensation for the loss of eastern advantages belonged to the simple life of the plains children. If they lacked the culture of city society they were also without its frivolity and temptations. What the prairie denied them in luxuries they matched with a resourcefulness to meet their needs. Something of the breadth of the landscape and of the free sweeping winds of heaven gave them

breadth and power to look the world squarely in the face, and to measure it at its true value, when their hour for action came.

The Grass River children could ride like Plains Indians. They could cut a steer out of a herd and prevent or escape a stampede. They had no fear of distance, nor storm, nor prairie fire, nor blizzard. Because their opportunities were few, they squandered them the less. Matched against the city-bred young folks their talent-diffused in kind, not in number, nor in character-value.

Tonight the Aytelots were to give

nest of them over on Little Wolf. They gave John Jacobs no end of trouble, but you must have help," Asher said thoughtfully.

Virginia's mind was not on hired help, however, as the sound of laughter came from the dining room.

"The bridal wreath and snowballs make it look like a wedding was expected in there," she declared.

"Will the Arnolds and the Archibalds be up? Have you heard from the Spoopendykes and the Gilliwigs?" Asher inquired with a smile.

"Oh, Asher! What a change since the days when we invented parties for our lonely evenings here! What has become of the old prairie?"

"It's out there still, under the wheat fields. We have driven the wilderness back; plowed a fireguard around the whole valley; tempered the hot winds by windbreaks and groves."

"It seems impossible that there ever was a one-room sod cabin here, and only you and I and Jim and faithful Old Pilot in all the valley."

"Since so many things have come true it may be that many more will also by the time Thaine is as old as I was when I came out here and thought the Lord had forgotten all about this prairie until I reminded Him of it. We can almost forget the hard work and the waiting for results," Asher said.

"Oh, we don't want to forget," Virginia replied. "Not a season's joy or sorrow but had its uses for us. Do you remember that first supper here and the sunflowers in the old tin can?"

"Yes, and Jim sitting outside so lonely. What a blessing Leigh has



Coming Stockmen on the Farm of W. B. Poole, Oxford Co., Ont.

a party in honor of Thaine's birthday, and the farmhouse was dressed for the occasion. Thaine had been busy all day carrying furniture in or out, moving the front lawn where the old double fire-guard once lay, and fixing a seat under the white honeysuckle trellis, "for the afflicted ones," he declared to pretty Jo Bennington. Jo's blush was becoming. Thaine felt sure that he must be in love with her. All the other boys were, too, he knew that well enough.

"What's going on in the dining room?" Asher asked, as he sat supper with Virginia in the kitchen.

"The decorating committee is fixing it up for dancing. Bo Peep is coming with his fiddle and there's to be a sound of revelry by night."

"Who's the decorating committee?" Asher inquired.

"Jo Bennington is helping Thaine, and our new hired girl, Rosie Gimpe, from over on Little Wolf. She came this morning just after you left," Virginia replied. "She acts and looks like she'd never had a kind word spoken to her."

"Rosie Gimpe must be Hans Wyker's granddaughter. There's a

been to his life. There they come now."

The next moment Jim's tall form filled the doorway.

"Good evening, folks. I can't resist the habit of the sod shanty days to come right into the kitchen. I understand that we forty-niners are to have an old settlers' reunion while the young folks dance," he said.

There were lines of care on his face now, suggesting a bodily weariness that might never grow less. The old hopefulness and purpose seemed fading away. But the kindly light of the eyes had not disappeared, nor the direct gaze of an honest man whose judgment might bring him to tragedy, while his sense of honor was still sublime.

"Come in, Jim. Where are Pryor and Leigh? Did you take it you were all we expected?" Asher asked.

"Leigh went in the front door like a Christian. As to Pryor," he hesitated a moment. "I'll tell you later about him."

"Take this chair. I must help the children," Virginia said cordially as she rose and left the kitchen. A Leigh Shirley was coming from the

front hall as she entered the dining room, and Virginia paused a moment to look at her. Something about Leigh made most people want more than a glance. Tonight, as she stood in the doorway, Virginia thought of nothing but the pink roses that grew in the rose garden of the old Thaine mansion house of her girlhood. A vision swept across her mind of Asher Aytelot—just Thaine's age then—of a moonlit night, sweet with the odor of many blossoms, and the tinkling waters of the fountain in the rose garden, and herself a happy young girl.

Leigh's fair face was set in the golden brown shadows of her hair. On either side of her square white forehead the sunny ripples kept the only memory of the golden curls of babyhood. The darker eyebrows and heavy lashes and the deep violet-blue eyes, the pink bloom of the cheeks, and the resolute mouth gave to Leigh's face all the charm of the sweet young girl. But the deeper charm that claimed the steady gaze lay in the spirit back of the face, in the self-reliance and penetrating power, combined with something of the artist's dreams; and was awayed altogether by genuine good nature and good will.

Tonight she wore a simple white gown revealing her white throat and the line of her neck and shoulder. White flowers nestled in the folds of her hair, and the whole effect enhanced the dainty coloring of cheeks and lips. Leigh had an artist's eye in dress and knew by instinct what to wear. She had an artist's hand also, as her mother had had before her, and was far more skilled in the painting of prairie landscapes than any of the Grass River folk dreamed of.

Thaine was busy on the top of the stepladder and did not see Leigh as she came in. Jo Bennington, who was holding spray of spiraea for him to footstep above the window started at Leigh until Thaine, waiting for the flowers, turned to see the pink-checked living picture framed against the shadows of the hall behind her.

"I thought you were coming early to help us. This Gimpe girl doesn't know how to do a thing," Jo exclaimed.

If her voice was a trifle high-pitched it was not out of keeping with her brilliant coloring and dashing manners. Even the thoughtless rebuke of the Gimpe girl seemed excusable from her lips, and Rosie Gimpe looked at her with unblinking eyes.

"You can put on my apron and finish, but don't change a thing, now mind. I'll go and dress. I brought my whole wardrobe over early in the week," Jo rattled on, and brushing her gingham apron into Leigh's hands she dashed toward the hall toward the stairway.

Rosie Gimpe, the tow-headed image of her mother, Gretchen Wyker, stared at Leigh, who smiled back at her. Rosie was stupid and ignorant, but she knew the difference and Leigh Jo Bennington's frown and Leigh Shirley's smile. A saving thing, the smile of good will, and worth its cost in any market.

"Shall I help you too, or shall Rosie and I look after the refreshments?" Virginia asked as she greeted Leigh.

"No, run along and get dressed. Rosie knows just how to fix things in the kitchen, and I never need anybody else if Leigh can help me," Thaine declared. "How is this, Leigh?"

Leigh gave a quick glance and answered: "To be heavy everywhere? Can we fix it right?"

"You bet we can. I'm not going to have a thing wrong to-night," Thaine answered a her. "But Jo fixed it, and you know Jo."

Leigh made no reply, but went about the rearrangement with swift artistic skill; while Jo, who had changed her mind about being in a (Continued on page 19.)



**The Upward Look**

**Abram's Blessing**

"SO Abram departed as the Lord had spoken: . . . and into the land of Canaan they came."  
—Gen. 12: 4-5.

We wish we knew how much Terah impressed upon his son his own failure, by remaining in Haran instead of obeying the call to go into Canaan. The modern name for this old Haran is Ras el Ain, where now great stores of military supplies are accumulated and where, in all probability, the Germans and Turks will take their next stand. How strangely and wonderfully the old and the new are linked together!

Whatever effect his father's influence and his sense of lost opportunity may have had upon Abram, as soon as his God's voice came distinctly to him, he not only started out to obey, but continued until Canaan was reached.

How little the Biblical account gives any idea of the hardships and privations and dangers of that journey. We would not so fully have realized it, if it had not been for letters from our soldier boys in Mesopotamia.

I have been hearing regularly from one of them. It is beneath him to complain, but from certain details and touches, one can form a vivid idea of what that marching means for them and so what it must have meant for Abram. As Abram he accomplished that journey, but as Abraham he received the blessing of God's great promises. He had not to suffer the bitter after-regrets of his father. And blessings were not only for him, but generation after generation, for ages to come, were to be blessed.—I. H. N.

**Blanket-Washing Day**

IT will soon be time to take the flannel blankets off the beds and put them away for another year. Some of them, of course, will first require laundering. This is a task which the majority of us do not look forward to with much pleasure. Especially in this case with the inexperienced. The following hints, which have been gleaned from "The Household," may prove of assistance in this connection:

Select a day when the sun shines and there is much air stirring. Wash one blanket at a time; use ammonia in the water; and dissolve the soap in it.

Do not rub the blankets, but move them up and down in the water much as bread is kneaded. Have the wings close at hand, and put the blanket from the first water through it into the second water, which should be of the same temperature as the first, of medium heat—a little more than lukewarm. The second water should also have the ammonia, and the kneading process should be gone through again, and the blankets wrung from this into a third tub of water of the same temperature without the ammonia.

