

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME



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



Toronto, Ont., May 23, 1918



TWO OF THE ELEVEN SILOS AT WALKERSIDE, CANADA'S BIGGEST DAIRY FARM.

### Farming and Beekeeping

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### The Saving of Poverty Bottom

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### A New Serial Story

In the Household Department.

## Gets 5½ lbs. Butterfat from Ton of Whey

This letter shows how Sharples Whey Separator adds to cheese makers' profits.

Burrige, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

I have been using a Sharples No. 72 Whey Separator for four years, skimming 15,000 lbs. of whey per day averaging 5½ lbs. of butter to the ton.

The machine is a close skimmer. Government Inspector's tests showed only a trace of cream left in skimmed whey.

I might say that I used the . . . also the . . . but found them very expensive to keep in repair. I would strongly recommend intending purchasers to give Sharples Whey Separator the preference.

(Sgd.) W. C. TAYLOR.

# SHARPLES WHEY SEPARATOR

No big repair bills to pay. Sharples construction is so simple, so durable that every machine carries a 6-year maintenance guarantee that oil and repairs will not exceed \$2.00 yearly. On other machines, repair bills average from \$30 to \$50 a year.

Sharples has only half the parts of other machines, meaning less labor and one-third less power. Sharples tubular body contains no discs. This means easier, quicker cleaning.

As a machine and as a profit maker, the Sharples is supreme.

Write for Catalog today to nearest office.

Sharples Whey Separators are made in four sizes
No. 20 capacity 5000 lbs. per hour
No. 22 " " " " " "
No. 23 " " " " " "
No. 24 " " " " " "

**The Sharples Separator Co.**

Toronto, Ont.

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DC-48

## FARM MACHINERY REPAIRED

The Oxy-Acetylene process will quickly and cheaply repair broken parts of farm machinery or engines—in fact any broken metal, whether cast iron, steel, brass, or aluminum; melting together the broken edges and making the article as strong as new. You have possibly some machine, which if repaired for a few dollars would save the high price of a new one. One job by us will convince you.

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H. T. MILLARD - 225 Hunter St., Phone 1256 - PETERBORO, ONT.

## SYDNEY BASIC SLAG Is the Ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat

During the next month we intend to print each week the experience of a well-known Ontario farmer regarding Sydney Basic Slag. In 1913, the first year of its introduction, 230 tons were used in Ontario. During the past season the consumption was 6,242 tons. Let us send you our new pamphlet and thereafter let our representative call on you. If we have no representative in your district perhaps you could distribute a carload of twenty tons. Write now as selling arrangements must be made without delay.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA



The Champion Two-Year-Old Jersey Cow of Canada.

This registered Jersey heifer, Branford Dées, Polo, 6680, owned by E. W. Trammant, Echo Place, Ont., has produced in less than one year 3,417 lbs. of milk and 274 lbs. of fat. Fatness on the 80 per cent. basis is the equivalent to 775 lbs. of butter, making her the champion two-year-old Jersey of Canada in butter fat production.

## The Expensive Rail Fence

**A** GLARING example of extravagance is a field enclosed with an old "snake" fence. That these fences rob their owners again and again of profits equal to their original cost is easily proved.

Sprawling over a strip of nine feet wide, they ramble over thousands of farms, covering up thousands of acres of virgin soil as fertile as any they enclose. The result is a waste as inexcusable as though these unused acres had been planted and their harvest deliberately destroyed, an offence punishable in these war times by imprisonment.

### The Most Costly of All Fences.

Wood fences are a relic of pioneer days when land was the cheapest of all commodities and could be bought for less than the cost of fencing it today. But in this year of 1913 they represent, in the waste they involve, a luxury that no farmer can afford.

Their yearly cost is not the mere expense of their maintenance and repair, but the cash value of the crops that could be raised or the stock that could be fattened on the ground covered, not only by the fence itself, but the weeds it shelters. No less than one and one-half acres are wasted in surrounding a 60-acre plot with the kind of a fence shown in the picture.

Moreover, for all its appearance of solidity and strength a rail fence of this type is insecure. Indeed, it often is responsible for as much damage as it prevents. It affords an ideal breeding place for bugs and vermin and to the small boy, who prizes his liberties, it is as a red rag to a bull. If a single slab or rail is removed, the entire fence might as well be razed for all the protection it provides against invasion. Giving mute evidence of neglect and dilapidation, it invites trespassers and is responsible for more lawsuits and neighborhood feuds than any other single cause.

The objections to rail fences apply with nearly equal force to every other type of stone, stump and wood fence. All are subject to frost upheavals, decay and collapse, promote the growth of weeds, furnish breeding places for millions of pests, and are constantly exposed to the danger of fire as well as damage by wind and storm.

When the advantages of wire fencing are considered, its popularity is not surprising. Its posts occupy a minimum of space, and the wire does not interfere with the cropping of practically every foot of land enclosed. This Modern Fence Stretches Over Acres.

No wood fence ever designed is so staunch and durable as a wire fence stretched on posts that have been properly and firmly set. Thus erected it stays where it is placed and without almost no attention can be relied upon for twenty-five years of service or more. Instead of thousands of loosely connected pieces and parts, the wire fence is practically a single unit in construction.

It is well to remember that there is a wire fencing for every farm purpose, both practical and decorative. Fences



A Fence that Wastes Land.

the standpoint of economy, service, efficiency or attractiveness it is unrivalled by any other fence yet perfected. And the time to buy is now, before prices advance.

Another thought worth keeping in mind: It costs just as much to set the posts and to stretch and erect a cheap wire fence as a good one that will last a lifetime.—C.H.F.

## Rural Leadership Course

**T**HE Ontario Agricultural College wishes to announce that the fourth session of its Summer School for Rural Leadership will be held from Monday, July 22nd, to Saturday, August 3rd.

The program this year is as strong as ever before. Professor Ernest E. Groves, Professor of Rural Sociology, New Hampshire State College, will deliver a course of ten lectures on Rural Sociology; another course will be as a Program of Community Work. There will be a course of five lectures by Mr. Leo L. Driver of Indiana, the most successful promoter of Consolidation of Rural Schools in the United States. There will also be a series of seminars on various country problems, including Library, Social Hygiene, Rural Community Life Movement, the Church and War problems, etc. In the afternoons the program will cover Types and Breeds of Live Stock, Beekeeping, Judging Standing Field Crops, Bacteriology, Soil Chemistry, etc.



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VOL. XXXVII

Wh

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**F**OR a number of years farm adjoining farms and why should we keep? Beekeeping of agriculture, yet welfare of the tree, buckwheat and fruit have an increased yield. On the other hand, access the farmers which with a sector. The willows blossoms would not be.

Farmers in general, welfare of the aplanis, seeds and grain which is so running a farm can plant alike, red wheat, and in this farm, he able to instruct.

Our chief loss in the yields some during the low when it gets too Sweet clover yields as upon as a weed is no our locality. Sweet clover is not considered so and always will be work on it well.

No Friends

A neighbor of mine clover was very enthusiastic paying crop and the land for the following the clover was in his thick and busy on the they were my bees honey very fast and to be ever shortly with home I assured him and asked him if it would bring me over a few beets for the account this in pointing the the a good yield of clover. yet; perhaps he will way he tells me his picking sweet clover to the specialist in bees the farmer-brother makes a lot of money succession he needs to wait for the good years when it comes to those enough.

The years of 1914 a season of beekeeping and beekeeping in Italy. The year 1916 was an occasion in that it so to give a man a straw year it gives him more than the season of 1914 g almost a necessity to c The year 1916 was an year, while 1917 gave a price and the bees man plus besides.

Some people consider amalgamating agricultural Variety you know is the



We Welcome Practical Progressives.

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. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., MAY 23, 1918

No. 2

# Why Not Combine Beekeeping With Farming?

A Discussion of the Combination by W. W. Webster of Victoria Co., Ont., a Farmer-Beekeeper

FOR a number of years I have been managing a farm consisting of 200 acres, a 200-acre ranch, and 80 to 100 colonies of bees, and why should we not combine farming with beekeeping? Beekeeping is a small branch of the tree of agriculture, yet one which is essential to the welfare of the tree. The bees pollinate the clovers, buckwheat and fruit blossoms and as a result we have an increased yield of clover seed, grain and fruit. On the other hand, to make beekeeping a success the farmers must produce clovers and buckwheat which with us are the principal sources of nectar. The willows, golden rod, asters and apple blossoms would not be sufficient to make beekeeping go.

Farmers in general are not as thoughtful for the welfare of the apiarist as they might be in planting seeds and grain which produce nectar for the bees. So in running a farm in connection with bees you can plant alfalfa, red and sweet clover, and buckwheat, and in this way, especially on a good-sized farm, be able to influence the honey crop to a great extent.

Our chief flow is from alsike clover. Red clover yields some during the buckwheat flow, but some how when it gets together with the buckwheat honey. Sweet clover yields a little but being still looked upon as a weed is not grown extensively as yet in our locality. Sweet clover used to be a weed, but is not considered so now. I believe it always was and always will be a weed. The bees, however, work on it well.

### No Friend of Sweet Clover.

A neighbor of mine who had a nice field of sweet clover was very enthusiastic over it as it proved a good paying crop and in addition to this built up the land for the following year. He observed when the clover was in bloom that the bees were very thick and busy on the blossoms. He concluded they were my bees and decided I was securing honey very fast and told me he had no doubt I would soon be over shortly with a quantity of honey to his home. I assured him I would consider the matter and asked him if it would be convenient for him to bring me over a few bushels of sweet clover seed in return for the accommodation the bees had given him in pollinating the blossoms and securing for him a good yield of clover. He hasn't brought the seed yet; perhaps he will when I bring the honey. Anyway he tells me his spare time is taken up hand picking sweet clover to get rid of it.

The specialist in beekeeping, of course, has more bees than the farmer-beekeeper, and on a good year makes a lot of money. When lean years follow in succession he needs to be very optimistic. He must wait for the good years to come. Fortunately everything comes to those who wait—if they wait long enough.

The years of 1914 and '15 were not good honey seasons and beekeeping was at a low ebb. In fact beekeeping in itself is considered a precarious occupation in that it sometimes fails in one season to give a man a straight salary, while in another year it gives him more than he deserves.

The season of 1914 gave me no honey worth mentioning and when feeding time came three fat steers obligingly paid the bill. The following year brought a light crop of honey, but a good crop of wheat at a fair price helped me out. So with me it seems that a necessity to combine the two occupations. The year 1916 was an extremely successful honey year, while 1917 gave a light crop, but an excellent price and the bees made ends meet and some surplus besides.

Some people consider farming monotonous, so in amalgamating agriculture with it you have variety. Variety you know is the spice of life. We wouldn't

care to plow all the time. Our feet would get tired. Neither would we care to extract honey all the time. Sometimes We Rush.

Of course, combining the two occupations makes one very busy, but there are various ways labor may be lessened. In the first place our land lies together with no off place, which saves extra work. The bees are all together with no out apiaries. This also saves time and gasoline for a car. I find no time for the grating method of queen rearing, but simply raise brood to the super above and replace with empty combs. This gives me in 10 or 11 days all the queen cells I require to form into neuclei and to requeen with later. My time is not taken up with swarming as this method usually stops that also. A flock of sheep make a fine job of mowing the grass in the apiary.

While I used to give my bees a weekly examination I found in war time they can do with three in a season—one in fruit bloom when I clip the queen's wings, another at the commencement of the clover flow when I put on excluders and raise the brood

soon as this is dissolved the syrup is just the right temperature for feeding. My feeders are large sap pails used for making maple syrup in my farming capacity. These are some of the various ways you can lessen the labor when your hired man goes to the tranches.

With farm help so scarce there are various ways the farm work can be lessened by the use of wide implements. For instance, four horses on a two-furrow plow gets over much more ground than a wide seed drills and wide cultivators help, and in this time of stress and lack of labor we look to the tractor plow to bring relief in the coming years.

Apiary Work Fits in. A good deal of our apiary work comes in between our busy seasons on the farm, but there are times when beekeeping seems antagonistic to farming. For instance, you often have to extract when you are badly needed to draw in grain, but in many other ways they slide along together.

With present labor conditions I must admit our business is not altogether satisfactory. Not half enough help and next year will be worse if farm boys are taken. It seems to me we have gone to the limit in production. People say if ever there was money in farming it must be now, and that's a campaign with that purpose in view defeats the object they are trying to attain. It will result in the land being only half worked.

We have been dictated to regarding how to farm. We are told to produce more, but are not told so much in regard to bees and the production of honey. Greater production cannot be attained when experienced men are being taken off the farm. And campaigns with that purpose in view defeats the object they are trying to attain. It will result in the land being only half worked.

## Clean Milk Cheaply Produced

Cleanliness Possible in Any Barn. Experiments Show

REDUCTION of bacteria in milk does not depend on the kind of barn or expensive equipment so much as on simple inexpensive precautions. Milk with low bacterial count can be produced in barns of ordinary type with less than \$20 worth of extra equipment. The dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have proved this in a practical experiment. For the purpose of this experiment, four cows were put in an ordinary frame barn. An untrained worker was employed to milk and care for the animals. No extra attention was devoted to cleaning the barn. At the end of six weeks the barn was no cleaner than many commercial barns.

Without any changes in barn management the specialists had two cows milked into small-top pails and the two others were milked into ordinary open-top pails. The milk from the open-top pails averaged 497,653 bacteria. The milk from the small-top pails averaged 368,314. The use of the small-top pail without any extra precaution made a difference in the average count of 129,339 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The cans and pails were sterilized

(Continued on page 10.)

### WHEN MOLLY CHURNS

WHEN Molly churns it seems to me,  
That summer lanes and fields I see,  
Once more I glimpse the herd at noon.

And bees upon the clover zone,  
There is no ice—no zero chill;  
And violets are with us still,  
For June our heart and fancy yearns  
When Molly churns.

When Molly churns I hear a song,  
That brings a breath of spring along.  
I fancy can smell the soil  
Upturned and richened by our toil.  
The dairy in the sunlight gleams  
And there are whisperings of streams.  
One's thought to pasture-beauty turns  
When Molly churns.

When Molly churns, I see a lane,  
With cows, home-coming, once again.  
And twilight banking—pigeons coo,  
And twilight soothes the heart of you.  
The sweet, warm milk, like faint perfume,  
Brings summer to the chilly room.  
And May goes thrilling through the ferns  
When Molly churns.

—Hoard's Dairyman.

to the supers, and a third at the latter end of the buckwheat flow when I ascertain how much feed they require and note their condition for wintering. Between and attend to any I suspect are weak or an ordinary weak bull packed along the slides in their winter cases all summer. To remove the cases takes time, and they are cooler and better in outside cases.

Much time can be saved in the matter of feeding. My old method was to bring the water to a boil, put in sugar and boll again. Waiting for it to boll the second time is what tries the patience. Now I fill a boll, then put the water in a small honey tank placed high enough to allow the syrup to run from the tap into an ordinary pail. I add two sacks of sugar and stir with an ordinary turnip hoe. As

## The Saving of Poverty Bottom

An English Story With a Moral

"POVERTY BOTTOM"—a name eloquent of those practices which lead to the ruin of the near-ruin of land! Everywhere in America we find these "poverty bottoms"—"blueberry plains," "broom sedge lands," "old tenant farms"—places which by their very names show the reputation for infertility which has developed through decades of observation.

The "Poverty Bottom" which is the subject of this sketch is, however, a real place and has a real and intensely interesting and significant story. It is located in the County of Sussex, Southern England. Eight years ago it was tenantless, the last previous tenant having left because of his inability to make a profit on the rental charged—six shillings (\$1.50) per acre. It would seem that he should have been able to make a profit, for the farm is located "on the chalk" and the soil should be well supplied with lime. Furthermore, much of the land had been in sheep pasture for generations—probably even for centuries—and sheep are popularly supposed to increase fertility. Yet in spite of all this, and regardless of the fact that but eighty acres out of 530 had been consistently cropped, the farm was as near the bed-rock of infertility as could well be imagined.

Using Fertilizer to Keep More Stock.

Eight years ago a new owner—a practical farmer, but one versed in the theory of soil fertility—took over the farm, primarily for the purpose of making a definite attempt to "bring it back" economically and profitably.

The very first year the new owner purchased large quantities of fertilizer and applied it liberally—to which results would you suppose? The pasture! The owner wished to keep the farm on a livestock basis but realized perfectly that fertility rested in the rest of the farm, following the very practices under which the farm had run down so badly. He also wished to increase the manure supply rapidly as much as possible and the use of fertilizer enabled him to do this quickly and economically.

Driving Out the Pasture Weeds.

The old sheep pastures had, of course, grown up to weed—hawkweed, plantain or ribwort—poor grasses all of them, as fertilizer men know, and typical of the very acme of soil poverty.

The fertilizer drove out the weeds—replaced them with good grasses and white clover. This, of course, greatly increased the stock carrying capacity of the pasture. So striking was this effect that at some seasons of the year the difference between the fertilized pasture and the unfertilized strips left for a check could be seen at the distance of a mile or more.

Reclamation Work a Financial Success.

We have the story for but six years, but insofar as figures are given, it is apparent that the attempt was more than successful. The stock carrying capacity of the farm was in 1918 about 80 per cent. The better quality of pasturage together with increased carrying capacity increased the meat producing power of the farm nearly three fold. This in itself is a wonderful record, and indicates what may be done on similar farms in America, and what will ultimately be done to preserve and increase our meat supply for increasing population.

On the tilled land, the wheat yield for the first year of the new owner's possession, was about 15 bushels per acre in 1918, the year in which our story closes, one variety of wheat went 57 bushels to the acre; another 51 bushels, and a third 50 bushels to the acre. In the first year the surplus grain was sold for the equivalent of \$30, while in 1918 the surplus sold for over \$4,000.

A \$1,500 Labor Income.

In considering reclamation projects of this kind, we must not forget that the owner, in addition to producing larger crops, must also make a profit. The owner of "Poverty Bottom" kept books on his farm and operated the financial statements of his experiment. At the end of six years after

paying all expenses, including interest charges on all investments, but allowing no credit for the undoubted increase in value of the farm, returns were sufficient to give him, as manager, an annual income of about \$1,500, together with free house rent. This, remember, was from a farm that eight years ago was tenantless because of the poverty of the soil.

America has many "Poverty Bottoms." Some of these places remain in the poverty class for no other reason than that the farmers, in using manure, have the sensation of maintaining fertility. Ultimately, however, they must come to the realization that there is no essential difference between selling live stock products from the land, and in selling crop products—except that the latter wears down the land more rapidly.

