

Sixth Annual Special Farm Improvement Magazine Number

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Best of  
Cattle & Cold Storage

Peterboro, Ont., May 7, 1914



CHOICE IMPROVEMENTS ON AN ALBERTA FARM

ISSUED EACH WEEK

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## Help Wanted

That's the cry of our Canadian farmers just at this busy spring season. But, why worry about the dairy end of the business. Why hire incompetent help when you can save time and money by having the "Two Great Helpers we have for you,



### A "Simplex" Cream Separator and a B-L-K Mechanical Milker

They're better any day than hired help. They don't make a fuss about doing a little extra and they're always ready, when wanted.

**BROTHER FARMER!** Let us save you all the old-time drudgery you now have in milking your cows and separating the milk. Our B-L-K Mechanical Milker will not cost you so very much. It will make money for you.

Send us a rough sketch of your stable. Tell us how many cows you milk, whether or not you have power available, or will require power, and we'll send you an estimate of just what it will cost to have a B-L-K Milker in your stable to milk all your cows and save you the hard work of hand milking.

Booklet describing all sent free on request, also booklets describing our large-capacity, low-down, easy-turning "Simplex" Cream Separators, one of which it will pay you to have.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
WE HAVE BRANCHES IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Readers' Opinions on Good Roads

### A Second for Mr. Inman

"Irate Taxpayer," Halton Co., Ont.

I have just finished reading that letter by J. C. Inman, Elgin Co., Ont., in this week's issue of Farm and Dairy. I trust that this letter will reach you in time for next week as I wish to pat Mr. Inman on the back and say, "Well done, sir." I also wish to protest against the way in which we farmers have to pay up in order that our motor owning friends may have nice hard roads for their joy rides. When I have any fun I have to pay for it, and I say let them do the same.

Mr. Inman expressed my ideas to a "4." Country roads, even earth roads, are first-class for farm traffic during the greater part of the year.

In winter we have the snow and during the summer months the poorest earth road is dry and hard. We can so arrange our work that there is little hauling to do during the comparatively few weeks of spring and fall when roads are impassable. We do, however, want better roads than we have, and so far as we farmers are concerned we are willing to pay for better roads suitable for farm traffic. Here is the rub, however, if first-class roads for farm traffic can be built for \$2,000 a mile. Such roads, however, would not last a season with the automobiles whizzing over them. Consequently, we are asked to build roads that cost \$10,000 the extra \$8,000 representing our contribution to the motorist. When we view the immense difference that motor car traffic is making in the cost of roads, is this tax on motors a mere bagatelle in the total bill? I don't care who owns the motor cars, be they farmers or townspeople, I still object to paying so heavily for roads suitable for their amusement.

### Farmers' Cars and Others

P. Vanderleek, Peel Co., Ont.

I was not in the least sorry to notice that motorists are to be taxed to the tune of \$400,000 a year in Ontario if the report of the Royal Highway Commission is adopted. One fine feature of the recommendations of that commission is the provision of a graduated tax on motors, the heavier car to pay considerably the higher tax.

I live on a road much travelled by motorists and I know something about the harm to "wood haul roads" and little cars on the highway. The light automobile so extensively owned by farmers does not damage a road to one-tenth the extent of the heavy touring cars that come out from the cities. After a rain you can easily track a heavy car going fast on a hard macadam road. The small car makes no impression. If anything, the commission might have advocated a still steeper charge on the heavy car.

I must protest, however, against the proposed tax on horse-driven vehicles. Horse-driven vehicles do little or no harm to "wood haul roads." The steel tire passing over a road may wear the surface somewhat, but it leaves the dust so created right on the surface. The rubber tire of the automobile, however, lifts the dust up from the surface, throws it into the air and it is blown over the crops of the fields adjoining. The road is left without any protection on the sur-

face, and is more open for injury from frost and water. No matter how light the tax on horse-drawn vehicles it cannot be a proportion to the damage done. Moreover, the men who use the horse-drawn vehicles are the men who are always paying for the road. The same does not apply in the same degree to the motorists.

Another reason why I don't believe horse-drawn vehicles should be taxed is that these vehicles are being used for the transportation of produce or for travelling business, while the motor car is usually used for pleasure.

### Roads \$723 a Mile

We hear so much of roads at \$10,000 a mile nowadays that a \$723 road seems impossible. Yet this is the average cost of improving country roads, according to the method advocated by Prof. Ayres, of the Oregon Agricultural College. Farm and Dairy does not know how Prof. Ayres' sand-clay road would wear in our climate, but his ideas are certainly well worth investigating.

"The saving in expense over other forms of road is no mean item," said Prof. Ayres recently in discussing the cheaper road. "The average cost in sand-clay roads is but \$723 a mile for the 24,601 miles in the United States, compared with a cost of \$4,989 a mile for macadam. In other words, about seven miles of good sand-clay road can be built for the same money as one mile of plain water-bound macadam. The cost of maintenance is less than for any other form of improvement except the earth road, and horses and automobiles alike prefer it to any of its hard surface roads."

### CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD

"The road must first be graded and drained carefully, and should be crowned about one inch to the foot and smooth as a rag. It can be greatly improved by adding sand even if no grading has been done, but the expense will be much greater. The sand must be sharp and coarse, but need not be as clean as is required for concrete. It should be brought and piled along the shoulders of the road in dry weather when teaming is cheaper. Then construction can begin until the rains soften the clay. The cheapest way is to spread it sand four to six inches deep over the wet clay and let the traffic mix the sand with the clay. If the sand is not so good for this, and as more sand is usually required to fill the ruts as holes formed by the heavier team, even this advantage is sometimes lost. The road is almost impassable with heavy loads until the sand and clay are thoroughly mixed."

"A better way is to spread the sand evenly to a width of 12 or 18 feet, mixing well with plow and harrow. A depth of six inches is enough for light travel, and a foot for best loads. The road drag should be used often to maintain the crown and fill ruts which will form in the first few months. If the road does not compare favorably with gravel or macadam as soon as the sand is added to the clay, it should not be considered a failure. Its construction is a gradual process, and the spirit will not be its best in less than six months. If it gets muddy and more sand; if it is too dry and dust more sand is needed."



We Welcome

Trade Increase

Vol. XXXII

THE New York Association that New health standpoint which to live that in support of the annual city department of 1,000 of people. This is a damn country people can "But that is not Canada is a best just want a mir I should have been in bed, I was bringing through some literature sent from Ottawa by Frank T. Shutt, a union Chemist, relating to this subject. Mr. Shutt has been examining farm well water so submitted to him a sanitary analysis of the past 26 years. Although somewhat lengthy for an article of this kind, Mr. Shutt's conclusions are so important that I will quote him in full. Here what this author says: "Reviewing the results obtained since 1887, we find that the waters so examined 30 per cent have been classified as safe and wholesome, 25 per cent as very suspicious, and 36 per cent, as non-potable. From year to year, somewhat, thus of the lowest percentage and the highest 40 of good waters exist seasons only. "We do not claim the condition of throughout the Dominion that only those who supply, either through strong objection, itself, are forwarding might be pointed

## MONEY IN POTATOES

Of all the insect pests the farmer has to contend with, none is more destructive than the Potato Bug. Potato bugs are everywhere and nothing so quick to cut the farmer's profits from his potato crop.

However, with the proper apparatus, Potato Bugs are comparatively easy to combat. With an O.K. Canadian Sprayer, the farmer need have no fear of the bug—he can spray his field thoroughly, quickly, and inexpensively.

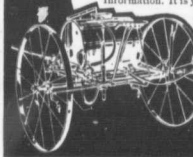
### O.K. CANADIAN POTATO SPRAYERS

are so simply constructed that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order, and will last for years. They are constructed throughout of steel and malleable iron and equipped with an automatic double action force pump of brass. They are supplied with two sets of adjustable spray nozzles, which are also adjustable, varying heights, and are operated by one horse.

At a slight extra cost, we can furnish equipment for spraying trees. If you have and just your crop in yet, investigate the O.K. Canadian Potato Sprayer.

Our booklet, "Money in Potatoes" contains much valuable information. It is yours, if you will ask for it, FREE.

CANADIAN POTATO  
MACHINERY CO.,  
LIMITED  
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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

## & RURAL HOME

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. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1914

No. 19

# How About Your Drinking Water?

**Rural Health is Often Menaced by Impure Well Water. Be Sure that Your Family is Not One of the Many in Danger**

R. P. JACOBS, OXFORD CO., ONT.

THE New York State Charities Aid Association is out with the claim that New York City, from a health standpoint, is a safer place in which to live than is rural New York.

In support of their contention they point to the annual city death-rate of the metropolis of 13.7 per 1,000 of population. The rural rate is 15.4. This is a damaging statement and one which country people can afford to investigate.

"But that is New York," I hear someone say. "Canada is a healthier country anyway."

"Just wait a minute. A few evenings ago, when I should have been in bed, I was browsing through some literature sent me from Ottawa by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, relating to this very subject. Mr. Shutt has been examining farm well water submitted to him for sanitary analysis for the past 26 years. Although somewhat lengthy for an article of this kind, Mr. Shutt's conclusions are so important that I will quote him in full. Here is what this authority says:

"Reviewing the results obtained since 1887, we find that of the waters so examined 30 per cent. have been classified as safe and wholesome, 25 per cent.

as very suspicious and most probably contaminated, 36 per cent. as seriously polluted, and nine per cent. as non-potable through high salinity. From year to year these percentages will vary somewhat, thus of waters ranking first-class, the lowest percentage in any one season was 22 and the highest 40. In 24 years the proportion of good waters exceeded 30 per cent. in eight seasons only.

"We do not claim that these results represent the condition of the farm supply in general throughout the Dominion. It might be urged that only those who have reason to suspect their supply, either through illness in the family or strong objectionable features in the water itself, are forwarding samples for analysis. It might be pointed out, however, on the other

hand, that there is a very large class which appears to be totally indifferent as to the quality of the water they use and who do not think it worth while to have their well water examined. Of these waters, we may well suppose there is a large proportion positively unsafe for use.

"As we must all be aware, the farmer has been accustomed to judge of the suitability of a water

affairs? When I first read the results of this analytical work that is being conducted at Ottawa I could not believe that the showing was representative. Observations in my own neighborhood gradually led me to see that conditions are not just as nice as they should be. Every reader of Farm and Dairy knows that typhoid and numerous other diseases are common when there is

is apparently no source of contagion. In not a few cases in my recollection epidemics have been actually traced to the farm well.

The greatest evil is the shallow well. The majority of the wells that have come under my observation are from five to 30 feet deep and fed with surface water. Occasionally I find a well at a distance from the buildings with a windmill established for pumping, but most farm wells are either near the house where slops are being thrown on the ground or in the barnyard, surrounded by all manner of filth. I have seen the drinking trough for the stock located

not over five feet from the pump that supplies the family water supply. In a few years all the soil around such a well is simply soaked with sewage. Lining well to a depth of 10 feet with concrete and protecting the mouth are safeguards but do not remove the danger of the shallow well.

We used to have a shallow well on our farm until we awakened to its danger. Now we have a drilled well that goes down to the pure water in the under strata. This well cost us a nice sum of money, but it is cheaper than doctor's bills, and for all we may know, has saved off the undertaker. Most of the new wells now being sunk are drilled, and this is a good sign. When locating the situation for the well, examine the slope of the ground carefully and place the well

(Concluded on page 26)



The Farmer of To-day Who Owns His Farm, Who is Free from Debt, Who Has Added Improvements and Conveniences and Knows How to Enjoy Them, is the Most to be Envied by Anybody on Earth

for drinking purposes by its temperature, appearance, and odor or absence of odor, and we know how very fallacious such signs or qualities may be at times. In the absence of features that make the water objectionable to the senses, the source by the larger number of consumers is considered satisfactory, and there is no effort made towards learning its true condition. Many such waters—clear, brilliant, and odorless—drawn from farm wells and hitherto quite unsuspected of impurity, have been shown by analysis to be most seriously contaminated.

"If the proportion of wholesome, safe-for-drinking waters used on the Canadian farm does not exceed one-third of the whole we have certainly a sufficiently serious condition to warrant a strong effort being made towards improvement

# A Few Suggestions on Farm Improvement

A Symposium of Ideas, the Product of the Experiences of Some of Our Folks

## Legumes for Soil Improvement

J. B. Baving, Oxford Co., Ont.

An eleventh commandment that would cover the greatest number of farming sins would read something like this: "Thou shalt grow sufficient legumes to maintain the supply of nitrogen and organic matter in the soil."

Clovers have been advocated by lecturers and farm papers ever since I started to till the soil, over a score of years ago. And still there are farmers right in my own neighborhood who allow their soil to become hard packed, lifeless, badly deficient in organic matter, and almost devoid of nitrogen, when all of these conditions might be avoided by following a proper crop rotation in which the clovers play an important part.

Clover seed, I know, is rather scarce and high in price. I don't believe, however, in buying clover seed. I grow my clover seed, three to four acres of it each year. I cut the first crop a little early to give the second or seeding crop a better chance. From that three or four acres I always harvest enough seed to supply all my wants and a nice balance for sale.

I sow clover everywhere. Never does a crop of grain go into the soil without clover seeded along, even though the land is to be plowed the following spring. I have even sowed clover at the last cultivation of the corn, and believed the results to be satisfactory. This clover, even though it lasts only for a few months, adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. With humus I get better moisture conditions and a soil that works nicer and both looks and is richer. The decaying clover roots add to the porosity of the soil, and that means better aeration. Legumes make for soil improvement and are well worth growing did they not have the additional advantage of being the very best forage that can be produced for cattle.

## Protection for Farm Improvements

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

There are many men who spend a good deal of their time to-day discussing protection, both pro and con, from a Government standpoint. At the same time, altogether too many fail to provide the protection that their homes require, protection that, to my mind, is of infinitely greater value to us individually than any measure of protection that any Government could pass. I wish to refer to just two such measures of protection at this time—the protection against wind and against lightning.

If we are to take the past year as a guide, we may expect more havoc from winds from year to year as this country gets further stripped of its timber. To prevent this damage I feel it is the duty of every farm holder to plant a substantial shelter belt of trees, which will not only prove a great protection from year to year, but will very materially increase the value of the farm as time rolls on. It is true that this shelter cannot be supplied in a day or two, but it takes

only a few years, and even if you are too old to expect much benefit from such protection in your lifetime, you couldn't possibly leave a greater legacy behind you (cost considered) than an artistic windbreak around your buildings, besides its being a source of security for both man and beast.

The other form of protection which I refer to—against lightning—is, to my mind, just as much neglected as the former. The losses through lightning amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for buildings and live stock, without including the most terrible of all losses, human life. It is estimated that there is considerably over \$317,000,000 worth of buildings in Ontario. We would be quite within the mark in saying that not more than one in every three buildings has any protection against lightning. Is this as it should be? It is true that most of the losses of farm buildings and of live stock are caused by lightning. Our insurance com-

## A Cost System for the Farm

S. C. Potter, New Westminster Dist., B.C.

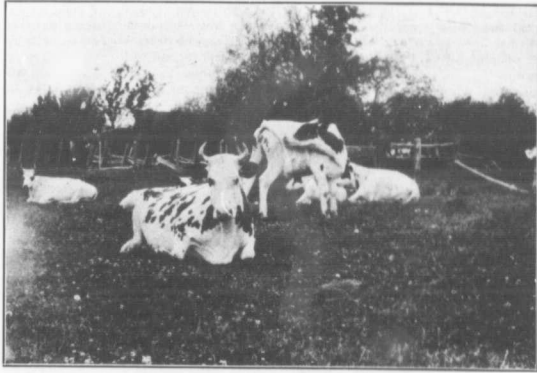
A few days ago, when arranging to get some letter heads printed I got into conversation with the superintendent of the job department of the printing plant. Incidentally I learned something of the care and accuracy with which printers keep track of their costs. No matter how small the job, they know just how many minutes of work have been put on it, the value of the press for that time, and so on and so forth down to the finest details. The superintendent informed me that they had two objects in following up their cost system so accurately. In the first place it was necessary to know the cost of a job in order to quote a fair price on the work to their customers. The second object was to find leaks.

I imagine that a cost system not half so accurate as that followed by the job printer would open the eyes of most farmers to many mistakes in management that they have been making. One of the first things to which, they have had their eyes opened would be the foolishness of dividing the farm into numerous small fields. While not as accurate as a printer, I have been following a cost system myself and here is one of my experiences. I had two fields of 10 acres each, practically square. A year ago this spring I cleaned out the fence and brush between the two fields and plowed straight through. I found that I could do the plowing in 50 per cent. less time than it had been done the previous year; the same horses in the same condition, and the same man managed the plow. The difference came in the turning which was doubled by the cross fence. I found that every other operation was performed to better advantage in the larger field.

Had this system of figuring costs been applied to my farm when I first started in, that fence would have been removed years ago. When we take into consideration the expense of erecting the fence and keeping it in repair, as well as the strip of ground adjoining it that is wasted, we would have a pretty big bill to meet as a result of our carelessness in not keeping track of costs.

This is just one instance from my own experience to show the importance of keeping track of the costs of various operations on the farm. Individual records of dairy cows are a necessary part of a good cost system. The price of producing every crop on the farm should be kept track of, at least approximately.

We buy our seed corn on the ear. I wouldn't take shelled seed corn as a gift. I have been in the corn growing counties and know that the best of the corn is selected to be sold on the cob. The nubbins and inferior ears are put through the sheller. It looks as good as the best, but nubbins can only grow nubbins, for like legels like.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.



Pure Bred Cattle are Assets in the Right Hands

Chateaugay Co., Que., owner of the pure bred Ayrshire heifers here seen, has made a financial pure bred business. So have many others. Rightly handled, will lift mortgages, build homes and make all other improvements possible. get one's experience with grades then gradually work into the field where greater skill is necessary and greater profits are possible.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

panies admit that they scarcely ever pay for a burned building that was roddeed.

Prof. W. H. Day has certainly gathered enough statistics to satisfy the most sceptical that lightning rods properly installed are almost absolute protection against fire by lightning. The value of a ground rod as a protection against lightning has also been proved by the telephone companies, the telegraph companies, the electric power companies, and others. Then why should the farmer doubt their value? Because some fake lightning rod vendors may have operated in your community in years gone by does not prove they are valueless. If there is no agent in your district at the present time who is willing to give you a square deal, and give you value for your money, just buy the wire and make your own rods by twisting a sufficient number of stands together. Any handy man can make and erect his own just as well as an agent can do it. Let me say (lest some might say I am seeking for business) that I am in no way interested in the sale of wire or lightning rods; just interested in the protection of life and property, that's all.



Cow  
Geo. B. Ryan, New  
Westminster Dist., B.C.

## The Ne...

It is obvious situation that h... mer may be, h... tive unit, in de... with which he... labor, of securi... capital cheaply... above all the so... their solution up... It is a deplora... it is so feeble i... Each farmer do... manages the wo... receiving much a... of the rural de... the centralizing... away from coun... social life in th... been impoverish... try village near... er was born, be... ago, a carpenter... two shoemakers... chant and a num... ers. At the p... none of the occu... presented in that... change has resul... the lessening of... mers, but also... of variety in soci...

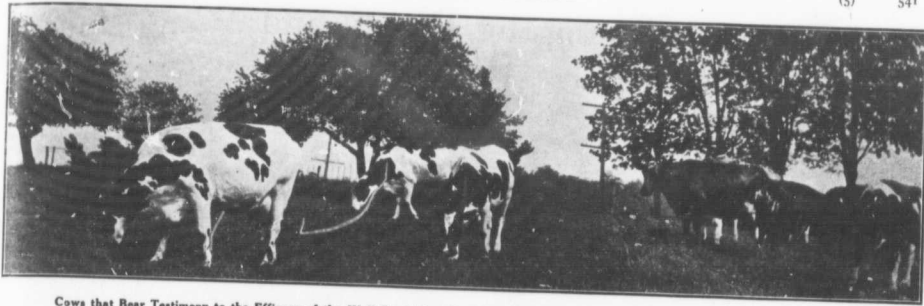
It is useless to turn to former... respect. The ind... their artisans hav... shed from our vi... social and econo... in part be made... operative spirit.—

## The Val...

Mrs. R. C.

Several times du... neighbors call me... about at the wind t... through the house... wind was blowing... foresight we exco... mended to our fa... planters and our f... the wind breaking... in way of noths of... buildings, which... serious as the fore... Our windbreak is... been really effectiv...





**Cows that Bear Testimony to the Efficacy of the Well Bred, Pure Bred Sire in Improving a Grade Herd--Not a Pure Bred in the Bunch**

Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont., has followed a sane, economical and systematic course of herd improvement. He has not purchased pure bred females but has always used a pure bred sire. One of his grade cows, Cherry, was a successful winner in the Guelph Dairy Test. All are profit-makers. The beauty of Mr. Ryan's system is that it is open to all of us, even if our capital be limited.

**The Necessity of Cooperation**

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, O.A.C. Guelph, Ont.

It is obvious to anyone who understands the situation that however efficient the individual farmer may be, he is only a unit, and an ineffective unit, in dealing with many of the conditions with which he is confronted. The problem of labor, of securing supplies cheaply, of securing capital cheaply, the problem of marketing, and above all the social problem, all these depend for their solution upon cooperative action.

It is a deplorable fact that the community spirit is so feeble in many rural sections of Canada. Each farmer does his buying and his selling, and manages the work of his farm without giving or receiving much assistance. Moreover, as a result of the rural depopulation, and the centralizing of industries away from country villages, the social life in the country has been impoverished. The country village near which the writer was born, boasted 35 years ago, a carpenter, a blacksmith, two shoemakers, a general merchant and a number of day laborers. At the present moment none of the occupations are represented in that village. This change has resulted not only in the lessening of local conveniences, but also in a depleting of variety in social types.

It is useless to expect a return to former conditions in this respect. The industrial arts and their artisans have forever vanished from our villages. These social and economic losses may in part be made up by the cooperative spirit.—Extract from address.

**The Value of Wind Breaks**

Mrs. R. C. Olson, Oxford Co., Ont.

Several times during the past winter I have had neighbors call me on the 'phone and complain about the wind that seemed to "sweep right through the house." And I hardly knew that the wind was blowing. We are now profiting by the fore-sight we exercised years ago when we first moved on to our farm. We were enthusiastic tree planters and our home is now well protected by wind breaks which add decidedly to our comfort in saving nothing of preventing direct damage to the buildings, which is becoming more and more serious as the forests are cut away.

Our windbreak is now 20 years old, but it has been really effective for the past 10 years. We

planted a regular shelter, built such as I have seen advocated for the prairies. On the outside we planted the quick-growing Carolina poplar. This afforded a fairly good protection in six or seven years. Inside of this and for a permanent belt we planted Norway Spruce, hard maple and elm. The Carolina poplar is objectionable in that it is a dirty tree and not long-lived. We are going to cut ours out now that the other trees are a sufficient size to afford a good protection.