It will require two persons to shake up the nap of the blankets before they are stretched on the line. They should stand opposite each other, and the blanket will permit "taking hold of both corners, they should snap the blanket up and down in the air, then carefully stretch it on the line, keeping edges straight.

The washing should be done in the morning, that the sun may have a chance to dry the blankets thoroughly before night.

This method of washing blankets

has been tried over and over again in our family with the best possible results. Invariably the blankets come out looking fresh, white, and without that peculiar downy appearance that new blankets have.

One great secret in washing blankets is to have the water of the same temperature. Let it be hot, lukewarm, or cold, housekeepers differ on this point, but all agree that it is the change in temperature from one water to another that causes them to shrink and grow wiry and hard-twisted.

**HOME CLUB**

**An Heritage From God**

**T**WO little heads of soft brown hair,  
One pair of eyes like the blue sky fair,  
One pair of brown, mischief dancing there,  
Our two babies.

Two little faces like flowers sweet,  
Two rosy mouths, showing pretty teeth,  
How we laugh at each funny speech,  
By our babies.

Two little hands on mischief bent,  
Always in things not for them meant,  
How much time on them I've spent,  
Mischievous babies.

Four little feet so busy at play,  
Pattering here and there all day;  
If they are silent you quickly say,  
"Where's those babies?"

Two little bodies to wash and tend,  
Two sized dresses to make and mend,  
Of work they make, there seems no end,  
Care-free babies.

There's food for bodies, mind and heart,  
Each in our care claims proper part,  
Ah! mine no small or trifling art,  
Training these babies.

Two pairs of soft arms closely twine,  
Two pairs of rosy lips press mine,  
Soon two heads on my breast recline,  
Tired babies.

Two pairs of eyes in slumber closed,  
Above each daintily moulded nose,  
Beautiful innocence gone to repose,  
Our precious babies.

Quietly now in their bed they lie,  
Guardian angels hovering nigh,  
All care seems naught to Daddy and I,  
God gave these babies.

Father we kneel before Thy throne  
Thanking Thee for Thy priceless loan,  
Help us to keep them for Thee alone,  
They are Thy babies.

"MAY BEERNS."

To prolong the life of mattresses, make covers of unbleached muslin and tie on with tapes. When soiled they can be slipped off and washed. This plan not only prolongs the life of the mattress but also insures cleanliness.

A certain Irishman was very proud of a huge bulldog he possessed, and which was his constant companion.

One day a friend met him without the dog and looking very disconsolate. "Well," he asked, "and how is that dog of yours doing?"  
"Oh! he's jabber, he's dead! The ill-sant baste wint an' swallowed a tape-measure."

"Oh! I see. He died by inches, then?"

"No, shure, he didn't. He went round by the back of the house, an' died by the yard!"



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# AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

## A Cluster of Springtime Socials

LET us take time by the forelock and put into our socials after the sun has "crossed the line" some of the brightness and pleasant anticipation that the coming of outdoor pleasures always brings.

"Don't get up the kind of social that best pleases you, but the kind that will best please others."

### Hints For a Successful Social.

"In seating strangers place them, if possible, near the most socially inclined of the members."  
 "Games lubricate the mind and body."  
 "Don't have all your members busy

on committees. Leave a few free to promote sociability."

"Get the best man or woman available to act as chairman."

"Close your social promptly and just when people would like to have more of it—they will come to the next one."

### A Social For the Stranger.

The young folks in our church were anxious to become acquainted with the strangers who frequented the church, so they planned a social for them. Cards were handed to all strangers by the ushers requesting their presence to an "acquaintance meeting" to be held on a given date.

Any member of the society failing to bring a stranger with him was fined five cents. If he brought a stranger belonging to another church he was fined ten cents. This feature of the plan induced the members to hunt up strangers.

A folder bearing a facsimile of the

Christian flag or the badge of the society giving such a social was provided for each guest. Underneath were the words: "This booklet is to be filled with autographs secured at the acquaintance meeting of the Young People's Association" (or whatever society gives the social). Later the filled folders were collected. A short programme was given and refreshments were served; then the social closed with the return of the booklets to their owners, amid the merriment attending the conferring of the degree B.A. (become acquainted) upon the four persons who had secured the greatest number of autographs.

### Spring Breeze Social.

Then for the next social meeting try a Spring Breeze Social. How's that for a name? It sounds refreshing anyway, doesn't it? Send out invitations written in blue ink on cards with a toy windmill in one corner in blue. Decorate the church parlors with Japanese

fans and parasols, and if you can manage it financially have some pretty fans for souvenirs. These could serve first as decoration for the refreshment table, with windmill napkins in Deift blue or Japanese ones folded like fans.

### Yacht Race.

Have for the first game a "yacht race." Hang a blue cheesecloth "sea" on the wall, making a race course and landing-place of white chalk. The guests, blindfolded, endeavor to pin small white paper sail-boats to the landing place. Their attempts are very laughable, and when the game is finished the craft make an effective display if the boats are of good design. The "tiniest" cup it is possible to get may be given to the winner.

### A Lively Outing.

You are looking forward to summer vacation, aren't you? Well, if you want to have a social that will help the new members who have come into the society during the winter to get acquainted with the older members, and one that will be good fun for a small crowd that can be easily handled, this novel "outing" will please all of them.

Send your invitations on telegram blanks, enclosed in the telegram envelopes, which Sunday school supply house can furnish. To have them delivered by messengers will add to the importance of the message:

"Good time at Paragonage party" evening. Come join excursion party." Arrange a ticket office, a baggage room, and a lunch counter. Over the fireplace hang the placard: "No Smoking Allowed." At the ticket office all guests are given slips on which part of a conundrum is written, and all slips are matched, which helps to break up the formality at the start. Arrange the chairs like car seats—two side by side on both sides of an aisle. When all are seated, "All aboard" is heard. A topic for conversation is announced, as, "What do you think of me?" and after a three-minute conversation the "conductor" shouts the name of a station and the young men move forward one seat. A topic is announced, "Where are you going to spend your vacation?" and so on. All who go on this trip will have a lively time. The company arrives at the end of the conversational trip and the first game is a hunting party—for Noah's Ark animals—with a necklace of animal crackers for the winner of the most trophies.

### Contest of Musical Terms.

For a contest at any one of these socials use the following. The answer to each description is a musical term:

1. Part of a fish ..... Scales
2. What a tight shoe does ..... (Prestos) (Prestos)
3. A fine dandy ..... A swell
4. Something to keep cattle in ..... pasture
5. What a pair of shears should be ..... Sharp
6. To open a door with ..... Key
7. Short letters ..... Notes
8. What tired people like ..... A rest
9. What a weather vane does ..... Turn
10. Three sisters same age ..... Triplets
11. What can a pocket do? ..... Hold
12. Vegetable ..... Beet (beat)
13. Month of the year ..... March
14. A black, sticky substance, ..... Pitch
15. Tape line does ..... Measure
16. Something to wear ..... Tie
17. Mean and low ..... Base (bass)
18. Spout without salt ..... Flat
19. Boy under ..... Major
20. Officer in army ..... Minor
21. Four times ten ..... Forty (forte)
22. Shape of apple ..... Round
23. To sell from house to house ..... Peddle (pedal)
24. Money paid for breaking the law ..... Fine

# NEPONSET



# Paroid

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**Insist on the Genuine Paroid** Do not let any substitute for Paroid. Look for the label on every roll you buy. Remember, Neponset Paroid Roofing is used by the Dominion member Paroid roofs have given service for over nineteen years. Insist on the genuine.

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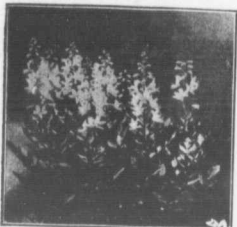
Look for the Roll with the Paroid Label



# 19 Years' of Service

**A Country Cemetery Transformed**

Alice Hume, Northumberland Co., Ont. IN the Home Club some weeks ago I noticed an article from the pen of "Aunt Beth," re neglected cemeteries in general and asking for suggestions as to how this neglect might be overcome. As I have not seen the subject taken up, possibly I may be permitted to tell something of what was done to a cemetery whose graves and tombstones and even short monuments were a veritable mass of tangled weeds and shrubs growing



**Dictamnus Albus (Gas Plant).**

If Gas Plant is used in a border it is not only effective while in full flower, but dark foliage is ornamental throughout the season.

wild. In fact, when the pleasing transformation took place, graves were discovered which were unknown to the present generation, except perhaps to the possessor of the cemetery map or plan.

Attempts at improving the cemetery had at long intervals been made, merely to lapse into a worse state than before, until at last the live president of the local Women's Institute brought the matter before the society and it was decided that something must be done. A committee was appointed to wait on the trustees of the church, to whom the cemetery belonged, and to ask their permission to go to work. The congregation was also asked to appoint a cemetery committee consisting of the trustees and managers and representatives from the Women's Institute to act conjointly with the Women's Institute committee. This was absolutely necessary according to the laws of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The trustees acceded to these requests and a sub-committee was formed to visit certain cemeteries noted for their beauty and tastefulness in arrangement. A competent man was engaged to come and look over the cemetery, to make estimates as to cost, how best to lay it out and so forth. Bylaws had then to be printed after which the actual work began.