Worn out farms in Canada or the United States, our "Poverty Bottoms" are going to be reclaimed. They have to be for land, even in this new country, is getting high enough in price to make such re-

half inch by two inches, which were made at the blacksmith shop, each plank being cut separately to the bars. The bars had to be in the corners and there the blacksmith fitted four feet of chain with a ring 1 1/2 the centre.

"We did not finish our work on the drag early enough last season for it to be of any use. This spring, however, it has paid for itself early in the drive; standing on the drag, it makes a good load for a team of horses. Just yesterday I used it in preparing the manure round. The land had been well harrowed, but that left the soil lumps the size of a baseball. Every farmer knows the condition. One trip over it with the drag broke up every lump and left an ideal seed bed. We used the drag in the same way when preparing for spring grain and we will use it later in preparing for corn.

I believe that many failures with clover and alfalfa are due to burying the seed too deeply. We tried an experiment this spring with our drag, which I believe will work out splendidly. After harrowing had been drilled in, we ran over the field with a plank drag and then seeded the alfalfa with a hand sower on the even surface left by the drag. We then harrowed the field very lightly. Our idea was that with the seed falling on a fine even surface it would not be covered as deeply with the harrows as if seeded on the ridges left by the drill. The alfalfa is already off to a good start and it looks like a perfect stand.

We have found just one place where the drag does not work satisfactorily in finishing the soil; that is on a gravel loam where there are a considerable number of round stones from two to four inches in diameter. On soil such as this the drag has no effect.

## Emergency Hay Crops for 1918

To Guard Against a Hay Shortage

By J. H. Langley.

IN the course of a motor drive of 50 miles lately, I talked with a considerable number of Western Ontario farmers as to the condition of this year's clover. Some reported that they had extra good stand and promise of a large crop if weather conditions were favorable. These were a number, however, who reported their red clover killed and they are plowing up the meadows. These men are

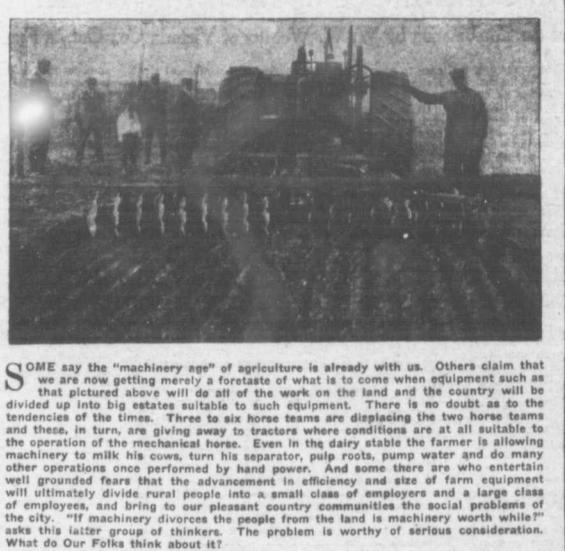
fraced with a serious hay shortage in a year when all kinds of feed are to be high in price and a good supply of farm roughage the only hope of profit from the cows. My own red clover is badly winter killed but I will not be as hard pressed as some in that a 10-acre field of alfalfa will produce 100 tons of hay. However, planning on a few acres of emergency hay crop for 1918.

My standard for this purpose is a mixture of peas and oats. The oat crop is the best of any of the cereals for cutting as it gives a hay that has a high protein content that it will compare favorably in feeding value even with alfalfa. I find, however, that I can get a considerably greater tonnage from a mixture of oats and field peas than from either crop grown separately, and I have found from two to three tons of hay of a field seeded with this mix. Also the mixture stands up better than wild peas grown alone. In past years I have been accustomed to use about five pecks of oats and five pecks of peas to the acre. This year peas are so expensive that I am planning on one bushel of peas to the acre and a bushel and three pecks of oats. Of course, the earlier this mixture is seeded, the greater will be the crop; but I have not yet planted as the first week in June on spring plowed land and harvested an excellent crop of hay.

I have used both the Japanese and the common millet to supplement short hay crops with good satisfaction. I use three to four pecks of millet to the acre, broadcasting the seed and giving a light sowing of the harrow to cover. I mention this point particularly as the seed should not be buried over an inch deep. The advantage of millet is that it will cut and sown fairly late in the season and much later than

(Continued on page 7.)

## IS THIS PROPHECIC OF A COMING "MACHINERY AGE"?



SOME say the "machinery age" of agriculture is already with us. Others claim that we are now getting merely a forecast of what is to come when equipment such as that pictured above will do all of the work on the land and the country will be divided up into big estates suitable to such equipment. There is no doubt as to the tendencies of the times. Three to six horse teams are displacing the two horse teams and these, in turn, are giving away to tractors where conditions are at all suitable to the operation of the mechanical horse. Even in the dairy stable the farmer is allowing machinery to milk his cows, turn his separator, pump water and do many other operations once performed by hand power, and some there are who entertain well founded fears that the advancement in efficiency and size of farm equipment will ultimately divide rural people into a small class of employers and a large class of employees, and bring to our pleasant country communities the social problems of the city. If machinery divorces the people from the land, is machinery worthy of the name it asks this latter group of thinkers. The problem is worthy of serious consideration. What do Our Folks think about it?

clamation projects attractive. They will be reclaimed in much the same manner as was this English farm, except that so much emphasis, except in a few limited districts, will not be placed on pasture. America's worn out farms will be revitalized with alfalfa, clover, stock and the judicious use of commercial fertilizer. Some may be inclined to question the commercial fertilizer, but America has already come to them just as all of the older lands have already come to them—and will find it profitable farm practice.—E. B. F.

## Our Plank Drag

It is Home-Made But Efficient

By Tom Alfalfa.

LAST spring we decided that we would have a plank drag. We had been told that this home-made implement would not only smooth out the land and compact it around the seed quite as well as a roller, but that it had a decided advantage over the roller in that it would break up clods and while compacting the land and breaking up the lumps, would at the same time leave a mulch on the surface of the soil that would prevent undue evaporation. Accordingly we went to the mill and purchased six planks, three inches thick, 12 inches wide and six feet long. We would like to have had elm planks, but maple was the only material available. These planks we lapped half in single fashion and bolted together with half inch bolts six inches long, sinking the heads half an inch. We re-inforced the top of the drag with steel bars, one-

## They Milk 300 Cows

WALKERVILLE is a small town in the extreme south-west of the Ontario peninsula where corn growing in the dairy and dairying is a much neglected side line. This municipality, along with a splendid market afforded Windsor and Walkerville, is an unusually good opportunity for extensive dairying, and result is that here, outside dairy district, we find two largest dairy farms in Ontario. At Walkerville Dairy Farm, five or five miles from Windsor, 400 cows are milked. The other, near the town of Amherstburg, the accommodation for 60 to 70 cows. During the corn season Chatham I visited both of the farms and had my first opportunity of studying dairying when conducted on so live a scale. At this time I speak only of my observations at Walkerville Farm, which is standingly I believe, the best dairy farm in Canada. It is owned by Walker Sons, Limited, and is conducted, not as a hobby, as a straight business proposition.

In Walkerville Farm there is rich level, clay loam soil well suited to the production of crops most necessary to such the centre of the farm are the stables alone would make a first-class detached stucco house well equipped with electric light, and a big boarding house for the staff of 70 men employed in the centre of the semi-circular dairy building, a modern with all the equipment four city dairy. A broad cement driveway to the farm are grouped on either side of the cow sheds, each with a back of them the hay barns, the calf barn and bull stalls, implement sheds. No show barn, a store for the hay and the modern "shop" in to repair everything from a tractor or to shoe a horse. The manager of this estate is H. Bigger, who also manages 100 acres tobacco farm adjoining same ownership. Mr. Bigger called the biggest farmer in



A General View of the Building

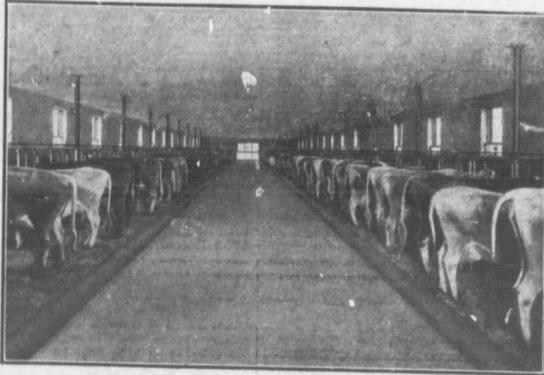
# A Visit To Canada's Biggest Dairy Farm

They Milk 300 Cows at Walkerside Farm and Carry the Milk Direct to the Consumer—F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., Editor, Farm & Dairy

WALKERSVILLE is away down in the extreme southwest of the Ontario peninsula where corn growing is the specialty and dairying is much neglected side line. This neglect of milk production, along with the splendid markets afforded by Windsor and Walkersville, affords an unusually good opportunity for extensive dairying, and the result is that here, outside of the dairy district, we find two of the biggest dairy farms in Canada. At Walkerside Dairy Farm, four or five miles from Windsor, 300 to 400 cows are milked. At Essex Seed Farms, located near the town of Amherstburg, there is accommodation for 60 to 100 cows. During the corn show at Chatham I visited both of these farms and had my first real opportunity of studying dairy farming when conducted on so extensive a scale. At this time I will speak only of my observations at Walkerside Farm, which is, outstandingly I believe, the biggest dairy farm in Canada. It is owned by Walker Sons, Limited, and is conducted, not as a hobby, but as a straight business proposition.

In Walkerside Farm there are well over 1,400 acres of rich, level, clay loam soil; a soil that is ideally suited to the production of heavy yields of all the crops most necessary to successful dairying. Near the centre of the farm are the buildings. The dwellings alone would make a fair-sized village. In the semi-detached stone houses, equipped with running water and electric light, are homes for 32 married men. A big boarding house accommodates the rest of the staff of 70 men employed on the farm. In the centre of the semi-circular row of dwellings is the dairy building, a modern milk handling plant with all the equipment found in the most modern city dairy. A broad cement driveway leads back from the dairy to the farm buildings proper which are grouped on either side of the central drive: first the cow sheds, each with its ups to 100 head, and the calf barn and bull stalls, the horse barn and the implement sheds. Nor should we forget the grain elevator, where is stored the feed for this great herd or the modern "shop" in which is the equipment to repair everything from a hand hoe to a farm tractor or to shoe a horse.

The manager of this extensive dairy enterprise is H. Bigger, who also supervises the work on a 500-acre tobacco farm adjoining, which is under the same ownership. Mr. Bigger may be very properly called the biggest farmer in Eastern Canada. The



Each Cow Shed has Accommodation for 100 Milch Cows.

dairy end of the enterprise is under the direct personal supervision of Mr. Cramer, who hails from the great dairy state of Wisconsin. And it was under Mr. Cramer's guidance that I inspected the farm and its equipment. As we stopped to look at a particularly good grade Holstein cow, Mr. Cramer told me of the steady improvement in quality that has been effected since the herd was first established in 1907.

### The Dairy Herd.

In that year there were 79 cows in the herd and their average production was 4,410 lbs. of milk per cow. The next year the average production of 60 cows was 5,250 lbs. and in 1909 they averaged 5,860 lbs. In 1910, there were 55 cows milked, practically the same herd as in 1909, but the production jumped to 7,850 lbs. "This increase," said Mr. Cramer, "was due altogether to better feeding. In that year we got up some silos and had some alfalfa hay to feed. Since then we have increased the herd to 300 cows or over and our average production varies from 9,000 to 11,000 lbs. of milk per cow."

The cows are mostly grades, partly purchased in the dairy districts of Ontario and the United States, but an increasing proportion are now being bred and reared on the farm. Cows of Guernsey and Holstein breeding are favored, but there is also a liberal sprinkling of Jerseys. There would be 400 cows milking now were suitable help available, and even-

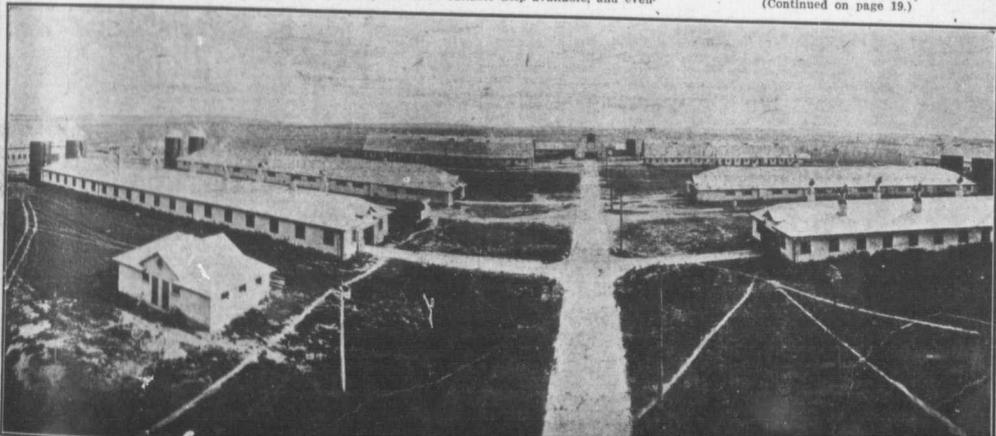
tually plans call for 600 cows, room having been left in the layout of the buildings for two more cow barns. A visit to the calf barn convinced me that a good foundation is being laid for a still more profitable herd in the future. I never saw a better bunch of grade heifers, numbers considered, than they now have at Walkerside Farm. The cows, as I have stated, are good grades, with a few pure-bred Holsteins. Mr. Cramer is confident that he could select a herd of 20 grade Holsteins from the barns, give them special care and get an average production of 20,000 lbs. of milk each. As sires for such calves from these good cows, they have selected bulls of the richest breeding. The very size of the herd and the correspondingly greater use made of each sire makes it possible for Walkerside Farm to invest more money in a bull than the average farmer could even consider.

The Guernsey bull, one of the finest individuals of the breed I have ever seen in Canada, was used in a pure-bred herd in just one year. Every heifer calf that he got that year has since made an advanced registry record and his dam has a yearly record of over 750 lbs. of fat. The Holstein bulls were of the best known strains. One was old Prince Abbecker Mercena, twice grand champion at Toronto, and a sire of several high producing daughters. The old bull is still vigorous and good for several years of service. Next to him were two young bulls bred by A. S. Hardy, of Brockville. One of these, Sir Echo Sylvia Hengerveld, is a grandson of May Echo Sylvia, his sire being Avondale Pontiac Echo, whose three nearest dams average 32.64 lbs. butter, and who sold for \$5,000 at public auction. The youngest herd sire is a son of King Walker with 55 A.R.O. daughters and 15 A.R.O. sons. "We can afford to use just as good bulls on our grade cows as on pure-breds," declared Mr. Cramer. "It is profitable producers we are after and the best way to get them is through good bulls."

### The Buildings.

As already mentioned, the cow barns are arranged in two rows on either side of the central drive. These cow barns are single storey structures, modern in all their equipment and almost fireproof in their construction. There are double cement walls with a dead air space between, and the roof cover-

(Continued on page 19.)



A General View of the Buildings at Walkerside. Cow Barns in the foreground; Calf Pens and Bull Quarters in the middle distance, and Horse Stables in the Extreme Background.—Photos courtesy Hearty Bros.

## A GREAT GRIP

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grip the road. It does not  
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or what it is made of.



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Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba" now leaves Owen Sound 10:30 p.m. each Thursday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Steamship "Keewatin" and "Assiniboia" will sail from Port McNicoll, Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing June 1st.

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Of all leading early and late varieties, 45¢ per hundred, mail pre-paid; 12.50 per thousand, express collect. Also cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, celery, onion and tomato plants. Ask for price list.

Herald's Farms, Fruitland, Ont.  
Niagara District.

Deal with Farm and Dairy Advertisers

## How the Harrow Reduces Cultivating Cost

Its Use Described by the United States Department of Agriculture

REDUCE labor cost 40 per cent. Do the job in one-third the time. A farm practice not now generally employed will do that in cultivating many crops. It doesn't involve buying new implements; it means only a different use of those already on many farms. Briefly, it is the use of the weeder or the spike-tooth harrow instead of the usual one-row cultivator in cultivating crops like corn and potatoes. A specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture describes it:

On well-prepared ground which is free from stones, clods, and trash a two-section harrow or a 12-foot weeder can be used for all but the heaviest cultivating until the crops are 5 to 6 inches high, and will do the work in one-third the time required by a two-horse cultivator. By using the larger implements the cost of cultivation is reduced from 35 per cent to about 20 per cent of the cost of growing the crop, besides releasing valuable farm labor for other work during the busy season. If desired the crops can be cultivated twice as often during the first part of the season, which means there will be little hoeing and cultivating to do during the haying. In either case the weeds are killed wholesale in May instead of a row at a time in June.

### Not a Severe Treatment.

Driving a weeder or even a harrow over a young growing crop is not as severe treatment as would appear. Most crop plants are tough and heavily rooted and are not damaged permanently either by such harrow or the horses. A few plants are uprooted and there is some tearing of the larger leaves, but this can be entirely offset by seeding a little more heavily than usual. Weeds, on the other hand, are mostly shallow-rooted and are nearly all destroyed. However, the harrow or weeder must be used before the weeds exceed an inch in height in order to be effective. Perennial weeds, of course, like quack grass, Canada thistle, and milkweed, can not be destroyed in this manner after they have become well established.

Injury to the stand is avoided by angling the teeth of the harrow backwards about 30 degrees, although an excessive angle is undesirable. When a weeder is used the teeth directly over the rows are often removed. Either tool had best be used in the afternoon or on a hot, dry day when the plants are wilted and limp. The period of greatest danger to the stand is just as the plants are coming through the ground at which time they are for a few days thereafter harrowing is inadvisable. A short trial will demonstrate whether the injury is greater than the saving, although one should not lose courage too quickly.

### Harrow These Crops.

Crops which can be harrowed successfully include corn, potatoes, cast beans and peas, sugar beets, sorghum, cane, peanut, Sudan grass, alfalfa, sweet clover, wheat, barley, oats and rye. The grain crops are harrowed more to remove wild mustard and other weeds than for the sake of cultivation. Special harrows are made for broadcast alfalfa.

Tobacco, cabbage, and other transplanted crops, as well as young grass and clover seedlings and most truck crops, are too delicate for this method of cultivating.

Harrowing can not be expected to give good results unless the surface soil is in good tilth. The object of harrowing is to maintain, not to make, a seed bed. For this reason the practice is most popular on the lighter types of soil, where it is easily prepared and worked. Very good results are secured, however, on heavy clay loam soils, and the practice is rapidly extending as the re-

quirements become more generally understood.