I do not believe that any land can be put to better use than for a good shelter built toward the prevailing winds. It will represent quite an outlay for nursery trees and the labor will be considerable, but after an experience of 20 years we can heartily endorse the expenditure.



**They Pay Two Profits and Improve the Farm "to Boot."**

The weed problem is not as serious on a farm where sheep are kept as where the "Golden Hoof" is absent. Colonel McEwen, Middlesex Co., Ont., the owner of the pure bred Southdowns, illustrates, will bear testimony to this. Sheep not only destroy weeds, but they perform the additional service of turning them into two profitable cash crops, wool and mutton; thus sheep have three values. But what are we going to do about the dogs?

The records furnished us by the Bureau of Industries in Toronto for the last 30 years, as well as those of the Agricultural College and of the Experimental Union for a series of years, show that on the whole, six-rowed barley has given a greater number of pounds of grain per acre than oats, when the averages are taken into consideration.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph.

When we first took up cow testing we discovered a good sized leak in our dairy herd. Taking them all in all, the cows were a profitable bunch, but when we compared them individually we found at least half a dozen that should have gone to the butcher long before. The closing up of this leak brings in a yearly revenue that would buy a rubber-tired buggy and a horse to draw it.—Jas. K. Smith, Leeds Co., Ont.

**Cheap Paints for Farm Buildings**

W. O. Morse, Halton Co., Ont.

Farm and Dairy has requested me to give my ideas on cheap painting for farm buildings. My own experience along this line is not very extensive, although my observations have added considerably to my personal experience.

The principal item of expense in painting in the regular way is the oil. There are many adulterations of pure linseed oil which tend to cheapen but in the end make a dearer product, and I would not recommend their use. I might say, just here, that if you want a first class paint, it can be obtained by buying the pure linseed oil and whatever dry color desired, and do the mixing yourself. This can be done at nearly half the price of the ready mixed article. But the convenience of the ready mixed has appealed so forcibly to the public that they are satisfied to pay the extra price for an inferior article rather than take the trouble of preparing their paint in the old way.

But I presume you want suggestions for cheap and efficient substitutes for the oil preparations. I have frequently used these with satisfactory results.

Water with Portland cement makes a very nice drab paint for rough buildings and can be applied quickly by the spraying process.

But a more durable application can be made by using milk or buttermilk, instead of water.

The use of Venetian red or any of the oxides of iron, which exist in various colors, make a very durable paint, and any desirable shade can be obtained. I saw a house which had been painted 16 years with milk and red oxide of iron, and there was scarcely any deterioration noticeable.

The cost of this preparation is so slight that it is scarcely worth considering. The above dry colors can be bought for two or three cents a pound, and the sprayer can be used with any of them. If it is desirable to trim the buildings with contrasting shades, and I think it quite desirable for effect, it can be done with a white wash brush very quickly after the body of the building has been done with the sprayer.

If these suggestions are of any use to you I shall be glad. If not, you have a waste paper basket. Don't try to burn this for all the above mentioned ingredients are fire-proof.



Fig. 1. A House

THIS story comes from Illinois: A farmer in that state wished to sell his farm, but could not find a buyer. Many came to inspect. All agreed that the fields were rich and the buildings in good repair. But the farm suited none of them. One night the barn burned down, and the farmer then sold his farm for more than he had before asked for it. The barn in question was right across the road from the house, and the dirty, unsightly barnyard had not appealed to prospective purchasers. With the unsightly buildings out of the way a fine view of the prairies was revealed.

This incident—and similar ones that might be mentioned—prove one thing conclusively: that people will pay for beauty in the country as well as the city. If we ever intend to sell our farms we can well afford to study the subject of artistic arrangement and planting,

and then invest time and money in trees, shrubs and vines, in the sure knowledge that it will be time and money well spent. If we intend to make the farm our home for life, and pass it on to our children is not the incentive to make the farm beautiful, as only a country home can be made beautiful, even stronger. But we must know how to plant.

Trees and shrubs may be beautiful in themselves, but they lose their effect in adding to the beauty of the home through faulty arrangement. There are a few simple rules of planting that, consistently followed, will enable any one of us to plan our surroundings almost as well as could a professional gardener. The illustrations given on these two pages and elsewhere in this Farm Improvement Number, will aid an understanding of these principles.

The too common way of planting in rural Canada is to have all the trees in a row along the roadside, and flower-beds scattered promiscuously over the lawn. The object seems to be the greatest amount of show in the least possible time. These flower beds present striking masses of color for a few summer months and during the rest of the year are vacant and ugly. The next spring the same work must be done over again, and there is a fresh outlay of money for the same thing. Soon the constant repetition of work gets monotonous, we realize that the gaudy summer effects are not so desirable as we had supposed,

# Planting for Beauty and Profit

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

and the work is either neglected altogether or we adopt a saner, more desirable system of farm planting.

The desirable system is one that gives privacy, permanence, dignity, peace, restfulness,



Fig. 2. A Home

First of all, a house must have a background to make it a home. A house looks twice as attractive seen against a background of trees, as against an empty sky. If the trees that our fathers so carefully planted on the road side had been planted to the rear and sides of the house the effect would be much more pleasing. Here we must use the tall, growing trees, the elms and the oaks. The linden is also an excellent tree for a background. Having arranged the background, the beauty of a background can be still much further augmented by planting trees of the right sort at either end of the house, thus "framing" the view from the road. For planting along the road in front of the house the elm is good in that it branches far from the ground, and does not interfere with the view of the road from the front porch

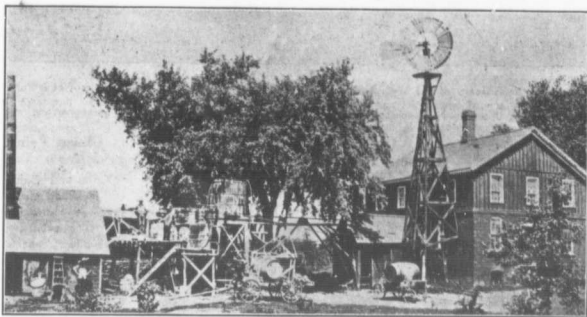


Fig. 3. "Everytime we sat down to rest or take a meal I had to look at this barn, windmill, cider press and spraying outfit. Finally Mrs. Dunlop and I got sick of it."

and windows,—an important point in the country where complete seclusion is not so to be desired as in the city.

It is one of the principles of landscape gardening that an open lawn with the shrubbery grouped at the sides is more valuable than the lawn peppered with plants, be they ever so rare and valuable. The difference between these two systems of planting is well illustrated in Figures 7 and 8. Not only is the checker-board lawn more difficult to keep in order but the effect is not so pleasing. The border should be irregular, the shrubs massed in clumps. The green lawn, stretching unbroken from house to road, will look larger than if flower beds were scattered here and there. A proper selection and arrangement of shrubbery will give a profusion of bloom from spring to fall. A list of twelve best shrubs, as selected by Prof. Hutt, of the O. A. C., is published elsewhere in this issue of Farm and Dairy.

No money that you can invest will add so much to the salability of your property as that expended for shrubs for foundation planting, to hide the basement walls and connect the house with the lawn. At present flowers are largely used here, but are not satisfactory; they are present only a part of the year, and even in summer flowers are too weak to harmonize a house with nature. Figures 5 and 6 show two of the very best shrubs for this pur-

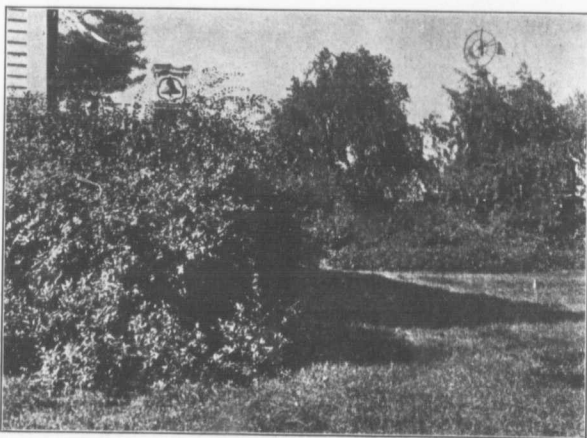


Fig. 4. "So we planted a border of trees and shrubs. Four years later we had this garden to look at. This sort of thing can often be done for about \$10."—Henry M. Dunlop, Fruit Grower.

vines, which last from year to year, and with which the first expense is the only one, except as the planting is added to from year to year. The bill may look like a large one, but if the planting arrangement is good \$10 so spent will, in time, add \$100 to selling value. Any farmer on a 100-acre farm can afford to spend \$25 to \$35 with the nursery men, and more if the farm is desirably situated in a first class district.



Fig. 5. T. Who has not admired this with first class five feet. This is the one group of Van I.

pose—Van Houett's variety, which is the best gardeners.

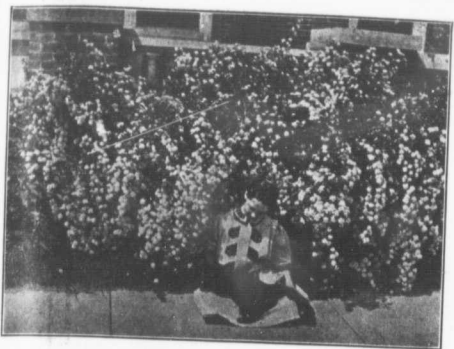
Vines play a part in beautification of a garden. Vines play a part in beautification of a garden. Vines play a part in beautification of a garden.

beautiful for entwining and perfume for sending. The two illustrations refer to these plants.

The two illustrations refer to these plants. The two illustrations refer to these plants. The two illustrations refer to these plants.



Fig. 7. The O. A. C. planting such as this in a lawn where the grass is scattered over the



**Fig. 5. The Most Popular Shrub for Foundation Planting**

Who has not admired Van Houtte's spiraea? It is famous for its arching stems, silve with flat clusters of white flowers in May. It attains a height of about five feet. This is the best of the spiraeas and is very good when not over planted. One group of Van Houtte's spiraea makes a much more effective showing than a border around the whole house.



**Fig. 6. The Best Shrub for Foundation Planting**

The Japanese barberry, listed in all nursery catalogues, is an A1 foundation shrub. Its arching stems are beautiful even when leafless. The foliage turns scarlet in summer and the red berries are attractive all winter. Nearly all other shrubs are bare at the base, but this one hides the ground completely. It attains a height of five or six feet.

pose—Van Houtte's spiraea and Japanese barberry, which is the best in the estimation of landscape gardeners.

Vines play a part and an important part in the beautification of any country home. For covering brick walls, the Japan or Boston ivy is sturdy, and a fairly rapid grower. It requires no support or trellis. For covering a porch Japanese paniculata, Wistaria or clematis, are good flowering vines while Dutchman's Pipe or Wood-lamb offer a dense shade. The honeysuckle is beautiful for entwining pillars and affords bloom and perfume for several weeks.

The two illustrations on page 6 tell of the effectiveness of planting to screen unsightly objects. I do not believe that I have ever been on a farm where some unsightly fence, some dilapidated outbuilding or conspicuous rubbish heap, sometimes trees, can be used effectively; more often for small objects, vines will serve the purpose just as well. Five cents worth of wild cucumber seed will provide enough vines to screen almost all the unsightly objects on a 100-acre farm. Permanent vines, however, are to be preferred. Where special seclusion is desired, around the privy, for instance, evergreens are most desirable, as they afford a screen year round and are always beautiful.

A few evergreens here and there at the sides of the lawn behind the shrubbery give the home a cosy look in those months when hardwood trees are denuded of foliage.

And now for the flower garden. Here again, permanency should be valued. Well assorted shrubbery will afford cut flowers the greater part of the summer. What finer table decoration could you desire than a vase of lilacs, weigelia or Tartarian honeysuckle. For the rest perennials, such as phlox, peony and iris arranged in a border near the house where they can be watered easily, afford a minimum of work and expense and a maximum of satisfaction. Let annuals for cut flowers be sown in the vegetable garden in long rows and cultivated by horse power. Not much sentiment in this method, but lots of common sense.

The city man of means employs a professional gardener to plant his grounds. Few farmers can afford to do so. If the information given in this Farm Improvement Number of Farm and Dairy by word and picture is not sufficient to enable you to plan intelligently why not write to the agricultural college of your province, submitting diagrams of buildings, lanes, fences, and so forth and asking for suggestions? I know that the professors would be glad to make practical and helpful suggestions.

**Cooperative Light and Power**

*By Dr. C. W. Pugsley*

In Denmark I stumbled upon a little illustration of cooperation that rather surprised me. In riding out from Odense I came upon a prosperous dairy community. The farm buildings were lighted by electricity, and the mills that ground the feed were run by electricity. I was not so much surprised at the use to which electricity was put, because I had learned soon after my arrival in Europe that they were much more advanced in the use of electricity for practical purposes than we were in America, but I was very much surprised to find a community of farmers making such extended use of this wonderful power.

Upon inquiry I found that there was a farming community of practically a thousand acres owned by a hundred people. The average size of the farm was ten acres. The electrical plant was owned cooperatively by an association formed of these farmers. It was supplying electrical power for lighting their buildings, cutting and grinding feed, running their small threshing machines and other machinery at about half what was being charged by privately owned plants in the cities near by.



**Fig. 7. The Gaudy Style of Lawn Appeals to Beginners**

Planting such as this is in bad taste. In addition it costs more to maintain a lawn where the grass must be cut around flower beds and specimen plants scattered over the lawn than where these are limited to borders.



**Fig. 8. The Open Lawn is Restful and Economical**

If necessary the open lawn can be mowed by horse power, and in the country mowing need not be done so often as in the city. The open lawn is simpler, more dignified, more restful and more appropriate to the country.



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## FARM MANAGEMENT

### The Merits of Mixed Fertilizers (Continued from last week)

The purchase of fertilizer materials at general quotations, in small lots to suit individual needs, is not always practicable. But for the sake of explanation, assume that such purchase may be made. Let us suppose that the farmer wants the fertilizer for spring application, the ammonia of which will be progressively available throughout the growing period of the proposed crop. He must figure out his needs in, say, broken lots of organic nitrogenous matter and one or more of the nitrogen-containing chemicals. To these the acid phosphate, potash, etc., must be added; for, to enable an even application per acre by means of hand or machine distribution, the mixture must be

commercial fertilizer in accordance with his observed means; he does not use it in excess. With an unbalanced fertilizer applied, say, at the rate of an ounce per foot of soil representing one plant or stool, suppose the nitrogenous fertilizer in the mixture changed to be lumped while the two adjacent plants got nothing. The result would be that only one-third of the plants would be fertilized with nitrogen, and the one which did receive nitrogen fertilizer would probably get so much that its growth (if a tuber or grain crop) would be very less extreme case, but is still a very practical one.

Now suppose the above accident occurred to only 10 plants out of 100 of the crop; less would be exactly 10 per cent of course; but this 10 per cent loss has been paid for in fertilizer, seed, soil preparation, tillage, rental, etc. That is, the loss of 10 per cent means the loss of all the profits at that particular crop that would have



Educating Consumers to Demand Pure Food Products

Mr. John H. Grimm, of Montreal, was the leading spirit in organizing an excursion of 227 persons to visit a maple sugar camp in Foster, Que., where the excursions may be here seen. The tourists were given an opportunity to sample the real goods, and then were given talks by Mr. Grimm, Dr. J. F. Snell, of the Donald College, and others on the importance of demanding pure maple products. It was pointed out, for instance, that Montreal city produces more so-called maples products than any five townships in the province of Quebec.

made up to definite weights. The drill will apply evenly and accurately, say 200 pounds an acre; therefore, the "home-mixed" fertilizer must be so proportioned as to contain in 200 pounds the amount of plant foods desired to apply per acre.

#### DIFFICULTY OF HOME MIXING

All this detail having been worked out, the mixing on, say, a barn floor or in a mortar bed is apparently simple enough, except that the time lost will cost the farmer many times the cost of the same work in a fertilizer factory. But the mixing is a more difficult matter than it would seem. Fertilizer materials are almost always in a crude state, and the fertilizer manufacturer must mill them before or during mixing in order to secure a homogeneous product. Not only must the ingredients of the mixture be all evenly distributed throughout the mass, but the final product must be dry and granular and must remain so in the machine distributor. Many of the crude fertilizer materials are lumpy and more or less hard. These must be all thoroughly broken up before the mixing begins, and a shovel and plant floor will serve as a very inefficient means to this end. As a result, most "home mixtures" are a pretty crude mixture indeed.

And now comes absolutely the most important part of "home mixtures." When applied to the soil, these mixtures are ineffective, as a rule, unless used in excess. A farmer uses

been received had the fertilizers been properly and intimately compounded. Even with the most painstaking supervision and costly machinery the exact mixing of commercial fertilizer compounds, is difficult enough. How much more difficult the rough fact of a manipulation without machine or trained supervision!

#### HAND LABOR TOO COSTLY

The farmer who attempts to mix fertilizers with a shovel on a barn floor during his busy period will pay exorbitantly for his fertilizer and labor if he would but add this expense to the cost of raw materials is far too costly to do with the help in a retail manner what should be done wholesale with an automatic machine.

Our agricultural writer, who is an advocate of "home-mixing," in an article in which he recommends "home-mixing" of fertilizer, states "that the objection of course is the difficulty and labor of accurate compounding." That's the whole story. Between the lines of this statement one who runs may read that this agricultural writer really recognizes the fact that it is impossible to prepare commercial fertilizers on a barn floor with a spade and a sand-sifter. After all is said and done "home mixtures" speak louder than words." Good brand of factory-mixed fertilizer is a fair trial and you won't be stampeded into buying "raw materials" "home-mixing."



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Pig Feeding Contest

With a view to further stimulating the interest of the young men of Ontario in more and better live stock, a hog feeding competition is to be conducted in each county of Ontario under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. As competitors farmers' sons under 25 years of age are eligible, and the reward for the winners in each county is a two weeks' vacation in "Live Stock and Seed Judging" at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

The judging will be based on two points: (1) net profit, and (2) ideal bacon type, 50 per cent, being the maximum score for each point. Each man is to feed three hogs for seven months. Following receipt of entries an inspector will visit the competitor's farm to get particulars and give instructions, and seven months later he will return to judge the animals as to condition and the food given, etc., from which the net profit may be deducted.

The competition begins at once, and entries close on December 10, 1914. Results will be announced in time to allow the winners to attend the O.A.C. in January, 1916.

Report of the Seed Commissioner

The report of the Seed Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture for Canada for the period from March, 1911, to August 31, 1913, has been printed. It concludes at this date because the annual routine of seed testing and seed inspection commences on the first of September.

The report is divided under the three main heads of Seed Growing, Seed Testing and Seed Inspection, and these are again subdivided in such a manner as to render the report of great interest and value to seed growers and others interested in good and pure seed.

Referring to Alfalfa—a crop of great and growing importance in Canada—the report says:—

"Of the 353 samples of seed tested at Ottawa last season, probably not more than half a dozen were of Canadian origin, while more than one-third of the total number contained weed seeds which occur only in alfalfa produced in Europe. The remainder originated in the western and middle western states, most of them probably in Montana and Utah. Very little alfalfa seed is produced in Wisconsin and Minnesota and practically none of it is to be had in Canada."

Referring to the influence of frost on immature oats it is stated that two degrees when in the milk stage will, in most cases, ruin oats for seed even though the heads may fill and give of a heavy bushel weight. This report, which constitutes a concise summary of the work of the Seed Branch for the period indicated, is available to all who apply for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, has been appointed one of the inspectors under the Stallion Law of Ontario to assist in the carrying out of the Enrolment regulations.

Ayrshire farmers have probably noted that the Ayrshire cow pictured on page three of Farm and Dairy, April 16, is not Netherall Brownie 9th but Edith of Lessnerock, the third owned and exhibited by Wm. Hunter & Sons.

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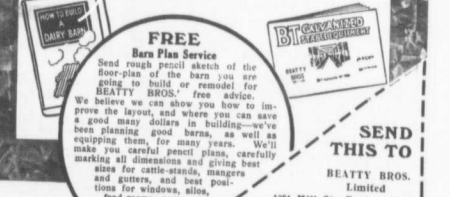
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## Orchard and Garden Notes

Sweet alyssum, golden feather, and lobelia are good annuals for borders. Sweet pea, asters, calendula, pansies, stocks, and cosmos are excellent for cut flowers.

If the weather is warm and settled, plant a little Golden Bantam sweet corn.

Muskmelons may be started in paper pots or strawberry boxes about five weeks before they can be set in the field.

Kohl Rabi is one of the garden vegetables that should be more widely grown. It is much like the turnip in quality, although easier to grow.

The wild cucumber, gourd, scarlet runner bean, and morning glory are excellent quick-growing vines for covering unsightly fences and stumps. Nasturtiums, portulaca, California poppies, and bachelor buttons will do well on almost any soil so long as there is plenty of sunshine.

Start an asparagus bed this spring. A small plot of well-enriched land will produce a nice lot of asparagus. Conover's Colossal and Palmetto are good varieties.

## How We Grow Strawberries

Lillian G. Crummy, Leeds Co., Ont.

Spring is here again, and the strawberry season is fast approaching. We who love this most delicious of fruit, may have dreamed through the winter of that strawberry patch under the snow, but now our dream is certainly nearer the realization wherein lies such pleasure for the inner man. And while we partake of one of the greatest of table dainties, we are also enjoying one with medicinal properties. This particular fruit contains so much iron that it is very essential to our health. I have heard the strawberry garden referred to as the "Fountain of Youth," and yet, though within easy reach of all, few farmers, comparatively speaking, cultivate them.

We would as leave think of having no potatoes as no strawberries. I can remember only one year when our crop was almost a total failure, and we were compelled to buy for our own use.

We do not consider the strawberry patch much trouble. All fruit in season is good, and who should endeavor to have such more than the farmer with his many acres! In the following, I undertake to briefly describe our methods of caring for strawberries.

We have had success with both spring and fall planting, but we prefer spring, generally in May. Then a year from the following June you have the bumper crop.

We prepare ground by having it a rich summer fallow and then we plant rows four feet apart, and though some prefer them two feet in the row, we do not like them so far apart, as closer, they form in a body sooner.

The patch should be kept well hoed and cultivated free of weeds, both before and after the crop is harvested, but should never be disturbed after the buds are formed.

After ground has frozen in the fall, we cover the berries with straw (we tried wild hay, but that was a failure, as it did not last to protect from the frost). If the patch has been kept free of weeds in the fall less hoeing is required in early spring, and the

straw may be kept on the plants to retain their growth until there is less danger of frosts to kill the blossoms. Still as a rule it is wise to cultivate soon after the ground has dried. We first remove the straw between the rows, leave two or three days until the ground has dried, then hoe, return the straw, and cultivate between the rows for a mulch.