The entire cemetery was plowed up, the graves levelled, tombstones and monuments straightened and those that were broken off were sunk level with the earth. Cement markers were inserted at the corners of each plot and to mark out the walks, and the ground was seeded down. Lombardy poplars, spruce trees and rose bushes were planted and a few flower beds were prepared by draw-

ing some suitable soil. This took up the whole season, and as it was a wet summer the grass "took" beautifully. I might say that the walks are also grass as gravel was not recommended.

A large share of the work entailed was done gratuitously, taking the form of "leaves," lawn socials and various functions. The Women's Institute provided lunch for the largest body and the men appreciated it very much. The second summer, seeds were planted, and they grew and bloomed profusely. A cement cistern was built, being attached to the church, which is in close proximity to the cemetery. A member of the congregation offered to build this cistern free of charge. A dozen hanging baskets, which hung on tripods and six fair sized urns, were purchased, also a large lawn mower, and the grass is cut and flowers watered regularly under the supervision of a man and his wife, who have the work in charge.

The secretary-treasurer of the cemetery committee collects the interment and plot fees, pays the grave digger, etc. In fact, everything except the watering of the flowers is now in the hands of the cemetery committee.

Thus, a much neglected country cemetery has been transformed into a "thing of beauty," which is commented on by passers-by, and is a great credit to the Women's Institute and the whole community. Of course the cost has been considerable, in spite of gratuitous work, approximately \$275 being spent the first summer and about \$90 the next. But it pays.

**Winning the Wilderness**

(Continued from page 16.)

hurry, slipped down stairs to the dining room again. At the doorway she discovered the undoing of her work. For a minute or two she watched the pair, then passed unnoticed up stairs again. Leigh Shirley was the only girl who ever dared to oppose Jo, and



**The Pride of the Family.**

The illustration shows Miss Ethel E. Clark of Muskoka Dist., Ont., and the colt, which she informed us by a recent letter she had raised by hand. Miss Clark is justly proud of the results of her care in raising this animal.

she did it so quietly and completely that Jo could only ignore her. She could not retaliate.

"Jo Bennington, you are the prettiest girl in Kansas, and I claim the first dance and the last, and some in-between, right now," Thaine declared when she appeared again.

Jo was tall and graceful and im-

(Continued on page 21.)

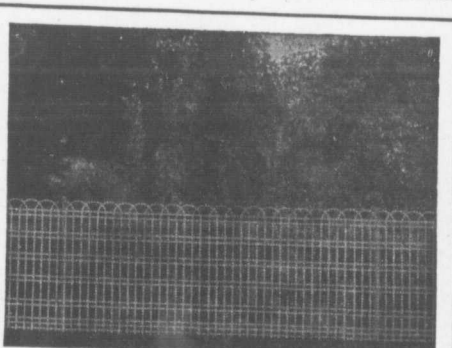
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Read What He Says About It.

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Duplex Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

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I am pleased that I have retired from business, because this machine will certainly have a great sale on account of its price, and will have an effect on the barber business.

(Signed) JAMES MAIRLEN.

This is only one letter out of dozens we have received from pleased users of the Duplex within the last few weeks. You too, will be pleased if you get one. Get one for yourself at the wholesale price of \$1.00. The price is going up to \$1.50 immediately. Get a Duplex and send it to your friend, brother, or husband in the trenches. It will be sure to welcome now that the warm weather is coming.



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The Duplex is made of the very best quality steel and nickel plate. The blades are double edged, oil honed and double beveled. You can shave your hair any style you wish and the Duplex will cut it smoothly and evenly. It cuts while you comb. Cuts the front hair long and the back short. It will last a life time. Figure out how many you can save. The regular price of the Duplex is \$1.50, but we will allow you \$1.00 cash for this ad. Cut it out and send it to us with only \$1.00 and we will send you the Duplex complete attached to the name, with our instant use. Five minutes after you receive the Duplex you can have your hair cut better than it ever was cut before. We can only afford to make this liberal offer because we know that you will sell the Duplex to your friends and we will get dozens of orders from your district.

**DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Agents Wanted. Dept. Q2, Barrie, Ont.

**Bright Colors Very Prominent This Season**



HOW many of Our Women Folks have found the pleasure of seeing living models exhibit? In case some have not, we might explain that young ladies act as models in the ready-to-wear departments of some stores, by dressing in various costumes and walking slowly around with the object of allowing the public to view these costumes to best advantage. These living model displays are quite common in large centers. Last week, living models from New York visited one of our leading Peterboro stores and of course many of us took advantage of the opportunity of seeing them. The costumes were numerous and varied and we could not begin to describe all of them. Many charming suits for spring were shown, as well as separate coats, separate skirts, sport suits, dresses for ordinary occasions and for evening wear, hats for early spring and hot summer weather, etc., etc. While it was very interesting to see these attractive costumes displayed to such good advantage, to tell the honest truth the majority of them would not be at all suitable for us who live in the country. In fact it was our opinion that on account of the bright colors anyone would become tired of some of the costumes if they could afford to have several changes throughout the season. No doubt, however, many home dress-makers would pick up some valuable ideas from this living model exhibit.

It looks as if printed material in cotton, silk and linen will be much in evidence this season. Black, imperial velvet, hawthorne blue and tans are some of the bookercards on which are printed or woven various designs. Irish lace is again popular and in some cases dyed to match the color of the material of the gown or blouse which it trims.

2011—Child's Dress—A very dainty little frock could be made from this model, using the embroidery as shown in the illustration. The square neck and short sleeves are attractive. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

2002—Lady's Lancing Robe—If any of Our Women Folks have been looking for a style from which to design a kimono or lounging robe, why not make use of this

one. Note the pockets which will be found both inside and ornamental. Four sizes: 34, 36, 42 and 48 inches bust measure.

2012—Lady's Apron Dress—Is this not a neat style of apron dress? It is certainly a complete coverall and would come in admirably for a cool summer dress in the "dog" days, which we anticipate having in a few months. Four sizes: 34, 36, 42 and 48 inches bust measure.

2007—2013's One-Piece Dress—The unique feature about this costume is the pockets. The collar is also a point worthy of note, the large sailor effect in the back making a nice finish to the dress. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2009—Lady's Costume—Frocks of all sizes and descriptions are appearing in the dresses and the ones herewith are rather out of the ordinary. This blouse and skirt are very neat and attractive and either could be worn separately. The model calls for two patterns, 10 cents for the blouse in cut in sizes from 34 each to 46 inches bust measure and the skirt to 26 to 34 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 3/4 inch material for a 24 inch belt if both are made from same material.

2014—Lady's Sport Blouse—One of the popular sport blouses about which we are hearing so much this spring is here in silk, but they would hardly be very practical for everyday wear. A blouse made in this style looks very attractive when worn with light skirt. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

2011—Over-Blouse Dress—To those who favor the loosely fitted dress, this model will be doubt appeal. As will be noted, the dress is made of one material, excepting the sleeves and yoke, which are made separately. Either high or low neck may be utilized. The only with flowing ends is also a style feature. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 yards.

Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns 10 cents. Our Sewing Pole 10 cents each. All dress orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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**When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy**



## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 19.)

serious in her manner. The oldest and handsomest child in a large family she had had her own way at home and with her associates all her life. Her world was made to give way to her from the beginning, until nothing seemed possible or popular without her sanction. Tonight her heavy black hair was coiled in braids about her head, her black eyes were full of youthful glow and her cheeks were like June roses. She wore a pink lawn dress vastly becoming to her style, and a string of old-fashioned pearl beads was wound through her dark braids.

"You'd better make amends for spilling all my pretty work as you and Leigh have done," she said in reply to Thaine's frank compliment. "I'll make it a few more dances, for you do dance better than any of the other boys."

"Except Todd Stewart, Junior," the owner of the name, who had just come in, declared. "There is to be a birthday party and an old settlers' meeting, maybe a French duel or two before midnight. I remember when I was the only kid in the Grass River Valley. There were others at first, but I always thought the grasshoppers or Darley Changers are 'em. And Jo is the first white girl baby born in captivity here. We'll lead the opening of this ball or shoot up the ranch. You can have Jo for the last dance, Thaine, my son, but me first."

"Oh, that's right," declared as Thaine was about to protest. "Serves you right for spoiling my decorations. But, Thaine, I claim you for the in-between and the last. Let's take one more look at the refreshments—that Gimpe girl may have them all in a mess by this time."

There was a rush for the kitchen, where Leigh Shirley was already showing Rosie how to keep the table of dishes in order.