Stiff clay soils, wet soil, and soil on which a hard crust has formed should not be harrowed, as the implements must be weighted so heavily that they will injure the crop.

Harrowing may begin as soon as the crop is planted, and should be repeated after every rainfall, as often as the fine little weed sprouts appear. Do not wait until the field is green, but watch the ground closely and catch the weeds as they are germinating. In case of continued wet weather the harrow must give way to the cultivator.

### When to Drive Across Rows.

On light soils, as a rule, the harrow is run in the direction of the rows when the crop is in ridges, and across the rows or diagonally when planted level. On heavy soils running with the rows is apt to drag on more plants than across the rows. Experience will indicate the best plan in each case.

Harrowing need not be discontinued until the crop shows signs of severe injury. The soil grains can be cultivated with a weeder until they begin to head out, if necessary, while corn will withstand the harrow until the plants are five to six inches high. With the broader-leaved crops the period is somewhat less.

A light-weight, steel-frame, spike-tooth harrow, with 30 or more ball-inch steel teeth per acre, is probably the best tool for general use. The spring-tooth weeder is better a light, sandy soil and for cultivating while the crops are very small and very large weeds are not made with teeth stiffer and heavier than formerly, so as to work better in heavy ground. Disk harrows, spring-tooth harrows, and the old-fashioned A-shaped disk harrow are not suitable for this class of work.

### A Chat on Corn

SET AM a strong advocate of commercial fertilizer for the corn crop," says Mr. A. S. Maynard of Kent Co., Ont. "I would not, however, use commercial fertilizers with my manure. The practice on our farm is to apply six to nine loads of manure per acre on our corn land and 150 lbs. of complete fertilizer."

Speaking of the method of planting corn, Mr. Maynard said: "I am going to economize on seed rather than labor this year. I am going to put in the crop with the hoe. The boys will drop five kernels to fill in the row with the hoe, one-half inch apart over the kernels. Then I will harrow continually until I can see the rows, then I will cultivate just as close to the rows as I can, running the cultivator both ways. In this way we hope to practically eliminate hand hoeing later in the season."

Incidentally we might remark that Mr. Maynard secured the First and Dairy trophies at the last Ontario Corn Show for the best 10 ears of Flint corn in the show.

### Husking Corn in Leeds

M. R. J. S. Moore does not believe it necessary to live inside the corn belt in order to grow a supply of corn for husking. For 25 years Mr. Moore has been growing Saher's North Dakota, a flint corn, on his farm in Leeds Co., Ont., and he has had it mature every year. In 1917, in 1918, and in 1919, he had a flint corn stood first in the Field Crops Competition east of Toronto, and in the seed fair at Kempsville he had the best 10 ears of corn grown east of Toronto and was fourth in an open class, where he came in competition with growers in south western Ontario. "I find that this variety is through-

ly satisfactory for our Moore told an editor of "The Dairy" recently. "In 1917 I mix dent corn along with it but I do not grow them to two varieties are grown in all parts of the field and my wagon."

### The Dairy Situation in United States

FOLLOWING is the latest report and recommendations of the dairy production committee of the advisory commission on federal and live stock production of 23 members from the United States, with consultation in Washington, and with the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration. The dairy situation in the United States is such that we believe efforts should be made to secure more liberal use of milk and products for the coming season by blocking up of exports of milk and other dairy products, and by undertaking a campaign in overseas transportation together with the public against the winter relative to the city milk supplies, is leading to a continuation in Washington in the present demands.

It is of the utmost importance that the public be aware that the steady maintenance in production in Washington is essential to the public welfare. It is of the utmost importance that the public be aware that the steady maintenance in production in Washington is essential to the public welfare. It is of the utmost importance that the public be aware that the steady maintenance in production in Washington is essential to the public welfare.

We recommend, therefore, the following:

1. The Food Administration should give wide publicity to its policy of recommending the use of milk in order to avoid misunderstanding which exists in the minds of people that the product which is so rich in promoting health and well-being, especially of children, should be curtailed in use.

2. That a campaign be launched which will teach the public a correct appreciation of the value of dairy products.

3. We cordially approve the plans and demonstrations which the Department of Agriculture is now inaugurating in the use of skim milk and butter as human food instead of stock feed. This work, if extended this season, will materially assist in utilizing large quantities of highly nutritious food products.

4. We recommend that additional steps be taken to secure the adoption of a stable dairy program in the Army and Navy, as this is a concentrated, nutritious food product, capable of portion with the minimum care space.

5. Stabilized Prices for Products. & The fundamental importance of field milk in human nutrition is imperative that this supply be furnished at stabilized prices based on cost of production and distribution, with a fair return to producer, labor, or manufacturer.

We approve of the creation of a milk administration establishment. We recommend to the Department of Agriculture to determine the cost of producing and distributing milk in its various forms, with a reasonable return to the producer or handler, and to the territories where controversy between the parties could not be settled through conferences as by the representatives of the interested engaged in the milk

ly satisfactory for ensilage." Mr. Moore told an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "In filling the silo, I mix dent corn along with any flint, but I do not grow them together. The two varieties are grown in separate parts of the field and mixed on the wagon."

The Dairy Situation in the United States

FOLLOWING is the text of the report and recommendations made so far as dairy products are concerned, by the advisory committee of agricultural and live stock producers, consisting of 23 members from all parts of the United States, who were in consultation in Washington for a week with the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration:

The dairy situation in this country is such that we believe that special efforts should be made to secure a more liberal use of milk and its products for the coming summer. The blocking up of exports of condensed milk and other dairy products caused, we understand, in part by the restriction in overseas transportation, together with the public agitation during the winter relative to the price of city milk supplies, is leading to an accumulation of stocks in excess of present demands.

It is of the utmost importance to the public welfare that there be a steady maintenance in production, and when one considers that dairying enables the maximum percentage of rough forage and feeding stuffs that have but little human food value except as used through live stock to be converted into readily available human food, it is essential that such industries be not only conserved but stimulated. If this is done, conservation must see that complete utilization of products follows.

Recommendations.

We recommend, therefore, as follows:

1. The Food Administration should give wide publicity to its present policy of recommending the liberal use of milk in order to correct any misunderstanding which still lingers in the minds of people that this food product, which is so rich in growth-promoting qualities and so essential to well-being, especially of the young, should be curtailed in use.

2. That a campaign be conducted which will teach the public a more correct appreciation of the relative values of dairy products.

3. We cordially approve the educational and demonstrational work which the Department of Agriculture is now inaugurating in the utilization of skim milk and buttermilk as human food instead of stock feed, and believe that such work, if rapidly extended this season, will be instrumental in utilizing large quantities of highly nutritious food products.

4. We recommend that efforts be made to secure the adoption of such additional stable dairy products as cheese in the Army and Navy rations, as this is a concentrated, highly nutritious food product, capable of transportation with the minimum use of cargo space.

Stabilized Prices for Products.

5. The fundamental importance of field milk in human nutrition makes it imperative that this essential food supply be furnished to the consumer at stabilized prices based upon the cost of production and distribution with a fair return to producer, distributor, or manufacturer. We heartily approve of the creation of the regional milk commissions established by the Food Administration to determine the cost of producing and distributing milk in its various forms, coupled with a reasonable return to the parties producing or handling the same, in the territories where controversies between the parties could not be adjusted through conferences conducted by the representatives of the various interests engaged in the milk indus-

try and the Food Administration. We suggest that such regional bodies be established in any other territories where controversies between milk producers and purchasers of milk or cream can not be adjusted upon like principles by the Food Administration through mediation. We recommend that special consideration be given to the problems involved in the more economical methods of milk distribution as well as production, with the view that this necessary food be supplied to the public at the lowest possible price consistent with a return to cost and a reasonable profit to those engaged in the industry.

6. While we recognize that there is a general shortage of fats which may make it necessary to conserve supplies of this essential character, it is evident that there is a possibility of expanding much more readily the production of vegetable than such animal fats as dairy products. With the

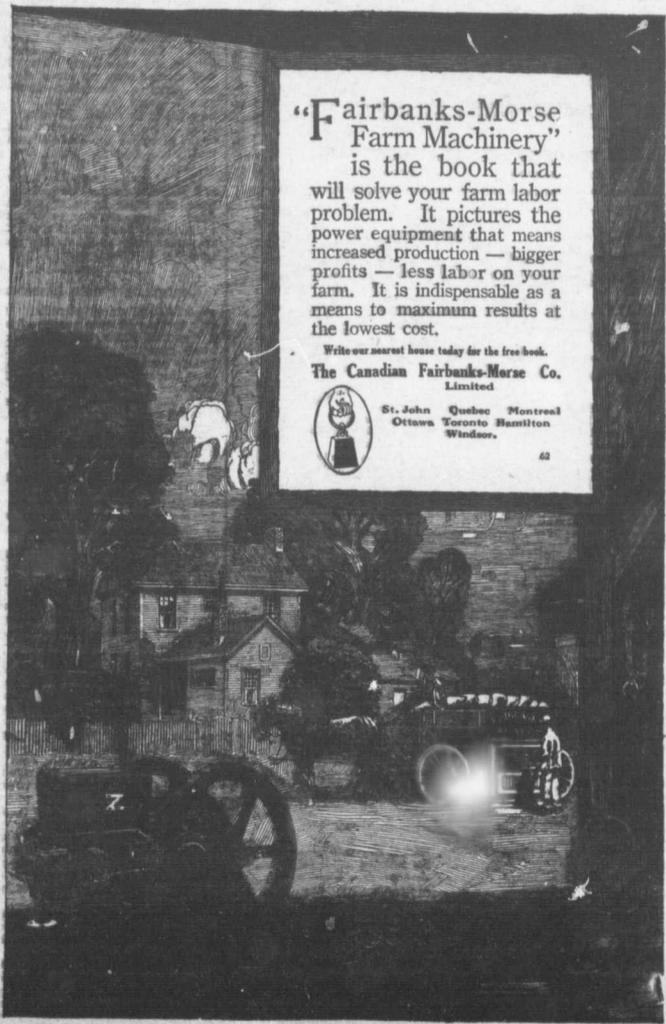
overseas transportation in such a condition as to curtail seriously export trade, and the likelihood that this summer season is going to see a marked surplus in dairy products, we believe that it should be the policy of the Food Administration to recommend the wise but more liberal use of butter, cheese, condensed milk, and ice cream, with the ultimate view in mind that the supply of dairy products be maintained and the industry not unduly suffer from overproduction and consequent demoralization this summer. By so doing the industry will be in position to meet the inevitable demand from the cities when shipping facilities become improved in the fall. When we recognize how greatly reduced the milk resources of Britain and France are, where such a large percentage of dairy animals have had to be sacrificed, it is imperative that we protect the last remaining milk reserve of the belligerent nations.

Emergency Hay Crop for 1913

(Continued from page 4.)

peas and oats, in fact it should not be sown early at all as it is sensitive to spring frosts. It may be seeded up to July 1st, provided moisture conditions are good. It is, I believe, rather hard on the land and I would not grow it were it possible to get peas and oats in on time.

The very best method of combating the hay shortage this year is to put in an extra acreage of corn and put up an extra silo. Those of us, however, who have been accustomed to feeding a full ration of corn ensilage, cannot help ourselves out much in this way, although it is surprising to what an extent an extra amount of corn ensilage, suitably combined with oat straw, will supplement the hay ration.



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When I discovered many years ago the great difference between the amount of money the Farmer usually received from the peddler or small dealer for his wool, and the price at which the peddler or dealer sold the wool to us; I was amazed.

Of course nearly all the wool eventually comes to ourselves and a few large dealers—but the greater number of hands thro' which it has to travel the smaller the price the farmer receives as each one has to have a profit.

Consequently it seemed to me good business to deal directly with the farmer and pay him the much higher prices which we used to pay to the peddlers and middlemen—thus eliminating the peddler and middleman to a great degree.

By shipping direct to us the Farmer secures a very much higher price for his wool which is a good many cents means a profit instead of a loss to him.

The satisfaction expressed by the many Farmers who shipped their wool direct to us for many years is so great that I am encouraged to continue the same policy to a greater extent this year.

For over 30 years I have been buying wool and know the market from A to Z. Before selling your wool this season don't fail to write me first for prices, stating the number and breed of sheep you have.

The Farmers who ship to me receive their cash in full by return mail—at highest Toronto prices—with no deductions except transportation costs.

I have published a book on "Sheep-raising" and preparing wool for market—that is very useful to all growers. Send me your name and address and I shall be glad to send you a copy free. Write for it to-day sure—address me personally, using Desk number as follows—

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WOOL FURS HIDES "The largest in our line in Canada"

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## POULTRY



### Old Time Theories

By Michael K. Boyer.

THERE are still many who believe that it is necessary to have a male bird in the pen to induce egg production. If that was so, it would be a sad thing for the large egg farms, where table eggs alone are desired, and where pens are never mated. The cock bird has nothing whatever to do with egg production; his mission alone is to fertilize the eggs that we may reproduce our stock.

Another theory is that mated pens lay more eggs than unmated ones. On the farm of the writer, part of the yards are mated and part are not. The eggs from the unmated flocks are used for table purposes, and contain culls from our regular breeding stock, such as birds with bad combs, or wry tails, or some other disqualification. But the blood in the same as our breeding flocks, so that the laying qualities of the one are equal to that of the other. A carefully kept record and this record which extends over a period of two years shows that the unmated pens have averaged as high as the mated ones.

Another: Mated hens are the first to become broody. Last year over half of our unmated birds became broody before one of the mated pens. The year before they were about equal. Back of that we have no record, but it again goes to show that the male has no other influence than to fertilize eggs.

Another: That the small, or "pigeon" sized egg, is the last of the litter. Superior sized eggs used to say such were unlucky eggs and should never be brought in the house, but instead thrown over the house chimney. Our records show that two days after laying these small eggs, the normal size was returned.

Another: Nest eggs are necessary for egg production. No nest eggs are used on the farm of the writer, excepting to place under broody hens to test their broodiness. We cannot recall of ever seeing nest eggs on any of the large farms of the country. Nest eggs may be valuable to teach pullets to lay in certain nests, but certainly they have nothing to do with influencing the pullet or hen to lay. When the egg is ready for delivery, the hen is bound to drop it.

### Eradicating Poultry Parasites

THE first step to eradicate the pests which live in cracks and crevices in poultry houses is to thoroughly clean the house. All litter, nest material and droppings should be removed. Then spray or paint thoroughly the entire surface of the house and literally flood all cracks and crevices with a five per cent solution of cresol, or plenty of spray and do the work thoroughly.

Finally it should be remembered that one application of either of these treatments is not sufficient. Where there are lice and mites there are also eggs or "nits" of these same pests. A second treatment should be given about one week after the first. By this time the "nits" will be hatched and the treatment will affect them while it did not kill the "nits" at the first application.

These suggestions followed out will relieve the hen of the greater number of parasites and will enable her to make the best possible use of her feed and time. It is not profitable to feed a hen when lice or mites are sapping all the nourishment and vitality from her body.—F. F. B.

## A FORTUNE IN POULTRY



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Increase your egg yield by purchasing hatching eggs from our high-reared, Bird-to-Lay Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, W. Reds, 1918 mating list, containing 48 photos of stock and buildings. Feed and tonic formulas free.

### UTILITY POULTRY FARM

After 15 years' careful breeding, we feel that we can supply you with the best day-old chicks procurable in Canada, at very handsome prices.

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STRATFORD, ONTARIO

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Learning Fodder	Per bu.
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and will guarantee around 90 per cent. Bags 50c extra. We will make shipment within one day of receipt of order and prepay freight on \$25 orders and over.

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LACTIC-ACID CULTURE

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The ideal sterilizer for all dairy utensils.

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

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### Echoes of the Ottawa

ONE of the most effective

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of the statement still is some

# In Union There is Strength

## Echoes of the Ottawa Delegation

ONE of the most effective speeches delivered by any of the speakers for the farmers who formed the delegation that waited on the Government at Ottawa last week was given by a young farmer seated in the top gallery and after all the other speakers were through and Sir Robert Borden had made his reply. This young man jumped to his feet and spoke as follows. He pointed out that Sir Robert Borden had emphasized the importance of maintaining the British line and the necessity for sending a strong message to the troops that they were drawn from among the food producers in order that faith may be kept with the troops already at the front. Commenting on this reply the speaker called attention to the fact that almost since the outbreak of the war, it has been hoped that the war would be over within a few months. There is no more reason to expect an early termination of the war now than there has been any time during the past two or three years. This creates a grave danger that if men are taken from the ranks of the food producers in order to maintain the fighting force the Government a little later may be unable to keep faith with the troops through its inability to maintain the food supplies for the men it has sent overseas. He asked if the Government had given due consideration to this possibility.

A very effective part of the speech by Mr. W. Amos, of Brayton, was when he walked forward and placed on the table near Sir Robert Borden the immense bundle of petitions that had been signed by thousands of farmers in all parts of the province and sent to the U. F. O. in Toronto, asking the Government to change its announced policy in regard to conscription.

The speakers for the farmers showed conclusively that there is little hope of such being accomplished by substituting city labor for the labor of the young men being drafted from the farms. Mr. Amos pointed out that the young men on the farms are not in the class of journeymen, but are more like master mechanics. To attempt to fill their places by inexperienced help is to attempt the impossible. Mr. Amos said that the farmers have no objection to doing their duty at the front when it becomes necessary that they shall, but they find it hard to believe that the time has come as long as city men are allowed to be engaged in making frills unnecessary things which most people use in their poragers. He thought that the class of work should be stopped, and the men engaged in it drafted before men are drafted from the farms. Mr. Amos pointed out that returns from assessors showed that in nine townships of which he spoke there was only one farmer to every 110 acres of land. Were the merchants, blacksmiths and others, who live in the incorporated villages in these townships to be included in the proportion of producers was really much smaller than one to every 110 acres. It is expected that the draft will take 15,000 young farmers out of the province. Estimating the proportion that would be taken from these nine townships it meant that 4,400 acres of land in these nine townships would in all likelihood have to be withdrawn from production.

Reduce Production 25%. Mr. Doberty showed that the young men of 20 to 22 on the farms form a much larger proportion of the total than the young men from 25 to 40. The result is that the call on the young men from 20 to 22 is likely to reduce production by 25 per cent. Mr. Carson answered effectively the statement that is sometimes made

that farm women should help more with farm work as the women in France have done, by showing that conditions in France and Canada are not at all similar. In France there are 40,000,000 people in an area no larger than the province of Quebec. The farm holdings seldom are larger than 15 acres, and no farm machinery is used. In Canada where the work has to be done with machinery, it is beyond the strength or physical endurance of women to handle it. For the same reason one Canadian farmer produces far more by his labor than a much larger number of farmers in France. It is better therefore that young men be withdrawn from production in France than that they should be taken of the farms of Canada.