There is the objection to cultivating, first that winter winds have already blown part of the straw between the rows, necessitating its removal. Then, too, the cultivator makes a ridge along the rows, which causes great inconvenience when hoeing afterwards.

If after the berries are in blossom there comes a frosty night, they can be covered with this same straw until weather is warm.

We like to set out a new patch each spring, plowing it up after the second crop. Then every year there is a good yield. We like also to grow them early and a late variety, so as to lengthen the season.

For our pains the rich reward is gained in June and July when we can indulge in that "King of Fruit," the strawberry.

Cooperation, like charity, should begin at home.

## Great Discovery

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A sensational discovery that should prove a boon to all readers has been made by a well-known English cloth ing company. They have discovered a really remarkable cloth that will not tear, will not wear out, in fact is absolutely holeproof, and even looks exactly as the very finest English taupes and serges. It is made in all the most up-to-date designs and is most suitable for farm or rough wear or office and best wear. Just to introduce this remarkable cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting, smartly-cut Gent's trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.80 (3 pairs \$4.50), or a pair Gent's walking, riding or cycling breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gent's Suit, right-up-to-the-minutes in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months from date of purchase another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery. Readers should send at once to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 54 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., \$1.80 for a sample pair of these remarkable Trousers together with waist and leg measures, and per return the firm will dispatch the trousers together with catalogue of cloth samples, measure forms and fashions, and the printed guarantee for at least 6 months solid hard wear or readers should send at once. Post Card for free samples, fashions, and instructions for self-measurement. The Toronto Distributing Branch, The Holeproof Clothing Co. (Incorporated in Ontario), 173 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont., will not send orders Toronto, but direct to England, and be sure to mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

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From my winners water and Mt. Pot heavy winter lay, \$2.00 per 15. Dr. H. SMITH, R.R. No. 15. Special price of A. ERIC HUTCHINSON

## Baby Co

Order your baby from our splendid strain of WHITE LE

## UTILITY POW

T. G. DELAM STRATFORD

Let's Buy Amal RO It Needs I

THE heavy with that ordina ing to capacity on Amalite. With and felt body and m Amalite can withstand violent storms.

With low first ing in paint, it is the ical ready roofing on

Sample free on The Paterson Mfg. Montreal Toronto Halifax, N. S.

**A FARMER'S GARDEN**

High as will to plan her table in busy times. Save work and wear by having a garden. A good garden will be almost impossible to over buy life without proper tools. They cost little and save much hard work.

**IRON AGE WHEEL HOES AND DRILLS**

will use, cultivate, ridge, furrow, etc., better than you can with any other tool. Can plant closely and work close hand. Work while the horse feeds. 30 cent. A woman or girl can do it. Can plant closely and work close hand. Work while the horse feeds. 30 cent. A woman or girl can do it. Can plant closely and work close hand. Work while the horse feeds. 30 cent. A woman or girl can do it.



**FOR SALE**  
Egg-Laying Contest Winning Strain White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$7.00 hundred. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed.

**T. OUBROUR, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**FOR SALE - EGGS**, from choice mating of heavy laying, and exhibition strains of S. C. Black Minorcas and W. Wyandotte - Peterson Bros., Norham, Ont.  
**WHITE and COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BIRMAN and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**. Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale - Michael K. Boyer, Hammonpton, New Jersey.

**FOR SALE**  
Eggs from Pure Bred R.P. Rocks of the O.C.T. bred-to-day strain. None better. \$1.50 per 15. Orders by mail. Also three brooders.

**H. SMITH, R.R. No. 2, PORT PERRY, Ont.**

**S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS**

From my winners at Harristown, Teeswater and Mt. Forest Poultry Shows. Heavy winter laying strain. Selected pen, \$1.50 per 15. Utility pen, \$1.25 per 15. Special prices on incubator lots.

**A. ERIC HUTCHINSON - MOUNT FOREST**

**Baby Chicks**

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

**UTILITY POULTRY FARM**  
T. G. DELAMERE, Prop.  
STRATFORD - ONT.

**Don't Paint Them**

Lets Buy **Amalite ROOFING** It Needs No Painting!



**THE** heavy winds and rains that tax ordinary roofing, owing to capacity have no effect on Amalite. With its heavy pitch and felt body and mineral surface Amalite can weather the most violent storms.

It **never needs painting.** With its low first cost and saving in paint, it is the most economical roofing on the market. Sample free on request.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited  
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg  
Halifax, N. S. St. John, N. B. Sydney, N. S.



**Feeding Young Chicks**  
Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Do not feed too soon. When the chick is hatched it has a sufficient supply of nourishment in the yolk of the egg to last it for several days. Wait the chick requires for the first few days is not feed but warmth and rest.

When the chicks are removed to their brooding quarters there should be some coarse sand or fine chick grit scattered where they can have free access to it. They should then be left until they show positive signs of hunger which would be between the second and third day after hatch. Bread crumbs that have been very slightly moistened with milk this may be scattered on clean sand or chick grit. If being brooded by a hen she will see that no food is allowed to be around, but if in a brooder that part of the brood that the chicks do not pick up in a few minutes should be removed as nothing in feeding causes so much trouble as leaving food of that nature around until it is sour.

The following daily ration of five feeds given about two and a half hours apart and continued from the time the chicks are two to three days out of the shell until 10 or 12 days of age may be altered or adopted to suit conditions:  
First feed: Dry bread crumbs slightly moistened with milk.  
Second feed: Finely cracked mixed grains or commercial chick feed.  
Third feed: Rolled oats.  
Fourth feed: Dry bread crumbs moistened with milk.  
Fifth feed: Finely cracked mixed grains.

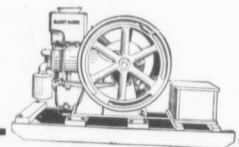
In addition to the above give the chicks daily a little green food such as grass, lettuce, sprouted oats, etc. Do not have the moistened bread slop, but in a crumbly state and during this period let the chicks onto fresh soil or grass every day if possible.

After the chicks are 10 days to two weeks old, coarser foods may be allowed. The infertile eggs may be boiled and mixed with the mash food and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which is put cracked grains and dry mash or rolled oats may be placed where the chicks can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers all hand feeding except the mash may be discontinued. If the chicks are on range it will be found that after a time they will not carelessly about coming when called, at which time the mash may be dropped and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding.

Place grit and water, also a dish of sour milk, if possible, where the chicks will have free access to them. Nothing provides animal food in better form than does milk, the chicks like it and thrive on it.

A few drons of little liquid sulphur in a bucket of water is fine for chickens in dry weather, once or twice a week.

K is for kicker, always found at the shows. Knowing no more than he thinks that he knows, he says, "Kicking because his birds didn't win, 'Kondemnit,'" he cries, "I won't show agin."



**A Reliable and Economical Source of Power**

**MASSEY-HARRIS ENGINE** mounted on Skids can be moved around to any place where you need help in the way of power.

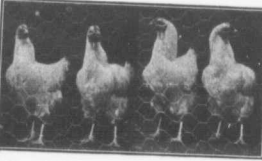
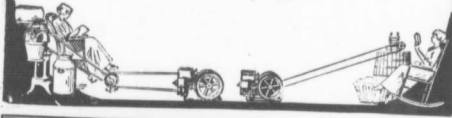
You will be surprised to find the many uses to which it can be put and the small cost as compared with manual labor, not only around the farm but in the dairy and kitchen, where it does so much to lighten the work of the women on the farm.

And perhaps the most interesting part of it is that an Engine costs nothing in "salary" or "keep" when not running.

Our Catalogue "Farm Power" gives many suggestions for Saving Labor.

**MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited.**

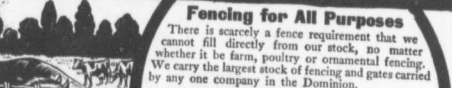
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**220 EGGS PER HEN IN 365 DAYS**

Bred and owned by L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ont., who makes a specialty of Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks. Sent today for his Catalogue which contains 50 Beautiful Illustrations. It is free.

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**



**Fencing for All Purposes**

There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gates carried by any one company in the Dominion.

**Every Rod Fully Guaranteed**

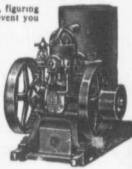
PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fencing in your neighborhood and you will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you use it the more you will appreciate its value. You will find it continues to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Probably your dealer handles it. Dealers wanted in unsatisfied territories.

**Barnell Hazle Wire Fence Co.**  
Limited  
WINDSOR, MANITOBA  
HAMILTON, ONT.

**Use Coal Oil--12c. For 10 Hours**

This is the cost for Coal Oil per horse power to run this engine, figuring the price at 16c. a gallon. Don't let the high price of gasoline prevent you from having cheap, safe and dependable farm power.

**ELLIS ENGINE**



Will develop more power a gallon of the cheapest coal oil than other engines will do on a gallon of high-priced gasoline; no danger of fire or explosion. Simplest engine on the market, only three working parts; starts without cranking; runs either way; no excessive weight; guaranteed 10 years and will last a lifetime. Anyone can run it; very complete instructions furnished.

**Make Us Prove It** Don't let any competitor or agent tell you that Ellis Engines will not use coal oil satisfactorily; ask anyone who saw them run at Toronto Exhibition. Let us prove it to you under actual working conditions on your own place before you buy. We will ship an engine from Windsor, Ontario, on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid, so you will have neither day nor freight to pay. If we don't prove our claims, send the engine back. Write to-day for catalogue and opinions of users in all parts of Canada.

**ELLIS ENGINE CO., 90 Mullett Street, Detroit, Mich.**

**RIDER AGENTS WANTED**

Everywhere to ride and exhibit a simple yet Hoop Bicycle with corner brackets and other improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL. If you do not like a trial you will be satisfied after only 10 days.

**DO NOT BUY** Hoop Bicycles, or consider any other price until you receive our latest and improved catalogue and have learned our special prices and conditions.

**ONE CENT** now to write us a postal card and catalogue and full information will be sent to you. **Free Postage** by return mail. **Do not wait, write to us now.**

**HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited**  
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**Well DRILLING MACHINES**

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

**WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N. Y.**

**A Timely Bulletin**

"The Illinois Way" of Beautifying the Farm" is the title of what is probably the most attractive bulletin ever got out by any Department of Agriculture or Experimental Station in America. Our Canadian stations have got out some excellent ones in the past, notably those edited by J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., of Ottawa. This Illinois bulletin, however, sets a new standard in the quality of paper used and in the character of illustrations. Even did one not read the bulletin at all the illustrations would give him a tolerably good idea of how to plant around the home for beautiful effects. Many of the illustrations in this number of Farm and Dairy are taken from this Illinois bulletin, notably those on pages six and seven.

Why not a bulletin on the Ontario way of beautifying the farm, or the Quebec way, or the British Columbia way? Canadian stations have got out bulletins that are encyclopedias of agricultural information, but there is little in such literature on the beautifying of the home and note that as comprehensive and inspiring as that got out from Illinois. Why not a Canadian bulletin that will illustrate the use of Canadian trees and shrubs for making Canadian farm homes places of beauty and attraction? Farm and Dairy would coordinate the Department of Horticulture of the University of Illinois on this splendid bulletin.

**Stable Fittings**

*R. Daly, Missisquoi Co., Que.*

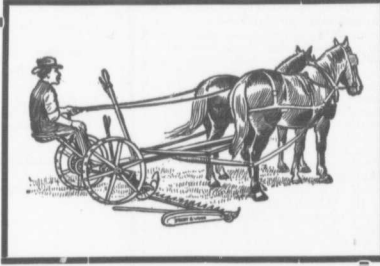
The retired gentleman who buys a farm to play with has long been an advocate of such improved stable fittings as steel stanchions, steel partitions, overhead litter carriers and so forth. The fact that these gentlemen use these appliances, however, does not prove their practicality for the average farm. I find, however, the dairy farmers who have to get every cent from their farms and herds are now getting these fittings, and this to my mind, is the best proof of their worth. I have been in many stables recently, completely equipped with swinging stanchions, bar partitions and litter carriers, and in all cases these improvements are being found desirable. I have had them in my own stable for three years and know whereof I speak.

The kind of stable equipment we had did not matter so much when the stock end of the farm was an unimportant one and when the stock itself was of the poorest quality. With high bred dairy cows, however, every little point in equipment makes a difference in returns. Our cows have a highly sympathetic nervous organization and respond to every improvement that we make. Even did we have no other improvements, I would have swinging stanchions in preference to the old rigid variety.

Steel construction is desirable where one's speciality is city milk and it is in my case. They are more satisfactory as there are fewer holes in which dirt can accumulate. The drinking bowl, by enabling the cow to take little water as she needs it, is a new approach to the natural way of forcing the cow to drink back-to-back time. So far as the litter carrier are concerned, the labor problem is driving farmers to adopt them whether they like or not.

The poultry industry in Canada today is worth considering. It has been estimated that in Canada in 1913 we produced in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 worth of product, about half as much as the dairy industry and a good deal more than other industries that are looked upon as more consequence.—F. C. Elford.

**Your Farm Equipment Should Include a**



**FROST & WOOD**  
Internal-Gear All-Steel  
**MOWER and RAKE**

To farm without the aid of these two valuable Haymakers is to work under a heavy handicap. Their use, for a simple reason, will prove this to your complete satisfaction.

**A Light-Draft Mower**

The cutter-bar of the FROST & WOOD MOWER is driven by internal gears. "Lost motion" is completely done away with—tooth-wear and friction reduced to the lowest point. Roller-Bearings at every vital point make this MOWER unquestionably the easiest running machine of its kind on the market.

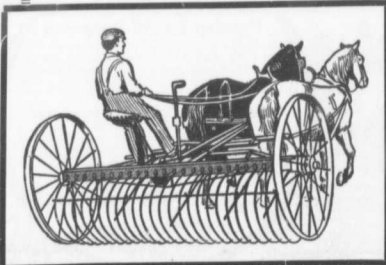
**A Durable Rake**

The FROST & WOOD Rake is built to last a life-time—even with the most strenuous usage. Angle-steel frame—steel, staggered-spoke wheels—staunch steel axles—spring-steel teeth—that's the way we build the FROST & WOOD for SERVICE. All parts are rivetted; they won't fall apart like bolted parts.

**SEE THEM**

A call on our Agent will convince you that these two implements will make money for you. See them, to-day if possible—or write for illustrated descriptive booklet "Haymakers." It's Free.

**Frost & Wood Co. Ltd.**  
Smith's Falls—Montreal—St. John, N.B.  
*Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by*  
**Cockshill Plow Co. Ltd.**  
BRANTFORD, ONT.



**A Dividend**

Kind farming has the idea in beginning West. Many Western farmers are getting the one here, western well for

**A Cow Test**

"Can I afford to breed dairy stock?" Guelph Winter Fair sell of Elgin Co., For answer "M" pencil and paper and what he had made of old heifer he had care his figures: 450 lbs. butter at \$1.00 One bull calf, \$11.00 Prize money, \$130.00 Skim milk and m Total, \$455.00 Less keep, \$250.00 Profits, \$385.00 In addition, this Stansell's heaved two and her second calf Stansell would not \$150.

**To Improve**

How may I improve This is the earnest true breeder of dairy the course of his life meeting of the Canadian Breeders' Association Stewart, one of the of dairy cattle in Canada the large record of the Shire breed is that of good type and vision. I would warn the great care in their make big records. I suffer of not only injury herself, but also her overfeeding and force strain may be put upon her organs or feet be weakened. "I wish most strongly the value of type. The Ayrshire breed, cow breeders of other breeds establish. In our times and in our breed we must not overlook coupled with product cow valuable. Let us get a little more production in our own we will take second prize. "This can only be close attention to our selections. We need to well selecting sires, real well before breeding, we are and constitute these important details



**A Dividend Paying Improvement on a Western Canada Farm**

Mixed farming has been dinned into the ears of the Western farmer so long that the idea is beginning to sink in, hence a new demand for dairy cattle in the West. Many Westerners foresaw this demand and got in on the ground floor. The particularly around Red Deer, in Alberta, are pure-bred Ayrshire herds such as the one here seen, to be found in numbers. This interest in dairy cattle bodes well for the future of a permanent western agriculture.

**A Cow that Paid**

"Can I afford to invest in pure bred dairy stock?" a visitor to the Guelph Winter Fair asked J. L. Stansell, of Elgin Co., Ont.

For answer Mr. Stansell got out pencil and paper and figured out just what he had made out of a three-year-old heifer he had at the fair. Here are his figures:

- 50 lbs. butter at 30c a lb., \$135.
- One bull calf, \$150.
- Prize money, \$130.
- Skim milk and manure, \$20.
- Total, \$435.
- Less keep, \$50.
- Profits, \$385.

In addition, this heifer of Mr. Stansell's calved twice within a year, and her second calf, a heifer, Mr. Stansell would not sell for less than \$150.

**To Improve the Breed**

How may I improve my breed? This is the earnest question of every true breeder of dairy cattle. During the course of his address at the last meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Mr. Wm. Stewart, one of the oldest breeders of dairy cattle in Canada made some suggestions for improvement by breeding. In part he said:

"One feature noticeable in most of the large record cows of the Ayrshire breed, is that they are animals of good type and vigorous constitution. I would warn breeders to exercise great care in their ambition to make big records. There is a danger of not only injuring the animal herself, but also her progeny, as by overfeeding and forcing too great a strain may be put upon the cow, and her organs of reproduction may be weakened.

"I wish most strongly to emphasize the value of type. This is where the Ayrshire breed excels and what breeders of other breeds are striving to establish. In the selection of our sires and in our breeding operations, we must not overlook type, which, coupled with production, makes the cow valuable. Let us maintain type, get a little more constitution and production in our Ayrshire herds and we will take second place to none.

"This can only be done by paying close attention to our breeding operations. We need to exercise care in selecting sires, rearing the calves well, allowing the heifer to mature well before breeding, and thus get size and constitution. Observing these important details and with a

good family of record cows behind, there will be no difficulty about making large records if the cows or heifers are given a fair chance."

**Where the Money Slips Away**

A cow that will produce 5,020 lbs of milk and 205.8 lbs. of fat in the year and make an annual net profit of \$28.14 is worthy of a place in a good herd. A cow that produces only 2,500 lbs of milk and 80.3 lbs of fat, netting her owner a loss of \$3.16 a year is not worthy of a place in any herd.

Both of these cows with the records we have given are found in the same herd in Peterboro, Co., Ont. The one is a profitable animal, the second is a losing proposition. And yet where his money was going until he got up cow-testing.

Other cows in the herd returned net profits as follows: \$22.44, \$26.34, \$17.94, \$8.69 and \$2.23.

Think of it! Getting on a cow for 365 days and waiting only \$2.29 for your trouble. Is it any wonder that Mr. C. F. Whitley is firm in his belief that cow-testing is the most important and most needed work in connection with dairying in Canada?

**A Question of In-breeding**

In 1911 a common grade cow of unknown breeding gave a well-marked heifer calf from a registered Holstein bull. In 1913 this heifer gave a heifer calf from a registered Holstein bull of no relation to the first bull used. Would it be wise for me to breed this last heifer get so close to his breeding as possible? What percentage of Holstein blood has this last calf?—C. J. Nimsing Dist. Ont.

The advisability of breeding back to a previous sire depends largely on the individual. If he is a good one, without pronounced defects, it is the advisable course. In no way can a man grade up a herd more quickly than by line breeding of this sort. The characteristics of the breed are fixed more quickly and more firmly than can be done by using a succession of unrelated sires. With stock inbreeding has its dangers, but these are greatly minimized in the case of grades. Some very successful dairymen with grade herds make a regular practice of breeding daughters to their sires.

This heifer calf has 75 per cent of Holstein blood. Her calf in turn will have 87.5 per cent pure blood.

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Chance to Prove  
My Flour



**Cream of the West Flour**

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

For several months we have been selling flour direct from our mills to the farmers of Ontario. Have you taken advantage of our splendid offer? If not, you will find it profitable to do so now. Read our prices:

**GUARANTEED FLOURS**

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|   | Per 98-lb. bag |
| Cream of the West Flour (for bread) .....         | \$2.90         |
| Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) ..... | 2.50           |
| Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) .....      | 2.50           |

**CEREALS**

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) . . . . . | .25  |
| Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) . . . . .      | 2.50 |
| Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) . . . . .            | 2.25 |

**FEEDS**

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|--|-----------------|
|  | Per 100-lb. bag |
| "Bullrush" Bran .....                          | \$1.30          |
| "Bullrush" Middlings .....                     | 1.35            |
| Extra White Middlings .....                    | 1.45            |
| "Tower" Feed Flour .....                       | 1.60            |
| "Gem" Feed Flour .....                         | 1.75            |
| Whole Manitoba Oats .....                      | 1.50            |
| "Bullrush" Crushed Oats .....                  | 1.55            |
| Manitoba Feed Barley .....                     | 1.35            |
| Barley Meal .....                              | 1.40            |
| Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine) ..... | 1.75            |
| Chopped Oats .....                             | 1.55            |
| Feed Wheat .....                               | 1.65            |

**PRICES ON TON LOTS:** We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

**TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER.** Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight in any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

**Any One of These Books Free When You Buy Three Bags of Flour**

The Dominion Cook Book has 1,000 recipes and large medical department. The books by Ralph Connor, Marian Keith and J. J. Bell, are full of absorbing interest. Start now to build up your library with these books. You may choose a new book each time you buy three bags of guaranteed flour from us (any brand.) If you buy 6 bags you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to cover postage. To get a book remember that at least three bags must be flour.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Dominion Cook Book.</b>   | <b>BOOKS BY MARIAN KEITH</b> |
| <b>BOOKS BY RALPH CONNOR</b> | Duncan Pottle                |
| Black Rock                   | Treasure Valley              |
| Sky Pilot                    | Liberty of the Dale          |
| Man from Clengarry           |                              |
| Clengarry School Days        | Whither Thou Goest,          |
| The Prospector               | By J. J. Bell                |
| The Foreigner                |                              |

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On the lines of the  
**Canadian Northern Railway**



For booklets and information apply to the General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.



### Planting Trees

By *LeRoy Cady*

Dig a hole somewhat larger than is absolutely necessary to hold the roots and be sure to spread the roots well. Twisted or bunched roots are likely to decay easily. It is well to cut off the ends of the larger roots with a sharp knife, especially if they have been bruised. Set the tree or plant in the middle of the hole. It may be leaned slightly toward the direction from which the wind comes. Fill in about four inches with the richest top soil obtainable. If the tree is set in sandy or poor soil, it is always a good plan to take out considerable soil from the hole and fill with good rich soil. Trees or other plants will not do well on sand. They must have plenty of plant food.