Meanwhile, Asher Aydelot had gone out to the seat Thaine had put up under the honeysuckle trellis. "It is early for the crowd, Virgie. Come here and watch Boanerges Peeperville turning up," Asher Aydelot said as Virginia stood on the veranda a little later.

She came out to the seat under a bower of sweet white honeysuckle and sat down beside her husband.

"The same help of the old Virginia days, only he was a half-grown boy then," she said, watching the Negro bending above his violin. "How faithfully he has served Dr. Carey all these years. He's past forty now, Asher, we are getting along."

"With a boy nineteen to-night, how can it be otherwise?" Asher replied. "But when the Caryville crowd gets here I'm going to ask you for a dance, anyhow, Miss Thaine."

Virginia stood in the moonlight and looked out over the prairie slumbering in a silver-broadened robe of evening mist.

"How fast the years have gone. Do you remember the night in the old Thaine home in Virginia when they were our guest—too sick to dance?" she asked.

Asher caught her arm and drew her to the seat beside him. "I remember the examining vines and the arbor at the end of the rose garden."

"We are not old until we forget our own romance days," Virginia said. "You were my hero that night. You are my hero still."

"Even with a son as old now as I was that night? The real romance of the prairie, you've said it often, Virgie, is Thaine Aydelot's romance. There's little chance for the rest of us."

The coming of the guests just then called the host and hostess to the parlor, and the evening's festivities began.

In the building of the Aydelot home there was a memory of the old farmhouse beside the National Pike road in Ohio and the old Thaine mansion house of the south. The picture the mirage had revealed to Virginia Aydelot on the afternoon when she rode the long lonely miles from Wykerton with John Jacob's message of hope in her keeping—that wonderful mirage picture had grown toward a reality with the slowly winning years. Tonight, with the lighted rooms and the music of the violin, and the sound of laughter and the rhythm of dancing feet, and outside the May moonlight on the veranda with its vine-draped columns, and the big elm trees throwing long shadows down the lawn, with the odor of plowed fields and blossoming grain and shrub mingled with the perfume floating from the creamy catalpa blooms in the shadowy grove, all made a picture not unworthy to hang beside the painting of an Ohio landscape or an old Virginia mansion.

"Here's where the forty-niners get the best of it," Jim Shirley declared, as the older men gathered about the veranda steps. "We're dead certain of ourselves now. We're not like those youngsters in there with their battles before 'em."

"There hasn't been such a gathering as this in ten years. Not since the night Darley Changers herded us into the schoolhouse and blew a boom down our throats through a goose-quill," Cyrus Bennington declared. "See that black thing away across the prairie east of Aydelot's grove. Wait till the moon gets out from that cloud. Now!" Todd Stewart directed the eyes of all to a tall black object distinct in the moonlight.

"That's the Cloverdale Farmers' Company's elevator. Looks like a lighthouse stretching up in that sea of wheat."

"There are plenty of dorelets in that sea as well as some human dorelets left about," Jim said, with a laugh. "Let's take the dance." "Begin with Darley Changers," Asher suggested.

"Not present. Who got his excuse?" Jim inquired.

(To be continued.)

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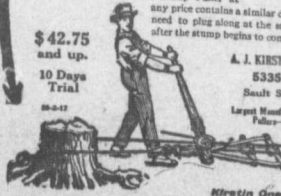
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**Postal Card Reports**

Correspondence invited.

**KING'S CO., P.E.I.**

**TERMONVILLE, P.E.I., April 12.**—The weather is the one and favorite in an early opening up. There is little frost on the ground and no snow. Wheats are fairly plentiful, i.e., hay and straw (cut). Feeds, as oats, corn, shelled bar, etc., are almost prohibitive. It is feared, especially with the expected plowing will be well under way by May 1st. Potatoes are quiet; few moving; farmed ones are holding back for low prices for a bush.—*A.M.*

**VICTORIA CO., N.B.**

**TOBIQUE RIVER, Mar. 31.**—It has been a good year for the farmers in this part of the country and everything is a good price, especially potatoes, which are now the main crop. We have not heard of any reason for the consumer. There was a heavy competition in all kinds of seeds. As a general rule stock has plenty of feed. Lots of fertilizer is coming in for the potato crop, and more will be obtained this last year.—*D. I.*

**NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.**

**MATSIQUI, Apr. 9.**—Spring has been very cold and heavy. Mountains are still covered with snow. Grass is starting but little growth. For the past two weeks we have had no rain almost every day. Most of the land is too wet to plow, and must make seedling lots even under the best future conditions. Reports state that large acreage of potatoes will be planted. Some are being contracted with the evaporators at \$12 a ton in bulk shipping point. While prices are short of hay for feed, there is plenty of hay for sale. Many cows will go to grass this year. The quality of last year's hay crop helps to make this undesirable condition of affairs. The Fraser Valley Milk Shippers' Association now has a voice in the fixing of prices and we look for better prices to prevail. Most prices are at the skyline. There is plenty of seed potatoes apparently for the season. Potatoes have sold at \$67 a ton, car load lots. Prices now are easier and quiet.—*H.F.P.*

**CHILLIWACK, March 27.**—The weather during March for the most part was rather cold and backward. Rare westerly winds have hindered the growth. Very little plowing has been done during the month. Two years ago the trees were in leaf at this time and the grass was up several inches. It is said an abortive well on. There is again an abortive of hay. However, the price has fallen from \$25 a ton to \$12.00, which is a great boon to those buying it.—*N. E. C.*

**A GOOD JERSEY SALE.**

**NOAH C. Bechtel, of Kitchener, Ontario,** who has been a breeder of Jerseys in a small way for a number of many years and who has qualified some on R.O.P., had a closing up sale of his business a couple of weeks ago. His pure bred cows sold for as high as \$225.00, another one, Jersey cow brought \$250.00, another one, \$184.00, another \$70.00 and so on. The herd bill sold for \$184.00 and a bull calf for \$25.00.

All of these animals remain in the immediate neighborhood and are going into hands where they will make Jersey history.

Mr. Bechtel not only knew what his cows were producing, but what it cost him to make this production and the farmers and dairymen in the neighborhood were willing to pay for it when they knew what they were getting.—*H. A. Bull.*

**JERSEYS AT MEDICINE HAT.**

**URING** the year 1916 there were twenty-two Jerseys in milk on the Alberta Government Demonstration Farm at Medicine Hat. Several of these were heifers with their first calf, a few only in milk for a few days, some were their total yield of milk was 167,855 lbs., an average of 7,559.0 lbs. Their total yield of butter was 27,123.0 lbs., an exceptionally good yield. It is considered that the Medicine Hat Farm is the richest farm of the seven demonstration farms on which to get a supply of proper food for the dairy cow.

By the time we can report next year's heifers bred and developed on the farm, the report of which will be very interesting to all of us. Several of the cows reported in the cows included in this report were supported from the farm by Bull & Son and shipped in-

mediately after importation to Medicine Hat; others were accumulated in Ontario and then accumulated again in Alberta, with the splendid result that the Export tuberculosis in the herd—*H. A. Bull, Secy., C.J.C.C.*

**NOTABLE Ayrshire RECORDS.**

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—Two cows from the herd of J. W. Glise, Redwood, Washington—five years old moor Bona, and Willy, with test with official records averaging 1420 pounds of milk, 871.36 pounds of fat and 4.63 per cent of fat, which seems a creditable record for twin heifers and shows the Ayrshire breed.

Another record finished at the same time is that of Stoneham's Minnie from Woodhead Farm, which some years ago would have been considered phenomenal with 1620 pounds of milk, 516.99 pounds of fat and 3.89 per cent of fat; but new and higher records have in the past few years appeared so frequently in the Ayrshire World that nothing surprises us.—*C. M. Windlow, Secretary, U.S. Ayrshire Breeders' Association.*

**HIGH PRODUCTION RECORD.**

I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow K. K. 3 V Topsy 22003 has shown a production of 563.4 lbs. milk with the test still in progress. She 24 days. Her sire is King Kornelia Sable Vale 3815; her dam is King Selma De Kal Korndyke Topog 14514. She was bred and is now owned by Mr. Quentin Prud of Waterville, N.Y. If confirmed on the 31st per cent basis, this equivalent butter production so far claimed for K. K. 3 V Topsy would amount to 49.96 lbs.—*Malcolm H. Chadner, Supt. A.R.*

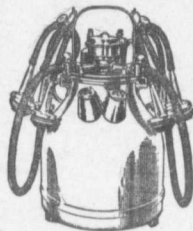
**ANOTHER 40-POUND COW.**

I AM advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow Pauline DeKal 10414, has shown a production of 821 seven consecutive days, with the test still in progress. She freshened at the age of 2 years, 10 months, 4 days. Her sire is Sir Leth Pauline DeKal 5727; her dam is Missa DeKal 6172. She was bred by Mr. Byron Barstow, of Marlville, New York; and she is now owned by Mr. G. G. Clark, of Naples,

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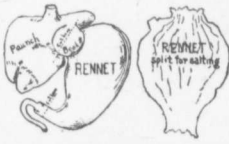
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**The Bissell Steel Roller** has a rigid steel frame—no wood whatever. Large roller bearings and strong 2" axles insure durability and great strength. The Bissell is a 3-drum Roller of good weight, built to stand hard usage and give great service. Write Dept. R. for free catalogue.