President C. L. Smith, of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, showed that in New Brunswick, teams of horses are standing idle in the stables because there is no labor to use them.

One farmer asked Sir Robert Borden if the Government is not preparing to give consideration to the possibility of special hardship. He mentioned the case of a neighbor of his where the farmer was taken seriously sick last

country which has brought about the unexampled spectacle of thousands of farmers leaving the important work of planting their crop to come to Ottawa to remonstrate with the Government. It is known to every member of this House," reads the memorandum. "We ask leave to intimate that it is not related merely to the special matter which was discussed with the Premier and members of his cabinet today. We cannot disguise from the House the apprehension that the liberties of which the properly elected branch of the legislature is the bulwark, may be dangerously curtailed during the period that the House is not sitting.

"Will the House permit us to speak more fully what is in our mind? We have never believed that the extraordinary conditions produced by the war have demanded flagrant departures from the honored provisions of law enjoyed by the constitution, while Parliament is in session or in near assembling. We believe that reliance upon Parliament instead of upon arbitrary authority most effectively honors the substance of freedom which are embedded in the constitution. One considerable departure from sound practice may be accepted, but repetitions of it may be exceedingly dangerous.

The memoranda then review some of the instances in which the author-

such a direction should be issued without apparent recourse to the judgment of the House, causes reflective citizens to wonder what has happened to the freedom Canadian institutions hitherto have enjoyed," states the address.

## Appeal to Governor-General

THE committee representing the farmers, which remained in the Capital after the failure of the recent deputation to secure a hearing for representatives of the agriculturists on the floor of the House, have just addressed a letter in regard to the matter to his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. They attached to this letter the correspondence which passed between Messrs. J. J. Morrison and C. W. Gurney and Speaker Rhodes, which led to refusal on the part of the Speaker to present the address of the farmers to the House.

In the letter to his Excellency, the representatives of the farmers say in part: "We are encouraged to transmit to you certain information by the knowledge that those who have preceded you as a representative of the Crown in the working of responsible Government in Canada have been swift to regard any encroachment upon the constitutional passage of the freedom of Parliament and of the individual citizen has been established."

After dealing with a reply made by Lord Elgin to address from the county of Gleangray dealing with interest at that time regarding the administration of public affairs, the letter says: "We do not ask that your Excellency take any action outside the lines of constitutional practice. At present we desire only to keep you informed of the increasing difficulties which appear to affect injuriously, the privileges which are common to citizens through the House of Commons."

"Good Council, Not Form. "We beg to state to your Excellency that we are aware that certain objections to conscription with prescribed forms of approach may be against the course we have taken. But we are also assured that in times like these it is good counsel, rather than appeals to form, that we should follow. We beg respectfully to add that in conveying with all convenient speed to those who have authorized us to act, the information of our reliance upon your Excellency's attention in relation towards all the loyal people of Canada, we are rendering a service to the unquestionable stability of Parliamentary freedom which all British citizens will have occasion to maintain at home while it is being defended abroad."

Further Resolutions. Delegates who remained over until Wednesday and who have been given discretionary powers at the present meeting on the previous day, held a meeting and passed the two resolutions which follow:

Moved by James Miner, Davin, Alta., seconded by J. J. Morrison, Ontario, that:—"The representations made yesterday to the Prime Minister having apparently failed to effect the desired result, the Conference appoint a committee to take such further action as it deems advisable and particularly to request the Government that past and former precedents under the Order in Council of the 19th, withdrawing men from food production be deferred until the registration of man power, which the Prime Minister himself assured us will be completed shortly, discloses the forces available for the most effective prosecution of Canada's war effort."

Moved by A. E. Fry, Wallaceburg, Ont., seconded by V. T. Doberty, Buckingham, Que., that:—"Messrs. J. N. Kernighan, C. W. Gurney, Morrison and Albert Monette constitute the permanent committee of this conference with power to name its chairman and that J. J. Morrison of Toronto, be appointed its secretary."

## Special Cases that Should be Considered.

SPECIAL cases should be given consideration in the enforcement of the military draft. This was one of the strong points made by the farmers' delegation which waited on the Government at Ottawa last week. The following are just a few specimen cases of which there are many hundreds, where the addition of one soldier to the ranks could not possibly compensate for the loss in food production. Each case involves a farmer either partly or altogether unworked.

Vincent and Stewart, Ont.—Farm of 150 acres; leaves a widowed mother without any help.

Elmer and Will Cutting, Newmarket, Ont.—Work 175 acres; had 90 100 acres entitled; but only 40 acres left; no stock on the farm.

Mr. Pegg, Newmarket, Ont.—Farm of 200 acres, father, 70 years old and has only one arm; one of two sons already serving in France; the last son is taken, leaving the father alone.

Herbert Hoard, Belmont, Ont.—Only man on farm; his sister keeps house for him; will call sick and sell his stock; farm will be idle until the war is over.

John Steiner, Belmont, Ont.—Father is 74 years old and has no help to run a large farm, but the one son who is being conscripted has no stock; farm will be idle if this son is taken as he is the last man on the farm.

Clarence Kennedy, Godfrey—Farm of 276 acres, 100 acres tillable; leaves mother and one boy 9 years and one girl 10 years on the farm.

James Grader—Farm of 350 acres, 80 or 90 acres tillable; only man on place; farm will be idle if he is taken.

Clarence Coulter, Godfrey—Farm of 200 acres; widowed mother will be alone with small children.

Gus Kelly, Godfrey—Mother only one left on this farm with imbecile child.

This list could be added to indefinitely. Is it yet too late to ask that such cases be considered?

fall and has been sick ever since. His wife has almost worn herself out waiting upon him. They have one son who manages the farm. This young man has been drafted. The father is in debt on account of the sickness. The taking of the son leaves no one to run the farm and will practically bring ruin to the family. Sir Robert's reply was non-committal. Sir Robert said many hard things have had to be done during the war, such as the taking of the only sons as has been done in many cases.

No great was the crowd when the "young" delegation marched up to the Russell Theatre, it was impossible for them to gain admittance to the theatre. Many farmers therefore climbed up the fire escape and stood in the galleries on the second and third floors where they stood during most of the long proceedings.

## Curtailment of Parliamentary Power

THE tendency to substitute Orders-in-Council for Parliamentary discussion is causing grave unrest in the country. The fact that the constitutional liberty of the Canadian people is being endangered. Such was the main contention of the delegation at Ottawa. The delegation to present to the House of Commons, but the opportunity of doing which was denied them. "The unrest in the

ity of the House of Commons had been set aside by the Government. The authorized Canadian army was increased from 250,000 to 500,000 men. "No British army has ever been increased without recourse to Parliament." That it was done in Canada caused students of British history to enquire whether anything had occurred to warrant such disregard to Parliament. When the House decided to discuss the rights of the city of Quebec, an Order-in-Council was introduced settling the whole matter and arbitrarily taking the control of the question away from the House of Commons. Other orders in council which should have come from Parliament itself, are those which provide for the registration of the human power of the country, including the setting up of an entirely new criminal code in connection therewith, the order sweeping away the Military Service Act and the unexampled censorship of the press. It was even intended to curtail the privilege of a member of Parliament to declare his mind and the Prime Minister in withdrawing the measure intimated that it was likely to be re-introduced next session. Finally the memorandum viewed with amazement the notice served to the House that it must curtail its discussion of vital national affairs and withdraw from its precincts within a few days, or be summarily banished during the hottest and most inconvenient month of the year. "That

# Farm and Dairy

AND  
Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."  
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"Read not to contradict and to confute nor to halloo and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."  
 Bacon.

## The Delegation to Ottawa

It is not to be wondered at that the great deputation of farmers, who waited on the Government at Ottawa last week, should be deeply disappointed at the seeming failure of their mission. We say "seeming" failure because it is yet too early to state, that their mission will not be fruitful, even though all of the ends aimed at are not attained. The delegation did not approach the Government in a spirit of carping criticism. They felt that as farmers they were in a peculiar position to know what the results of the Government's policy would be in the curtailment of food production, and as loyal citizens they felt that it was their duty to warn the Government of the results of its action. The case that they presented was a strong one and in view of the facts laid before them, the consensus of opinion was that the Government did not give altogether satisfactory proof of the situation for the drastic action taken. A review of the situation may not be out of place even at this late date.

Since the beginning of the war the statement has been made that "food will win the war." The Canadian Food Bulletin No. 14, issued by the Dominion Government, under date of April 13, 1918, says: "Information reaching the Italian Embassy in Washington indicates that the Italian army and civilians are in desperate need of food. It is said that only one-third of the Italian army of 3,000,000 men is now being maintained on the battle lines. The official explanation is that there is not sufficient food to feed more. On the other hand the strong Austrian army facing the Italians is said to have received recently large supplies from Russia." Mr. F. C. Walcott, of the United States Food Administration, recently stated that since the outbreak of the war 4,750,000 persons have died of starvation in Europe, while about 4,250,000 have been killed by fighting; or a greater number have succumbed to starvation than to wounds.

The amount of food needed in Europe is not going to be greatly decreased from now to the end of the war. The British Food Controller cables us that

present supplies are not sufficient and more must be sent. Where are these extra supplies to come from? European crops are steadily diminishing, partly from lack of men and partly from lack of the fertilizer with which their crops are sustained. Ships cannot be spared to transport either the Australian or Indian crops, both of which sources supply many millions of bushels in times of peace. The United States, when the war opened, was a food importing country and even this year will be able to spare less than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for export to Europe. Where is the balance to come from? Lord Rhoads says it must come from Canada. Food Controller Thomson tells us the same. And the farmers of Canada, the men on the job, know that it cannot be produced without a more plentiful supply of skilled labor than the recent enactment will leave in the country.

The military aid that rural Canada can give is an inconsiderable factor in the situation. At best it will be on towards fall when the campaigning season is well over before the men now called out will be in the trenches. As a food producing country, however, Canada stands first of all the countries in the world in the surplus that she will have available for export. It is on this surplus that the allied countries are counting for the food necessary to sustain their civil population and their soldiers at the front. It is not going beyond the mark to say that one of the young farmers now being called out could produce enough food to sustain 40 Italian soldiers at the front, who are now not there because of the lack of it. Any reduction in this army of production will be seriously felt this year, but the results will be manifold more serious should the war continue for another two or three years.

Such is the food situation as we have it in the world to-day. The Government recognizes that the situation is serious, but they hold to the belief that with the help of unskilled labor and the work of the women, that production can be maintained even when the young unmarried men are taken. The farmers of Canada know that this hope is vain. They considered it their duty to tell the Government so. If their representations are without avail, they will continue to do their best. The spirit in which the delegation left the Premier was expressed by Mr. Doherty in his concluding words: "We are the sons of the men who cleared the land," said Mr. Doherty. "We know our duty. Though you decide to make it impossible for us to produce to the maximum, we are sons of our forefathers, admirers of the country and constitution, and we shall return and do our best."

## What Country Women Do

FROM the most recent number of the Canadian Food Bulletin, a publication gotten out by the Canada Food Board, we reprint the following: "An actual questionnaire recently showed that between 60 and 70 per cent. of the women 'folk in an Ontario rural telephone membership of 167, worked on the land last year, in addition to milking and care of poultry. Besides, 'they kept up their household duties, because 'it is practically impossible in the country districts to secure domestics, and they contributed '1,600 pairs of socks, over 100 quilts and other 'work for organized patriotic purposes."

Could we ask for better proof of the correctness of Mr. E. C. Drury's statement to the recent farmers' delegation when they gathered in the Labor Temple, Toronto, that "the farmers have been working to the limit of their endurance?" Farmers do not set their wives to work on the land until the task becomes more than they can accomplish alone. It is well that this is so, for to keep their wives in production that carried much further will result in neglected homes, neglected children, general discouragement and then, inevitably, a decrease in productive effort. Already we have seen evidence of this result of overwork, and it is a thing to be guarded against in the national interest. The farm woman is a most efficient helper in many kinds of field work, but she cannot work in the field and do her housework as well. And here it is that we find a really useful place for the "farmerette." Aiding

the farm woman in the home may not be so spectacular as driving a three-horse team or operating a tractor, but it would be a whole lot more useful from the national standpoint. These young women can fill a useful place in the field work of fruit farms and perhaps on extensive dairy farms. There are, however, few extensive farms in Canada. The food that is going to sustain the allied world will be produced on farms of average size, and there is only one place on these farms where city girls can be of any great assistance, and that is in the farm home. But this form of assistance, it seems, does not commend itself to the "farmerettes."

## The Little Children of Belgium

THE Belgian Relief Committee in Canada has now taken under its care the children of Belgium. A Canadian Bureau will be established in Brussels, administered by a special representative, who will look specially after the numerous orphans of Belgium, thousands of whom have so suffered from privation as to have their health critically impaired. These children, whose condition beggars description, are taken out of Belgium into Holland, Switzerland and France, where they are looked after under the supervision of Mr. Berryer, Minister of the Interior of Belgium, to whom the Canadian donations will be sent direct.

The children of Belgium, therefore, are now in a very real sense the wards of the people of Canada. Their care is our privilege and responsibility. The funds that will save them from perishing must come from Canada, if at all. No appeal to our pocket-books should influence us more powerfully than the pitiful wails of Belgium's half-starved children, who are now looking to us for their salvation. Contributions to the relief fund may be sent direct to St. Peter St., Montreal, made payable to the Central Relief Committee. The claims of this great work should meet with a liberal response from the people of Canada.

## The Farmers' Loyalty

THE best proof of loyalty is the willingness to sacrifice self interest in the national interest. The laboring man who takes lower wages in a munition plant than he could obtain in an automobile factory because he considers the former employment more essential in war time, is successfully meeting this test. The manufacturer who gives up a profitable line of non-essentials for a less profitable field of war industry, is also meeting the test. The farmer's test is the willingness to grow the war crops most needed when other crops promise greater profit.

Laboring men here and there undoubtedly have sacrificed wages to engage in a more essential work. A few manufacturers may have made similar sacrifices. But farmers by the thousands are meeting this test of their loyalty. Mr. E. C. Drury says truly when he said recently that thousands upon thousands of farmers have put in large acreages of spring wheat, knowing full well that almost any of the coarse grains would have paid them better. They needed to wheat because the government told them that that was the crop most needed. Thousands of farmers increased their farming operations who under the conviction that their net profits would be larger did they reduce their crop acreage and cut down their labor expense.

Surely this is not a situation that savors of idly. And yet there is a disposition on the part of a certain section of the press to question the loyalty of the farmer because of his organized protest against draining the farms of a large part of the scant supply of skilled labor that yet remains. The crops planted on the farms of Eastern Canada and their acreage should be sufficient reply to all such charges.

So much that we could have done; so little that we have done! So many ripples of the river have passed, bearing no golden sand to pile upon the shore. "We have been" is a sad word; but oh! the saddest word is, "We might have been."

## The R

### A Review of Some

REGULATIONS  
R Food Board now to food selling flour to live stock or are forbidden to sell or any product of one foot bran and short-coupling of live stock. It is against the law to sell or any product of one foot bran and short-coupling of live stock. It is against the law to sell or any product of one foot bran and short-coupling of live stock. It is against the law to sell or any product of one foot bran and short-coupling of live stock.

The penalty for violation of the regulations is to be as high as \$1000 less than \$1000 for each offence or both.

Hearing of the Food Board's fine the amounts of the penalty he held up in the various districts and live in cities or on the street within two miles dealer are forbidden possession or under more than four ordinary requirements they live more than less than five miles dealer they may have supply. Those living less than a dozen \$0 days supply, which at a greater distance may have up to 150.

Quintiles held in amounts must be run to the dealer or mill purchased, and arranged made for the purchase price until April 20, 1918, which. Any surplus not returned may be seized while the person who comply with the law the heavy penalties of punishment.

Wholesale and retail four are required to Miller's Committee. In cases, their holdings in days' requirements, a millers from whom such flour will be of class II at the market 20, 1918, or at the dealer (both prices of dealer's station). In which is incurred flour etc.

No Flour for In future there will excuse for the feeding or other live stock, should be reported nearest police authority action is taken by the stances, giving full reported to the Canada Ottawa. The Board see list offenders are.

Every pound of flour stored in Canada is to feed our soldiers and our people. The assumption means increased food supply of the Board is confident that of Canada will avail the arrangements to the loss of any holdings of their current not limited by the new regulations.

Prices of Bran The only foodstuffs now permitted to be sold without are bran and

# The Regulations of the Food Board

A Review of Some of Them That Are of Particular Interest to Farmers

**R**EGULATIONS of the Canada Food Board now make it illegal to feed millings, wheat or wheat flour to live stock or poultry. Dealers are forbidden to offer millings, wheat, or any product of milling, except bran and shorts, for sale for the feeding of live stock or poultry, and it is against the law for any person to grind millings, wheat or a mixture containing millings, wheat for such feeding purposes. A single exception is made in the case of grains grown together, when the percentage of milling wheat is not more than 25 and when the wheat cannot be extracted from the combination except at undue cost. Such mixed grains, under these conditions, may be sold or purchased for poultry.

The penalty for violation of any of the regulations is a fine which may be as high as \$1000 and must not be less than \$100 or imprisonment for three months or both fine and imprisonment.

### Hearing of Flour.

The Food Board's regulations limiting the amounts of flour which may lawfully be held apply to people in the rural districts as well as to those living in cities or towns. Persons residing within two miles of a licensed dealer are forbidden to have in their possession or under their control more flour than is sufficient for their ordinary requirements for 15 days. If they live more than two miles and less than five miles from a licensed dealer they may have up to 30 days' supply. Those living beyond five and ten miles from a dealer are limited to 60 days' supply, while persons living at a greater distance than ten miles may have up to 120 days' supply.

Committee orders in excess of these amounts must be returned forthwith to the dealer or miller from whom purchased, and arrangements have been made for its acceptance at the purchase price or the market price on April 20, 1918, whichever be the lower. Any surplus not returned by May 15th may be seized and forfeited, while the person who has failed to comply with the law is also liable to the heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment.

Wholesale and retail dealers in flour are required to report to the Millers' Committee, 178 Queen St., Ottawa, their holdings in excess of sixty day's requirements, and the miller or millers from whom they purchased such flour will be obliged to re-purchase it at the market price on April 20, 1918, or at the price paid by the dealer (both prices on a basis F.O.R. dealer's station). In this way any loss which is incurred falls upon the millers.