After the tree is set and about four inches of soil thrown in over the roots, tramp the soil well so that it is firm about the small feeding roots. This is perhaps the most important

Just enough vine should be used on a porch to shade it and partly screen from public view.

Masses of one colour are better than too great a mixture. A few well chosen plants are best.

Shrubs at the base of a building relieve the set, formal character and seem to "tie" it to the ground.

Large trees or plants should always be set in the background. Gradations from these may be made to the front. Wild grape, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, or the climbing rose are excellent for the porch.

Scattered planting over a lawn should never be tolerated. Keep the plants at the sides of the lot and lawn especially if planted at the corners.

The most important feature of the home grounds is a good lawn. A mixture of 40 pounds of pure Kentucky blue-grass, five pounds of redtop, and three pounds of white clover per acre, makes a good lawn.

To keep your traces in best condition, use

## Eureka Harness Oil

It sinks into the leather and keeps it soft and strong. Free from acid.

In convenient sizes. Dealers everywhere.

**THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited**

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Toronto

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## Progressive Farmers

demand the best in Labor-saving Machinery. You'll be wise to illustrate YOUR lines in our

Sixth Annual Farm Machinery Number

Out June 4

## Farm Machinery and Farm Power

is the line of thought of our Editorials for that issue. Take advantage of it.

Order Your Space Early—No Copy Taken After May 31.

Advertising Department - Farm and Dairy

# Premier

## Cream Separator

Combines

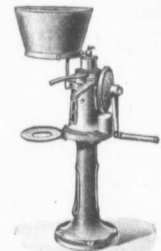
**Efficiency and Durability**

with the greatest

**Simplicity**

of construction.

It is easy to turn and to wash and has a perfect oiling system.



Our catalogue No. 1 describes in detail its many advantages and will be sent free on application.

**THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**

Winnipeg

TORONTO

St. John, N.B.

## Suggestions for Tree and Lawn Planting

### Farmers' Movement Progressing

While little has been said in the public press about the work of the United Farmers' Association of Ontario and of The United Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., since they were organized at the big farmers' meeting held in Toronto in March, the officers of both organizations have accomplished much of valuable preliminary work. Several joint meetings of the officers of both the Association and the Company have been held in Toronto. Legal advice has been secured and the by-laws of the Company and the preparation of a prospectus have been completed. Clerical assistance has been engaged. The secretary has been at work gathering information relating to the prices at which articles may be purchased and furnished to the local Farmers' Clubs and subordinate granges throughout Ontario. A preliminary price list is about ready for distribution. Meetings of the secretary and of meetings of clubs and granges have been attended by the secretary and the objects of the movement explained. Clubs and granges not represented at the Toronto meeting have been writing for information and intimating a willingness to join the movement.

In the near future the officers of both the Association and the Company expect to be able to lay their plans before the Provincial organizations throughout the Province with the idea of giving them an opportunity of affiling with the Provincial movement. The progress made since the meeting in March has been most satisfactory and the officers feel encouraged with the advance that has been made.

### Items of Interest

A first class passenger coach accompanied by two speakers and provided with a lantern and 80 lantern slides illustrating various features of dairying in Saskatchewan, recently toured that province. Twenty-eight points were visited on the Great Trunk Pacific, and 52 meetings held with an average of 138 at each place. The Canadian Pacific itinerary covered 43 points and 48 meetings with an average attendance of 99. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan, writes Farm and Dairy that the value of latest estimates of many of the evening meetings lasted until after midnight and the afternoon meetings starting at two, seldom terminated before six.

During 1913 the various Experimental Stations of Canada tested 12 different varieties of Indian corn, 12 varieties of turnips, 13 varieties of mangolds, six varieties of carrots and three varieties of sugar beets. In addition to this, much work was done with leguminous forage crops and grasses. Bulletin No. 66, prepared by M. A. Mather, Ph.D., Dominion Agronomist, summaries the results of this year's work and may be had on application to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

point to remember in setting a tree or plant of any sort. Water may be added, although it is better to put it in the hole a few hours before the tree is set. Fill in with more soil and keep tramping it until the top layer is put on. The last four or five inches should not be tramped very much, since we want a dust blanket to help hold the moisture in the soil. It is well to leave a dish or hollow about the trees to catch and hold the water from the rains.

If the position is exposed to high winds, it is usually a good plan to drive a stake into the ground and tie the tree to it to prevent the wind from blowing the top and loosening the root system.

Sometimes it is desirable to mulch the soil with several inches of strawy litter, but as a rule, cultivation is preferable. Mulch should be applied to the depth of about six or seven inches when the ground freezes in autumn.

### Lawn-Planting Pointers

Do not overplant the yard. Have a reason for every plant set. Plant in groups—never in straight lines.

Corners and abrupt angles may often be rounded by shrubs.

Vines on a building lighten the somber effect of the stone or brick.

Peonies, iris, phlox, and giant daisy are among the best perennials to use. It is often an advantage to screen the rear of the lot by a hedge or group of shrubs.

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## The Best Hardy Flowering Shrubs

ALL who have visited the Ontario Agricultural College know of the wonderful beauty of the college campus due to the wise use of shrubs and trees. The following list submitted to Farm and Dairy by Prof. H. L. Hut includes a few of the best of the hardy ornamental shrubs from among the 300 varieties that have been tested at the college during the last 20 years. The list is given in the order of blooming, and covers the season fairly well from May to September.

1. Forsythia (Golden Bells).—A loose, open-growing shrub about four feet high, not entirely hardy here, but valuable because of its very early flowering. In bloom about the end of April. Flowers large, golden yellow bells, appear before the foliage and last two or three weeks. The flowers show best against a dark background of spruce or other evergreen.

2. Ribes aureum (Golden Currant).—A vigorous growing bush about six or eight feet in diameter. Flowers golden yellow, very abundant, and have delightful spicy fragrance. In

white through pinks and reds to lilac and purple. With a good selection of varieties, the bloom may cover the season from the third week of May to the first week of July. The following are a few choice varieties:

(a) Marie Legraye, single white, free flowering, large blooms, in shade.

(b) Madame Leroine, double white, late flowering.

(c) Charles X, lilac or purplish red, profuse flowering.

(d) Ludwig Spacht, dark purplish red.

(e) Congo, wine-colored red.

(f) S. Japonica, tree lilac, creamy-yellow flowers, blooms about July 1st.

7. Pyrus augustifolia (Bochet's Double-flowered American Crab)—A crab apple tree of medium size and very hardy. About four years after planting it begins to bloom and bears large, double pink flowers an inch and a half in diameter. In bloom about June 1st, and lasts about two weeks. At a distance they look like small roses, and are very fragrant.

8. Spiraea Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spiraea).—This is one of the



A Leading Farmer Citizen in the Wake of His Plow

Ontario farmers who wish to know if the president of the recently formed United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., is one really in touch with farm life will here get their answer. Those who have met Mr. Good at conventions and institutes are here introduced to the same gentleman following the plow in his own orchard on his own farm in Brant Co., Ont.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

bloom the second week of May, and lasts two weeks.

3. Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince).—A showy bush six or eight feet in diameter, with handsome glossy dark foliage. Flowers large and showy, either brilliant scarlet, salmon, pink, or white. In bloom about middle of May, and lasts nearly three weeks. Produces fruits which are very aromatic and sometimes used for jelly making.

4. Prunus Japonica (Flowering Almond).—A very handsome small shrub about three feet in height. Bears a great profusion of pink flowers like little roses. In bloom about the third week of May, and lasts a week or 10 days.

5. Soragana (Siberian Pea Tree).—A very hardy, showy little bush, about five or six feet in diameter. Has a great luxuriance of fine light green leaves which appear early in spring, and are followed about third week in May with an abundance of small clusters of pea-shaped yellow flowers. Bloom lasts a week or more.

6. Syringa (Lilacs).—The lilac is valuable because of its hardiness, richness, and freedom of bloom, its delicate fragrance, handsome foliage, and good habit, vigor, healthfulness, and easy culture. The older the bush the more freely it blooms. There are now several hundred varieties, including both single and double flowers of nearly all colors, ranging from pure

best of the spiraeas. It makes a graceful, symmetrical little bush, about five feet in diameter, with slender drooping twigs. The bloom is pure white, very profuse, appears the first week in June, and lasts about two weeks.

9. Viburnum opulus sterile (Snowball).—This is a hardy, free growing shrub about 10 feet high, which bears large round clusters of pure white flowers, which look like snowballs. In bloom about first week in June, and lasts over two weeks.

10. Lonifera tartarica (Bush Honey-suckle).—A very hardy symmetrical bush 10 feet or more in diameter. Has an abundance of bloom every year, which appears the first week of June, and lasts about a week. The bloom is followed by showy red or orange fruits, which make the bush attractive long after the bloom is gone. There are red, pink, and white varieties, all of which are worthy of a place on the lawn. May easily be grown from seed.

11. Dierwilla rosea (Rose-colored Weigela).—This is a handsome bush, which is only half-hardy when young, but becomes hardier with age. It makes a bush four or five feet in diameter. The flowers are large and bell-shaped, appearing among the foliage the first week in June and lasting nearly three weeks.

12. Philadelphia coronarius (Gar-

(Concluded on page 17)

## You Can Solve the Problem of raising young calves ECONOMICALLY by using



## Gardiner's Calf Meal

THE PERFECT CREAM SUBSTITUTE

along with your separated milk, this is no experiment but has been proven successful by thousands of our customers. The good reports from the users of our Calf Meal which are coming to us every day are our best guarantee as to the value of our Calf Meal for raising calves. Our Calf Meal prevents scours, in fact we have several customers who have given us positive proof that our Calf Meal has cured bad cases of scouring in their calves. Why not give it a trial? If your dealer does not handle our meal write direct for our Special offer of a Trial Sack of 100 lbs. prepaid to your nearest station.

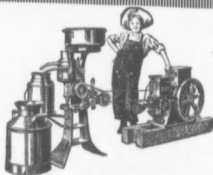
## Save the Young Chick

One of the greatest sources of revenue in poultry raising is to be able to bring the maximum number of young chicks from the hatch un- to full maturity. This can be done by feeding

## Gardiner's Baby Chick Food

to the baby chicks for the first few weeks until they are old enough to take larger grain when they may be fed our Chick Food. Put up in 5-cent packages or in 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags. Ask for our special prices of scouring in fact we have several customers who have given us positive proof that our Calf Meal has cured bad cases of scouring in their calves. Why not give it a trial? If your dealer does not handle our meal write direct for our Special offer of a Trial Sack of 100 lbs. prepaid to your nearest station.

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1 1/2-65 horsepower

and

## Falk Kerosene Engines

3-20 horsepower

are built for all kinds or work—may be had mounted on skids, trucks or stationary bases, or combined in handy outfits with balers, cream separators and saw mills.

Falk engines use the Secor-Higgins Oil-Fuel System and burn cheap kerosene and distillate.

Olds gasoline engines have made and sustained a reputation as leaders in their class for thirty-three years. Both are backed by Rumely service—49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Ask for Olds catalog No. 344 and Falk catalog No. 118.

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**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

### A Neglected Opportunity

WE were recently talking with a man who sold a world's record cow for two hundred and fifty dollars. She did not have a record when she was sold for that price, and herein lies our tale. The cow's first owner had no time for testing or for giving his dairy cattle special attention. He had good pure bred cattle and got a good price for his stock without testing, and he was satisfied to let it go at that. He knew that the cow in question was a good one, and he considered two hundred and fifty dollars a good price.

The cow's new owner did believe in testing. Every cow in his stable is tested and the new one soon showed that she could do big things. She was given every opportunity, and the world's record for her age was the result. Her value advanced immediately from two hundred and fifty dollars to three thousand dollars. This is the difference between knowing and guessing what a cow can do. Testing is the foundation of successful and progressive breeding of both pure bred dairy cattle and grades.

### Why They Moved

WOMEN are more largely accountable for rural depopulation than are men. The United States Department of Agriculture have shown their knowledge of this fact recently by consulting the women folk of one hundred families who had moved to town as to why the change was made. In almost all cases the women folk had been more anxious to move than had the men. Ninety per cent. of them attributed their dislike of the country to its isolation and lack of conveniences. Seventy-five per cent. said that their most serious fault with the farm was lack of

running water in the house; they were tired of pumping and carrying water.

These disadvantages are not inseparable from country life. The isolation and loneliness can be largely overcome by the rural 'phone, by a driving horse that is always at the disposal of the women, and by the organization of social centres, literary and tennis clubs—anything that will give people an opportunity to get together in a social way. The running water problem has already been solved in hundreds of farm houses. If these conveniences are lacking because of necessary capital to install them, then the problem of keeping the women on the farm, and incidentally the men, is an economic one and must be solved in an economic way. Farming must be relieved of its disabilities in order that more money may be available for expenditure on the comforts of life.

### Roadside Planting

MASSACHUSETTS is one of the conservative states of staid old New England. She did not start in for improved highways as quickly as did some of her sister states, but now that she has started, she is doing them one better. The road commissioners of Massachusetts are making provision for the planting of thousands of trees along the improved highways. They are not carrying through this part of their scheme without opposition. Many of the objections come from the farmers themselves, who insist that shady roads are muddy roads, and that roadside trees rob their crops of needed food and moisture. It is notable that many who make the latter objection have whole acres of their farms devoted to weeds, and yet they make a great fuss about the narrow strip of crop affected near the roadside.

The benefits of the scheme, however, appeal to the more progressive farmers who see in the roadside trees windbreaks that will protect their crops from the blighting effect of scorching winds which become more and more destructive as the forests are removed. The farmers of Massachusetts also have an eye for beauty. Might not this Massachusetts plan be adopted as a concomitant to the great highway schemes that are being considered in Ontario, Quebec, and other provinces in Canada? Why should not the Government cooperate with the farmer to make the country the attractive and beautiful place that Nature intends it to be?

### And Again, the Silo

LAST year, patrons of cheese factories in Eastern Ontario erected over five hundred new silos on their farms. Quite a goodly number of these silos were erected by farmers who had already given one silo a thorough test and decided that if one was so good, two would be better. Here is the best proof possible of the merits of corn silage.

The silo habit is a healthy one and is most contagious amongst the most progressive class of farmers. These men are finding that corn is the most dependable crop, taking one season with another, that an acre of corn yields the most roughage and the most food value of any crop commonly grown, and that in the form of silage more food value is stored in less space than in any other farm roughage. Silage is succulent and palatable; lots of dairymen would not know how to feed cows without it. Lots more would be feeding many more cattle than they are, did they know how easily and economically it may be done with the silo. The best way to be convinced of the merits of this farm improvement is to give it a trial.

### The Mexican Situation

WHAT is wrong with Mexico? Not in all the history of that republic have its people known real peace. Even under the military despotism of Diaz, rebellions had frequently to be quelled. And yet Mexico is a country of great natural resources. The climate is enjoyable. As a country, Mexico has everything calculated to make its people happy and contented. There must be some underlying cause that drives the Mexican peon to such straits of poverty that the danger of death in revolution has no terrors for him.

May not the explanation lie here—that the land of Mexico has been alienated from the people? One thousand people own three-quarters of the land on which fifteen million people live; fourteen millions of these people do not own a square inch of soil. In no country of the world are people more completely at the mercy of the landlords, who, themselves living in luxury, exact from their tenants the last cent of rent that they can afford to pay, and still live. A people living under such conditions as this will espouse every cause, no matter what its danger to life, that offers a bare chance of improved conditions.

Is not the return of Mexican land to the Mexican people the only solution of the Mexican problem? If the Mexican government were to adopt for their country the policy advocated for Canada by our organized farmers' associations, the taxation of land values, revolutions in Mexico would soon be a matter of history. And let us not forget that Mexico has a lesson for Canada. If, by faulty taxation, we allow the land of our country to pass out of the hands of the people who use it, we will be face to face with the same conditions that have been a curse to Mexico. We, too, can afford to consider carefully the taxation of land values as espoused by our organized farmers.

### A Century of Peace

WILL arbitration ever take the place of war as a means of settling national disputes? Is it possible? The latter question is already answered. For one hundred years the United States and Canada have given a shining example of practical disarmament and the substitution of arbitration. The treaty following the war of 1812 stipulated that neither country should maintain warships on the Great Lakes, except three one-hundred-ton vessels, each armed with one 18-pounder. During that one hundred years of peace many difficult questions, some involving "national honor," have been settled between the two countries without bloodshed or wasteful expenditure.

During the century of peace great cities and towns have grown up on either side of a three thousand mile boundary without the investment of a dollar in defences on either ships or forts. Instead of the absence of fortresses deterring investment it has encouraged investment. Think what this one hundred years of peace has meant to the peaceful pursuits of these two countries. The people of the United States and Canada have set an example that the war-burdened people of Europe might well follow along their frontiers.

"A fireless cooker, a septic tank, water in the kitchen, and a sleeping porch are part of the natural right of the farm home," says Farm, Stock and Home. We used to think a good woman was the first essential, but if census figures are to be depended upon there are several thousand farm homes in Canada that must go wantonly. Perhaps the lack of these conveniences explains in some measure the lack of the first necessity.

### The Hired

E. F. Eaton

"A man who is not sure to have an employer will I recently found in a farm peon home. I believe truth. Too many of the hired men care for ourselves. God cultivating them to the point where the difference between a peon and his best for where many are too inactive are the boss' and word 'boss' at the same class emperor. It is with, and the of us make of I find that employers of labor good wage to keep their men is almost a panacea.

**Rural**  
Inspector Lee's in his plan for the less so because the public school county pupil, Ontario, 2 1/2 millions of dollars for education we believe in school.

rarely hear those who do refer to them with a friendly connected with the

### A Few Flowers

(Continued from page 51)  
land Syringe).—bush about 40 feet large white flowers in clusters. In bloom at and lasts over two 13—Rhus cotin (or Smoke Tree).—shrub which grows and makes a shape in middle of July it comes from ten till with curious flowers, which are 14—Hydrangea, a flowering shrub, which is eight feet high, but pruned back several feet. It is one of the best of white flowers about the middle of three or four weeks. The following list of good shrubs for the first of one day or all of them are woody grounds where the them: Althea (Rose Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Cornus alba (Silver Daphne Cneorum (Deutzia, Euonymus Bush), Kerria Japonica (or Japanese Rose), Prinet), Robinia hispida

**The Hired Help Problem**  
E. F. Epton, Colechester Co., N.S.

"A man really worth while does not care to be bossed and a first-class employer will not try to boss him."  
I recently ran across this sentence in a farm paper that reaches our home. I believe that it voices a big truth. Too many fail to realize that the hired man is a human being like ourselves. Good "bossing" consists in cultivating this human relationship to the point where there is cooperation between the employer and employee, and both are willing to do their best for the other. This is where many farmers fall down. We are too inclined to consider that we are the boss and we bring out that word "boss" as if it meant one in the same class as a king, czar, or emperor. It is a bad word to begin with, and the application that most of us make of it is worse.  
There is no doubt that the most successful employers of labor on the farm pay a good wage to a good man and then keep their men, feeling that the farm is almost a partnership affair. You

**Rural Schools**

Inspector Lees, of Peterboro, Ont., completed in February a series of Farm and Dairy an able series of articles on the rural school problem. His statement of the problem, and of the Consolidated school as a partial solution, is unusually effective. To some of his conclusions The School hopes to refer later at greater length.

Inspector Lee's citation of figures in his plan for more money for rural schools is startling, and none the less so because true. In 1911 the public schools spent \$37.48 on each pupil, and \$74.63 on each county pupil. Was this fair or wise? Ontario spends annually 2 1/2 millions of dollars on liquor, 2 1/2 millions on tobacco and only \$800,000 on public schools! One dollar for education! One dollar for smoke and drink! Do we believe in education?—The School.

rarely hear these men talking about being the boss," and if their men do refer to them as "the boss," it is with a friendly feeling that is rarely connected with the word.

**A Few Flowering Shrubs**

(Continued from page 15)

land Syringe).—A hardy, vigorous bush about 10 feet in height, bears large white flowers like orange blossoms. In bloom about middle of June and lasts over two weeks.

13.—Rhus cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree).—A hardy, thrifty shrub, which grows 10 or 12 feet high and makes a shapely bush. About the middle of July it comes in bloom, and from then on till autumn is covered with curious fringe or plume-like flowers, which are very showy.

14.—Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.—A somewhat straggling growing shrub, which may become six or eight feet high, but is better of being pruned back severely every spring, in the same way as roses. Bears large panicles of white flowers. In bloom about the middle of August, and lasts three or four weeks.

The following list contains a number of good shrubs, not included in the list of one dozen best, yet any or all of them are worthy of a place on grounds where there is room for them: Althea (Rose of Sharon), Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry), Cornus alba (Siberian Red Osier), Daphne cneorum (Garland Flower), Deutzia, Euonymus alatus (Burning Bush), Kerria japonica (Globe Flower or Japanese Rose), Ligustrum obtusifolium (Privet), Robinia hispida.

# What Does a Silo Cost?

## An Ideal Green Feed Silo will pay for itself the first year. That being the case it will cost you nothing.



**AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE COST** of a silo is really a secondary consideration, because if you are keeping dairy cows or raising stock for the market, there is no investment which you can make which will pay you better returns than an Ideal Green Feed Silo.

**A GOOD SILO IS A NECESSARY PART** of the dairy equipment of every cow owner or stock raiser who wants to realize a reasonable profit from his herd, and if the matter of cost has been standing in your way, please remember that it is really not a question of whether you can afford to erect a silo this year, but whether you can afford to do without one another winter.

**IF YOU HAVE NO SILO, A LITTLE** investigation will be sure to convince you that you ought to purchase one right away.

THE SHREWDEST AND BEST POSTED farmers in Canada are buying **IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS**.

**NOT ONLY IS THE COST OF THE** silo a great deal less than that of a cement, stone, or brick silo, but being a wood stave silo it is very much better adapted to our Canadian climate than any other kind of silo. The reason for this you will find fully explained in our silo book.

**BY REASON OF THE SPECIAL SOLUTION** with which we treat the staves, our silos last from two to three times longer than ordinary wood silos.

**IF YOU HAVE ABOUT MADE UP YOUR** mind to put up a silo this year, be sure and get your order in early so that we can make delivery before the season is too far advanced.

**De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.,** MONTREAL PETERBORO VANCOUVER  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

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HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG





THE noblest service comes from nameless hands, and the best servant does his work unseen.

—O. W. Holmes.

## How They Saved The Home

By EDITH GRANGER HAWKES  
(Farm, Stock and Home)

"I DON'T see," said Mrs. Grant, sinking down into a chair as she came in from feeding the chickens, "how we're ever going to keep the place, to say nothing of getting a living, now your father's gone."

"I don't see," answered her sixteen-year-old daughter Leta, who sat by the window sewing, "how we're going to get along without father in any way." The tears filled her eyes, and a shiver was evidently imminent.