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## WATER WELLS DRIVEN AND DRILLED

To any depth, to insure a permanent supply for Cities, Towns, Manufacturers, and Farms. Pumping outfits. Our work is the kind we do not have to apologize for. Write for our circular which is FREE!

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## CREAM

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY CREAM, both for churning and table use.

ASK ANY SHIPPER about our service and prompt returns.

ASK FOR PRICES. The figures for yesterday may be TOO LOW for tomorrow.

WE FURNISH CANS.

The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited  
Church St., TORONTO, Ont.

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** for hatching, \$1.00 for 12 eggs. 4 chicks guaranteed. Silver cup winners and extra heavy layers. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Hinnman Miller, used only four months. Cost \$145. Will take first check for \$100. This is a great bargain. Also Canadian Fairbanks 1 1/2 h.p. engine. Will sell for \$50, including belt, line shaft and pulley. Ivan M. Law, R. R. 1, Hampton, Ont.

**WANTED**—Silo wood material for one silo 11 x 21. New or second hand. State lowest figure. Hertram Doctor, 127 Station Street, Belleville, Ont.

**VEGETABLE SEEDS**—Best varieties Beans, Peas, Corn, Peas, Parsnips, Lettuce, Cabbage, Onions, Squash, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, etc. 12 assorted 6¢ and 10¢ size packets, postpaid. Satisfaction or money back. Howie Concern, Bebe, Que.

**RETAIL DAIRY PLANT AND FARM** for sale. A splendid business for man with family. Apply Box P. C., Farm and Dairy, Peterborough.

**ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP.** Unequaled for silos, garages, poultry houses and larger roofs. A limited quantity of high grade mill ends of roofing for sale cheap. Write for free samples and prices. Address: Factory Distributors, Box 61, Hamilton, Canada.

**WANTED**—A Berkshire boar, about two months old. Apply J. Lyke, Fort William, Ont.

## VILKING

**Ceese Separators of Quality**—is guaranteed to skim as closely and in less time than any other separator of equal price regardless of size. Moreover, the Vilking is guaranteed to be as fine a machine as any used and to have more capacity than other separators of the same rating. Finally the Vilking price is low enough to put it within reach of every farmer.

Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive booklet.  
Swedish Separator Co., 215 South Fifth Ave. Chicago



## SEED GRAINS

We can supply Choice High Grade Seed as follows: Red Clover, Alsike, Clover, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, (Corn on cob and shelled), Mangel Sugar Beet, Turnips, Carrots, Butter Beans, Seed Potatoes, etc.

Cotton Seed Meal, (Old Process) Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Meal, Feeding Tankers, Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Feed Oats, Pure Linseed Meal and Flaxseed. Also a complete line of High Grade Poultry Feeds. Write for prices.

CRAMPEY & KELLY,  
778 Davenport Rd., Toronto

SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS

—to us. We are not commission merchants. We pay net prices and remit promptly.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED  
Established 1854. TORONTO, ONT.

New York. With this production she is the third now to obtain place in the list. J. Dancy Downham covers with productions exceeding 12 lbs. fat in seven days. If computed on the basis of the equivalent butter so far claimed for Franklin D. O'Brien would amount to 43.8 lbs.—Malcolm J. Goodwin, Supt. A. R.

## SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS FROM FEB. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1917.

**Mature Class.**  
1. Grace Mastal, 4715, 21960 lbs. milk, 738 lbs. fat, 522.60 lbs. butter.  
J. F. Gibson, Hanover.  
2. Koko DeKok, 2172, 67; 19836 lbs. milk, 642 lbs. fat, 502.60 lbs. butter.  
C. W. Farm, Elmira.  
3. Rhoda Queen Netherland, 16588, 62; 17273 lbs. milk, 575 lbs. fat, 718.70 lbs. butter.  
N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.  
4. Hooker Netherland Bred, 20279, 67; 14092 lbs. milk, 516 lbs. fat, 643.75 lbs. butter.  
Richard Honey, Dartford.

5. Nancy DeKok Artis, 2824, 109; 11779 lbs. milk, 420 lbs. fat, 498.28 lbs. butter.  
W. Lemon, London.  
6. Katrina Marooned, 10320, 79; 12768 lbs. milk, 385 lbs. fat, 481.30 lbs. butter.  
Campbell Deane, Stewiacke, N.S.

**Four-Year-Class.**  
1. Johanna Netherland DeKok 2nd, 20370, 70; 234; 11211 lbs. milk, 383 lbs. fat, 478.75 lbs. butter.  
E. P. Cochrane, Ayrshire.

**Three-Year-Class.**  
1. Korndyke Wayne Dams, 22316, 37; 21404; 12673 lbs. milk, 512 lbs. fat, 640 lbs. butter.  
Richard C. Clarke, Atwood.  
2. Lucy Pooch, 22315, 36; 20404; 12921 lbs. milk, 502 lbs. fat, 627.6 lbs. butter.  
Richard C. Clarke, Atwood.  
3. Inka Artis DeKok, 24706, 37; 2344; 12642 lbs. milk, 465 lbs. fat, 581.25 lbs. butter.  
W. Lemon.

4. Daisy B. Maxine, 22562, 37; 18110 lbs. milk, 433 lbs. fat, 528.75 lbs. butter.  
F. S. Pasmora, Bramford.  
5. Queen Hansgrove Payne, 24523, 37; 1064; 12945 lbs. milk, 413 lbs. fat, 523.70 lbs. butter.  
Richard Honey, Dartford.

6. Maple Grove Fancy, 22869, 35; 3560; 11084 lbs. milk, 407 lbs. fat, 508.75 lbs. butter.  
W. G. Palmer, St. Sebastian, Que.  
7. Queen of the Pygms, 24523, 37; 1844; 11263 lbs. milk, 393 lbs. fat, 491.25 lbs. butter.  
Richard Honey.

**Two-Year-Class.**  
1. Princess Wayne Goodie, 27667, 27; 163 d; 11188 lbs. milk, 461 lbs. fat, 574.25 lbs. butter.  
L. C. Loon, Odoon.  
2. Katie Pooch DeKok, 20650, 37; 2182; 11967 lbs. milk, 376 lbs. fat, 468.75 lbs. butter.  
F. S. Pasmora.

3. Korndyke Mams DeKok, 28820, 37; 8d; 1765 lbs. milk, 343 lbs. fat, 446 lbs. butter.  
F. J. MacLagan, Gananoque.  
4. Johanna Rue Merona, 27143, 27; 164; 9773 lbs. milk, 316 lbs. fat, 411.50 lbs. butter.  
F. S. Pasmora.

During the month of February and March 13 cows and calves were admitted to the Record of Performance. In the mature class Grace Mastal adds one more to the rapidly growing list of 20,000-lb. cows.

W. A. CHELMONS, Secretary.

## OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAR. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1917.

**Mature Class.**  
1. Keyes Walker, 21821, 67; 6m; 8d; 608.8 lbs. milk, 27.75 lbs. fat, 34.65 lbs. butter.  
W. L. Shaw, Newmarket.  
2. Fieble Pauline Henshelt, 18202, 67; 11m; 7d; 652.3 lbs. milk, 24.16 lbs. fat, 32.13 lbs. butter.  
Dr. A. A. Farwell, Oakawa.

3. Pieter's Lella DeKok, 12502, 67; 3m.

8d; 487.5 lbs. milk, 25.14 lbs. fat, 31.48 lbs. butter.  
Dr. A. A. Farwell.  
4. Daisy Downham, 17419, 67; 10m; 7d; 612.6 lbs. milk, 35.0 lbs. fat, 31.54 lbs. butter.  
Stratford, Ont.

**30-day record:** 67; 10m; 7d; 2428.3 lbs. milk, 95.06 lbs. fat, 120.32 lbs. butter.  
5. Loretta, 21821, 67; 10m; 7d; 2428.3 lbs. milk, 95.06 lbs. fat, 120.32 lbs. butter.  
6. Lawrence's Echo Foch, 13460, 77; 8m; 262; 582.3 lbs. milk, 24.16 lbs. fat, 28.76 lbs. butter.  
F. R. Malloy, Frankford.

7. Marion DeKok 2nd, 17368, 67; 3m; 28d; 652.3 lbs. milk, 24.16 lbs. fat, 32.13 lbs. butter.  
8. Day record: 67; 3m; 28d; 1207.4 lbs. milk, 46.08 lbs. fat, 56.25 lbs. butter.  
Dr. A. A. Farwell, Ingersoll.