### No Flour for Hogs.

In future there will be no possible excuse for the feeding of flour to hogs or other live stock, and the practice should be reported at once to the nearest police authorities. In case no action is taken by them, the circumstances, giving full details, should be reported to the Canada Food Board, Ottawa. The Board is prepared to see that offenders are severely dealt with.

Every pound of flour that can be spared in Canada is needed overseas to feed our soldiers and Allies, and any flour that is used for purposes other than necessary human consumption means increased peril to the food supply of the Allies. The Food Board is confident that the farmers of Canada will avail themselves of the arrangements now made to dispose of any holdings of flour in excess of their current requirements, as limited by the new regulations.

### Prices of Bran and Shorts.

The only foodstuffs which mills are now permitted to manufacture from wheat are bran and shorts, and the

quality of the former must not be lowered by the re-grinding and mixing of bran into the shorts. The manufacture of heavier feeds such as feed flour, red dog flour, or middlings is prohibited.

It is illegal for a miller, manufacturer or wholesaler to require or demand that a retail dealer purchase flour or any mill products in excess of his normal requirements in order to secure shorts or bran, or any mill product that he may desire to purchase. Similarly, it is illegal for a retail dealer to make a demand of this kind of a customer.

The following are the maximum prices at which millers may sell shorts and bran:

Shorts, \$22.50 per ton of 2000 lbs., bran, \$24.50 per ton of 2000 lbs., in bulk on truck at Port William and Port Arthur. To those prices may be added the cost of bags and freight from Port William and Port Arthur to point of destination east of Port William and Port Arthur. At points west of Port William and Port Arthur, the maximum price of bran and shorts in bulk shall be the price at Port William and Port Arthur, less the difference between the freight charges to such points and the freight charges for delivery at Port William and Port Arthur.

All larvae governing sale made east of Port William and Port Arthur must give the following information:

- (a) The maximum price at Port William and Port Arthur.
  - (b) The freight charges to point of destination.
  - (c) The cost of bags.
  - (d) Any rebate or other deductions that may be made.
- All larvae for shipment west of Port William and Port Arthur must give the following information:
- (a) The maximum price freight paid at Port William and Port Arthur.
  - (b) The freight charges for delivery of bran or shorts at Port William and Port Arthur, and the freight charges on such bran or shorts to the point of destination.
  - (c) The cost of bags.
  - (d) Any rebate or other deductions that may be made.

When the miller sells at the mill direct to the consumer in less than 10 ton lots he must not add more than 5 cents per bag of 100 lbs. to the sack or car load price. When the purchaser brings bags to the mill to be filled, he must not add more than 5 cents per bushel to the bulk price. Dealers selling to the consumer direct from the car for cash are not permitted to add more than 5 cents per bushel of 100 lbs. to the cost at the dealer's railway station. Dealers selling from a store or warehouse for cash are limited to an addition of 10 cents per bag of 100 lbs. to the cost at the nearest railway station where the dealer takes delivery.

The regulations fixing these prices and margins of profit are part of the law of Canada and will be enforced the same as for wheat. Cases of violation should be reported at once to the nearest police authorities, and in case no action is taken, full details should be sent to the Food Board at Ottawa.

### Growing of Buckwheat.

The Food Board has recently had numerous enquiries relative to the growing of buckwheat, and the matter has been taken up with several of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Mr. C. P. Bailey, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, states that the Ontario Department is encouraging the growing of buckwheat, as it can be grown late in the season and will give the farmer an opportunity to put a larger acreage under cultivation. The Ontario Gov-



## THE "ACID" TEST OF VALUE

At an auction sale the buyer makes the price.

Auction prices are apt to be lower than the real value warrants, rather than higher.

In any case, auction prices represent the estimate of value placed on the article by the buyer and not the seller.

During the past few months, the cow owner's appreciation of the unusual values offered in De Laval Cream Separators has been demonstrated in a most remarkable way.

From one state after another have come reports of the sale of De Laval machines at farm auctions—machines which had been in steady use for several years—at prices, in most cases, only two or three dollars less than the sale price when new; sometimes at practically the same price at which the machine was sold when new; and, in several instances, at even more than the original list price.

In February, at a Missouri auction sale a De Laval in use two years was sold for \$1.25 above the original purchase price. In Kentucky a farmer paid for a De Laval \$2.00 more than the original price, at an auction sale. Last January, in West Virginia a second-hand De Laval sold at auction for \$2.50 less than the original catalog price. On January 15th, in Ohio, a De Laval machine in use, and was sold at auction for exactly the same price it brought when new, and at another point in Ohio a De Laval in use several months brought several dollars more at auction than the original list price. In the Province of Ontario, early in April, a De Laval in use since 1916 brought at auction a price \$5.00 higher than the owner paid for it when new.

In contrast with these prices paid for De Laval's at farm auctions, it is interesting to note that when other makes of cream separators are offered they are usually listed simply as a "cream separator," and not by name. Often there is no bid for such machines and their usual auction prices run from \$10 to \$15. We have never heard of one that sold at auction for half its original cost.

Perhaps you may not have had an opportunity to learn of the cleaner skimming, easier turning, the greater durability and the splendid service given by the De Laval machines, but here is the strongest and best sort of evidence that those who do know cream separators appreciate that the man who buys a De Laval gets good and generous value for the purchase price. And further, that even after a De Laval has been several years in use, it is practically as good as new.

If you are without a cream separator or in need of a new or better one, why not see the local De Laval agent immediately? If you don't know him, address the nearest De Laval office as below, for any desired particulars.

## THE DELAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

erment is now preparing land for flax, but if it be found impossible to get all the land ready in time for this crop, the balance will be devoted to buckwheat.

In answer to recent correspondence, the Food Board has emphasized the advantages of growing roots for hog feeding. Brood sows can be carried through the winter months at a very

low cost when a considerable portion of their ration consists of roots.

When buying cow bowls for the cow stable, be sure that the bowls you purchase are both deep and wide, so that they will hold a good drink for the cows. In this way you will prevent the cows getting the habit of always sipping.

## OUR FARM HOMES



LOTS of people pray for the poor and let it go at that.

### In the Spy Net

By Emel Parker in Farm and Fireside.

EARLY one morning in late summer a terrific hurricane swept inland from the Georgia coast, across the islands that fringed the shore toward the bay.

The wind wrapped itself around a large dwelling which stood in the center of one of these islands. The house trembled, doors slammed, windows rattled, and thunder boomed; and within the house a vivid flash of lightning revealed the figure of a girl who could not have been over twenty-five, kneeling in front of a brick fireplace, endeavoring with steady hands to kindle a blaze.

Suddenly she sprang to her feet, thoroughly startled. Through the house there reverberated the sound of the bell attached to the big front door.

This door was never used by the negroes, who, living a mile or more from the Big House, as her home was called, were the only other inhabitants of the island. Surely no human being could have crossed the bay from the village in such a frightful storm. A feeling of terror came over her.

The bell pealed again.

Realizing that her servants were too frightened by the storm to stir from their corners by the kitchen stove, the girl, notwithstanding her apprehension, went into the hall.

She unbolted the heavy door and flung it open. In the darkness she could see the tall figure of a man.

"Won't you come in!" she said.

"Thank you," replied the stranger, between chattering teeth.

As he entered the hall a flash of lightning revealed a white, thin face, above a turned-up, soaking-wet coat collar.

"You must be terribly chilled!" she exclaimed, all other emotions momentarily supplanted by his evident suffering.

"I am," he answered. "I was so glad to find a house."

"You must come in to the fire and get warm."

He looked down at the pools of water dripping from his clothes. "My muddy shoes will ruin your rugs."

"Nonsense! Come in here at once!"

He followed her to the fireplace, where the red pine now made a bright warm blaze.

Having lighted a lamp, she looked at him again. He was leaning against the mantel, apparently scrutinizing every detail of the room; in a wet pile beside him on the hearth were his raincoat and his hat. In his hand, tightly gripped, he held a small black bag.

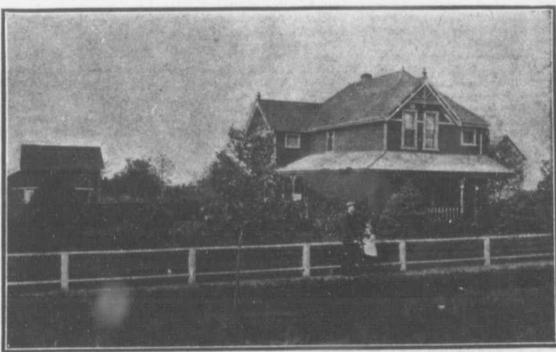
As Eugenia met his penetrating gaze, she felt that although he was obviously a gentleman there was something mysterious about him.

"You must have some hot coffee,"

she said. "Now that the wind has gone down I can get some attention from the servants, who lose their heads completely in a storm."

"Please don't bother about me," he protested.

She was already on her way to the kitchen, for she reflected that, regardless of how he got there or what he



Who Would Not be Pleased with a Home Such as This?

A one-time popular conception that prairie homes are necessarily bare and unattractive stands in need of revision. Vines, trees, shrubs and flowers are all thriving around the home here illustrated, that of A. E. Slater, Napinka, Man.

was doing there, he would not steal the silver. She was sure of that.

Sam and Liza were crouched beside the stove.

"Oh, Lawd, I thought you was a ghostus, Miss 'Genia," exclaimed the old colored woman. "Wha't's you doin' up at this hour in all this storm?"

"I don't mind the storm," answered the girl. "You must make some coffee right away. There's a strange gentleman wet to the skin, in there."

"A strange gentleman in this here weather! How did he get here?"

"I'm sure I can't imagine. He is sick, I think, and I haven't asked him."

"Oh, Lawd, a stranger appeared from nowhere! Sam, what was I a-telling you about some bad luck about to come to this house?" She rolled her eyes heavenward. "I seen a water-musta just come by black magic. Oh, Lawd, Lawd! I see knowed ever since you tole me that this here country was in the war that some c'larity was a-comin' to this house!"

"That's utter foolishness," declared Eugenia. "Forget about black magic and make us some coffee."

Nevertheless she herself was disturbed. Not superstition but common sense made her ponder over the ex-

traordinary appearance of a man at such an hour, in such weather, on a lonely island accessible only by seething waters.

When she returned to the library the man had sunk into a chair, but on his wet knees he held the black bag with both hands, as if it contained something very precious.

Eugenia fancied that he was her looking at 'his bag with interest he made an effort to distract her attention.

"I hate to inconvenience you," he said.

"I am not inconvenienced," she answered. "But I will be if you talk any more. Just try to get dry and warm."

It was not long before Liza entered the room, carrying a large tray, which she placed on a table near the fire. Then as she uncovered dishes of hot toast, bacon, eggs, and fruit, her mistress was amused to see what pains the old woman had taken to propitiate this mysterious visitor, whether his origin be human or whether he had indeed "dropped from the skies."

Suddenly Eugenia, perceiving that the stranger was waiting for her to seat herself at the other side of the table, realized that the intimacy of this breakfast was embarrassing, but

pleions; for, throwing his raincoat over his arm, he started, valise in hand, toward the door.

"That is all the more reason why I should not impose upon you further," he smiled at her, and the girl was astonished at the way in which his face was transformed. In the dim light she had not before perceived how attractive he was.

She too rose. He did not offer to shake her hand, but bowed in a graceful, foreign manner.

He walked toward the hall, put up his free hand to separate the small blue portiere, then suddenly caught at them, swayed a moment, then fell, full length, on the rug.

Terrified, she ran to him, and, kneeling, felt his heart. It was still beating. She put her fingers on his thin, limp wrist. His pulse was feeble.

Lying there at her feet he looked pale and haggard. Although he could not have been more than forty, he had the lines around his mouth which indicate grave responsibilities and great personal risks. She had seen those lines in the faces of her father's sea-faring friends after a storm at sea. For the present she felt that she must take care of him. She pulled at the old-fashioned bell cord, and in another moment Liza came hurrying in. At the sight of the limp figure she rolled her eyes in terror.

"Oh, Lawd, Lawd! I knowed hard was a-comin' to this house ever since we was in this war!" she moaned.

"Tell Sam to come in here and then go into Father's room and light a fire!" Eugenia commanded sharply, distressed by Liza's persistent wailing of her own fears.

"Yes'm. Yes'm."

The old woman hurried away, glad to be gone.

The man opened his eyes, then closed them, as if content to remain as he was there. Eugenia helped the old lady to carry the inert figure into the room on the ground floor, which had been her father's.

Leaving Sam in charge, she went into the kitchen to make a steaming toddy. When she returned the stranger was in bed, propped up on pillows.

(Continued next week.)

### THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Well, "The Heart of the Desert," is commended and is a very much mistaken a great many of our readers have been waiting for a new issue of it in their mouth," figuratively speaking, to see just what the outcome would be. Got what we received a letter from an interested fellow who writes that his opinion was, no doubt, expressive of many others. "Have a heart!" she said, "I'm getting down wondering what's coming next. Have given up guessing, for every guess so far was away." What a variety of folks will get interested in five or six hundred of old folks around here are as eager as we young 'uns. An old, old lady comes over for my paper every week. She hates to give in that she is a very interested party, she terms such an impossible story. She is bound the Indian will not win out, white. What a lot of it if he doesn't. At least, he must be rewarded for his wonderful resourcefulness. But wait till that story finishes! I'm going to write and tell you how interested I am over, so brace up." We are waiting anxiously for that letter.

Let us see our readers who enjoyed our last serial and we are now running a short one, "In the Spy Net" which we think is also prove interesting. Wortime, a lonely island, a U-boat destroyer, a very clever and attractive young lady, make a fascinating tale which will appeal to the story page for the next few weeks.

Nothing better  

 Nothing better

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The next few weeks  
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 turn to us from the  
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**BOOKS**

FOR  
**School Teachers**  
AND  
**School Children**

The next few weeks is the time to make your study of the birds we have here in Ontario as they return to us from the sunny south. Our list of books covering nature study subjects is very complete. A few of the ones that are especially useful are as follows:

Land Birds, by Chester A. Reed, B.S. Enables any one to quickly identify all birds found east of the Rocky Mountains. It describes their habits and peculiarities; tells where to look for them and describes their nests, eggs and songs. Every bird is shown in color. Lanes \$1.00. Leather \$1.25. Postage 5c.

Water Birds, by Chester A. Reed, B.S. This book is uniform in style and scope with Land Birds. It includes all the Water Birds, Game Birds and Birds of Prey east of the Rockies. Each species is illustrated in color from oil paintings; the bird, its habits and nesting habits are described. Lanes \$1.00. Leather \$1.25. Postage 5c.

Western Bird Guide, by Chester A. Reed, B.S. Fully illustrated in color. All the land and water birds west of the Rockies are included. Their habits, nesting places etc. are fully described. Lanes \$1.00. Leather \$1.25. Postage 5c.

Flower Guide, by Chester A. Reed, B.S. A guide to the wild flowers. 125 colored illustrations. The text tells where each is found and in what bloom, the height that the plant attains, the time of its coming out.

Book Department  
Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

The Upward Look

In Affliction and Trial

EVERY branch that beareth fruit, He purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.—John xv. 2.

Of all plants, not one needs the pruning knife so unmercifully and so unceasingly as the vines. None is so dependent on cultivation and training, but with this none yields a richer reward to the husbandman. The Saviour, His wonderful parable, the Saviour, with a single word, refers to this need of pruning in the vine, and the blessing it brings. But from that single word what streams of light there pour in upon this dark world, so full of suffering and of sorrow to believers! what treasures of teaching and comfort to the bleeding branch in its hour of trial! "Every branch that beareth fruit, He purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." And so He has prepared His people, who are so ready to suffer, and to be shaken in their confidence, and to be moved from their abiding in Christ, to hear in each affliction the voice of a messenger that comes to call them to abide still more closely. Yes, believer, most specially in times of trial, abide in Christ.

Abide in Christ! This is indeed the Father's object in sending the trial. In the stormy sea of life, the deeper roots in the soil; in the hurricane the inhabitants of the house abide within, and rejoice in its shaking. So by suffering the Father would lead us ever more deeply into the love of Christ. Our hearts are continually prone to wander from Him; prosperity and enjoyment are too easily satisfied us, dull our spiritual perceptions and unfit us for full communion with Himself. It is an unpeakable mercy that the Father comes with His chastisement, makes His world-round us all dark and unattractive, leads us to feel more deeply our sinfulness, and for a time lose our joy in what was becoming so dangerous. He does it in the hope that, when we have found our rest in Christ, in time of trouble, we shall learn to choose abiding in Him as our only portion; and when the affliction is removed, have so grown more firmly into Him, that in prosperity He still shall be our only joy. So much as He set His heart on this, that though He has indeed no pleasure in afflicting us, He will not keep back even the most painful chastisement if He can but thereby guide His beloved child to come home and abide in the beloved Son. Christian! pray for grace to abide in every trial, in time of trouble, the purpose of God's will, the Father's finger pointing to Jesus, and saying, Abide in Him.

Abide in Christ: so wilt thou become partaker of all the rich blessings God bestows. For there is no affliction. The purpose of God's will, the Father's finger pointing to Jesus, and saying, Abide in Him. Abide in Christ: and thy cross becomes the means of fellowship with His cross, and access into His mysteries,—the mystery of the curse which He bore for thee, of the death to sin in which thou partakest with Him, of the love in which, as sympathizing with thee, He descended into all thy sorrows. Abide in Christ: growing in conformity to thy blessed Lord in His sufferings, deeper experience of the reality and the tenderness of His love will be thine. A believer may pass through much affliction, and yet secure but little blessing from it all. Abiding in Christ is the secret of securing all that the Father meant the chastisement to bring us.

Abide in Christ: in Him thou shalt find sure and abundant consolation. With the afflicted comfort is often first, and the profit of the affliction second. The Father loves us so, that with Him our real and abiding profit is His first object, but He does not forget to comfort too. When He comforts it is that He may turn the bleeding heart to Himself to receive the blessing in fellowship with Him; when He refuses comfort, His object is still the same. It is in making us partakers of His holiness that true comfort comes. The Holy Spirit is the Comforter, not only because He can suggest comforting thoughts of God's love, but far more, because He makes us holy, and brings us into close union with Christ and with God. He teaches us to abide in Christ; and because God is found there, the truest comfort will come there too. In Christ the heart of the Father is revealed, and higher comfort there cannot be than to rest in the Father's bosom. In Him the fulness of the Divine love is revealed, combined with the tenderness of a mother's compassion,—and what can comfort like this? In Him thou seest a thousand times more given thee than thou hast lost; seest how God only took from thee that thou mightest have room to take from Him what is so much better. In Him suffering is consecrated, and becomes the foretaste of eternal glory; in suffering it is that the Spirit of God and of glory rests on us. Believer! wouldst thou have comfort in affliction?—Abide in Christ.