"There, there, dear, don't cry. Of course we loved father dearly, and it's a terrible blow to lose him, but we must try to bear up. You know he would tell you to be brave, Leta. And we have a real problem ahead of us now. The place isn't all paid for, you know, and father counted on getting work right along until the orchard was in full bearing, and the chard was in full bearing, and the mortgage lifted. Neither you nor I can make what he could even if we went out to work, and I'd rather we kept together anyhow. What we've in the bank was nearly all used up by the doctor's bill and the other expenses. Fortunately the interest was just paid before he took sick, and it's summer, so we shall have most enough to eat from the garden. We've ought to think out some way before fall, though." Mrs. Grant sighed, but, rested for the moment, arose to see to her dinner on the stove.

Mrs. Grant had been a widow just a week, following her husband's brief illness. Her bereavement came so suddenly that her husband had made no plans for her or their daughter. He left no will, but as there were no other heirs, the place was theirs to do as they pleased with. The family had come to California a few years before, and had bought a small place, setting out the greater part to apples. Two acres in front contained a "mixer" orchard, various kinds of fruit planted for the family use and pleasure. Several rows of berries of different kinds, and currants, asparagus and rhubarb, proved that the family liked variety, and that Mr. Grant believed in growing all he could to save buying. A good garden of various vegetables was well started, so, as Mrs. Grant had implied, they would not starve for the present. But clothes and incidentals would need cash, to say nothing of the interest that would come due next spring. The eggs from their hundred hens bought their simple groceries, besides the necessary feed, and they had a good cow, that kept them in milk and butter most of the year. There was no horse to look after, for their old mare had died the year before, and Mr. Grant had not felt able to replace her. The immediate problem was therefore simple, but the necessity of looking ahead kept Mrs. Grant awake nights. She did not

want to lose the home—they would be in a worse case than ever before.

"Leta," she said one morning, "we must use less cream, and make more butter to sell. And I'm going to buy a hundred incubator chicks, besides setting every hen that gets broody. So we'll have more eggs to sell next year."

"We might raise some ducks or turkeys," suggested Leta.

"I don't like ducks," answered her mother. "They eat too much. But we might try some turkeys. They



A Completely Equipped Ontario Farm Home

The home of Mr. H. W. Elson, Durham Co., Ont., here illustrated, has been equipped with those modern devices that delight the heart of the farm woman. Not the least of the improvements is running water throughout and a complete bathroom. Least of the improvements is running water throughout and a complete bathroom. Least of the improvements is running water throughout and a complete bathroom. Least of the improvements is running water throughout and a complete bathroom.

could have the pasture lot to run in, and they bring a good price in the fall."

The next month was a busy one, but the weather was favorable, and they had good luck with their young poultry. Then one morning Leta came in with a few ripe berries in her hand.

"There are going to be loads of berries, mother," she said. "They are ripening fast, too."

"Well, that's good," said her mother. "There ought to be a good many to sell. But we have no way to deliver them."

"Perhaps we could get Mr. Lummis to carry them with his." Mr. Lummis was their nearest neighbor, a hard-worked but kindly disposed man.

"We can't bother him all the time. No, we've got to think up some other way. We'll see when the berries are ready."

A few hot days made the berries ripen fast, and mother and daughter picked every day in the early morning. They ate all they wanted, and canned all they needed, and finally Leta had her bright idea.

"Let's put out a sign, mother—'Fresh berries for sale.' Lots of people don't have berries, and such numbers of automobiles pass here with folks from town. They might like some, too."

Several peach and cherry trees began to bear a fair crop this year, and for the early peaches and some extra fine cherries they found a ready sale. Everything they did not need to eat or did not sell, they put up in small jars, neatly labelled, and when the summer found them with about three hundred jars of various kinds of fruit and vegetables, besides an order they had filled for one of their automobile customers, a business woman in the city. In addition to the fruit, they had canned tomatoes and beans, and had put by vegetables enough to last them until the next summer. Winter cabbage and some other vegetables were set out, and the young pullets began to lay promptly, and the spring calf had paid for what little butcher's meat they used.

The first of December Mrs. Grant opened the sealed box into which they had been dropping change all summer, and she and Leta counted out their cash savings—thirty-one dollars and forty cents.

"Fifty good, I call it," Mrs. Grant said, as she contemplated the neat pile, "especially when we had to hire the cultivating done. Well, I'll put twenty dollars in the bank, and the rest do for what clothes we need this winter. Lucky father laid in a good supply of wood last spring. I

don't think we shall need any more until next spring. But we need a good deal more money than that. And what are we going to do, but winter? I could do plain sewing, but there's not much in it for so much work. I might bake bread. They tell me there is always a good sale for home-made bread in town, but I don't know how it would be out here. I might try, for Mrs. Grant was not one to let the grass grow under her feet. The sign now read "Fresh bread Tuesdays and Thursdays" and "Canned fruits." Leta had been well instructed in plain cooking, and was a great help to her mother in the kitchen as well as in the garden. Mrs. Grant could make extra good bread, and so on, and she could sell all she had time to make. As the winter passed, she added brown bread, gingerbread, cookies and doughnuts on certain days. Her bank account grew slowly but steadily during the winter. She retained old customers and made new ones, and as spring approached she held herself with a new problem on her hands. The customers who had become used to the good home cooking did not want to stop, but the steady baking required as well as the garden work and attend to the chickens and cow. Now chickens had to be hatched, garden must be planted, and berries would soon be ripe. Should she let one branch of her business go, and if so, which?

Just then luck stopped in, as luck so often seems to do, and helped her to a solution. Some cousin of hers, a brother and sister, living in the east, wrote her that the young man had been ordered to go west and live out there, and he and his sister, who were alone in the world, wanted some chance to earn a living in not too strenuous a way. Could Mrs. Grant suggest anything? Mrs. Grant wrote back promptly that if they were willing to give her the home she needed, they were welcome to a home with her and her daughter as long as they cared to stay.

The offer was accepted; a tent for the young man soon appeared in the orchard, and two more willing hands made the summer's work fly. There was of course more fruit than the past year, but more customers, too, so there was left less fruit to put up. The interest had been paid promptly, and something had been put in the bank toward paying off the principal, and Mrs. Grant and her daughter looked forward to buying 2 horses another year if everything went all right. But she was satisfied that the signboard paid, with solid work behind to back it up. With constant good health, the home would certainly be paid for in a few years, and the best of all, her mother and daughter were together in the home the father had begun for them.

\*\*\*

A small embroidery hoop and a piece of cheese cloth make an excellent strainer for a little milk, something of that sort. It is much easier to manage than the old one alone. Hang the hoop over the kitchen table and have several cloths in a drawer near by.

\*\*\*

An Irishman who had done some chawing was out in a shop to get some of his solutions. Seeing one wanted, he asked how much it was.

"Well," said the chemist, "it's to be respected, it is, but if you want anything in it I won't charge you a cent."

"Faith, sir," said Pat, "then I'll be a cork in it!"

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**The Upward Look**

**Labors of Love**

"Then shall the King say unto them, on his right hand: Come ye in here, O ye that have labored with me, for I was hungry and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in;" Matt. xxv., 34.

I wish every reader might have been present at a banquet given by the Mothers' Club at a Settlement House, situated in one of the poorest sections of one of our Canadian cities.

As one entered, the rooms presented a very inviting, festive appearance. There were flowers, plants, evergreen decorations and a glowing grate fire. To be sure on closer inspection one discovered that the fire-paper, while the fire itself was red hot, consisted of imitation brick tissue paper over an electric light ball.

The tables were covered with the finest damask table-cloths, and set with choice silver and china, which by the way, was all borrowed or rented. Was that needless trouble and expense? No, because those planning what they could of the life of luxury it wanted to give the poor women and ease, which from the outside seems so happy, so care-free, one could have a look into the little attic

rooms of the superintendent and her chief assistant, they would see only bare, comfortable ones, because all work and money are needed for the work so dear to their hearts.

The guests were dressed in every variety of style and material, from shirt waists to pink satin gowns. One could not but think that the latter had once belonged to some one else.

The menu cards were hand painted, done by the ladies in residence. One of these latter the night before had she was serving at this humble ban-

quet. It being a Christmas dinner, the meal was everything that a Christmas dinner ought to be. They also had on her little tissue paper head-gear, enclosed in hers.

It brings that troublesome, uncomfortably tight feeling in the throat and a mist in the eyes whenever I think of all those faces, most of them new, much weariness and heavy burdens. Yet they entered with spirit of zest and enjoyment into the time at least put aside their daily anxiety.

Then came the toasts, the responses and the speeches, almost all given by the women themselves. They were most touchingly expressive of heartfelt gratitude. But they will have to be left over for next week.—I.H.N.

**Improvements in our Homes**

With the *Household Economist* as there anything more worthy of striving to attain in farm life than contentment; something that will keep one busy and girls on the farm through love of it? We sometimes hear a friend remark that they could be happy living in a shack with three and would bear them out for a time at least, but gradually they would long for more comforts and more pleasant surroundings, not only for themselves but for those they love.

A wonderful awakening is taking place in rural homes to-day. Our Men Folk are beginning to realize that they must provide more labor-saving devices and comforts for the wife if she is to retain her youth and the glad fore-light in her eye. Up-to-date methods must be followed both in the home and in the farm stay on the farm. Gradually old ones taking their place or the old home is being renovated and equipped with modern conveniences. These improvements tend not only to conserve the health and happiness of the farm family, but they will hold ambition to keep on in the good work. We recently read in a United States journal the ideas of a Colorado woman along the line of better farm homes which are so practical

that we quote some of her ideas herewith:

"The farm women must learn to help themselves first in a practical way. The personal work in the kitchen must be lightened. This can be done by labor-saving devices, which will not cost a tenth of the money the farmer spends on the machinery for his fields. I estimate that it will cost about \$600 to fit up a model kitchen, including running water, light and cold, electricity enough to light the house and run a flat iron, etc., and it would be possible for the farm wife to pay for this improvement by raising more poultry or by increasing her "pin money" through increased sales of garden or dairy products.

"One of the great needs is for farm kitchen devices that are sold on time. The farmer can get his machinery by paying in installments, but the devices for lightening the women's work must be paid for in cash. And wherever I have pointed out the need of these things I have found the women. The women must cultivate a greater spirit of independence in many cases. The farm woman should have her own bank account, or at the bank equally with her husband's. This will acquaint her with business affairs and lead her out of the timidity which has made her hesitate about asking for many things which she should have and which generally she could get."



**Come again, Pie time, and often.**  
**For wholesome, digestible "eats"**  
**—give us PIE.**  
**At its very best wrapped in a FIVE ROSES crust.**  
**Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.**  
**Great for Pie Crust—top and bottom.**  
**And Puff Paste and Difficult Things.**  
**Close-grained—melting—even textured.**  
**Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet tender.**  
**Put into your bake things the rare nutlike sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.**  
**All soppy with the rich red juice of the cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy custard—meat, may be, or mince—**  
**Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.**  
**See the hungry wedges fade behind busy milk teeth.**  
**At Pie Time—**  
**Use FIVE ROSES.**

**Five Roses Flour**

Not Bleached



Not Blended



# Details of the Typewriting Contests

held in conjunction with the Annual Business Show at the Arena, Toronto, April 25th and 27th, 1914

## INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

| Name              | Machine   | Total Words | Errors | Net Words | Net Words Per Minute |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|
| Margaret B. Owen  | Underwood | 3,978       | 32     | 3,768     | 127                  |
| Rose I. Fritz     | Underwood | 3,261       | 39     | 3,669     | 122                  |
| Bessie Friedman   | Underwood | 3,906       | 37     | 3,645     | 122                  |
| Emil Trefzger     | Underwood | 3,781       | 18     | 3,614     | 120                  |
| Wm. F. Oswald     | Underwood | 3,723       | 32     | 3,517     | 119                  |
| Rose Bloom        | Underwood | 3,747       | 43     | 3,517     | 119                  |
| G. Trefzger       | Underwood | 3,648       | 32     | 3,488     | 116                  |
| Parker C. Woodson | Remington | 3,628       | 60     | 3,278     | 111                  |
| Harold H. Smith   | Remington | 3,383       | 195    | 3,058     | 102                  |
| E. G. Wiese       | Remington | 3,367       | 130    | 2,957     | 95                   |

## CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

| Name             | Machine   | Total Words | Errors | Net Words | Net Words Per Minute |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|
| Fred Jarrett     | Underwood | 3,441       | 61     | 3,139     | 105                  |
| Corinne Bourdon  | Underwood | 3,388       | 70     | 2,838     | 95                   |
| J. J. Cowan      | Underwood | 3,379       | 147    | 2,644     | 81                   |
| Nellie Haskell   | Underwood | 2,785       | 53     | 2,726     | 74                   |
| P. Mary Tharrett | Underwood | 2,796       | 104    | 1,746     | 56                   |
| Thos. Verina     | Underwood | 2,330       | 128    | 1,718     | 53                   |
| Reta Odium       | Underwood | 1,385       | 73     | 1,239     | 41                   |

## SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

For students who commenced the study of typewriting September 1, 1913, or later

| Name              | Machine   | Total Words | Errors | Net Words | Net Words Per Minute |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|
| Beatrice Hahnford | Underwood | 1,678       | 53     | 815       | 54                   |
| Cecile Dwyer      | Underwood | 1,836       | 46     | 896       | 54                   |
| Or                | Underwood | 1,800       | 39     | 983       | 54                   |

and 23 others. In this event only Underwood operators wrote at a net rate of over 30 words a minute. Special medals were awarded to Mary Louther-Dove and J. P. Crysdale, who wrote, respectively, 58 and 54 net words per minute on the Underwood.

*The real value of a typewriter lies in its speed. Speed is the reason of the machine's existence. There may be other good points about a typewriter, but they are simply accessories in its good measure.*

*In spite of all the efforts put forth by makers of other typewriters, there is no machine which can equal the Underwood in speed. It has won every Championship Contest.*

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# Edison Diamond Disc

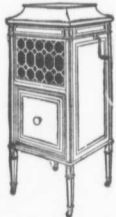
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# OUR HOME CLUB

## A Modern Parable

I have a little story to tell which I hope the older ones will not overlook. Perhaps some have heard it before. It was at a Farmers' Institute meeting that I heard it, anyway. First, the speaker said: "Farmers, wake up! There is something wrong when your sons and daughters cannot lay aside their work at six o'clock, put on their evening suit and silk dress, drive into the city, and be received at the assembly or high-class entertainment on equal footing with their city cousins. Why should they not?"

"I will tell you a fable," he continued. "A young man walked along the lane of his father's fine farm, and stopping, leaned on the fence to admire the beef cattle grazing in the next field. They were especially fine, and as he admired one fall fellow near him, he said, 'My, but you are a fine fellow. Any man would be proud of

going to a circus that a woman really loves to do, it is house cleaning."

Now men and boys, it is up to you to clean thoroughly that space lying between the house and the barn. What a beautiful spot that could be made. Just think of some nice place you have seen.

Now for the last and most important item—the fly. How can we keep the fly from the house? The general cleaning up this town will do a great deal towards this, but it is absolutely impossible to keep the fly from the table by having the 'door yard and house perfectly clean. The only way that I know of and that is have closely fitting screen doors and windows and put these on early in the season before flies come into the house at all. Remember the screens must be close fitting. This will keep flies out, and it has kept flies out of hundreds of homes.

Did I hear someone say, "What harm can a few flies do in a house?" Do you want the flies coming to you from a running sore on some of the

If you are looking for that which is best in the men and women with whom you come in contact; if you are seeking also to give them that which is best in yourself; if you are looking for friendship which shall help you to know yourself as you are and to fulfill yourself as you ought to be; if you are looking for a love which shall not be a flattering dream and a madness of desire, but a true comradeship and a mutual inspiration to all nobility of living—then you are surely on the ascending path.—Henry van Dyke.

you! And the beast, as he shook his fine head, "Ah, you, too, might have been a fine fellow and become a man among men if your father had only taken half as intelligent an interest in you as he has in us."

Now all know this is too often true of the individual Mr. O who is sacrificing on the altar of agricultural ambition. I hope this does not apply to any of our Home Club families, though.

cattle and lighting on your bread and butter, leaving some of the pig gorma there for you to eat? Do you want them coming directly from the manure pile to your plate? Do you want them coming directly from your neighbor's dead horse that has been lying out there for months and is now decomposed? Do you want them coming from a dozen filthy places and washing their legs in the tea and milk that you are drinking? If not, the only way to prevent their doing so is to have close-fitting screens doors and windows.

## A New Spring Tonic

As spring approaches we often hear people say they are taking a spring tonic. Would Home Club readers allow me to suggest what I believe to be the best spring tonic that can possibly be found? It is a tonic that will suit young, old, rich and poor, delicate people or robust people. This is not an inside tonic to clear the blood as we often hear spoken of, but it is an outside tonic vastly more needed than the so-called "inside tonic."

The name of the tonic to which I refer is "general cleanup." It is manufactured on many farms in the province, and as we go through the country we can see where this tonic is being used very easily. Where will I begin the manufacturing of this "general cleanup tonic?"

Perhaps the most important place to start the manufacture of this tonic is on our own person. I know I am right when I say that there are a great many people who go for weeks and months during the winter without taking a bath. To others, I would suggest, begin as near home as soap and water can get to you.

The next place to begin this manufacturing would probably be around the home—general house cleaning. I do not need to say much about this, because if there is anything short of

## Secondar for "Nephew Jack"

The letter from "Nephew Jack" to our Home Club opens up the "real rural problem," as he expresses it. Of course, I don't like to think of people starving in the cities for lack of food, but I do believe that we farmers should be expected to do a day in the country and work harder in order that more food may be produced with the consequent lowering of prices, when the prices that we are now receiving do not continue more than a fair recompense for labor expended. The aspect of the question as "Nephew Jack" says, that should worry us is the effect of rural depopulation on the social life of the country.

I can remember when social life was abundant and good. It was before the industrial boom started in Canada before the workings of the National Policy had made themselves so abundantly felt. We then had glee clubs, temperance societies, literary and debating societies, well filled schools, and well attended churches. Now we have practically none of these. The young people to a large extent have left the cities for the scarcity of work, with all the work falling on few shoulders, makes us too tired to want to run around at night. On the whole, the country is not so attractive a place to live in, in spite of all the improvements that we have made, as it was 25 years ago. I would like to hear the opinions of other members of the Home Club. "Cousin Frank"



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If you are making more than \$10 a week for, would write you for more information. You can work when you please, where you please, while you make the money and the income of making more than \$100 a month.

**JUST LISTEN TO THIS.** One man traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He stayed at the best hotels, the \$100 on every day he was out. Another man traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and when he returned he had \$200.00 in his pocket. He had not worked a day, but he had made \$200.00 in his pocket. He had not worked a day, but he had made \$200.00 in his pocket.

**MY PROPOSITION**

is a WONDERFUL NEW CAMERA with which you can take and instantaneously develop pictures on paper without the use of plates or negatives. Every picture is done with the use of a special camera, and is ready to use immediately to produce your own pictures. This camera is made of INVENTION, takes 100 pictures an hour and gives you a profit from \$10 to \$100 per year. It is a new business and makes more money for you. It is a new business and makes more money for you. It is a new business and makes more money for you.

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**The Sleeping Porch**  
Jas. Adams, Essex Co., Ont.

I spent a few days in Windsor lately, and in that prosperous and growing town had a chance to observe some of the latest things in home building. One feature of the new houses going up that I noticed particularly was the large number of sleeping porches. I wonder if the sleeping porch has ever been tried out on the Ontario farm? There are none in my neighborhood, but in reading The Breeders' Gazette recently I ran across a paragraph or two in that well-known paper advocating the sleeping porch for the farm. It expresses the idea much better than I can, and I would like to see it published in Farm and Dairy. Here it is:

"No farmhouse should be built without a commodious sleeping porch. It economizes room. All the boys of the family will from choice have their beds on it; they may share a common dressing room. It makes visits from the physicians unnecessary, for sleeping porch devotees rarely are ill. It affords the greatest luxury of all country living. Farm life is full of demands on muscle and mind; it will doubtless long be a strenuous life. The farmer and his boys come home at nightfall pretty well wearied. First then let them stand a little time under the shower-bath, which naturally belongs with the modern farm home. Then comes supper, a book or paper, a slipping out to the sleeping porch and finally lying down in the coolness of a summer evening.

"You as he will, the farmer drops asleep into a dreamless sleep. He awakens with the birds. The air of morning is better than wine. He arises so refreshed that the demands of the day have no terrors for him. Winter porch sleeping is fine, too; a real luxury to those who brave it and are accustomed to it. Build sleeping porches on all the farm houses, old and new. They will help make a better race of men and women."

Does not it make you want to give the sleeping porch a trial? If the constitution of town people can stand sleeping in the cold air in winter and it does them good, surely we farmers are equally hardy and equally susceptible to the good influence of fresh air.

**Some House Cleaning Hints**

To prevent hairs or bristles from coming out of a paint or whitewash brush, allow it to soak in luke warm water before using.

When whitewashing the cellar try a whisk broom instead of the ordinary brush. It is much lighter and covers the surface almost as well.

It pays to get a good varnishing brush. It is very annoying when varnishing to have the hairs coming out continually and sticking in the varnish. A soft camel's hair brush is best for this purpose.

When applying shellac or varnish paints on the furniture, care should be exercised in using these preparations sparingly. If they are applied thickly they will not dry properly.

When enameled beds become chipped they may be renovated by applying a good gold paint that dries with an enamel surface.

When varnished surfaces really require washing a little lye-soda in warm water is better than soap and does not injure the finish.

Dustless mops are now becoming quite popular, but those who cannot afford to buy one can make one by cutting old stockings into five strips and stitching a lot of them together through the middle. Put in mop handle, sprinkle with kerosene and hang in open air until oil is well evaporated.



**In the Dairy**



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

**PANSHINE**

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

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

**ARTSHOP**  
SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unexcelled. Wood and metal. "Laminated" requires no tools. Inventor's signature on guarantee.

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**Peck, Kerr & McElderry**  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

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E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

**KITCHEN ECONOMY**



One burner, or four—low flame or high—a slow fire or a hot one. No coal stov or ashes.

**New Perfection**  
WICK BLUE FLAME  
**Oil Cook-stove**

means better cooking at less cost—and a cool, clean kitchen.

In 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. Also a new stove with Wireless Cooking Oven.

At all dealers and general stores.

Royalite Oil Gives Best Results

**THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited**  
Toronto Quebec Halifax Montreal  
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Raise Better Calves  
at Less Expense, with

# Royal Purple CALF MEAL

It is no longer necessary or even advisable to give your whole milk to calves, use this milk, whereby you can secure 150 pounds ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal and get the ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal for best calf good price for your whole milk that it will raise in your district.

ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is entirely different from most others, because it is partly pre-digested. The ingredients which are hard to digest are treated to render them easy of assimilation by the calves. The resulting acid causes the grains to shrink over and over, as that in using ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal you are using a concentrated meal, containing good, more value than others. Equal to new milk at 5 cents a gallon.

**SPECIAL \$50 PRIZE OFFER.**

We offer \$50 cash prize for the best calf raised in Ontario on our ROYAL PURPLE MEAL, weight for age, shipped to us for the Toronto Exhibition. This calf will be shown in our exhibit, and after the exhibition is over will be returned to the successful owner with \$50.00. For full particulars we will send you a circular.

We will send 10 lbs. Calf Meal Freight Paid for \$4.25  
**W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada**

**Plans for This Year's Garden**

J. McPherson Ross, York Co., Ont.

When planning the improvement of your home surroundings, have in mind some special feature of ornamentation, either by trees, shrubs, or flowers, different from your neighbors within the bounds of good taste. See in your mind's eye your house as a picture and your grounds surrounding as the frame to set it off.

When an artist paints a picture he has first the story to tell. Then with the aid of his canvases, paints and brushes and technical skill he tells the story as best he can.

The gardener gives us the real picture. True he has the real sky above him and real nature and things to work with. Then on the canvas of his ground he spreads the green grass, either by sodding or seeding it. With real plants he produces real flowers. Real trees grace his lawn and real roses climb up his cottage window.

Bleeding Heart follow any bed you may have of tulips or hyacinths. On the edge of the border or bed in front have a mass of pansies and forget-me-not, or a clump of daisies are pleasant to see. In the shady place caused by a fence or the side of the house, close to a walk, have a clump of lily-of-the-valley and some ferns. Two or more peonies in variety are indispensable. Their bold character of foliage and flower make them fine lawn plants, either singly or in a group.

For tall herbaceous plants we select larkspur, ruebicka, Bostonia, phlox, campanula, fox glove and hollyhock. For shorter growing kinds we have columbine, oriental poppy, dwarf phlox, iris in variety, achillea and chrysanthemums.

In our garden we must find room for annuals such as asters, petunias, nasturtiums, stocks, antirrhinums and Indian pinks. For a small circular bed nothing looks better than one of pink geraniums massed and margined with a circle of sweet alyssum. If



The "Get-Together Spirit" has Affected the Women Folk, too

Farm and Dairy is indebted for this photograph to Mrs. Albert Moody, Haliburton Co., Ont., who is an enthusiastic booster for the local Women's Institute, many of the members of whom may be here seen. Nothing monotonous about country life when people get into the habit of getting together like this for a good time!

To have a nice front lawn it should be properly laid out, and to do this let me point a few rules to observe: Never plant anything in front that will obstruct the view from the window to the road, or obstruct the view from the road to the house. In other words, plant your garden so that it will look nice from the house or the road.

Aim to make your lawn or grounds look as large as possible and also simplicity of design, so as to have a grander effect of masses of growth in flowers and shrubs. This is done by having one or two borders full of plants, not breaking the lawn up by numerous meaningless small beds.

Another important feature of your home improvement is to make your place attractive in winter. This can be done by having a few evergreens grouped in three or singly. The contrasting effect of evergreens with the winter snow is fine. Evergreens give an air of comfort to the place by their appearance. If you have a steep terrace or bold bank its stiffness and barrenness is removed by planting a few dwarf evergreens starting near the bottom and gradually working your way diagonally across till you come to the top, dotting an evergreen here and there, just as you may notice them growing up some farm hillside. For this purpose the junipers are just the thing or a few shrubs may be sparingly planted for the same purpose.

In the way of manuring, dividing and keeping the weeds down you may have by a judicious selection, plenty of flowers and foliage the season through.

The earliest flowering plants should always be planted in the most conspicuous place. Such plants as the

our space allows and we have room for one of a more ambitious nature let the centre be a custer old plant encircled by a row of canna, next a row of colerus Verschappindt, of Perilla Nankinam, a row of scarlet zinnias, margined by a circle of suitable edging. A little study and observation combined with experience gives anyone interested the necessary knowledge to make any number of combinations.

Climbing plants have an important part in our decorative work. For brick houses or stone the Boston ivy is unsurpassed, but for training up on a verandah or trellises roses are first, and then climatic.

For annuals, the most valuable would be cobra scandens, morning glory, dolichos and scarlet runner.

Make it a point to have some focal effect by one flower to dominate your garden.

Bishop Chavasse, speaking at Liverpool, said the Englishman loves the Bible and he, the Scotsman sees the Sabbath and everything else he can lay his hands on, the Welshman prays on his knees on Sundays, and on his neighbor's on week days, and the Irishman never knows what he wants and is never satisfied until he gets it.

Some folks seem to think that hom is like postage stamps when it comes to doing little jobs around home - they need to be liked to make them stick. It isn't so always. A stamp that is liked too much may never be worth anything again. A good deal so with boys. Licking is not what they need half so much as a kind, encouraging word.



The best souvenir of happy childhood days at home on the farm is a Good Photo. The above is reproduced from a snap taken in front of the home of a reader of Farm and Dairy.

## Your Boy or Girl can take Photos Just as Good

With a No. 1 Film Premo Camera  
Post Card Size - Cost only \$12.50

Why not have one for your 24th May Outing. Your friends in the City or in the West, will appreciate a photo of your home.

Then, too, your cattle, and horses are readily photographed with one of these inexpensive cameras.

In the making of sales of pure bred animals to prospective customers, you will find it a big factor to enclose a good snap. Any photo can be enlarged or reduced to required size.

You'll never regret securing one of these low-priced cameras. The boys and girls will find the work so interesting and so easy from the full description supplied with each camera.

A catalogue of Premo Cameras free by mail or at your dealers in your town. Send for one for

PICTURE TAKING DAYS ARE HERE

**Canadian Kodak Co., Limited**  
Toronto

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Compare all good vine cuttings in a HUNMAN does

Price 1/2  
**H. F. ALLEN**  
Sole Man

**GALT**

**Holstein-Friesian**  
Applications membership, as for sale and in FARMERS MO should be sent Association.

**W. A. CLEMON**  
AMERICA'S GRE of White Wyand principal Inter sections. Bone with over 300 eggs, two, thro setting - McCle Stoney Creek.

**Set Yo**

Eggs from  
We will supply from any of

THREE SU

FARM A

**SPRAY**



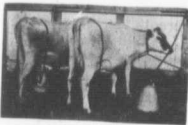
These are the best

**ROYAL**



**YEAST**

**HINMAN**  
The Universal Milker



Compare all milking machines and judge for yourself, if there is any advantage in any machine that the HINMAN does not offer.

Price \$50.00 per unit.

**H. F. BAILEY & SON**  
Sole Manufacturers for Canada  
GALT ONT. CANADA

**Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada**

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

AMERICA'S GREATEST LAYING STRAIN of White Wyandottes. Winners of the principal International Egg-Laying Competitions. Here in our breeding pens with over 200 egg records. Hatching eggs, two, three and four dollars per setting.—McCord Bros., South Farm, Stony Creek.

**Set Your Hens**

WITH Eggs from Pure-bred Fowl

We will supply you with a setting from any of the popular breeds for

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO **FARM AND DAIRY**

**SPRAYERS** Are a Necessity and a Benefit.

They save your crop, increase the yield and improve the quality. Our Spray Calendar shows when to spray and what insects to use. Our "Spray" booklet shows 70 combinations of



**A Handy Sloven Wagon**  
L. M. Ellis, Colchester Co., N. S.

A few years ago I picked up a sloven wagon at a sale for a few dollars that has proved itself one of the handiest implements around the place. Anyone can make it who has, or can buy at a small figure, an old express wagon. The diagram herewith will give an idea of its construction.

Have the blacksmith make a drop axle. Any handy man can construct a frame for the body along the lines



**A Handy Home-Made Wagon**

shown in the illustration. It would have the floor of the body within seven inches of the ground. At this height barrels can be tilted on edge and got into the sloven without heavy lifting. The arrangement of the front wheels makes turning in a small space easy. A particular advantage of my sloven is that it is so light that a single horse can trot along with it at a good pace. Here is where its advantage comes in marketing small lots of farm produce and in light trucking around the farm.

**Do the Gates Swing?**  
O. McConnell, Glenary Co., Ont.

Just recently I drove a friend who was planning to purchase a farm to several in the neighborhood that were for sale. Of course, the first impression being favorable, we inspected every field. I never realized before just how many gates in the country are out of repair and have to be lifted around by main strength, or worse still, how many old-fashioned "bars" there still are where easy swinging gates should be.

I believe that in the few days we wasted several hours of time taking down and putting up bars and lifting



Guaranteed Not To Sag

gates that should have swung. It is not so bad to find a gate out of repair that is very seldom used, but in many cases gates frequently used, such as the main farm entrance, the barnyard, or pasture fields and around the barnyard, were on one hinge or all hinges at all.

I don't like to appear as a Pharisee, but I must say that I felt good when I got home to my own farm, where all of the gates swung easily. I have found that the very best farm gate is a combination of steel tubing and wire. If the tubing is heavy and the gate well braced, such a gate never gets out of repair, and is a constant source of satisfaction. Another style of gate that does not present so fine an appearance, but which I noticed work very easily on a farm that we visited, was balanced by a heavy weight, a large field stone. The rough diagram that I am sending you herewith will explain this satisfactory style of gate.

**No Joke About This**  
Political Boss — "Want a job, eh?  
Are you one of the men that voted for Brown?"  
Applicant — "I'm three of them!"



**There is nothing quite as good as Bibby's Calf Meal**  
A pint will make sufficient rich nourishing food for one calf for a whole day. "MADE IN ENGLAND"  
Sold by leading Merchants, or direct by  
**WM. RENNIE CO. Limited TORONTO** Also at MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER

**Are you interested in Gas Engines?**  
If you are, write at once to our nearest office for our new **ALPHA ENGINE BOOK**  
It's brimful of horse-sense about Gas Engines. Sent free upon request.  
**De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.**  
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**FREE** Style Book for 1914 of "Quality Line" **VEHICLES AND HARNESS**  
Save \$30  
Twentieth year of selling direct to the User. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and save you MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, FREIGHT PREPAID, and fully explains our method of selling direct and saving you the Middlemen's profit. Remember we pay the shipping and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free for the asking Send for it today.  
**INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.**  
Dept. "D" BRIGHTON - ONT.


**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**  
Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cats out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel take care of a care easy backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS Lock.  
**The Fence That Saves Expense**  
It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.  
**Send for Literature**  
and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.  
**Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba. Hamilton, Ontario

**ROYAL**  
USED BY ALL BEST HOME PROFESSIONAL BAKERS  
DECLINE SUBSTITUTES  
**YEAST CAKES**  
THE WHITEST LIQUID  
ROYAL YEAST CAKES  
SWEET COMPANION LIQUID  
LONDON, ONTARIO

**STANDARD Hand Separator Oil**  
 saves bearings, and insures smooth running, without friction or shaking. Never gums, never corrodes.

**THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited**  
 Winnipeg Edmonton Calgary Saskatoon  
 Regina Vancouver Toronto Montreal



Increases Quantity  Improves Quality

Many of the most successful and progressive cheese makers in all parts of the country are loud in their praise of the

**"LEAL" MILK AGITATOR**

It entirely does away with the usual costly equipment. Saves time and labor, and not only increases the quantity but improves the quality of the cheese.

Supplied complete with engine attached, and only needs connection with 1/2 in. pipe to boiler. No shifting, belting or pulleys required.

Can be run at any speed, simply a matter of turning the globe valve to give more or less steam. Every cheese maker knows how important this is to good cheese production.

You can run three of these agitators at once, with 23 lbs. of steam, and have your globe valve half shut.

Ask any cheese maker who operates one.

*Write for new, complete Dairy Catalogue*

**The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited**  
 135 JAMES ST., TWEED, ONT.

**International Harvester Cream Separators**



**THE I H C LINE GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES**  
 Reapers, Reapers  
 Mowers, Mowers  
 Rakes, Suckers  
 Hay Loaders  
 Hay Presses  
**CORN MACHINES**  
 Planters, Pickers  
 Reapers, Cultivators  
 Endless Cutters  
 Shellers, Shredders  
**TILLAGE**  
 Combines,  
 Peg and Spring-Teeth,  
 and Disk Harrows  
 Cultivators  
**GENERAL LINE**  
 Oil Tractors  
 Heavy Separators  
 Farm Wagon  
 Motor Trucks  
 Trashers  
 Grain Drills  
 Feed Grinders  
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 Binder Tractor

**A DAIRY farmer who does not use a cream separator is losing up to \$15 per cow per year.** Complete your dairy equipment by the purchase of an International Harvester cream separator—Lily, Bluebell or Dairymaid. These separators skim closely—leaving barely a drop of cream in a gallon of milk—and they will do it for years.

These machines are furnished with pulleys for the use of power. Belted to a small I H C engine, you have the best outfit it is possible for you to buy. Note the low supply can on I H C separators, the height of the milk spout which allows a 10-gallon can to be used for the skim milk, the strong frame with open base which can be kept perfectly clean, and the dozen other features which make these I H C machines the best.

Your local dealer should have one of these machines on sale. If he has not, write us before you buy and we will tell you where you can see one; also send you an interesting book on separators.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd**  
 At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.;  
 St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.

**The Makers' Corner**

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

**Accuracy of Thermometers**  
 "Accuracy," Peterboro Co., Ont.

Here is a tip to Farm and Dairy readers, which may in some cases at least, prove of decided advantage:

A thermometer is an instrument which is in use in all cream and butter factories, and is used by the farmer's wife as well in her work in the dairy. But is the instrument employed approximately accurate? The writer knows of at least several cases when the make of certain cheese factories was not up to the standard, and considerable loss sustained owing to the inferior product. Everything appeared to be O.K. at the place of management. At last suspicion was directed to the thermometer.

The temperature recorded was taken to the residence of one of the men who keeps weather records for the Government. This particular factory instrument was found to register considerably too high. A thermometer of another factory was found to be registering much too low. Others were discovered to vary, though to a lesser degree.

These weather officials are to be found in all sections of the county, and as they are supplied with instruments that are absolutely accurate, a cheese-maker or dairyman can easily ascertain whether his particular thermometer is correct or not. The thermometers supplied by the Government cost some \$7 each in wholesale quantities, and bear about as much comparison to the ordinary household thermometer as a ship's chronometer to the ordinary dollar watch.

**Progress in Manitoba**

Two progressive measures have been taken in the creamery business of Manitoba this year. An energetic effort will be made by Superintendent Mitchell to establish cream grading by all the creameries in the province, and the Government also will appoint an expert to grade creamery butter. The two grades of cream are recommended by the department as follows:

First Grade Cream: Cream that is sweet or nearly so; that is cream which has not developed enough acid to in any way injure the quality of the butter, and from which first-class butter can be made by a competent butter-maker. The flavor to be clean and fresh, and the consistency smooth and even.

Second Grade Cream: Sour or sweet, which is slightly stale or bitter, or otherwise slightly defective in flavor, but of a smooth, even consistency. A difference of two cents per pound of butter fat between the grades will be made in the price to patrons.

In order to facilitate the grading of butter arrangements have been made with the Manitoba Cold Storage of Winnipeg for reduced rates on storage. If creameries will take advantage of this offer and ship butter going to Winnipeg through the Manitoba Cold Storage, they will facilitate the work of grading the butter and reporting upon it to the creameries.

These reports will be the most valuable feature of the butter grading system. Makers will then be kept in touch with the quality of their product, and will also be given information as to its moisture content.

**CREAM WANTED**

Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 11,000 cows and the cream from over 70,000 cows. We need your cream.

**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
 13 Church St., TORONTO

**HELPER WANTED**

To work in city creamery. Must be of good habits and energetic. Duties to commence May 1st. No English man need apply. Apply Box 43.

**FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO ONT.**

**EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY**

For best results, ship your live Poultry to us also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied. Prompt Returns.

**The DAVIES Co. Ltd.**  
 67 Wm. Co. Ltd.  
 Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

**"Melotte" CREAM SEPARATORS**



Increases the butter yield 25% besides improving the quality.

Saves time and labour, space and utensils.

**A MILLION IN USE**

You Can't Afford To Be Without a "MELOTTE"

**THE "MELOTTE" BOWL**



Unlike the top-heavy bowl in other makes the "Melotte" bowl hangs free on a ball bearing spindle, and hence the easy running of the machine and its consequent long life.

Write for Catalogue "M"

**R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited**  
 50-60 Stewart St.  
**TORONTO - ONT.**  
 WINNIPEG, St. John, N.B.

**Defect**  
 (Part. J. J. J.)  
 The great manufactured instead of the factory cause a few yroted at the of the buyer there to the This enables the inward a going. When che made I. o. what condition when delivers a number of that the chive manner, other low the chee tion. We fi door sides, at of them, and the cheese fended as soon

**"Push**  
 These two yun Mr. H. M. Inman are brothers of a contractor to F their wagons. factory owners responsible for by careless loss damage is to t find in a shipment per cent broken tory should pay chedness is eadness.

**CAREL**  
 Another defect are careless in We receive ches two inches short ones when the too high. This is easily reme maker should e trim his boxes I myself I will refect reason that boxes.

The boxes, in unit for shipping green timber and consequences is th warehouse the b the sides split. A placed in good b be insisted on by bulk of the ches. In this a we find any defect, these before ship age by rats or m which are not al through shipment the factories. W aged in the man lowers should be to the buyer.

I also find a Fine make, whic er carrying for tendency to bitt

"An address before Convention at Strat



**Defects in Our Cheese\***

*Edt. Johnston, Woodstock, Ont.*  
The greater quantity of cheese manufactured in Western Ontario, instead of being shipped direct from the factory to England as was the case a few years ago, is now concentrated at the cold storage warehouses and is shipped from there to the different shipping points. This enables the buyers to supervise the inward shipment; also the outgoing.

When cheese are sold, all sales are made f.o.b. shipping points. In what conditions do we find the cheese when delivered? Whereas the greatest number of factory managers see that the cheese are loaded in a proper manner, others evidently do not care how the cheese reach their destination. We find them rolled in on their sides, anyway at all, to get rid of them, and the patrons who deliver the cheese feel their responsibility ended as soon as they have unloaded.



"Push" and "Poll"

These two youngsters are the sons of Mr. R. M. Inman, Elgin Co., Ont. They are brothers of J. C. Inman, a frequent contributor to Farm and Dairy columns.

their wagons. I do not see why factory owners should not be held responsible for any damage sustained by careless loading. The greater damage is to the boxes; we often find in a shipment of 100 boxes, 25 per cent broken. I think the factory should pay for all damage when carelessness is shown in loading cheese.

**CARELESS BOXING**

Another defect is that the makers are careless in boxing their cheese. We receive cheese with boxes one to two inches short for cheese and other cases when the boxes are that much too high. The case of high boxes is easier removed, but why the maker should expect the buyer to trim his boxes I cannot say. As for myself I will refuse to receive cheese next season that are too large for the boxes.

The boxes, in many instances, are unfit for shipping purposes, being of green timber and poorly made. The consequence is that on arrival at the warehouse the bottoms are out and the sides split. The cheese should be placed in good boxes and this should be insisted on by the buyers. As the bulk of the cheese received by the buyers in this section is paraffined, we find any defects or damage to the cheese before shipment such as damage by rats or mice or bad finish, which are not always discovered when the shipments are made from the factories. When cheese are damaged in the manner stated, a fair allowance should be made to cover loss to the buyer.

I also find in cheese of May and June make, which are paraffined, after carrying for a few months, a tendency to bitterness caused by ex-

\*An address before the last W.O.D.A. Convention at Stratford.

cessive moisture and lack of salt. This would probably not be the case if the cheese were held in the factories until they were 10 days old before shipment.

In summing up the defects, I may say that poor boxes, careless boxing, careless shipping, light salting in the early part of the season, and the difference of the makers to cure the October and November cheese are matters that should be brought before every maker. It should be the pride of every maker and factoryman to see that his product goes on the market as near perfect as possible.

**The Life of Trade**

L. P. Bowman, Perth Co., Ont.

It seems strange to hear of foreign butter coming into Canada when we are not producing one per cent. of the quantity that is capable of being fully developed. It is said that competition is the life of trade, but in this case I do not know that competition will tend to more life for the Canadian creamery industry. One thing it will do, however. It will make us sit up and take notice of the methods that are followed by our New Zealand competitors, whose make seems to be preferred on our own markets to our own butter.

I believe that we have become accustomed to make butter after certain prescribed methods and we have gone on following these methods on the assumption that the tastes of consumers never change. The tastes have changed. A study of market conditions will show that one of the big reasons why New Zealand butter is preferred in the west is its mildness. I believe that the best market in Eastern Ontario as well, calls for a butter very slightly salted. This is one thing that we in the East need to get wise to.

I am also coming to believe that if we are going to compete with this New Zealand butter or even with the western creamery butter we will have to adopt their system of cream grading. It may be all right to educate the farmers to look after their cream, but I believe that we should follow up our education with financial consideration for those who adopt the best methods. Cream grading is proving successful elsewhere. Why not here?

**A Correction Gladly Made**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In your report in Farm and Dairy on "Experiments in Cream Cooling," the 6th paragraph dealing with "Cooling with Brine" you gave cost of ice \$45. The cost of salt \$22, total cost of ice and salt \$67.

This should read, cost of ice 45 cents, cost of salt 22 cents, total cost of ice and salt 67 cents.

Then again in the second note under "Cooling with Water and Salt" the per cent of fat in the cream should be 27.5 per cent instead of 37.5 per cent.

You will kindly correct this in next issue.—H. Hays, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.

Commencing Tuesday, May 12th, an ice refrigerating car service will be established over the Canadian Pacific Railway for the carriage of butter only to Toronto and Montreal. Also shipments for export forwarded by Montreal and Quebec. The service will be four cars weekly; one from Windsor every Tuesday, from Goderich every Wednesday, from Owen Sound every Wednesday, and from Teeswater every Wednesday. The service from Goderich commences June 3rd. Current less than tariff rates will apply without any charge for icing. Local agents will supply full information.



"HOMESTEAD COLANTHA PRINCE CANARY"

Sire and head of the well-known Woodbridge - Friesian herd of Woodbridge, Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show, Toronto, 1913. Has never been beaten. The whole herd are fed regularly with

**Maple Leaf Brand Oil Cake Meal**

This splendid food is so rich in protein that British Farmers send here (4,000 miles) to get it. It increases the flow and adds to the richness of the milk and cream, and is a great Butter producer. Try it on your animals and you will be convinced—it is good for all live stock. Write to-day for price and sample.