9. Lawrence's Echo Foch, 13460, 77; 8m; 262; 582.3 lbs. milk, 24.16 lbs. fat, 28.76 lbs. butter.  
F. R. Malloy, Frankford.  
10. Lawrence's Echo Foch, 16024, 67; 10m; 9d; 556.8 lbs. milk, 21.27 lbs. fat, 26.09 lbs. butter.  
11. Day record: 67; 10m; 9d; 2484.4 lbs. milk, 82.37 lbs. fat, 104.32 lbs. butter.  
F. R. Malloy.

12. Nathalie Chobside Perfection, 14512, 117; 8m; 16d; 517.4 lbs. milk, 21.12 lbs. fat, 26.45 lbs. butter.  
13. Day record: 117; 8m; 16d; 1618.9 lbs. milk, 61.20 lbs. fat, 76.60 lbs. butter.  
14. Nina Tenen, 16300, 67; 2m; 15d; 1097.7 lbs. milk, 20.99 lbs. fat, 26.25 lbs. fat.  
15. Day record: 67; 2m; 15d; 1063.9 lbs. milk; 39.52 lbs. fat; 50.45 lbs. butter.

16. Day record: 6d; 2m; 15d; 2197.7 lbs. milk, 82.70 lbs. fat, 103.64 lbs. butter.  
J. Alex. Wallace, Simcoe.  
17. Lawrence's Echo Foch, 22365, 67; 1m; 10d; 516.9 lbs. milk, 20.24 lbs. fat, 25.44 lbs. butter.  
18. Day record: 67; 1m; 9d; 2182.3 lbs. milk, 50.74 lbs. fat, 106.92 lbs. butter.  
F. R. Malloy.

19. May Echo Darkness, 10323, 67; 10m; 11d; 517.4 lbs. milk, 20.07 lbs. fat, 25.09 lbs. butter.  
20. Day record: 67; 10m; 11d; 1061.3 lbs. milk, 39.03 lbs. fat, 48.0 lbs. butter.  
F. R. Malloy.

21. Maple Grove Henshelt DeKok, 26534, 67; 3m; 28d; 657.3 lbs. milk, 19.88 lbs. fat, 24.86 lbs. butter.  
W. G. Bailey, Paris.

22. Netherland Francey, 19002, 67; 10m; 11d; 517.4 lbs. milk, 19.42 lbs. fat, 24.47 lbs. butter.  
23. Day record: 67; 10m; 9d; 1837.7 lbs. milk, 64.84 lbs. fat, 62.45 lbs. butter.  
Ellis Snyder, Burgessville.

24. Woodstock Rita Mink, 25561, 67; 8m; 6d; 616.6 lbs. milk, 26.63 lbs. fat, 34.63 lbs. butter.  
Donat Raymond, Vandross, Que.  
25. Oakland Queen, 17144, 117; 8m; 3d; 528.9 lbs. milk, 18.41 lbs. fat, 24.61 lbs. butter.  
26. Day record: 117; 8m; 3d; 2461 lbs. butter.  
27. Pauline Starlight Butter Owl, 2099; 67; 10m; 11d; 425.2 lbs. milk, 17.68 lbs. fat, 19.46 lbs. fat, 24.33 lbs. butter.  
Thomas Charlton, Ottawa.

28. Rose Charity Abbecker, 19076, 77; 11m; 15d; 571.4 lbs. milk, 18.55 lbs. fat, 23.13 lbs. butter.  
29. Day record: 77; 11m; 15d; 1468.8 lbs. milk, 54.13 lbs. fat, 64.27 lbs. butter.  
Ellis Snyder, Burgessville.

30. Miss Johanna Pooch, 20062, 67; 1m; 3d; 425.2 lbs. milk, 17.68 lbs. fat, 22.11 lbs. butter.  
A. B. Hulet, Norwich.

31. Beauty Connor, 6406, 117; 6m; 6d; 659.0 lbs. milk, 17.02 lbs. fat, 21.26 lbs. butter.  
32. Concordia Pooch, 19087, 67; 8m; 6d; 616.2 lbs. milk, 18.83 lbs. fat, 21.10 lbs. butter.  
33. Fieble Pauline Henshelt, 18202, 67; 11m; 7d; 652.3 lbs. milk, 24.16 lbs. fat, 32.13 lbs. butter.  
Dr. A. A. Farwell, Oakawa.

34. Pieter's Lella DeKok, 12502, 67; 3m.

(Continued next week.)

**CHEESEMAKERS! HANSEN WANTS RENNETS**

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What are your prospects as a "hired man"?

How long will it take you to own a farm of your own?

These are questions which every ambitious man must face.

Don't settle in the rut of hard to money existence.

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Our "Homesteaders' and Settlers' Guide," to be had for the asking, will set you on your feet. Write to the nearest C.N.R. agent or General Passenger Dept., 48 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.



# Market Review and Forecast

**T**ORONTO, April 23.—The wheat market at time of writing has not yet adjusted itself to the new conditions imposed by the free interchange of wheat between this country and the United States. The immediate effect of the change in the Chicago market, to ease prices, it being felt that United States millers would be assured of full supplies. The market, however, was not for a reaction, even had reciprocity not come into force. On this side of the line, wheat was marked up by the 30 cents in one day and the market for the lower grades of wheat strengthened even more appreciably than that for the point, at least, free wheat will be a week ago. Mill feeds have been marked up a dollar. Hay is firm, potatoes easier, dairy produce firm and slightly easier.

**Wheat.**  
Official estimates from Ottawa place the total 1916-17 supply of Canadian wheat at 116,540,000 bushels. Of this amount 46,000,000 is estimated to be in the hands of farmers. Reports from the more optimistic of the south-west are now crop will be more in 10 days. Montreal this week, although the supply of new milk creamery has been seriously restricted on account of cold weather, the best creamery, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

A big item in the cheese market is anticipated as large numbers of factories are now opening up. England expects that the maximum price fixed there will be lowered and if this is done it will have a bearing here. More ocean freight space is now available and the export trade is improving. New large cheese are quoted here at 28c and 25c and 25c to 25 1/2c; June large, 25c; twins, 23 1/2c. Montreal quotes finest Westerns, 25 1/2c to 24 1/2c and best Easterns, 23c to 23 1/2c.

**A WEEK LONGER**  
In order to enable the farmers of Ontario to take every possible advantage of selling their wool cooperatively during the coming year, the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association has extended the time for receiving applications from APRIL 23rd until MAY 1st. The last date on which applications could be received was stated as April 23rd, in our issue of the 15th. This has now been extended for one week. Look out our issue of April 19 for the should be here.

**Coarse Grains.**  
A greater acreage is now devoted to last year and the most of the land is already seeded. Prices are steady, although during the week and little trading has been done. The corn market is strong and will remain so until greater supplies on hand. **Quotations:** Oats, 1 feed, 80c; No. 1 feed, 78c; Ontario corn, 1 1/2; barley, medium, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; rye, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; Montreal quince, No. 2, extra No. 1 feed, 75c; corn, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; barley, feed, 1 1/4; buckwheat, 75c.

**Milk Feeds.**  
Prices advanced one dollar during the week. Supplies are short and the market is tight. **Quotations:** No. 1, 2 1/2; No. 2, 2 1/4; No. 3, 2 1/4; No. 4, 2 1/4; No. 5, 2 1/4; No. 6, 2 1/4; No. 7, 2 1/4; No. 8, 2 1/4; No. 9, 2 1/4; No. 10, 2 1/4; No. 11, 2 1/4; No. 12, 2 1/4; No. 13, 2 1/4; No. 14, 2 1/4; No. 15, 2 1/4; No. 16, 2 1/4; No. 17, 2 1/4; No. 18, 2 1/4; No. 19, 2 1/4; No. 20, 2 1/4; No. 21, 2 1/4; No. 22, 2 1/4; No. 23, 2 1/4; No. 24, 2 1/4; No. 25, 2 1/4; No. 26, 2 1/4; No. 27, 2 1/4; No. 28, 2 1/4; No. 29, 2 1/4; No. 30, 2 1/4; No. 31, 2 1/4; No. 32, 2 1/4; No. 33, 2 1/4; No. 34, 2 1/4; No. 35, 2 1/4; No. 36, 2 1/4; No. 37, 2 1/4; No. 38, 2 1/4; No. 39, 2 1/4; No. 40, 2 1/4; No. 41, 2 1/4; No. 42, 2 1/4; No. 43, 2 1/4; No. 44, 2 1/4; No. 45, 2 1/4; No. 46, 2 1/4; No. 47, 2 1/4; No. 48, 2 1/4; No. 49, 2 1/4; No. 50, 2 1/4; No. 51, 2 1/4; No. 52, 2 1/4; No. 53, 2 1/4; No. 54, 2 1/4; No. 55, 2 1/4; No. 56, 2 1/4; No. 57, 2 1/4; No. 58, 2 1/4; No. 59, 2 1/4; No. 60, 2 1/4; No. 61, 2 1/4; No. 62, 2 1/4; No. 63, 2 1/4; No. 64, 2 1/4; 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### A BULL FROM A 111½ LB. COW

No. 1—Nearly 2 years old, nicely marked, fit for heavy service. Dam HELENA PAULINE KORNDYKE, 111½ lbs. milk 1 day, 25 lbs. milk 7 days. BUTLER 7 days. HELENA P. K. is a sister to DAISY PAULINE PIETERTJE, 110 lbs. milk 1 day; 74½ lbs. milk, 25.50 lbs. butter 7 days; 25.90 lbs. milk 1 year. Canadian champion cow of 1914.