Abide in Christ: so wilt thou bear much fruit. Not a vine is planted but the owner thinks of the fruit, and the fruit only. Other trees may be planted for ornament, for the shade, for the wood—the vine for the fruit. And of each vine the husbandman is continually asking how! can bring forth more fruit, much fruit. Believer! abide in Christ in times of affliction, and thou shalt bring forth more fruit. The deeper experience of Christ's tenderness and the Father's love will urge thee to live to His glory. The surrender of self and self to will in suffering will prepare thee to sympathize with the misery of others, while the softening that comes of chastisement will fit thee for becoming, as Jesus was, the servant of all. The thought of the Father's desire for fruit in the pruning will lead thee to yield thyself afresh, and more than ever, to Him, and to say that now thou hast but one object in life,—making known and conveying His wonderful love to fellow-men. Thou shalt learn the blessed art of forgetting self, and even in affliction, awaiting thyself for thy separation from ordinary life to plead for the welfare of others.

So shall thy times of affliction become thy times of choicest blessing,—preparation for richest fruitfulness. True believer! O try and learn the blessed truth, that in affliction thy first, thy only, thy blessed calling is to abide in Christ. Be much with Him alone. Beware of the world and the distractions that friends so often bring. Let Jesus Christ Himself be thy chief companion and comforter. Delight thyself in the assurance that closer union with Him and more abundant fruit through Him, are sure to be the results of trial, because it is the Husbandman Himself who is pruning and will ensure the fulfillment of the desire of soul that yields itself lovingly to His work.

Note—A selection from Rev. Andrew Murray's book, "Abide in Christ," portions of which we are now running in the Upward Look.

"Nothing is intolerable that is necessary," says wise old Jeremy Taylor. When a necessary load is laid upon any soul, it can not only be borne by God's help, but borne cheerfully. God sends no trial to His children that is not necessary. Our unnecessary trials we usually load on ourselves, and then rebel against them.

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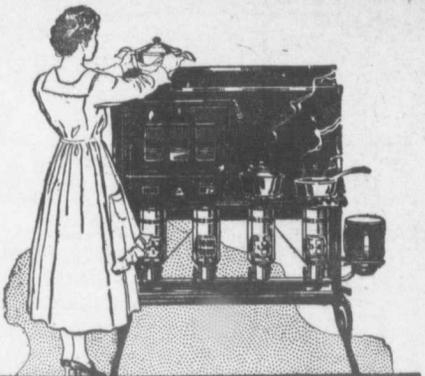
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## HOME CLUB

### Liberal Contributions Received

**O**UR Folks will remember some weeks ago we published the story of a needy family in New Ontario, which was very pathetic. The family consists of the father, mother and three children, and they live 20 miles from a town. Our readers will also remember that the father is helpless invalid, which means that the mother must be the breadwinner, as the children are still quite young.

We presented the case before Our Folks, and suggested that if anyone cared to render financial assistance, we would be pleased to look after any business negotiations connected therewith. Some liberal contributions were sent in, one man sending the handsome sum of \$30, while others sent smaller sums. We had a considerable amount of correspondence with this woman in New Ontario, and after looking into the matter carefully, we found that we had enough funds to purchase a first class knitting machine for her, as it was her opinion that if she had such a machine she could help to support her family by knitting. There has been some delay in the shipment of the knitting machine, due to scarcity of help, but we have been advised that it has now gone forward, and we are sure those who contributed, and other readers as well, will wish this woman the best of success in connection with her knitting business.

The very day on which we sent forward the order for a knitting machine, we received another splendid contribution of \$20 from a Women's Missionary Society in Dunford, Ont. In sending along this contribution, the president of the society wrote us, saying: "I presented the case before our Women's Missionary Society, and they turned over their Easter offering of \$13.25, and I have received more from time to time, making in all \$30, which we are sending for you to use in whatever way you think best. To-day some ladies assisted in packing a splendid box of clothing, etc., which this needy case will find useful." The missionary societies of our churches are doing good service when they render home as well as foreign assistance, and this is surely an example of worthy home missionary work. We can assure this Missionary Society that we will endeavor to use their splendid contribution for this needy case to the best possible advantage.

### A Springtime Message from "Dot"

**W**HAT a bright, optimistic ray Sam Ray really seems to be! But say girls, did you notice that he came into our corner the other day, said he was a bachelor and seemed red peeved because so many of you were wasting your time writing to "Jack"? I wonder why? I'd try and find out if I were you girls. Sam Ray sounds considerably like Walt Mason to me in some of his writings. But what's the difference whether he is Walt or Sam, so long as he keeps the sun shining the dark, grey days.

Well, I started out to talk on spring and Mother Nature, and must not ramble any farther or I'll forget what I wanted to say. What a wonderful guide book for all kinds of work we find in Nature. Turning her leaves we see system, harmony, order and beauty blended on every page. How many lessons we in our farm homes may learn from her, as we are always so closely associated with her. System and punctuality are said to be the hinges of successful business and Mother Nature gives us object lessons of this with every changing season through her systematic routine. Just now she is saying, "Spring in the

air—there is blue in the sky and hail in the air, and a mystical charm seems to lurk everywhere."

In order to enjoy the springtime to the full we should keep a bright fire burning in the house, but open the windows wide. Now is the time to beat our carpets, wash the curtains, get the sewing done and everything in so far as possible in shape, so that we may get our share of the glad springtime for which we have waited so long. We should be out of doors just as much as we can and there are lots of excuses to keep one out. Now is the time to sow sweet peas and encourage your children in digging around their roots. There is the flower garden and the kitchen garden to attend to and in these strenuous times, the men will be more than grateful if we look after both. Then old Biddy is getting more irritable every day as she waits for her nest of eggs—and we should remember that the early pullet makes the winter layer.

Oh yes, there are many ways in which we can help Mother Nature to "do her bit," and besides the enjoyment and accomplishment of it all, there are so many lessons she can teach us that will have a tendency to broaden our natures and sympathies as we work with her. Let us plan our work in May so that we may have more time to enjoy the glorious month of June.

A long, long time ago I saw a crude little verse in a newspaper which I memorized and whenever I am lazing me at this season of the year, so I will pass it along. It is called "Housecleaning of the Heart."

Plant flowers in the soul's front yard;  
Set out new shade and blossom trees;

An' let the soul once freeze an' hard  
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.  
Yes, clean yer house an' clean yer shed.

An' clean yer barn in every part.  
But brush the cobwebs from yer head  
An' sweep the snowbanks from yer heart.

Mother Nature can help us to accomplish this too.—"Dot."

### Sam Ray Encourites Friendly Criticism

**P**LEASE are we allowed to pass opinions on articles outside of our own Home Club realm? If so, then may I get my talons into the inimitable "Mr. Ray"? For, truth to tell, my mind did not feel like it had had a sun bath after perusing his epistle to "Farm and Dairies" on "Boosters," which appeared in May 2nd issue.

The subject was all right, for, of course, boosters are all right in their place—name as knockers—but a booster's place is behind a fellow that can't get up himself and a knocker's place is on a door. Sam Ray positively disclaims any kin to a booster, and I am emphatically deny being a knocker—so understood, I approve only in a friendly spirit and not to stir up strife.

Quoting you, Mr. Ray, "the typical posture of the citizen of New Ontario is that of the Barker at the circus." I must strenuously object to this statement and to the general impression of the whole letter re New Ontario type. I lived in New Liskeard for quite some time, and I never encountered this "typical tendency." Of course, the mines are boosted furiously—so was the Klondyke—so is Niagara, in Old Ontario. If the farming class of New Ontario is to be proud in the wonderful growing propensities of their country, it is a deserving pride, or boast, as you choose to label this tendency.

This you practically admit yourself when you say that on one of our mines are boosted furiously—so was the Klondyke—so is Niagara, in Old Ontario. If the farming class of New Ontario is to be proud in the wonderful growing propensities of their country, it is a deserving pride, or boast, as you choose to label this tendency. This you practically admit yourself when you say that on one of our mines are boosted furiously—so was the Klondyke—so is Niagara, in Old Ontario. If the farming class of New Ontario is to be proud in the wonderful growing propensities of their country, it is a deserving pride, or boast, as you choose to label this tendency.

duced in Farm and I you said you were an I am not belittling Sure I was "bawn at tawa Valley. So I have in my home province who boosted Old some one showed it ah Mr. Columbus passed les acol! And you kno ful old saying, "Eve day."

Now, have I lacratd Then let me pour oil waters. I have few letters—every single coepting this one. For New Ontario. It is a to live, and if you eve running sluggish, the New Ontario. The a positively makes you yer veins and you youngster again. So ma for taking exceptio —"JUST ME."

### What Birds

**I**N our last article on the value of birds this week we are our insectivorous b they eat. It is in the quantities of insect molished in this way the bluebird eats



### The Barn Sw

beetles, caterpillars—6 sects.

Catbird—Half its ants, crickets, grassh Kingbird—\$5 per c flies, mosquitoes, locu roscophar, blister be and cutworm moths.

Meadowlark—25 per beetles, 11 per cent. per cent. weed seeds, worms, armyworms, weevils.

Flicker—Our ant-eat have been found in t one flicker. Of 684 had eaten ants and nothing else. Wild bee for a change of diet also chase bugs, which are the parents of wireworms.

Honey woodpecker and hairy woodpecker —76 per cent. insects wood-borers a n bark beetles; caterpillars, and grass-hop per eggs in great numbers. Their fault is in accidentally scattering the seeds (poison oak).

House wren—Grassh caterpillars, bugs, spiders, weevils, weed ticks an Chickadee—70 per cent—moths, caterpillars, wasps, bugs, flies and a change of diet. It eat berries and weed seeds. Brown creeper—Like dee, it gets hibernatin soon and insect eggs o Warblers, vireos, and

duced in Farm and Dairy. Sam Ray, you said you were smug. You are! I am not belittling 'Old Ontario.' Sure I was 'bawn an' riz' in the Ottawa Valley. So I have a proper pride in my home province. But say, Sam, who boasted Old Ontario? Surely some one shoved it along by some centurist ago! And you know there's a faithful old saying, "Every dog has his day."

Now, have I lacerated your feelings? Then let me pour oil on the troubled waters. I have greatly enjoyed your letters—every single one—save and excepting this one. For oh! I do love New Ontario. It is a wonderful place to live, and if you ever feel your blood running singhish, then hit the trail for New Ontario. The atmosphere there positively makes your blood hop in your veins and you just feel like a youngster again. So you will pardon me for taking exception to this letter. —JUST ME.

### What Birds Eat

IN our last article we spoke of the value of birds to agriculture. This week we are giving a list of our insectivorous birds and what they eat. It is interesting to note the quantities of insects that are demolished in this way. For instance, the bluebird eats grasshoppers,



The Barn Swallow.

beetles, caterpillars—68 per cent. insects.

Catbird—Half its food—beetles, ants, crickets, grasshoppers. Kingbird—85 per cent. insects—flies, mosquitoes, locusts, drone bees, rosehatch, blister beetles, crickets and cutworm moths.

Meadowlark—25 per cent. ground beetles, 11 per cent. caterpillars, 10 per cent. weed seeds, the rest cutworms, armyworms, grasshoppers, weevils.

Flicker—Our ant-eater; 5,000 ants have been found in the stomach of one flicker. Of 684 examined, 524 had eaten ants and 98 had eaten nothing else. Wild berries are eaten for a change of diet, also chinch bugs, which are the parents of wireworms.

Dowry woodpecker and hairy woodpecker —76 per cent. insects. —wood-borers and bark beetles; caterpillars, and grasshopper eggs in great numbers. Their only fault is in accidentally scattering the seeds of poison ivy (poison oak).

House wren—Grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, bugs, spiders, cutworms, weevils, weed ticks and plant lice.

Chickadee—70 per cent. insect food—moths, caterpillars, beetles, ants, wasps, bugs, flies and spiders. For a change of diet it eats poison ivy berries and weed seeds.

Brown creeper—Like the chickadee, it gets hibernating insects, cougars and insect eggs on bark.

Warblers, vireos, and other small

arboreal birds—These live chiefly upon tree pests—scale insects, plant lice, bark beetles, leaf rollers, cankerworms and usually great numbers of flies. Also poison ivy berries for a change.

Killdoers—The killdoer feeds upon beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars, ants, bugs, caddisflies, mosquitoes, dragonflies, centipedes, spiders, wood ticks, snails, alfalfa weevil, bill bugs, white grubs, wire worms, cutworms, horse flies, cattle ticks, and is therefore one of our very valuable birds.

Franklin's Gull—This is the gull that follows the plowmen, knowing that the freshly-turned earth exposes grubs and cutworms which it could not dig itself. It consumes great quantities of these and are the farmer's best friend.

The Swallows—Of which we have several—Barn, Bank and Tree Swallows—are all insectivorous, catching great quantities of flies, mosquitoes, beetles and ants. The Tree Swallow is fond of dragonflies; also fond of chinch bugs—40 for a meal.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Potato beetles, cucumber beetles, scale insects, locusts, cankerworms, tent caterpillars, moths, curculios and chinch bugs.

Nighthawk—Lives almost entirely upon insects. It rivals the rose-breasted grosbeak in catching potato bugs and the flicker in eating ants—1,000 have been found in one stomach.

Cuckoo—The Black-billed and Yellow-billed Cuckoos eat great quantities of caterpillars, preferably hairy ones, which other birds do not touch. They also feed upon tent caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles, saw-flies, bugs, flies and spiders, and are in every way beneficial and strictly insectivorous.

### COOK'S CORNER

#### Pineapple Recipes

THE latter part of May and the first of June are the best time to buy pineapples for canning, as they are generally most plentiful and cheapest at this time. One of the processes in connection with pineapple canning which takes a considerable amount of time, is the paring of them. Here is a good method: Hold the pineapple with the crown end away from you, and with a sharp knife shave off the sharp ends of the crown. This gives you a handle to hold the butt end up. With a knife cut off the bottom of the pine and then peel downward towards the crown. Afterwards dig out the eyes with the knife.

It is a good plan to combine rhubarb with pineapple, as most people have the former growing in their own gardens, and thus the pineapple goes much farther and really tastes fine. Of course, one must gauge the amount

of rhubarb added so that it will not spoil the pineapple flavor. If you prefer to can pineapple separately, the following recipe may be used: Pare and slice the core in medium sized slices. Add granulated sugar, allowing one cup to each pineapple. Stir well and set in a cool place over night. In the morning the fruit will be well covered with its own rich juice. Dip in a bowl, skin and boil gently for five or six minutes. Seal hot in well sterilized jars.

Pineapple marmalade may be made



The Flicker will eat thousands of ants per day.



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## The Canadian Press

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in 1917

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- The Mail, Toronto.** "A very fine statement was submitted demonstrating to the full the inherent strength and solidity of the company."
- Journal of Commerce, Montreal.** "The Mutual Life of Canada, in spite of the financial strain inseparable from present conditions, continues increasingly prosperous."
- Monday Times, Toronto.** "With a strong board of directors, an energetic life force and a capable head office staff, the Mutual has placed itself in an enviable position."
- The Gazette, Montreal.** "The statement shows an amount of new assurances, a decrease in lapses, a low ratio of expense to income and a substantial increase of assets."
- The Mirror, Montreal.** "The last report of the Mutual Life of Canada reveals astonishing results that cannot fail to delight every policyholder and all the friends of sound Canadian finance."
- The Courier, Brantford.** "Altogether the statement is one with regard to which the management and the policyholders have every reason for the greatest satisfaction."

Not one adverse criticism of our statement has been observed in any paper in this or any other country; all have a good word for the Mutual Life.

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Assurance Company of Canada

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## What About Summer Worry?

Are you going to keep extra hands this busy summer just for milking, or are you going to try to slip through on "short" and thus run danger of sickness or accident upsetting the milking schedule and injuring your cows.

The safer and more economical way is to install

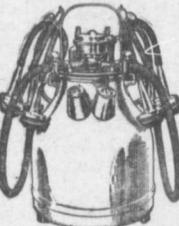
## BURRELL (B-L-K) MILKERS

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by paring and cutting the core, then putting the pieces through the meat grinder. To every pound of this pulp add three-quarter pound of sugar and cook for one-half hour, then seal.

A combination of pineapple, orange and rhubarb makes good marmalade also. As this recipe calls for considerably more rhubarb than pineapple, it would be well to defer making it until later in the season when rhubarb is more plentiful. To eight pounds of rhubarb add one cup pineapple, one medium sized orange and six pounds sugar. Chop rhubarb, pineapple and orange (including the peelings) very fine, or run through the meat grinder. Add sugar and cook slowly to the consistency of marmalade. Do not add water.

### Rhubarb Pie and Other Dishes

ONE of the surest evidences that summer is really coming is when we have our first rhubarb pie. After the long winter season when it is difficult to have a variety of pies to suit the tastes of the family, rhubarb is welcomed. Rhubarb is a fruit which requires a considerable amount of sugar, and for this reason some of us may feel that we cannot use as much of it as usual this year. If the fruit is well ripened and the stalks have been freshly gathered, we are told that by adding a pinch of baking soda while the rhubarb is boiling rapidly, less sugar will be required. The sugar should be added at least before removing from stove. If adding raisins, dates or some such fruit the amount of sugar necessary will not be so great either. Here are a few recipes for using rhubarb in other ways besides stew and plain rhubarb pie.

#### Rhubarb and Raisin Pie.

Two cups finely sliced rhubarb, one cup sugar, one-half cup seeds and chopped raisins. To keep lower crust from being moist, spread over it part of the white of an egg before adding filling.

#### Rhubarb-Oats Pie.

Lay on pastry a layer of stoned dates, fill up with stewed rhubarb. Bake with an upper crust.

#### Rhubarb Pie With Little Sugar.

Beat one egg lightly, add one cup rhubarb cut fine, two soda biscuits rolled very fine, two tablespoons butter (melted), salt to taste, also brown sugar and nutmeg to taste. Instead of using two crusts, the top may be simply strips of pastry.

#### Scalloped Rhubarb.

If one happens to have a small amount of cake left over which has become rather dry, a good way to use it is by putting a layer of it in a bake dish, then a layer of rhubarb cut into small pieces. Sprinkle with sugar, add a grating of orange rind and a small amount of salt. Cover the dish and bake for half an hour, then beat the whites of one or two eggs and put over top and brown. This may be served with a sauce.