**Canada Linseed Oil Mills LIMITED TORONTO AND MONTREAL**

**ABSORBINE STUPE'S**  
from a Bone Spavin Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and hoofs can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

**Horse Book 9 K free.**  
**ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varioecities, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 123 Kymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

**Better Butter— Bigger Profits!**



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

**"BRITISH" Butter Worker**

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

Dept. Sold by dealers everywhere. D Three sizes—14 in., 16 in. and 20 in. wide

**MAXWELLS LIMITED - St. Mary's, Ont. 4**

**WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans WE Want CREAM WE Pay Extra WE Pay Every Two Weeks**

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Any size with the London Ad. Justine Silo Curbs. Send for Catalog. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. **LONDON Concrete Machinery Co's Limited,** Dept. C, London, Ont. Largest Manufacturers of concrete machinery in Canada



**Be Safe!**

Don't take too many chances with spavin. Spavin, curb, ringbone, long growth, swelling and all incurable. Use Kendall's ready-



**KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Slickeridge, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913. "I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with great results. It has never without it."

**H. NEIDORF,**  
\$1 a bottle—\$ for \$5, at druggists—or write for copy of our book "Treatise on the Horse" free. **Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY**  
Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 75



**SIMPLICITY— EASE and DURABILITY**

Every extra moving part adds its weight to the load you must turn and adds friction which takes its toll of the life of a separator.

Choose then the

**EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR**

because these features eliminate waste of power and friction—

Its bowl is smaller and 20% lighter than any other disc bowl of equal capacity.

It has only 6 points of contact of moving parts. Its three main bearings are of unique design that are infinitely superior to closed bearings.

Its exclusive clutch makes starting easy and allows nothing but the bowl to spin in "running down."

For the use of small dairy herds we recommend the Baltic separator—the smallest of which sells at \$15.00.

Write for information about the famous "Star-Rite" glass-oline engines—they start right and stay-rite.

Clip the coupon and mail it to-day for our booklet. **The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited TORONTO CANADA**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 Please send me \_\_\_\_\_  
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10 Bus.  
for  
**\$13.50**

## RENNIE'S EARLY YIELDER WHITE OATS

THE GREATEST OF ALL YIELDERS

This oat crop is undoubtedly the heaviest cropping White Oat ever offered.

It is practically immune from rust, is the earliest and most bountiful cropper of the heavy-earwing sorts.

Bushel (34 lbs.) **\$1.50** 5 Bushels **\$7.00**

## WHITE WAVE THE "ALL-MEAT" OATS

This Hulls. Weighs more to the measured bushel than any other sort. Yields well on poor land and immense crops on good soil.

Immense yields were reported in nearly every instance where White Wave was sown last season.

Bushel (34 lbs.) **\$1.50**  
5 Bushels **\$7.00**

**Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited,**  
TORONTO, ONT.

or Address  
MONTREAL, WINNIPEG or VANCOUVER

## A Cleaner Farm at Little Expense

Chas. L. Pitts, York Co., Ont.

IN the early part of the spring of 1910 the writer, with a companion, was on a farm in Grey county, which was in a rather unsanitary condition. We began to work towards making that farm more sanitary, and therefore more valuable. We did this work by putting in just such time as we could spare and we did not neglect the farm in any way.

We commenced operations in the farmhouse itself. This house was in a hollow and consequently the cellar was often half full of water. We knew the danger of throwing waste water out of the back door, so we put a small iron sink in the kitchen. This sink cost us four dollars and a half complete with a short piece of lead pipe. We ran this pipe through the wall and connected it with some old rain water pipes. We buried those tin pipes under one foot of soil and ended them, with a drop of one inch to the foot, about 25 feet away from the house in a buried pile of fairly fine gravel. The gravel was to allow for a final drainage. We found this sink to be a great convenience as well as being much more sanitary.

### SHUTTING WATER FROM CELLAR

Later, when the cellar had dried out somewhat and we had managed to get a little spare time, we put in a day and a half in it. We found that most of the water was surface drainage through the old stone foundation, so we pointed the walls on the inside with cement. In covering the larger cracks we used two bags of cement at a cost of 60 cents a bag. The floor being very uneven we roughly leveled it and put in a centre drain of three-inch weeping tile. We had bought 200 feet of this at a cost of \$6 and we used 35 feet in this drain and in the branches. We coated the last six feet with cement, using another bag, and ran them under the wall. Later we hauled a load of gravel and spread it over the floor and sprayed the walls with whitewash. The cellar wasn't perfect but it was better than before.

The closet was too close to the house so we did away with it and built a new one some distance back. We made this with a spring door and a trap cleanout. We were careful to place it with as little danger to the well as was possible. The lumber cost us, if I remember right, \$7.75. The new closet wasn't perfect from a sanitary outlook, but it was much better than before. This is a point on which I have noticed some farmers are very careless, and which I feel sure is responsible for some of the typhoid fever in the country.

We couldn't mow the house so we drained all around it and cleaned out the pipes. We did this draining by shallow open ditches, which we used because of economy. We cut away all the old grass from the wall of the house and we dropped a few of the many trees. These simple precautions against dampness we were sure were advisable.

The next work in this line was to clean out the well. The water was once good, but had become contaminated by surface drainage and droppings. This well was 23 feet deep. We cut away all the grass for about a foot from the mouth of the well and cleaned out all the sediment from the stones as well as we could and built a new tight cover for the well. We extended this cover for three feet clear of the mouth and put in a new windlass. The whole we made as nearly water-proof as we could. The old wooden bucket, while very picturesque, we did not consider as sani-

tary as the new galvanized iron one with which we replaced it. I do not now remember what the exact cost of this well work was as it was not all done at the same time, but we felt repaid by the improvement in the water.

At such time as we could spare we contrived to do some drain work around a pond of stagnant water near the house. We hadn't time to do more than dig a ditch that ran off most of the water. To keep the cattle from drinking that which was left we poured four gallons of coal oil into it; I remember the amount because my companion paid a dollar for it at the "Corner". This oil, which was my companion's idea, was also of some help in keeping away mosquitoes. Of course, we watered the stock so that maybe they weren't tempted to drink the water anyway.

The buildings were not neglected but the credit was partly due to some city friends of my companion who had come out to visit and volunteered to help. With their assistance we whitewashed the stable and the chicken house. We put plenty of salt into the water and had little trouble in making the whitewash stick. The pig pen was formerly part of the cow stable so we partitioned off a pig pen, which was near to a separate pig house as we could afford, upon the old site. We believed this to be more sanitary than to have the pigs loose at one end of the stable. The old chicken house was removed from its former place against the barn to a position that was dryer.

We ceased to pile manure against the walls of the barn because we thought that this caused dampness. We also put rain water barrels near the barn so as to prevent some of the barnyard wetness. It will easily be understood that we gave our city friends a standing invitation to come again.

The sanitary work on this farm did not take very much of our money, but it took all of our spare time, and we didn't go to any entertainments that summer. At the close of our first season, however, we could look back on our efforts with the knowledge that the farm was better than it had been for years.

### About Your Drinking Water?

(Continued from page 3)

where there is no danger of seepage from the barnyard. If the shallow well be put up with for a few years then clean up around it. Keep the barnyard clean, don't throw slops on the ground, curb and line the well with cement (a job you may do yourself) and by all means do away with the cesspool. There is no room on a farm for both a cesspool and a well. Install a septic tank to look after the sewage. And lastly, send a sample of water to Frank T. Shute, Dominion Chemist, Ottawa, express prepaid, and have your drinking water analysed. And remember:

"Of the many natural blessings we possess good health is easily first in importance, if for no other reason than that it enables us to enjoy life—to make the most of life—and to do our duty to ourselves, our families and the State. Good health means something more than freedom from disease and pain, it implies strength and activity, physical and mental, to do the work in the world and to do it at our best."

All rural disease may not be traceable to the farm well, but I am confident that an unnecessarily large percentage of it is.

## Perhaps You Don't Want



### A FULL GROWN PIG BY NEXT FALL?

But most boys and girls are very anxious to have one, especially when they can call it their very own.

NOW is the time of year to get your little pig, so that it can run outside all summer and will cost you very little until fall.

We are in a position to give away a large number of these this spring. Any of the popular breeds can be obtained and of these we give nothing but pure-bred stock.

Boys and girls who in the past have got pigs from us, have in almost every case been highly delighted.

Send us nine new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy for a pure bred pig.

### FILL IN THE BLANK

#### FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO

Dear Sirs—  
Send me full particulars and supplies in order that I may win a pure bred pig.

Name.....

Address.....



A family like this, may be yours next spring

Co  
Here a



"A wooden building" is the title of the picture. It is the structure of the farm and the country.

3ft will



This house, a model of the two in some

3ft w



Before Land  
Had for both, had generations. From the country and a

3ft Rente

# Comparisons That Educate

Here are a Few Reasons why Our Folks should Plan Well and Plant Well. Because==



What We Too Often See

"A wooden building covered with meaningless ornamentation" is the way in which the Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois, describes this building. To tall and narrow, a total misfit. This firetrap cost over \$5,000.



What We Too To See Oftener

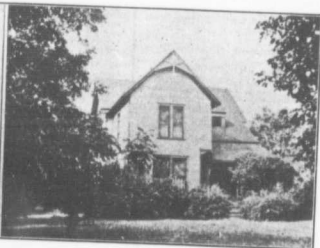
This is a genuine farm house, built on comfortable, permanent lines and surrounded with permanent trees, shrubs and vines. It is the home of Joseph E. Wing, Ohio, America's leading alfalfa expert and a well known agricultural writer. This house cost \$4,000.

It will Increase the Attractiveness of Your Home



This Place Did Not Sell

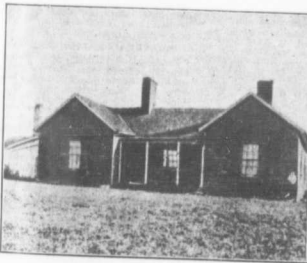
This house, a suburban one, is modern and the best of the two in some important respects. It cost no more than the second one.



But This One Did

But this house was purchased because of the trees and shrubs planted several years before at a cost of \$30.

It will Increase the Stability of Your Home



Before Landlord and Tenant Became Friends

Bad for both, bad for the land and bad for future generations. Homes such as this drive children from the country and are a heartbreak to the women who must live in them.



After Landlord and Tenant Became Friends

The landlord supplies the paint; the tenant the labor. The landlord gives a dollar's worth of seeds; the tenant raises the flowers. The landlord opens his eyes to native beauty; the tenant digs vines from the woods. Both are richer, happier, better. Time—one year.

If Rented, it will Lead to Friendly Relations between You and Your Tenant

## HOLSTEINS

### FOR SALE

Registered Holstein Bull Calf  
A sure prize-winner. When one week old weighed 16 lbs. Dam, large, heavy milkier Sire, a Korndyke.  
A. A. McLENNAN, LANCASTER, ONT.

### ONLY ONE LEFT

Bull Calf, born May, 1913; sire, "King Pontiac Artis Canada"; dam a 25 lb. junior 3-year-old. We are also offering a few young of M. Cows, due to freshen in April and May.  
BROWN BROS. - LYN, ONT.

### OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of showing type, combined with producing ability. Stock for sale at all times. Full list of breeders with post office and station address on application.

W. E. THOMSON, Secy.-Treasurer  
P. R. No. 7 - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 6 yrs. old, 75 head to choose from.

SPECIAL OFFER: 3 Heifers, 10 to 12 mos. old. Large and growthy and well raised.

Four Bulls fit for service.  
Bull and Heifer Calves, also Young Cows.  
Write me or come and see what we have that you think of would pay you to buy.  
Wm. HIGGINSON - INKERMANN, ONT.

### LYNDEN HERD High-Testing HOLSTEIN

Bulls for sale, fit for service, with good backing. One sired by a son of Evergreen of milk in 1 year. Dam, Bontje's Dooch De Boer, 23 1/2 lbs. butter 7 days, 66.50 in 30 days at 2 years 11 months. Dam's 10 bulls at 2 years nearly as good. Also Bull Calves of same breeding.  
Write or come and see them.  
S. LEMON - LYNDEN, ONT.

### Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGEVELD FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERTE HENGEVELD'S COUNT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 7ND.  
Junior bull, DUPONHARD COLANTIA THIA SIE MONA, a son of COLANTIA JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.

Write for further information to  
E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Head Sire  
Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs  
Son of King of the Pontiacs  
Few Bull Calves from good record dams.  
Also Females.

### HAMILTON FARMS

ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO

### SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

Am offering a nice bull, 4 months old, a son of Sir Korndyke Bos m. whose dam has a 21 1/2 lb. butter record in a week. One of the best daughters of Pontiac Korndyke, 1 lam of bull, a tested cow. Also a very choice Calf, 4 mos. old, by same sire. Pigs, ready to wean. Prices right. Come or write at once. A few good breeding Cows to spare.  
A. C. HALLMAN,  
WATERLOO CO. - BRESLAU, ONT.

This business is only in its infancy

### BUT

we are rapidly going ahead

### WHY

because our work is up to the standard of perfection

### AND

our prices are very reasonable

Send to-day FOR prices on

Sale catalogues. Extended pedigrees

Blank pedigree forms. Letterheads our speciality.

Canadian Holstein Pedigree  
BEDFORD PARK, C

## AYRSHIRES

### LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of Young Bulls all ages, sired by the following:

**Barcheick Cheerful Boy (Imp.) 28579 (7731)**  
**Hobland Bulls Boy (Imp.) 32773 (8776)**  
**Morton Mania Planet (Imp.) 32771 (8774)**  
**Auchincrain Sun Fawn (Imp.) 5758 (8845)**

**Imported Dams—Record of Performance Dams.**

**Phosphor OED. H. MONTGOMERY**  
 Dominion Express Bldg. Philadelphia, Que.

## A REGISTERED Shorthorn Bulls

for sale, from 9 to 17 months. Fine Yearling Heifers, choice breeding. Heavy milking strain. Price easy.

**STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.**  
 Bell Phone, Lindsay.

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES**

Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. **THREE** Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall" "Goodie" - 2647 (Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see at **J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.O. 1-61** (Phone in house).

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

are increasing continuously, with no satisfactory market. Only a few States prices do not admit of export and apparently the only outlet is for American farmers' separator plants at 25 to 30 cents. The price of cream separators is printing 25 to 26, and bakery, 16 to 16.5c. If the situation does not improve in the immediate future, it is better over to cheese for which there seems to be a fairly good market. New large, 14 to 16, 15 to 15.5c; old large, 16 to 16.5c; 16 to 16.5c.

### HORSES

Quotations on the horse exchange average about as follows: heavy draft, \$230 to \$260; agricultural horses, \$19 to \$200; export horses, \$150 to \$200; light driving, \$125 to \$150; harness, \$50 to \$60; stock, \$30 to \$40.

### LIVE STOCK

Shippers seem to have discovered the wisdom of small shipments. Last week it will be remembered heavy shipments of the first of the week depressed the market in the other sections. This week every day has been characterized by small receipts. The demand seems to be increasing. The market is better for hardy weight steers, which the shippers are putting up with the best requirements of their customers. A few stockers have been purchased to go to the States.

Quotations are as follows: Choice hays, \$15 to \$18; heavy choice, \$14 to \$16; medium choice, \$13 to \$14; light choice, \$12 to \$13; straw, \$7 to \$8; timothy, \$6 to \$7; alfalfa, \$6 to \$7; clover, \$5 to \$6; corn, \$1.75 to \$1.85; buckwheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; feed, \$1.50 to \$1.75; stock, \$1.50 to \$1.75; hogs, \$1.50 to \$1.75; sheep, \$1.50 to \$1.75; calves, \$1.50 to \$1.75; pigs, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

## Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.  
 Long distance Phone in house.  
**R. N. NESS**      **HOWICK, QUE.**

## Enterprise Holsteins

Herd bull, Lakeview King Ina, the Kol's 2nd No. 1413, Sire, Count Herget, Fawne D. G. Sire, Piet, 1st day, 34,279 lbs. in 1 year.  
 For sale, 3 Bull Calves and Heifers, bred to show.

**THOS. WILSON & SON**  
 R. R. No. 1      **ENTERPRISE, ONT.**  
 (Addington Co.)

## HOLSTEINS

Report indicate an increase of 27,000,000 bushels of fall wheat in the United States over the record crop of last year. The crop in Canada and the United States is in fine condition. Seedings of fall wheat are succeeding in the Canadian West. Locally there has been a slight decline in quotations. No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2, 87c; screenings, 65c to 68c; Ontario, 85c; 84c.

### COARSE GRAINS

The tendency here is toward lower levels, not only in barley, but in wheat. Argentine corn, which has had a depressing effect on the Canadian market, may come into Canada. Oats, C.W. No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 39c; Ontario, 40c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 39c; peas, 80c to 90c; rye, 55c to 60c; buckwheat, 70c to 80c; malted barley, 10c to 12c; feed, \$1.50 to \$1.75. No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 42c; No. 2 feed, 60c; No. 3 feed, 55c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 42c; No. 2 feed, 60c; No. 3 feed, 55c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 42c; No. 2 feed, 60c; No. 3 feed, 55c.

## TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The leading I.R.P. herd. High testees; average test for herd 41.4 per cent. butter-fat.  
 Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from I.R.P. stock.

**WOODSIDE BROS. ROTHSAW, ONT.**

## W.I.W. Farm and Dairy

not sell your Surplus Stock Now! Write our Ad, for full particulars. We buy Farm and Dairy stock. Photo and pedigree what you have for sale.

## MILL FEEDS

The price continues steady, but the tendency is toward lower levels. Bar, \$3 to \$3.25; shorts, \$2.75 to \$3; middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; feed, \$1.50 to \$1.75; No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; shorts, 75c; middlings, 75c.

### HAY AND STRAW

The hay market, which advanced on the strength of U. S. demand, continues strong on light market the surplus they too may be marketed. No. 1 hay is quoted \$8 to \$9; baled No. 2, \$7 to \$8; No. 3, \$6 to \$7; No. 4, \$5 to \$6; No. 5, \$4 to \$5; No. 6, \$3 to \$4; No. 7, \$2 to \$3; No. 8, \$1 to \$2; No. 9, \$1 to \$2; No. 10, \$1 to \$2; No. 11, \$1 to \$2; No. 12, \$1 to \$2; No. 13, \$1 to \$2; No. 14, \$1 to \$2; No. 15, \$1 to \$2; No. 16, \$1 to \$2; No. 17, \$1 to \$2; No. 18, \$1 to \$2; No. 19, \$1 to \$2; No. 20, \$1 to \$2.

## HAY BAY HOLSTEINS

Present offering, Bull Calves, sired by Squire Walker Akkrum, whom two-year-old sisters are giving as high as 35 lbs. milk in one day. Calves from high producing dams. One a daughter of Inka Silvia Besta, another a grand-daughter, another grand-daughter of the Kol's 2nd. Butter 3rd and 4th class as good. Calves from one to three months old, priced from \$40.00 to \$50.00 for quick sale.

**R. F. HOGART**      **TELEPHONE, REGISTERED, EITHER SEX.**  
**R. R. No. 3, SAPANEEL, ONT.**

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Hard headed by King Jahanna, Pontiac Korndyke whose records are high, 12 in all, average 35.77 lbs. milk in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 38.8 lbs. in 7 days, 14.92 lbs. in 30 days, worthy records when made. We are offering young females in this bull, sired by Bull No. 1, 100 lbs. in 7 days.

**RICHARDSON**      **R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.**

## KING SEGIS WALKER

The greatest transmitting family of the breed, holding the world's records for 4 and 1 yearlings and 3 yearlings.  
 I have for sale some of this bull from high combination possible to get in the whole Holstein breed.

**A. A. FAREWELL**      **OSHAWA, ONT.**

## MONTREAL HO MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 2.—There was no change in the condition of the market for live hogs this week on account of the fact that the supply was small, which there was a good demand for packers and an active trade was done on the Montreal market for live hogs. The trade in abattoir fresh dressed hogs continues fair. Receipts, 31,500.

### MONTREAL BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 2.—The market for butter was fairly active. The stock of choice in Montreal is small, which is why there was a good demand for packers and an active trade was done on the Montreal market for live hogs. The trade in abattoir fresh dressed hogs continues fair. Receipts, 31,500.

## HET LOO STOCK FARM

Het Loo Farms now offer a few Choice Young Cows, the kind you will be proud to own, also Three Choice Bull Calves at low prices.

**Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor**  
**HET LOO FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.**

**GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager**  
**HET LOO FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.**

## WOODLAND FARMS

Offers some good Young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE and out of officially tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade heifers. Young bulls that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade heifers. Young bulls that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade heifers.

**E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK.**      **NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.**

## THE STEVENS HERD HOLSTEINS (Established 1876)

We have furnished more of the best Holstein bulls for the greatest herds of Canada and the U. S., than any other in America.  
 A large percentage of all the champions, trace directly to our herd and our line of breeding.

**HENRY STEVENS & SON**  
 Brookside Stock Farm, LACONA, N.Y.

## DO YOU NEED HOLSTEINS? MAPLE STOCK FARM

Offers a large number of Young Cows and Heifers; also 5 Yearling Bulls, most of them sired by Woodland Schulling Parasaitie-1st 2yr-old bulls at Toronto in 1913. The dams of these are choicely bred.  
 Females offered are in peak of condition—large, smooth and good square ribs—right every way—most of them are great grand-daughters of "The Abbe".

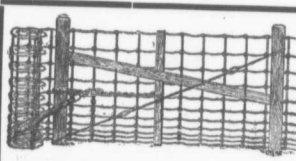
**W.M. SLAUGHT**      **BEALTON, ONT.**

SEMI-OFFICIAL...  
 To AP...  
 I. Lady Trem...  
 2. Mary E. Ches...  
 3. Franky Bone...  
 the milk, 430 lbs. in...  
 4. Lucille Joha...  
 5. The latter Rev...  
 6. Daisy Bell...  
 7. the milk, 434 lbs. in...  
 8. C. Currie, Ingers...  
 9. Mary E. Nel...  
 10. the milk, 417 lbs. in...  
 11. Roy Neville, St...  
 12. the latter Rev...  
 13. the milk, 395 lbs. in...  
 14. the latter Rev...  
 15. the milk, 388 lbs. in...  
 16. North, Solina...  
 17. the milk, 384 lbs. in...  
 18. Geo. J. G...  
 19. Charlotte C...  
 20. the milk, 365 lbs. in...

NEW OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MARCH 16TH TO APRIL 15TH, 1914

Mature Class
1. Lady Trouton, 7265, 6y., 15,326 lbs. milk, 324 lbs. fat, 655 lbs. butter. B. Malloy, Belleville, Ont.