No. 2—Full brother to No. 1, a few days old, a beauty, and hard to beat for his age.

No. 3—The sire of the two bulls above, a son of SARA JEWELL HENGERVELD. His dam was the first cow to make over 100 lbs. milk 1 day. 2K12 lbs. butter in 7 days, selling for \$1,400.00.

We are offering this bull and his two sons above, also some young cows, at a bargain for quick sale. For further particulars apply

**B. E. Hagerman, R. R. No. 1 Harold, Ont.**

### KING SYLVIA KEYES, No. 28566

is the junior herd sire at "Oak Park." 29 of King's nearest relatives average for 7 days 29.37 lbs. butter. His dam and 5 sisters milk average for 1 day is 110 lbs., 7 days 72.4 lbs. His sire, King, and 2 daughters average for 7 days 73.4 lbs. milk and 25.25 butter. "KING" will be bred to a limited number of approved cows this year. Write at once for particulars of service. Correspondence solicited.

BACKED BY WORLD'S GREATEST RECORDS.

W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm, R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

### R. J. P. BACKING

Am offering two some of HIGHEST ORMSBY DERKOL, son of EARLEWOOD COUNTY DERKOL, LADY PAULINE, the 20,000 lb. cow. No. 1 (10 months old) is out of a R.O.M. daughter of MAY ECHO CHIAMSON. No. 2 (eight months old) is out of a daughter of DERKOL MITYAL COUNTY. Also one bull calf, born Feb. 22, 1917, sired by a son of MAY ECHO CHIAMSON, dam sired by PONTIAC HEIMERS. Priced for quick sale.

DANIEL SHEA, R. R. No. 1, CAMPBELL'S BAY, QUE.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Korndyke. \$8.02 butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. 39 days—world's record when made. Also females bred to "King." J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

## TILSONBURG

SALE OF  
HOLSTEINS  
MAY 8, 1917

### Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Equal Them For the Production of High Class Wool. When Age or Accident Ends Their Usefulness Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef.

W. A. Clements, Sec'y., H. F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

### Fernbrook Ayrshires for Sale

Bulls from 8 to 12 months old, out of dams closely related to the two greatest Ayrshire cows in the world, Gardalshay Miss Mitchell and Jean Armour.

COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ont., Oxford Co.

### BURNBRAE AYRSHIRES

A few nice bull calves for sale from high producing cows. If you are in need of a good herd leader, they can't be beaten. Could spare a few heifers too. Write

Jos. Hudson & Son, Lyn, Ont.

### FAIRMOUNT AYRSHIRES

Mature cows and young stock for sale always on hand (both sexes) from large heavy producing cows, sired by Robin Hood of Fairmount. Imp. U.S.A. No. 49184, son of the famous Netherhall Robin Hood, Imp. No. 25782. Inspect herd or write for particulars.

B. J. TAYLOR

### LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) 25718 (1886). Grand champion at Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Dams. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.  
Manager: D. MCARTHUR, Phillipsburg, Que.

### Fairmont Holsteins

Only two bulls left—6 and 2 mos. respectively—sired by King Segis Alcatraz Calamity, whose ten nearest dams average over 29 lbs. butter, with almost 4.00 fat. Also two heifers in calf to King, due in April. Write for prices, or better—come and see them.

PETER S. ARBOGAST, R. R. No. 2 (Perth Co.), Mitchell, Ont.

### Ready for Service

One pure bred Holstein bull calf for sale. Ready for service, sixteen months old, in excellent condition from a great producing cow. Fine pedigree to his Honorable family. For further particulars write

W. C. Ransom, Cedar Springs, Ont.

### Ourville Holsteins

Get in the swim and buy a herd leader from the family that has produced the first 50-lb. cow by getting a son of PRINCE OF KING MAY PATNE.

LADLAW BROS., AYLMER, ONT. R. R. No. 1 (Egin Co.)

### AYRSHIRE BULLS

We offer an exceptionally good pair of bulls, 12 and 14 months old, from particularly choice R. of F. cows, with R. of F. sires. Will be pleased to give descriptions.

W. W. HALLANTYNE & SONS R. R. 3, Stratford, Ont.

### FOR SALE

One eleven month Ayrshire bull from R.O.P. dam whose record as 3-yr-old is 8,230 lbs. milk, 266 fat. Write for further particulars concerning him.

WILLIAM BRITTON, R. R. No. 1, CLINTON, ONT.

do medium ..... 5.00 to 11.00  
do best ..... 6.00 to 8.00  
do STASS ..... 8.00 to 7.00  
do best fat ..... 7.00 to 10.00  
Lamb, yearlings, choice 14.00 to 15.00  
do medium ..... 12.00 to 14.00  
do culls ..... 9.00 to 11.00  
do spring lambs, each 5.00 to 13.00  
Shew Lamb, light ..... 10.00 to 12.00  
do heavy fat broods ..... 10.00 to 12.00  
do culls ..... 4.00 to 7.00  
Hog, food and ..... 10.00 to 12.00  
chole ..... 16.00 to 20.00  
do good ..... 15.00 to 20.00  
do common ..... 15.00 to 20.00  
do off cars ..... 16.75 to 20.00  
do F.O.B. country ..... 16.75 to 20.00

At Montreal a fairly active trade in cattle is being done. Choice steers brought \$12.25 to \$12.50; fair good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; com. \$9.60 to \$10; butchers' cows, \$9 to \$11; milk, \$9.00 to \$12; calves were in large supply and many were shipped to the United States. Good to choice yearling lambs brought \$14.50 to \$15.50; spring lambs, \$9 to \$12 each; sheep, \$10 to \$11 a cut. The price for hogs was fully maintained. Slaughtered lots selling at \$17 to \$17.50, weighed off cars.

### SALE AT BETHUNE BUSH FARM.

THE sale of Holsteins by W. B. Allison at Bethune Bush Farm, Chateaufort, Ont., on Wednesday, May 23, will attract about 400 being present, although the weather was unfavorable and bad the cattle were traveling difficult. The lots offered were in splendid shape and good prices were realized. The total receipts amounting to almost \$10,000. King Chishelm, Alexander, the stock bull, King Korndyke Johnson.

### TWENTIETH COW IN LIST.

I AM advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Presidan cow, Duchess Lucy Mercedes 17623, has shown a production of 622 lbs. milk, containing 57.45 lbs. fat in seven consecutive days. She freshened at the age of 6 years, 1 month, 19 days, at the age of Long Meres, Duke, 7424. Her dam is Mercedes Lucy Girl sired by Mr. M. J. Smiley, of Belle Fourche, S.D. With this production she is the twentieth cow to obtain place in the list of Holstein-Presidan cows with productions exceeding 52 1/2 lbs. fat in seven days. —Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt.

DUNDAS COUNTY HAS A HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB.

THE Holstein breeders of pure bred Holstein cattle met at Wyandotte on April 18th, and organized a "Dundas District Holstein Breeders' Club." This Club will be for the purpose of promoting the interests of the breed in the county and adjoining districts. Mr. Stevenson, Assessor, and E. P. Bradt, Merchants, assisted in the organization work. The prospects seem bright.

## SIXTH ANNUAL SALE

OF THE  
Southern Ontario Consignment Sales Co.

Will be held on the Fair Grounds at  
TILSONBURG, ONT., TUESDAY, MAY 8th, 1917  
**50 HOLSTEINS 50**

This is one of the best lots ever offered at a sale in Ontario. There will be cows with records of 27 lbs. of butter weekly. And nearly all the young bulls and heifers will be from these good cows.

Write for catalogue.  
R. J. KELLY, Secretary, CULDEN, ONT.

### WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO WEST?

Advertiser would exchange for stock, pure bred or grade, 600 acres, only one mile from railway station, near ROBIN, MAN.; fine stream water. Good stock production.

W. B. MARKLE, 152 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

## FOR SALE

Herd bull VICTOR PAUL PIETERTJE, born July 4, 1914. Easy to handle and sure. Dam gave 110.5 lbs. milk 1 day. She is the champion cow of Canada for 8 mos. after calving test, with 20.72 lbs. butter and 52.51 lbs. milk in 7 days. His dam's dam is the only cow in Canada with 2 daughters that have both milked 110 lbs. 1 day. ALSO BULL, PIT F.O.S. SERVICE, born Apr. 17, 1916. Mostly white in color, sired by a son of a 22,930 lbs. cow. Dam sired by a son of a 25,77 lb. cow.