#### Pot Pie.

Any kind of pot pie usually sounds good, and here is a way to make rhubarb pot pie: Partly fill a buttered dish with rhubarb slices and sprinkle with brown sugar. Add enough boiling water to cover about half and cook this in a slow oven until tender. Make a crust as for baking powder biscuits, using two parts of flour and one part cold wheat. Roll out about an inch thick and lay over rhubarb. This should be cooked about 40 minutes and is delicious if served with maple syrup.

#### Rhubarb Jam.

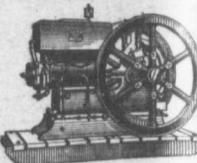
Six stalks of rhubarb, three oranges, one lemon, four cupfuls sugar. Cook the rhubarb and rind and juice of the lemon and oranges together for 25 minutes. Put into tumblers and cover with paraffine.

#### Rhubarb and Fig Preserves.

Cut fine three and one-half quarts of rhubarb, add two quarts sugar and let this mixture stand over night. In the morning boil it down until it is thick and add a pint of chopped figs and the juice and rind of a lemon. Fill two jars while boiling hot and seal.

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### A Vi

ing is a prepared and moderately fragrant, wails and the ceiling. The hollow wall is de the stables dry as well a good ventilating system of concrete. The cows are arranged in facing out, 50 cows cleaning the stables. The teams of horses in the central alley way. The may be taken direct stables to the fields.

of concrete, and sanitation has been installed on concrete. On the p near the cows, the r laid with cork brick, cows' hind feet where a ledge of concrete cork brick in place, an here bolted to the cot tion, the cows' ud never coming in contact with concrete; this is against garget, a disease apt to be prevalent where all dependen placed on hired men.

Cold winds never go sweep directly into the at one end of the barn storage or wash room, where a fair sized connected with the feed barn are two silos with capacity of 300 tons. There are 11 stalls for all of California Red covered hip roofs, a braced electric power all of the silos on the silo filling system. The motor is moved from the valor to supply the power to make the 1,450 tons necessary to feed the Walkers.

The hay barn, four located a short distance dairy barns, and have 250 tons of hay each. One of the hay racks (it had been called, for the walls construction) is laid off boxes for the heifers they weaned, the animals be according to the age. Behind the hay barn, as with them, is a concrete ereasing yard with open hay racks, which serve as runs for the heifers, eventually is to turn the these yards in the day their loose boxes as exercise for the cows. These are the only buildings on the not substantially fireproof one of them burned last could have saved the whole the other buildings not permanent construction.

The horse barn is a Not only are teams work the big farm, but these are spotted with necessary to run eight miles into Walkerville and Widentally I might remark priors of the farm have been right into the town miles, a distance of two miles. Without this roadway be difficult indeed to rig from the farm dairy eral months of the year.

"Come here till I show this," remarked Mr. O came out one end of the He took me around the shed, which was appeared as a shelter for farm the larger implements. plays an important part in the work," said Mr. O. For instance, a rain, coming up when we were our affairs. We would load wagons with hay, draw

## A Visit to Canada's Big Dairy

(Continued from page 5.)

ing is a prepared asbestos roofing, moderately fireproof. Inside, the walls and ceiling are plastered. The hollow wall is designed to keep the stables dry as well as warm and a good ventilating system aids in getting rid of excess moisture. The cows are arranged in two long rows facing out, 50 cows in a row. In cleaning the stables, a wagon and team of horses is driven down the central alley way, and the manure may be taken directly from the stables to the fields. The floors are of concrete, and sanitary steel equipment has been installed as a matter of course. On the platform underneath the cows, the concrete is overlaid with cork brick, and under the cows' hind feet where there is usually a ledge of concrete to keep the cork brick in place, an oak plank is here bolted to the concrete foundation, the cows' adders, therefore, never coming in contact with cold concrete; this as a precaution against garget, a disease which is apt to be prevalent in large herds where all dependence must be placed on hired help.

Cold winds never get a chance to sweep directly into the cow stables; at one end of the barns is a small storage or wash room, and at the other a fair sized room. Connected with the feed rooms of each barn are two silos with a combined capacity of 300 tons of ensilage. There are 11 such silos on the farm, all of California Red wood, with steel covered hip roofs, and securely braced. Electric power lines run to all of the silos on the farm, and in the filling season, a 50 h.p. electric motor is moved from the grain elevator to supply the power necessary to make the 1,550 tons of ensilage necessary to feed the cattle at Walkerside.

The hay barns, four in number, are located a short distance behind the dairy barns, and have a capacity of 200 tons of hay each. The basement of the hay barns (if basement it can be called, for the walls are frame construction) is laid out in big loose boxes for the heifers that have been weaned, the animals being grouped according to their age. Directly behind the hay barns, and connected with them, is a concrete floored exercising yard with open sheds and hay racks, which are designed as run for the heifers. The plan eventually is to turn the heifers into these yards in the day time, and use their loose boxes as exercising rooms for the cows. These hay barns are the only buildings on the place that are not substantially fireproof, and when one of them burned last fall, nothing could have saved the whole plant had the other buildings not been of more permanent construction.

The horse barn is a big structure. Not only are teams necessary to work the big farm, but in addition there are housed here the horses necessary to run eight milk rigs daily into Walkerville and Windsor. Incidentally I might remark that the proprietors of the farm have built a cement roadway from the farm buildings right into the town of Walkerville, a distance of two and one-half miles. Without this roadway it would be difficult indeed to run the milk rigs from the farm dairy during several months of the year.

"Come here till I show you something," remarked Mr. Cramer, as we came out one end of the horse barn. He took me around to a big, open shed, which was apparently designed as a shelter for farm wagons and the larger implements. "This shed plays an important part in our harvest work," said Mr. Cramer. "Suppose, for instance, a rain were to be coming up when we were getting in our alfalfa. We would load all of our wagons with hay, draw them in and

back up under these sheds, where there is room for just 15 farm wagons all loaded. In this way we can save much hay that would otherwise get wet. This same practice comes in good even when there is no rain in sight, as we can draw the hay in at night, and then unload in the morning before the dew is off."

The blacksmith and carpenter shop is the scene of much activity at Walkerside during the winter months. During the slack season the surplus help is partly employed in going over, thoroughly, every implement on the place, and putting it in tip top shape for the work of the spring and summer. When I visited the shop, a mowing machine was being overhauled. The big farm tractor had already passed through the mechanic's hands. The farm requisites as wagon boxes and hay racks are made in the shop, and there, too, all of the horses are shod. The shop is credited with good work done, and charged up with all of the labor and material used, and it is one of the profitable departments of the farm, so I was told.

### Feeding the Herd.

The cows are fed in the stable the year round at Walkerside, as the number of cows kept makes pasturing an impossibility. "There isn't any farmer with 200 cows milking, and tillable land to afford to pasture," stated Mr. Cramer. "In fact, I can put it stronger. He just can't pasture. Take our own case. We have 200 cows here. To pasture, we would have to allow two acres for each cow, close to the buildings, or almost a square mile of territory. We would then have to haul our ensilage, hay and grain so far that profitable farming would be impossible. On the other hand, did we grow our crops around the buildings, we would have to drive the cows so far to pasture that it would be hard on the cows. Our only alternative is to feed them in the stable the year round."

"And how do you feed them?" I asked.

"Our Holsteins, on the average, get eight to nine pounds of grain, 11 lbs. of hay, and 30 to 25 lbs. of ensilage," replied Mr. Cramer. "They are first fed their ensilage and grain, then their hay, the grain being apportioned according to the amount of milk given. Our Guernseys and Jerseys, being smaller cows, get about seven pounds of grain, 25 lbs. of ensilage and nine pounds of hay per day."

### The Crops.

Corn is by all odds the most important crop grown on this farm. About 400 acres are grown in an average season, part for the silo, and the balance for husking. The corn crop for the past two years, due to weather conditions, has not been good, but one year the ensilage crop averaged 17 1/2 tons to the acre, and when the farm is in good shape, it is expected that 150 to 175 acres will grow all of the corn necessary for the dairy herd. In 1917 there were 300 acres of alfalfa, 200 acres of clover, 100 acres of timothy, and in addition 100 acres of peas and oats were cut for hay. "There is no place for timothy on a dairy farm such as this," said Mr. Cramer, "and next year we will have none."

A few oats are grown for the horses, but the main grain crop is barley, of which 400 acres are grown annually. This is all fed on the farm. Barley is the basis of the grain ration for the cows, and with it is combined old oats and bran, and sometimes corn. "We can grow 50 to 55 bushels of barley to the acre right along," said Mr. Cramer, "and if I remember rightly, the yield of an acre of barley figures out something like two-thirds more digestible nutri-



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<p><b>CORN.</b> White Cap Yellow Dent, on Cob, 70 lbs. to bushel ..... \$5.00 We hear this ear of corn has passed the border and is nearing Toronto. It was grown on Long Island, New York, and we are in formal in excellent condition. <b>SPECIAL PRICE WHILE THE SUPPLY BELOW LASTS.</b> Early Prince Charles, Bushel. Would do at a substitute for Wisconsin No. 7. Guaranteed 90% germination, shelled ..... \$4.60 Early Improved Learning Guaranteed 90% germination, shelled ..... 4.60 Clever Alfalfa, Ontario variegated, No. 3, almost No. 1 for purity ..... \$25.00 Sweet Clover, White Blossom ..... \$16.00 O.A.C. B. Barley ..... 2.00 O.A.C. Barley, Registered 2.55</p>	<p>Silverhull Buckwheat ..... 2.40 Eye Buckwheat ..... 2.30 Millet ..... 2.00 Siberian ..... 3.50 Hungarian ..... 4.00 Golden ..... 2.00 Common ..... 2.75 Amber Sugar Cane ..... 11c Kentucky Blue Grass ..... 21c Dwarf Essex Rape ..... 15c</p> <p><b>Garden Corn</b> Kendall Early Giant ..... 30c Stowell's Evergreen ..... 40c Japanese Barnyard ..... 7c Swede Turnips ..... \$1.00 Potatoes Per bag Early Eureka ..... \$2.00 Irish Cobblers ..... 1.00 Delaware ..... 2.75 Green Mountain ..... 2.75 Empire State ..... 2.00 Davis' Warrior ..... 3.00</p>
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Bags for Clover 45c extra. Bags for Grain, Free.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**  
SEEDS

124 KING ST. E.  
TORONTO



The following is quoted from the brochure.  
sent in each Ford Car:

"There is nothing to be gained by experimenting with different makes of plugs. The make of plugs with which Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our motor."

## Ford Equipment Since 1911

For seven years Champion "X" has been and is now the spark plug equipment on more than one and a half million Ford cars. This is the best proof of the service given by

# Champion

## Dependable Spark Plugs

Champion dependability is built into every plug and is primarily due to the asbestos-lined, copper coated on each shoulder of the carefully tested porcelain. These patented gaskets cushion the porcelain against cylinder explosions and prevent cracking under extreme temperature changes.

When you replace the spark plugs in your Ford get the plug that knowledge and experience have selected as giving a completely satisfactory service.

"Champion" on the porcelain means a dependable spark plug for every make of motor and is backed by the guarantee of absolute satisfaction to the user, or free repair or replacement will be made.

At auto supply dealers and garages everywhere.

Champion Spark Plug Co.,  
43 of Canada, Limited,  
Windsor, Ont.

Champion "X"  
Five Plug Size  
Price, \$4.50

enters per acre than does the yield of an acre of oats. This may be true only under our conditions, but we do not think we can afford to grow oats."

A Big, Old Pull tractor, drawing a seven gang plow, has played an important part in the cultivation of this farm. I went out to see some sod plowing that had been done. The furrows, three-quarters of a mile in length, were as straight as a die, and there was not a speck of grass left standing. Mr. Bigget has now secured two of the Ford tractors purchased by the Government, to help out in the coming season's work. Eighty acres have been set out in apple orchard, the trees being now three to five years old.

### Disposing of the Product.

The milk on this farm is carried directly to the consumer's doorstep. In the big dairy building are the bottling machines and the washing and sterilizing outfits necessary to the handling of retail milk in large quantities. Whole milk retails at 14 cents a quart, and cream, too, is sold to the retail trade. What surplus there may be is made into butter, which goes to retail dealers in Windsor. The butter milk is bottled and sold on the milk routes, at seven cents a quart; a profitable disposition of a by-product that is usually valued at 20 to 30 cents a cwt. for hog feeding.

This is just a brief outline of the dairy business at Walkerside. It is too big a proposition to cover comprehensively in the limited space of our article. Like a big city business, it has departments and heads of departments. It has an office, with all the necessary office equipment, including a trained accountant. Men

"punch the clock" as they come to work in the morning and leave at night just as they would in a factory or mill. In the supplying of milk to a good sized city in the district where dairying is neglected, this big dairy enterprise is performing a useful public function.

### Clean Milk Cheaply Produced

(Continued from page 3.)

with live steam, which can easily and cheaply be done with a simple steam sterilizer, which can be made at home or can be purchased complete for about \$10. Other conditions remained as before. The milk from the sterilized small-top pails averaged only 17,027 bacteria—a reduction of 351,187 in favor of this simple sterilization. With the open pail sterilization reduced the bacteria to 23,677—a decrease of 474,976 compared with milk from the unsterilized open pails.

In the third step of the experiment the manure was removed from the barn twice instead of only once a week. The udders and teats of the cows were washed before each milking. These reasonable measures of cleanliness reduced the count in milk drawn into the sterilized small-top pail to 2,896 bacteria, and in the sterilized open-top pail to 6,166 per cubic centimeter. Ordinary cleanliness, if carried out, caused a reduction of over 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

To make it easier to keep the cows clean, in the final stage of the experiment the manure was removed daily, clean bedding was supplied and the cows were cleaned with a curry-comb and brush. With these final precautions the bacterial count in the small-top pail averaged the very low one of 2,164 per cubic centimeter, or 1,197,847 bacteria less than were found in a sample when the barn and cows were dirty and the utensils were not steamed.

### Horse Breeders See Government

ONTARIO horse breeders are anxious to be in a position to take advantage of the shortage of pure-bred horses, which will be felt after this war. They find that Britain, which has been the center of the pure-bred horse-raising industry, has suffered heavy losses during the war. With this object in mind, representatives of the recently-organized Stallion Owners' Association waited on the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Wilfrid Ham Hearst, on May 16, and asked the Government for assistance. The purpose of the association is to assist in the development of the horse industry in general.

Mr. H. M. Robinson of Toronto, headed the deputation, which included Dr. Waring of Madoc, and Mr. Michael of Sixforks. They suggested that something in the nature of a lien on foals, as security of stallion owners, be made possible, pointing out that losses in this regard are one of the serious handicaps stallion owners have to contend with at the present time. They also wanted more attention devoted to the tabulating of high-grade mares so that the offering, when ready for registration as pure-breds, would be valued at their proper worth.

Another suggestion which they offered was that a special prize be offered for foals as a means of accomplishing this purpose. They thought information could be secured from stallion owners as to the foals each year. In conclusion, they asked that they be given a grant to assist them in carrying out their work.

Sir William asked them to forward him a memorandum of their plans when completed, and promised to give them careful consideration before the next session of the Legislature.

MORE 40 FOUND

DETROIT, Farm and Dairy Dept. received through preliminary and by wire that Friesian cows Leahy Dawn and Sunrise Homestead have each produced above seven consecutive months. Leahy Dawn is Sir Lillie P. 2577, and dam Annie Moe 4012, freshened at the age of 3 days, and is reported as producing milk containing 15.5 per cent butterfat. Sunrise Homestead, whose sire is Sir Herby 4743, and dam Cora 4744, freshened at the age of 3 months, 1 day, and is producing 74.6 lbs. milk each month. The former was letter by Mr. Ralph Corbin, N.Y.; and they both are owned by Abbott & Clark, Cortland, N.Y.; these productions mentioned in the thirty-fourth cow in the list of Holstein-Friesian productions exceeding 27 lbs. each, while the latter is the one on the list. Computed on basis the equivalent for Leahy Dawn 28.80 and Sunrise Homestead 28.80 lbs., and for Sunrise Homestead to 40.05 lbs.—Malcolm Bue A. H.

### HISTORY-MAKING JERSEY SALES

W. M. ROSE PROCEEDED, and pushed the price of the cow up another notch with five months of advertising, offered \$10,000 for the Jersey Drier Flower, at E. J. Herd's sale of imported Jerseys, Elm, New York, May 2. The leader is daughter of the Majesty, made famous by a sale of his progeny in the show of the milk pail. This cow, O. Flower, has many notable show records as a butter producer, winner in addition over 500 of good size, with large and strong constitution, the descent of type that is characteristic of the Jersey, her large deep teats and her udder stamped her as one of the individual acquisitions of the Jersey Cattle Club, America.

The sale ring was the scene of much excitement and the outburst of enthusiasm that marked a Jersey gathering was held on the day following the annual meeting of the Jersey Cattle Club, on the day the officers announced that

There has  
GOOD set  
the past season  
Some have

It will be  
Held at  
When ou

Fuller particulars  
Free transportation  
Auctioneers:  
B. V. KELLY, Syracuse  
R. E. HAEGER, Albany

Dr. A. A.

**MORE 40 POUNDERS.**

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cows **Leahy Dawn De Kol 11284**, and **Suntine Heneveld Caruso 17774** have each produced above 32 lbs. fat in seven consecutive lactations. The former, whose sire is **Sir Lillith Pauline DeKol 2777**, and dam **Annie Mooney Diesterly girl**, finished at the age of 13 years, 5 days, and is reported as producing 69.9 lbs. milk containing 13.7% fat. The latter, whose sire is **Sir Heneveld Barsum 1771**, and dam **Caroline Juconda Hart**, finished at the age of 8 years, 8 months, 1 day, and is reported as producing 78.6 lbs. milk containing 13.42% fat. The former was bred by Mr. Byron Harwood, Barville, N.Y., and the latter by Mr. Ralph Corbin, Baitbridge, N.Y., and they both are now owned by Abbott & Clark, Cortland, N.Y. With these productions mentioned, the former is the thirty-fourth cow to obtain place in the list of Holstein-Friesian cows with productions exceeding 12 lbs. fat in seven days, while the latter is the thirty-fifth cow on the list. Computed on the 99 per cent basis, the equivalent butter claimed for **Leahy Dawn DeKol** amounts to 42.62 lbs. and for **Suntine Heneveld Caruso** to 49.05 lbs.—**Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. A. R.**

**HISTORY-MAKING JERSEY CATTLE SALE.**

**W. H. BOSS PRODUCE CO.**, of New York, has placed the price of Jersey cow up another notch when, after a few moments of spirited bidding, it offered \$10,000 for the Jersey cow, **Oxford's Briar Flower**, at Edmund Butcher's sale of imported Jerseys at Mount Kisco, New York, May 2. The producer is a daughter of the by **Oxford Majesty**, made famous by achievements of his progeny in the show ring and at the milk pail. This cow, **Oxford's Briar Flower**, has many notable Island of Jersey records as a butter producer and show winner. In addition to being a cow of good size, with large, deep body and strong constitution, she has the reputation of type that is characteristic of the Jersey. Her large and well-slung teats and her wonderful udder stamp her as one of the most valuable acquisitions to the Jersey breed in America. The sale ring was the scene of the wildest excitement and the greatest outburst of enthusiasm that ever prevailed at a Jersey auction. The sale was held on the day following the fifth annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club, on which occasion the officers announced that the club

had just ended the greatest year in its history, in spite of war conditions. Optimism as to the future of the Jersey breed was everywhere in evidence. There were a number of new faces in the ranks of the high bidder, and worthy animals were quickly run up and prices received anything but received because of the keen competition created by the fact that many prominent breeders wanted the same animals.