2. Franey Honerica 3rd, 6371, 7y., 14,942 lbs. milk, 440 lbs. fat, 500 lbs. butter. W. J. Malloy, Chatham, Ont.
3. Isobel Lady De Kol 3rd's Violet, 591, 6y., 14,922 lbs. milk, 462 lbs. fat, 577 lbs. butter. Jas. J. O. Miller, St. Catharines.



EVERY FARMER IS KNOWN BY HIS FENCES

The fact that a fence is necessary is all the more reason why it should be attractive.

Crown fences are on the level. They are straight and also stay straight—made of the best heavy all No. 9 Wire.

Our fences and gates all over the country are giving the best of service and you can still secure your share of this square dealing.

Just cut out this Coupon

and mail it to us and secure our fence proposition—right up to the minute in money saving values.

DEER FENCE & SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD., Toronto
Please send your fence catalogue to
Name: Address:



Another illustration of a Grand Peterboro Stallion

Did you notice the illustration of Baron Murray in his three-year-old form in Farm and Dairy, April 25? Here is the same lad a four-year-old, photographed by the editor of Farm and Dairy a few days ago. He is certainly a great son of his great sire—Baron's Pride, the greatest sire of the Glynedon breed. Baron Murray stands for service on the farm of his owner, W. J. Cox, Peterboro, Ont.

LONDON - PARIS WHITE STAR -
OPENING OF ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION
MONTREAL - QUEBEC - LIVERPOOL
TEUTONIC MAY 2nd MEGANTIC MAY 9th
and every Saturday thereafter, BOOK NOW!
Canada, May 11; Laurent, May 21;
Teutonic, May 31
H. G. Thorley, Gen. Agent, 41 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Do You Make a Gasoline Engine?

Then write us about having it illustrated to the Dairy Farmers of Canada in our
Sixth Annual Farm Machinery Number
OF JUNE 4th
FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO, ONT.



Thoroughbred high-yielding varieties of Corn cannot be obtained and produced in one year. It requires time, practical knowledge and experience. A step year by year. "Slow but sure," and when you order or buy your seed corn from us, you get the benefit of our experience in the breeding and growing of seed corn.

GERMINATION
We thoroughly and carefully test every lot of corn before it is sent out to our customers. The average test of the corn which we shipped last season was over 95 per cent. Many of the tests showed germination of 100 per cent. Never in the history of our business have we had better seed corn and that which we now have in store is fully equal in every respect.

Our improved methods of gathering, curing and storing insure maximum results, but wherever you may buy your seed corn you should know for yourself that it grows before you plant it, and for your own satisfaction suggest that you test seed before sowing.

Write today for prices if your dealer does not handle Rennie's Seed Corn.
Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited, TORONTO
Also at MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

Jax O. Currie, Ingersoll.
30 Suedia Schulz, 649, 6y., 13,184; 10,223 lbs. milk, 286 lbs. fat, 447 lbs. butter. W. E. M. Killian, Maxville.
Four-Year-Old Class
1. Lady Bae Gerben, 14965, 4y., 3004; 25,058 lbs. milk, 536 lbs. fat, 670 lbs. butter. B. Malloy, Belleville, Ont.
2. Duchoon Wayne Calamity, 10503, 4y., 25,021; 54,077 lbs. milk, 531 lbs. fat, 663 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll.
3. Netherland Dolly Forest, 15472, 4y., 22,4; 22,554 lbs. milk, 390 lbs. fat, 467 lbs. butter. Jas. Nevill, Stratfordville.
Three-Year-Old Class
1. Pride of Avimer, 12579, 3y., 3214; 34,849 lbs. milk, 409 lbs. fat, 611 lbs. but. Roy Neville, Stratfordville.
2. Netherland, 11267, 3y., 3214; 34,849 lbs. milk, 339 lbs. fat, 423 lbs. butter. Jas. J. Currie, Ingersoll.
Two-Year-Old Class
1. Snowflake of Oxford, 15121, 2y., 3454; 11,113 lbs. milk, 320 lbs. fat, 407 lbs. but. Roy Neville, Stratfordville.
2. Netherland Calantha De Kol, 15374, 2y., 3064; 11,140 lbs. milk, 362 lbs. fat, 462 lbs. butter. J. M. Van Patter & Sons.
3. Lady Netherland Saracenic, 15372, 2y., 294; 9,278 lbs. milk, 317 lbs. fat, 396 lbs. but. J. M. Van Patter & Sons.
4. Rosalind Gerben of Springes, 407, 2y., 294; 8,373 lbs. milk, 295 lbs. fat, 376 lbs. butter. H. Malloy, Belleville.

This milks into a pail—
Shed black and white, and built just right,
From horns to tip of tail.
They're big and strong, their lives are long.
Germans pass them quickly by;
No dread tuberc. gets in its work—
They're healthy till they die.
There is nothing mean that I have seen
About the Holstein breed.
They fill the pail and never fail
To make returns for feed.
Now all the breeds the Holstein leads.
That's what the records show.
In every test show easily best—
Official or S. O.
They'll tell you that she's low in fat—
A saying most untrue.
The champion vent full six per cent.
You couldn't call that blue!

The Jerseys small, the Guernseys tall,
The Ayr-shires better yet—
Will never pass our K. P. Lass.
Or good old Pontiac Pea.
For she heads her class, King Pontiac Lass—
One to one hundred days;
And her year long cut will top the best.
At least so Stevens says.
Why even the grade for which you've
A hundred iron men,
Will milk five ton and think it fun.
And next year come again.
When she is old and must be sold,
You'll find with great relief.
You haven't a hide with some bones in
side.
But good, prime native beef.
So, what's the use—there's no excuse,
To try one case other kind.
For the Holstein cow is champion now.
Of all the world combined.
—Irving M. Avery, Sparta, N. J., in N. J. Herald.

A NEW CANADIAN CHAMPION
In Farm and Dairy, We have announced the Canadian champion for milk and butter in the eight months after having a contest in seven days. This cow's picture appeared in the Breeders' Number of Farm and Dairy on December 4th, 1913. She is a cow of wonderful capacity and constitution.
During the past year we have made some exceedingly good records according to some conditions under which they were made. Five cows have seven-day official records averaging 57.05 lbs. milk, 24.22 lbs. butter. Eleven head have seven-day official records averaging 55.6 lbs. milk, 24.15 lbs. butter, three of which are two-year-olds. Some worthy of mention are Daisy Pauline Pieterette with 74.5 lbs.



# Making The Farm Pay

is a book that every farmer should have in his library. Each of its different departments dealing with a special phase of farming, is edited by a specialist in that particular line. In its 500 pages are many facts and suggestions that are invaluable to the progressive farmer of to-day.

## Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book

A book on horse training, and the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, with remedies given for each. It is well worth its retail price, \$1.00.

Either of these books sent to you on receipt of One New Subscription to

**Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.**

### FOR SALE

One 4 H.P. Vertical Boiler; One "Beaver" Bottle Washer and Sterilizer; One 4-Outlet Automatic Filler for pints and quarts. All in good condition. Selling because too small for growing business.

**Sanitary Dairy, St. Catharines, Ont.**

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

HELPER WANTED for cheese factory. Apply W. Thomson, Woodburn, Ont.

There's a NEPONSET Roofing for Every Building



Learn this by heart—

**Only Slowly Made Roofings are Slow to Wear Out**

We do not trust to bought felt—the foundation of roofing—we make our own from all-rag fibre, no cheap stock.

Asphalts, good and bad, look alike. Trained chemists select ours and blend them to stand torrid heat and Arctic cold.

We give ample time to tests and inspections at every step of manufacture. That is why Neponset Roofing wears so long, is so truly economical, resists sparks and embers.

Surely send for our ROOF BOOK—free.

## NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

BIRD & SON (Est. 1785), 821 Hamilton Building Hamilton, Ont.

Also makers of Neponset Wall Board and Building Papers

## SHIP YOUR CREAM TO THE PETERBORO CREAMERY

Highest Prices Paid for Cream at near-station.

**PETERBORO CREAMERY PETERBORO, ONT.**

## JOHN POLLARD, NORWICH, ONT.

Breeder of

### Pure Bred Chester White Hogs

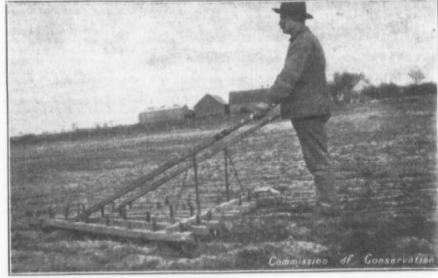
Choice Young Pigs just weaned For Sale.

### Right Now You Need A Pair



Don't wear ill-made inferior shoes and suffer with sore, tired aching feet. Send for a pair of our specially made, easy-fitting, durable harvest and plow shoes. We make them of our famous oil-tanned Showeagan leather with full grain and solid insoles. They are particularly adapted for farmers, woodmen, millmen, trackmen and laborers—any who require comfortable footwear having extra strength and durability.

**Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"** are made by specialists, on easy fitting right and left hands. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3 (postal or express order), stating size, and we will deliver a pair all charges paid to your address, anywhere in Canada or U. S. The same style 8 eyelets high, \$2.50. Write for catalogue P. JOHN PALMER CO., Limited, Fredrickton, N. B., Canada.



Commission of Conservation

### A Type of Implement that Should be Discarded

line rate per thousand of circulation. The following comparison of rates shows the reduction we have made:

August 1st, 1900  
Circulation 7,366  
Rate 7c. per line.

August 1st, 1912  
Circulation 15,068  
Rate 10c. per line.

August 1st, 1914  
(Circulation May 1st, 18,250)  
Rate 12c. per line.

December 31st, 1914  
Estimated Circulation, 20,250  
Rate 12c. per line.

Do you recognize what the foregoing table reveals? It shows this: During five years the circulation of Farm and Dairy has increased by 10,934. By the end of this year we

## PUBLISHERS' DESK

### About Advertising Rates

Most of us are busy looking after our own affairs. We know that Our Folks have all been busy growing the crops and producing the food that feeds the nation. Possibly, therefore, you have not noticed the phenomenal progress Farm and Dairy has made. No other old established agricultural paper in Canada has made the same advance during the same period. Notice what our progress amounts to in black and white:

On August 1st, 1909, the circulation of Farm and Dairy was 7,356.



Commission of Conservation

### No More Man Power is Needed for this Wide Sweep Harrow

On May 1st, 1914, the circulation of Farm and Dairy was 18,290. This is an increase of 148 per cent.

By August 1st, 1914, we anticipate that the circulation of Farm and Dairy will be 18,500, and that by December 31st, 1914, it will exceed 20,500.

### TO OUR ADVERTISERS

Our advertisers have benefited. As the circulation of Farm and Dairy has increased our cost of production has decreased. We have consistently shared this benefit with our advertisers by reducing our advertising

anticipate the relative increase in rates and circulation will stand as follows:

Actual circulation increase to date by 187 per cent. . . . 118  
Estimated circulation increase by Dec. 31st, 1914 . . . . . 173  
Advertising rate increase . . . 75

Thus we are in a position to thank our advertisers for their service.

How do you like our front cover this week? The original photograph for this engraving was taken on the farm of McChoner Bros., Red Deer, Alberta. We have received many expressions of appreciation of our new cover design from Our Folks. Likewise the position is covered by many advertisers. But the interests of our readers must come first, and if we appreciate the cover illustration as it must in spite of the most flatterers of those who would use the space for advertising their goods.

We would call special attention to the wealth of illustrations in this issue. Their object is to simplify home beautifying problems.



That Building You Are Going to Do--Get the Cost

# Better Built with "Metallic" Materials

WRITE NOW FOR FREE CATALOGUE

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED King-Dufferin Sts. - Toronto

MENTION WHAT YOU INTEND TO BUILD



## OUR FAIR

CHAPMAN, A has just begun opening for season of fodder cheese than in former farmers are ship are raising cheese milk to a cheese fall grain have and while there fodder the supply local needs.—H. S. SILEBY CROSS conditions are ve good the winter ing line. The fa winter and show. Frost is out of t son is backward. fine, red clover su year-old and prom is something unus selling at \$4 to \$5 c.; mixed, \$12 to \$15; hay, \$10 to \$12; eggs, 20c a do. \$8 to \$10.—J. K. TELTON, Appl started seeding; h Fred seems fairl short. Mill feeds are looking well, not, never better, satisfactory for bu thing.—J. K.

NORFOLK HEMLOCK, April fine and warm, in usual like conditions for farming t is brisk. Hogs, 49; milk, 40; potatoes, different varieties; out fruit trees. We did most of the list the Hemlock. We doing general farm through the winter. P. B. F.

MIDDLESEX ILDERTON, April swing. We have had was badly needed, and not much fall when; the la considering the wea ber of farmers are this year owing to t canned our district are good—\$6 to \$10 fr weeks old.—W. H.

SASKATCHEWAN QU'APPELLE FORT QU'APPELLE writing before the 1913 and with considerable ing again the beginn frosts at night. Sp April 1st. First lan 100 and general wo APRIL 1st. The wa and there has been done. There is a g are having a great d.—H. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NEW WESTMINSTER CHELLYBROOK, April the 5th, was very dry and with serious frost fruit bushes. Vegetation has made a start. The crop their best. McLaughlin at Clayburn is taking care the eny ing is well advanced. There is a strong dema, Fall, Washington, Vancouver, despite a many of which will flood dairy cows mill prices. Twenty-eight g at Aulic-to-day rates set, cow, \$26; 18 wnt

ANOTHER B. Editor, Farm and Dairy through partial prelim the Rustin-Friedlan Hague, Payne, and the record for fat p and a three-year cla ration, by producing five days 25.56 the fat was freshened at the months 14 days. I served Aggie Payne, B. she was bred and is n Richard Meyer, Pinder prior three-year clas dition she displaced Alberta, No. 1266, w even days at 25.16 the milk.—Malcolm H. Gard

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence invited

**ONTARIO**

**HASTINGS CO., ONT.**

**CHAPMAN, April 27.**—Spring seeding has just begun and cheese factories are opening for another season. The make of todays cheese will be much smaller than in former years, as some of our farmers are shipping cream and others milk to a cheese factory. Meadows and sod while there is a good demand for, fodder the supply will be sufficient for local needs.—H. E. T.

**SINNEY CROSSING, April 27.**—Pasture conditions are very good. They have wintered and show little sign of heaving. Frost is out of the ground, but the season-old and promises a good crop, which is something unusual. Timothy hay is selling at \$34 to \$35 a ton; clover, \$11 to \$12; mixed, \$12 to \$13; oats, 600 a bush; barley, 40c; wheat, 80c; middlings, 22c; eggs, 20c a doz. Milch cows sell at \$80 to \$100.—J. K.

**TRENTON, April 27.**—Farmers have started seeding; land works beautifully, not having been paked by heavy rains. Feed seems fairly plentiful; some are short. Mill feeds are very high. Cattle are looking well. All clovers are excellent; never better. Everything is very satisfactory for bumper crops of every thing.—J. K.

**NORFOLK CO., ONT.**

**HEMLOCK, April 23.**—The weather is fine and warm, interspersed with occasional lake breezes. Land in good condition for farming. On the whole business is brisk. Hog \$9; eggs, 20c; butter, 25c; milk, 4c. Straddlers men are engaged in different vocations; some are planting out fruit trees. We have 400 acres planted with trees. The Hemlock and some of the men doing general farming. All stock came during the winter in good condition.—P. B. F.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**

**LILBERTON, April 23.**—Seedling is in full swing. We have had a little rain, which was badly needed. It still remains cold and not much growth and fall wheat; the latter is looking good, depending the weather. Quite a number of farmers are raising more calves this year owing to the Americans having closed our district out, and the prices are good—\$6 to \$10 for calves, two or four weeks old.—W. H.

**BASKATCHEWAN**

**QU'APPELLE DIST., SASK.**

**PORT QU'APPELLE, April 21.**—Since writing before the weather changed, breaking again the beginning of April with frosts at night. Spring birds started April 1st. First land was worked April 13th. The weather is now warm and there has been considerable seeding done. There is a good seed bed but we are having a great deal of drying winds.—E. H. G.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

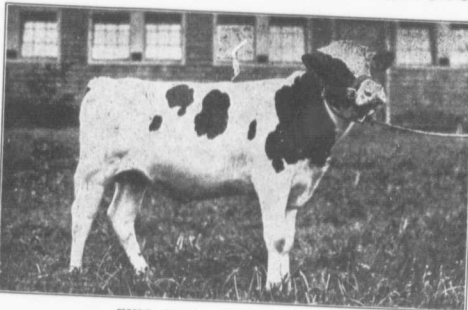
**NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.**

**CHILLIWACK, April 23.**—March, up to the 20th, was very fine and warm, followed by a serious frost which caught early fruit blooms. April has been showery. Vegetation has made rapid growth, pastures is abundant and cows are doing their best. McLaren's Laurentia 2613, taken at Clayburn is in operation, which takes care of the surplus of milk. Seeding is well advanced. Meats of all kinds call. Washington potatoes being sold in Vancouver, despite a surplus of locals, many of which will only go to waste. Good dairy cows still maintain strong prices. Twenty-eight grade Holsteins sold at Auction today averaged \$172.50; highest cow, \$265; 12 went over \$200.—U. F. P.

**ANOTHER H.-F. RECORD**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I am advised through partial preliminary reports that Holstein-Friesian heifer FINDERNE (Hulliger Payne, No. 14656) has broken the record for fat production in the world in a three-year class of the seven-day trial, by producing in seven consecutive days 28.96 lbs. fat from 607.9 lbs. milk, from the age of 3 years 4 months 14 days. Her sire is King Heron, owned by Hugh Payne, No. 11904. Her dam was bred and is now owned by Mr. Bernard Meyer, FINDERNE, N.A. In the trial she displaced FINDERNE Pieterse (No. 12505), whose record for seven days is 28.164 lbs. fat from 679 lbs. milk.—Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. A. R.

**The Best that the Breed Affords—**



**50 Proven Producers by the R. O. M. Route**

**W 50 W I The O L Kind R L That W K I Make E N Good R For S**

**KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH**

FAIRMONT NETHERLAND POSCH, his dam, has 1500 lbs. butter to her credit at 3 years.

**IN CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES**

**FOR ONE DAY ONLY—MAY 26th, 1914**

**MANOR FARM COMPULSORY SALE**

The GREAT SIRE of the breed are well represented in the females we offer you. Many of these high priced females will never bring their original cost—but my Farm is sold and Every Animal in the Catalogue is Gen One from JOHN J. RAE, Sales Manager Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co. COL. B. V. KELLY Auctioneers COL. R. E. HAEGE ALBANY, III Syracuse, N.Y. ALBANY, III  
N.B.—Manor Farm is reached by Trolley from North Toronto.

**FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.**

**Say**

"I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy" when you write Advertiser. Then you get full benefit of our absolute Guarantees.

**You save time and money**

on every cent of your harvest, with the aid of a

**LOUDEN Junior Sling Carrier**

**Patented Brace Block**

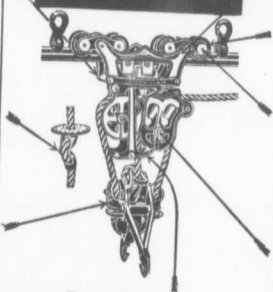
A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This kills all strain of the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No lead can spread them.

**Adjustable Trip**

Used when desired to carry the load into the snow without elevating to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

**The Great Triple Purchase Feature**

These ropes lifting the load instead of two; as with the ordinary carrier; gives the horse one-half more power, reduces the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.



**Sure to Work**

A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. 32, GUELPH, Ont.**  
Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Stable Equipment, Barn Door Hangers.

**Engine Trucks**

Distribute the load well along the track, increase the strength of the carrier and cause the load to run more steadily. No four-wheeled carrier, however much spread out, is so easy on the track or runs so steadily.

**Short Truck Arms**

The Truck Arms are only 5 inches long, nearly straight and extremely well laced. They cannot be sprung.

**The Unbreakable Axle**

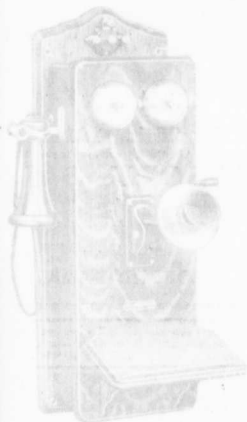
These Axles are simply an extension of the main frame. Note how they are shouldered out at the frame; impossible to break them. No riveted or bolted pin axles are used on Louden Carriers. Such axles are always changing trouble.

**Patent Bushings**

The Pulley Sheaves run on Patent Bushings, recessed into the side of the frame. This takes all the strain off the bolt and puts it on the frame where it belongs. The sheaves are large, of extra strength and easy running.

# Improvement All Along The Line

**That is what a Telephone on the Farm means---  
Improvement of the Domestic, Social and  
Business Life of the Community**



A Telephone will improve all your other farm improvements, because it will enable you to get the best service out of them all, whether they are for your own use or for the general good.

By this we mean that your improved farm implements could be repaired promptly if you have a telephone to reach your market town. With a telephone you could get your supplies for your windmill or your automobile or your dairy machinery at the time they are required. Your Farmers' Club, your School affairs, your roads and bridges will all be better and more economically managed if your community is served by a local telephone system.

## Have You A Telephone?

You are doing without one of the greatest conveniences and benefits of the age if your community is without telephone service. If such is the case, write us, and we will tell you how to proceed in order to secure telephones for your locality. We will tell you how local telephone companies are organized, and give you information showing what they have done for their communities. If you think there is any chance of your township taking up the matter of a municipally-owned system, it will be advantageous to get our advice. We have been actively identified in the starting of the majority of municipal systems, and are in a position to supply very valuable information.

## Are You Operating A Line?

No matter whether the telephone system you are operating is owned by a local company or the municipality, it will pay you to write us when you are in the market for telephones and materials. Our telephones have made a great record for satisfactory service. We claim and are prepared to demonstrate, that our telephones are superior in design, material and workmanship to any others on the market. We stand behind and guarantee that everything we make is first-class in every particular. OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER, whereby you can judge the quality and efficiency of our telephones on your own line before risking a cent, insures satisfaction.

## Estimates Supplied

We will gladly supply you with any information you desire about telephones and telephone materials. Cost estimates will also be supplied on request.

We are directly interested in the success of every local telephone enterprise, and offer a co-operation service that will go a long way towards insuring the success of any new company or municipality entering into the telephone business.

We have issued a new bulletin, which gives full particulars about building rural telephone lines. This is the latest telephone

book published. Send for a copy. Ask for the No. 3 Bulletin.

Our famous booklet, entitled "Canada and the Telephone," shows by graphically drawn pictures how the telephone can benefit the whole social and business life of a community. This booklet cost us a great deal of money to compile, but we will cheerfully mail you a copy free.

Let us quote you on your year's supply of Dry Cell Batteries.

**CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited**

**20 Duncan Street**

**TORONTO, CANADA**