Write or come and see them.  
S. LEMON & SONS, LYNDEN, ONT.

for a very successful Club. The following officers were appointed:  
Hon. Pres., G. B. Allison, Montreal  
Pres., W. A. McElroy, Chateaufort; 1st Vice-pres., Edward Baker, Woodstock  
2nd Vice Pres., Mr. Cummings, Ormsby  
Sec. Treas., Farmington Allison, Chateaufort  
Directors: J. V. Gilroy, So. Mount-Eden; Kenneth MacLellan, Kenmore  
Leda; Orrin Strader, Brudenell; A. L. Kirkwood, Kenmore; John Wagner, Merwood; S. Y. Thibault, Avonmore; T. Deeks, Morrisburg.

### The Sale Programme

#### YORK COUNTY—

York County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club will hold their first annual sale of registered animals on Wednesday, May 9, at the Fair Grounds at Richmond Hill, Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, of Jefferson, Ont., is the Manager.

#### WATERLOO COUNTY—

Mr. A. C. Hailman, one of the veteran breeders of Holstein cattle, will hold a sale of 40 head of high class Holsteins at his farm at Breslau, R. R. No. 2, on Wednesday, May 23, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Arthur Becker, of R. R. No. 2, Petersburg, Ont., announcing a sale of high class Holsteins (all grades), including about 20 cows, on Wednesday, May 16.

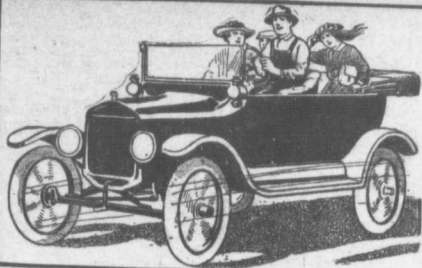
#### ARGENTEUIL COUNTY, PRO-

VINCE OF  
Mr. J. E. Arnold, the noted importer of heavy and light horses, will offer his entire stock of 25 stallions and mares at public auction at Grenville, Que., on April 26, 1917, in addition to this offering of pure bred horses there will also be included 60 head of Holsteins, registered and grades.

### White Wyandottes

Hardy farm raised stock founded on the best strains procurable, including GULLD, REGAL and McLEOD blood. Just what you need to build up your farm flock! Our prices are reasonable for a pure bred incubator sets or baby chicks. Write, phone or call.

J. M. BRICKLEY & SON,  
Marysville, Ont.  
"The Willows."



## Save the Horses for Farm Work



THE average farmer has enough work for his horses right on the farm. He can ill spare them to pull a buggy or a phaeton. And his own time is valuable, too. With farm labor so scarce, he cannot afford to spend half a day or a day to drive a horse to town and back, when he can do it in an hour or two in a Ford.

### Costs Less

A Ford car soon pays for itself in the time it saves the busy farmer, costs less to run than a horse. It doesn't eat its head off when idle.

Mr. S. M. Smith, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I can run my Ford car more miles with less expense than a horse." His experience is typical of thousands of others.

Mr. W. A. Fallin, of Vermillion, Alberta, states that he has driven his Ford more than 13,000 miles over muddy roads, prairies and fields in every kind of weather. His entire maintenance expense for three years, outside of one set of rear tires has been only \$3.35.

With the cost of running a Ford less than driving a horse, it doesn't seem good business to drive a horse to town and tire him out so that he is not fit for work on the farm the next day, now does it?

### Never Tired

That's the great beauty of a Ford! It never gets tired. It whirls you to town and back, or takes the children to school, or your wife to visit a friend, 15 miles down the line, without any slowing up for breath or any urging with a whip. You

don't have to say "gid-dap" to a Ford. And as for hills, well, it scurries over them like a squirrel climbs a tree.

It is as easy to drive a Ford as to drive a horse. It is just the car for country service. Narrow roads or sharp turns do not bother it. It can turn completely around in a very little larger space than a horse and buggy. It is not afraid of a traction engine, a street car, a train or another motor car. It never "shies." It stands without hitching.

The initial cost of a Ford is small—\$495 for the touring car. If you care to sell it at the end of one year, you will find many buyers who will offer you the first price, less \$125. Consider, therefore, how much pleasure you can have in a year for \$125; how many hours of tedious travel, and how much horseflesh you can save. Don't you think it is a good "buy"?

### "Ford Times" Free

No progressive farmer can afford not to own a Ford. The more you look into this, and think it over, the more you will realize that it is so. Let us put you on the mailing list for "Ford Times"—our interesting magazine. It will help you in thinking it over.

*Ford*

Touring Car - \$495

Runabout - - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD . . . ONTARIO

**POORLY FED NEGLECTED  
SMALL BROOD (DOESN'T PAY)**



# ONTARIO Now Exports Eggs

**GOOD BREED-GOOD FEED  
BIG BROOD (PAYS WELL)**



**Every Dozen of Eggs and Every Pound of Poultry Produced Above the Normal will have an Effect upon the Food Situation in 1917**

**The Home Market and the Demand in Great Britain coupled with the dislocation of the world's trade guarantees a firm demand for eggs and poultry during the next few years. Ontario can secure this trade and be of great assistance to the Empire if the flocks are doubled in 1917**

The poultry population of Ontario should be doubled during 1917 because:

- The home consumption of eggs is rapidly increasing.
- The export demand for eggs is very active.
- At the present time it is patriotic to produce all the food possible. It pays better to sell a finished produce in an edible form than to sell the grain.
- It is good business to convert grains and roughage into a live stock product.
- It is good agriculture.
- If properly managed chickens are profitable.

### What is the Home Market?

Canada's population from 1900 to 1914 increased by 2,371,599. In 1901 our average consumption per capita was 13.72 dozens of eggs.

In 1911 our average consumption per capita was 17.39 dozens of eggs.

- During 1914 we imported 11,274,108 dozens of eggs.
- During 1915 we imported 4,354,611 dozens of eggs.
- During 1914 we exported 124,022 dozens of eggs.
- During 1915 we exported 3,592,859 dozens of eggs.
- During 1915 out of the exports 3,100,247 dozens were shipped to Great Britain.

We have become an exporter of poultry products. We eat more eggs than formerly in Canada. Our poultry population has increased.

### Ontario is Canada's Poultry Centre

In 1911 there were 29,773,457 chickens in Canada. In 1911 there were 12,414,378 chickens in Ontario. Despite a rapid increase in numbers of poultry kept, the flocks must be greatly increased if the export trade is to be retained.

### Great Britain is Our Market

The countries which supplied eggs to Great Britain in 1913:

Russia	114,532,750 dozens
Denmark	42,849,416 "
Egypt	10,965,416 "
Netherland	9,773,500 "
Austria-Hungary	8,836,500 "
Italy	8,457,916 "
France	7,002,823 "
Germany	5,137,416 "

Many other countries supplied smaller amounts. Canada supplied 19,500 dozens in 1913 and 3,100,347 dozens in 1915.

Many of the sources of Britain's supply have been cut off. Canada can secure this market if the eggs are available.

This is Ontario's opportunity. Double the flocks. Give a little more care. Interest the boys and girls.

### Dressed Poultry Wanted

Last year the demand upon the storage stock was heavy throughout America.

The high prices induced many to kill large numbers, and old hens were marketed in large quantities.

The dressed poultry market in 1917 and early in 1918 should be very attractive, and if the flocks are doubled the disposal of them for meat purposes should be profitable.

Arrange to set twice as many eggs. Set a larger number of hens at the same time. When the eggs hatch, perhaps  $\frac{1}{2}$  (one-half) the hens will brood the chicks; much labor is saved. Too often hens brood 3 or 6 chicks. Make every hen work to her full capacity.

Early hatched chicks make the winter layers. Produce eggs when the prices are good. Keep hens that "lay while the others loaf." Too great a proportion of Ontario eggs are dumped upon the market in the spring. The ability of a hen to lay large numbers of eggs depends upon breeding and feeding.

Profits from flocks are attractive only when proper care is given.

### Quality is Essential

When eggs become a commercial commodity quality is demanded. Every egg should be guaranteed. All eggs should be clean and should conform to the recognized standards. They should be shipped in clean crates.

A great waste of good food would be prevented if more care were given to the handling of eggs.

Keep at least fifty hens and increase them to one hundred. Get good utility hens of a strain bred to lay.

Let every one get interested in Poultry. It is called "the crop that never fails," and it need never fail if common horse sense is used in its care. There is money, good big money in eggs and poultry. Let our slogan be, "Double the flocks"—the Empire needs the food.

### Will You Assist?

Write us to-day for special Bulletin on Poultry, the exports of same, etc.

## Ontario Department of Agriculture

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

SIR WILLIAM H. HEARST,

Minister of Agriculture.

G. C. CREELMAN,

Commissioner of Agriculture.



ONTARIO

# Double your Flocks and Increase our Exports