The greatest price ever paid for a Jersey cow previous to the Butter sale was for **Lady Viola** at public auction for \$7,000 in 1911. The **Briar Flower** was bid up to \$8,000 in the space of a few moments, and Mr. Proctor, who also owns **Golden Fawn's Noble**, the \$20,000 Jersey bull, clinched his hold on the bid by making it an even \$10,000. An offer for the cow by a competing bidder after the sale was refused by the purchaser.

The Butter importations, numbering 95 head of Jerseys, were reduced somewhat by the sinking of a ship by which 35 animals were lost. Those arriving on this date brought the greatest average price ever obtained at a public auction. Sixty head were sold for \$66,115, an average of over \$1,000 per head. There were 19 animals sold for \$1,600 or more per head, as follows:

- Win. Ross Proctor, New York.....\$10,000
- Oxford's Briar Flower.....10,000
- Pauline May.....1,500
- April Leister.....1,500
- C. F. Webster, Minnesota.....2,700
- Oxford Gypsy Lead.....2,410
- Murdale Farms, Ohio.....2,410
- Bull & Son, Canada.....2,300
- Les Prairies Bessy.....2,300
- F. D. Underwood, New York.....2,000
- Molly's Dolly.....1,900
- John Fringio, Canada.....1,750
- Eveland's Lassie.....1,750
- L. V. Walkley, Connecticut.....1,700
- You'll Do Bianchete.....1,700
- Onden Mills, New York.....1,700
- Verdrees Queen.....1,300
- Imp. Golden Lustre.....1,300
- Carter Glass, Virginia.....1,500
- Oxford Majesty's Pearl.....1,500
- Frank Baldwin, Virginia.....1,500
- Gambusia.....1,500
- Exp. Belle of Oxford.....1,500
- F. McGinn, New Hampshire.....1,375
- La Crozier's Poppo.....1,375
- Merrill Farm, New York.....1,050
- La Rustle Lilly.....1,050
- The Clif's La Gloire.....1,050
- La Rustle Lily.....1,050
- The young bull, **Oxford's Gypsy Lead**, is a grandson of both **Oxford Majesty** and **Noble of Oshawa**, and out of **Oxford Majesty's Gypsy**, the grand chan-

**STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!**

What **DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIX MONA'S DAUGHTERS** are doing. Lakeview Dutchland Arts, 567's lbs. milk, 24.66 lbs. butter, Canadian Champion Sen. 3 yr. old. Lakeview Dutchland Queen, 716 lbs. milk, record, 219 lbs. milk, 21.7 lbs. butter; Canadian Champion and world's record for 2 yrs. and 8 months old. We are offering for sale a show bull, mostly white, of serviceable age, sired by him, and whose dam is Lakeview Leastrange, 741.9 lbs. milk, 31.05 lbs. butter, one day's milk 112 lbs. Also several young bulls by same sire.

**Major E. F. Osler, Prop., T. A. Dawson, Mgr.**  
Lakeview Farms, Bronte, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS**

One 2-year-old bull; 1 bull 18 months, out of a 23½-lb. 3-year-old dam; 1 bull 13 months; others young.

**R. M. Holtby** R.R. No. 4 Port Perry, Ont.

**ELMCREST STOCK FARM**

Offers for sale

No. 2. Bull, 1 month old. Dam by a son of the \$1,500 (one time world's record) two-year-old **Ardella DeKol Tensen 1770**. Sire a son of **King Siga Pontiac Kingest**, the \$21,000 Bull. A beauty, well grown, and priced at a bargain, \$125.00. Could also spare a few females, fresh or springing. The best in Holstein and a square deal—that's us.

**W. H. CHERRY** Bell Phone HAGERSVILLE, ONT.

**Four 30 lb. Cows this Winter at VILLA VIEW**

We have for sale the best lot of bull calves that we have ever been able to offer from dams with records up to 32.71; many of them good \$2,000 35-lb. show bull. He is by the \$16,000 bull. Buy your next bull where 30-lb. cows are being developed, and faster than in any other herd in Canada. Write today!

**ARBOGAST BROTHERS** SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**

**ECHO SIGES FAYNE**, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, **Sigis Payne Johnson**. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from one month to seventeen months old for sale, sired by **Echo Sigis Payne** and out of grand producing cows. If you need a well backed bull, write or come and see them.

**JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop.** Sunnyside Stock Farm, STANSTEAD, QIE.

**Good-better-best**

There have been many GOOD sales held during the past season, Some have been BETTER than others But there will be only one

It will be **Oshawa, Ont.** on Tuesday, June 11th, 1918

Held at our entire herd of **6,000 head** will be sold without reserve

When our entire herd of **6,000 head** will be sold without reserve

**PLAN NOW TO ATTEND**  
Make your plans now to be at Oshawa on June 11. If you are interested in pure bred you simply cannot afford to miss this sale. Read the particulars on another page of the blood, backing and breeding of the animals in our herd, and you will want to be with us June 11. Remember the date.

Fuller transportation next week  
Free transportation from station to farm  
Auctioneers:  
B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N. Y.  
R. E. HAEGER, Algonquin, Ill.

**High-testing Holsteins**

Write at once for catalogues.  
Starts sharp at 12 o'clock  
Lunch Served previous to sale

**Dr. A. A. Farewell**

Plan now to attend  
S. T. WOODS, Syracuse, N. Y., Sales Manager

**Oshawa, Ont.**



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

ONTARIO, May 20.—An important item has been made in the season's work on Eastern farms—the cattle are now largely out on pasture and their numbers have been reduced considerably. This will afford real relief under the grazing labor conditions of this season.

The fall wheat crop is the one dark spot on the season's outlook, and it is now agreed that Ontario will probably expect a worse failure than was experienced the greatly increased acreage of wheat sown during this crop.

WHEAT. The spring wheat crop in Ontario is being well in the West main is reported to be needed, as drying winds are blowing the moisture either out or an correspondent mentions soil, and drying exposing the seed. It is the soil, and the moisture, to make good conditions as to the Western crop this year, you can remember a couple of years ago when such reports as have come through this week would have indicated prices accordingly upward.

Fixed prices are as follows: Manitoba wheat—In store, Fort William, nominal including 2½c. No. 1 Northern, \$2.10; No. 2 Northern, \$2.05; No. 3 Northern, \$2.00; No. 4 wheat, \$1.95; Ontario wheat—new crop, No. 2, \$2.25; In store, Montreal.

COARSE GRAINS. The oat market continues to weaken, although prices have not changed markedly. A few offerings of Ontario oats are offering, but generally speaking Ontario farmers have not more than enough oats to meet their own requirements, and in some districts oats would be purchased if they were easily available. Rye and barley are stated to be practically off the market. American oats has been quoted at Ontario points as low as \$1.70. Quotations are as follows: Manitoba, In store, Fort William, No. 3 C. W., 75c; No. 1 feed, 75c; No. 1 feed, 75c; American corn—kiln-dried, No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 1 yellow, nominal; Ontario oats, No. 1 white, 10c to 10c nominal; No. 2, 75c to 75c; Rye—No. 2, nominal; 12½c; oatmeal new, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Peas, No. 3, \$1.60 to \$1.65 according to freight; Buckwheat \$1.30 to \$1.35; At Montreal, Ontario Western, No. 2, 95c; do, No. 1, 10c; do, extra, 10c; feed, 10c; Big; do, No. 3 local white, 8c; Flour—standard spring wheat grade, \$10.95 to \$11.00; Rotted, extra-ban, No. 10s, \$5.25 to \$5.35; Bran, 35c; Meal, \$4.00; Middlings, \$4.00; Meal, \$5.50 to \$6.25; Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$17.

HAY AND STRAW. Farmers are cautious of parting with their surplus hay until they are more certain of what products are for sale this year. The market is strong, and we are aware of a market, any quantity could be sold across the line. The wholesale price on track here is \$14 to \$17 for No. 1, \$12 to \$14 for No. 2, \$10 to \$12 for No. 3. Montreal quotes No. 1, \$14 to \$17.

POTATOES AND BEANS. The market for potatoes has firming considerably. Ontario potatoes are selling on this market at \$1.80 to \$2.00 wholesale. Dealers are about the same, but Supplies coming to Montreal have been comparatively low. The market has been strong, and trade has been active. In Green Mountains at \$1.40 to \$1.60. Better prices quote Green Mountains at \$1.20. Canadian prime beans are quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.40 a bushel; foreign hand picked, \$1.75 to \$1.75.

EGGS AND POULTRY. The egg market has been in a state of fluctuation during the past week. In former part of the week prices for eggs advanced one-half cent to a cent, the large men protesting that the price was too high. Towards the end of the week the market declined to 56c per dozen and further declines may be looked for during the ensuing week. According to the dealer's market prices, however, they claim to be on a par with the market elsewhere. They claim that there are larger stocks of eggs in storage now than at this time a year ago. The statement, however, is not borne out by the statement of receipts of eggs April 30th which, from Jan. 1st to April 30th, were 1,800,000 cases as compared with 1,912,000 cases for the same period in 1917 and 128,800 cases in 1916. Receipts in the last week for over 6,000 cases as compared with the same week last year.

Receipts in the last week for over 6,000 cases as compared with the same week last year. Lams weight: Dressed, Chickens ..... 75c to 90c 20c to 40c Milk fed ..... 25c to 30c 35c to 40c Hens, 3½ lbs. .... 25c to 30c 35c to 40c Hens, 3½ to 5 lbs. .... 28c to 30c 30c to 35c Hens, over 5 lbs. .... 30c to 35c 35c to 40c Roosters ..... 30c to 35c 35c to 40c Ducks ..... 30c to 35c 35c to 40c Turkeys ..... 40c to 50c 50c to 60c

DAIRY PRODUCE. The Canadian butter trade has had a new experience. The Dairy Commission has appeared as a factor in the situation. Receipts have been increasing all over the country, and in Montreal an increase of 1,000 packages in one week was the effect of weakening the market. Finest creamery was selling at 42½c to 43c a lb. The Dairy Produce Commission purchased between 200 and 300 packages at 43c per lb. for export, and the creamery is coming up all around. The Commission then asked the market for the same being. Toronto produce men say the market is unsettled. The market is unsettled, at 41c to 42c, and prints 42c to 41c, entry points; dairy creamery, at 31c to 32c, or an advance of only two cents over the wholesale price of manufacturing creamery. Montreal that a carload reported from the first one for two years, and creamery is quoted 41½c to 42c; second, 40½c to 41c, and dairy butter, 37c to 37½c.

Bidding for cheese on country boards has been more active than it was a week or two ago, and prices have advanced slightly. It may be that farmers are now reaping the extra quantity which comes from the prices being quoted alongside water, but instead of on one country boards has been from 23½c to 22½c. Toronto dealers quote new large cheese at 33½c to 34c, while New York quote whole milk flats half 34½c to 35c, and fresh special 33c; average run 26c to 27½c.

CHEESE BOARD SALES. Brockville, May 14.—2,000 white, 570 colored; 1,035 white and 330 colored sold at 22 1/2 to 27 cents. 657 white sold at 23 1/2c, Campbellford, May 17.—212 boxes sold at 27c. Picton, Ont., May 17.—At to-day's meeting of the Cheese Board 915 boxes were offered. All sold at 22 1/2c. Nanawau, Ont., May 17.—Eight hundred boxes were boarded, mostly white; small attendance. Cheese about half boarded. All sold at 22 1/2c. Frontenac, Ont., May 17.—At the Cheese Board to-day 530 boxes of cheese were offered. The bid started at 23 1/2c, raised to 25 1/2c, at which price all sold on the Cornwall, May 17.—(Special.)—The offerings on the Cornwall Cheese Board were 1,296 boxes; all sold at 22 1/2 cents. Lestlow, Ont., May 17.—At the Dairy-men's Exchange to-day seven factories boarded 424 boxes of colored and white cheese. The prevailing price was 22 cents.

LIVE STOCK. Prices on the live stock market during the past week remained practically the same as those prevailing during the previous week, the high figures being maintained throughout the week. The grade of cattle offered seemed better than most of the offerings of late. The demand for cows was weak and better prices cashed at from \$10.00 to \$11.50 per cwt. with some common grades at from \$9.50 to \$10.25 per cwt.

Heavy steers, choice ..... \$14.25 to \$15.25 do, good ..... 12.25 to 14.00 Butcher steers and calves, choice ..... 12.50 to 13.00 do, medium ..... 11.75 to 12.25 do, common ..... 10.50 to 11.50 Butcher cows, choice ..... 8.50 to 10.25 do, good ..... 7.75 to 11.00 do, common ..... 6.25 to 7.25 do, canners ..... 6.00 to 6.25 Butcher's bullocks ..... 7.75 to 8.25 do, good ..... 5.50 to 10.75 do, medium ..... 4.25 to 5.00 do, common ..... 3.75 to 5.00 Feeders, best ..... 8.25 to 11.00 Stockers, best ..... 7.00 to 10.00 Grass cows ..... 7.50 to 9.00 Milkers and springers, choice ..... 10.00 to 14.00 do, to com to medium ..... 6.50 to 9.00 Calves, choice ..... 14.00 to 15.00 do, medium ..... 12.00 to 13.50 Heavy fat ..... 10.00 to 12.00 Lambs, choice ..... 13.50 to 21.75 Sheep, choice handy ..... 13.50 to 16.00 do, heavy and fat ..... 12.00 to 15.00 Hogs, fed and watered ..... 20.75 to 22.50 do, off cars ..... 21.00 to 21.25 Do, 100 to 150 ..... 18.50 Loss \$1 to \$2 on light to thin hogs; loss \$2 to \$3 on heavy; loss \$4 on stags; loss \$5 to 6 on hawks.

R. O. P. CHAMPIONS

According to the R. O. P. reports a Jersey cow produced more butter fat during last year than any other cow of any other breed. We have now fat in Twenty Cows, Frank or springing, also Young Bulls, all agree. Some of these are closely related to the Champion butter cow mentioned above. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS.

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edenley. Pay us a visit—Sunbeam of Edgeley is one of the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

Some fine young bulls for sale—all from Island blood sires, and good producing dams. Priced to sell from \$50 to \$100 each. Also some fine cows at \$200 each. Write at once. Guaranteed as represented. T. J. HETHERINGTON, Peterboro, Ont.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Auchincrain Sea Foam (Imp.), 3775; many times grand champion. Fairfield Main Triumph (Imp.), 3117; a son of the noted Hobland Perfect Piece. Write for catalogue. Proprietor: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.

Manager: D. McINTYRE, Phillipsburg, Que.

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES

Young calves, either sex; several from R. O. P. cows; also a few bulls fit for service this year. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayrshires. R. R. No. 4 ATHENS, ONTARIO

AYRSHIRES

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

EVIE STOCK FARM

Chesterville, Ont.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

J. & C. C. BALLANTYNE, Proprietors

We still have on hand, a few yearling bulls and heifers, all from Imported Dams and sire. Also this Spring's calves for sale. Anyone wishing to get something, really good in pure-bred Ayrshires, will never have a better chance to look over and select from this stock. Our Mr. Avery on the farm will give all information and prices.

THE NINTH ANNUAL

LIVE STOCK SHOW

of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the District of Beaufort, Ltd., will be held at

ORMSTOWN, QUE., JUNE 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

Price list for 1918 is increased to \$15,000.00 in prize money.

Show will open at 8 p.m., June 4th, in the large Stadium, with judging of driving horses and continue daily at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Horse racing on June 5th, 6th and 7th.

Plan to visit this show this year and see one of the best Live Stock Shows in Canada.

NEIL SANGSTER, Admission: W. G. McGERRIGLE, President. Adults 25c Children 15c Sec-Treas.

Draw on Your Customers



through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, CANADA Established 1864. with 119 Branches in Ontario, 31 Branches in Quebec, 13 Branches in Manitoba, 11 Branches in Saskatchewan, 11 Branches in Alberta, and 3 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

# GALVANIZED American Steel Fence Posts

STAND FOR

## Durability - Service - Economy

The up-to-date, progressive farmer is confronted with the necessity of finding a satisfactory substitute for wood posts, not only on account of the scarcity of timber, but also on account of the rapidly increasing price of lumber and the scarcity of labor.

Steel is the only logical substitute, because it is more durable and less expensive in the long run. Steel is being substituted for wood in many lines of commerce and it is only natural that steel should replace wood on the farm.

The average life of a wood post is very short, whereas the life of the American GALVANIZED Steel Post is indefinite. There are no culls; every post is a perfect one. No staples are required, which in itself represents quite a saving of money, time and labor.

They possess sufficient strength and flexibility for the purpose they are called upon to serve.

They are not damaged by fire, lightning, heat, cold, or moisture, like the old-time wood post. They are uniform in size, length and appearance. They occupy less space than a wood post. They are adapted for any style of woven wire fence, barbed or smooth wire.

In ordinary soil, the line post can be driven. Two to three hundred American Posts can be set, very easily, in one day, whereas the setting of thirty to forty wood posts represents a full day's work and requires much heavier labor.

One of the most important reasons why you should use American GALVANIZED Steel Posts, is because every post is a perfect lightning conductor. Thousands upon thousands of dollars of valuable stock is killed annually as a result of using WOOD posts.

You are constantly modernizing your farm in every respect, but you have not finished until you replace your old, unsightly, short-lived wood posts with the modern American GALVANIZED Steel Fence Posts.

PAINTED Posts are not durable. They have been tested and have FAILED. GALVANIZED Posts are the only SAFE POSTS for you to buy. They are cheapest in the long run.

*Every American Galvanized Steel Fence Post is a time-saver, labor-saver and money-saver.*

