

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 12

1913



FIVE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS, GOOD NEIGHBORS, WHO ARE WORKING TOGETHER TO ADVANTAGE.

Here you see seated in the automobile, five Tavistock breeders of pure bred Holstein cattle, headed by Mr. H. Bollert, one of the oldest and best known Holstein breeders in Canada. They enjoy decided advantage through having gone together on the purchase of a most richly bred sire, this being the bull that was advertised in half-page space, Farm and Dairy, June 5. Seated in the front to your left you see Mr. H. Bollert, and beside him Mr. Jacob Mogk, who owns the automobile. In the rear seat to your left you see Mr. J. Leuszler, Elias Ruby, and Clarence Bollert. There is quite a distance between the farms of these five breeders, but that does not keep them from cooperating. The automobile annihilates much of the distance and moves the farms together and close to town and station.

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BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 12, 1913

No. 24

"CANNED" CORN IN THE MILCH COW'S RATION

Practical and Successful Dairy Farmers Tell of Their Experiences with "Canned" Corn for Their Cattle
—A Dollars and Cents Argument for the Silo

ORDNARILY when we speak of "canned" corn we think of small tins about four inches high and as many in diameter, covered with a nice paper label and sold in grocery stores, three for a quarter.

When we stop to think about it, isn't that just what ensilage is? A silo is just a great big can only made of cement or staves instead of tin, in which green corn is preserved by the exclusion of air, even as corn is preserved in tin cans by excluding the air.

Even as we prefer canned apples to dried apples, so does the cow prefer canned corn (ensilage) to the dry fodder that many dairymen are still feeding. It has been demonstrated that a dairy cow will give more milk on ensilage than on fodder corn. We could fill half of this issue of Farm and Dairy with records of experiments conducted at various American agricultural colleges to prove the superior milk producing value of corn ensilage. Instead, however, we will give the experiences of some of our practical dairy farmer readers in the feeding of ensilage. These experiences are only a few of the many that could be supplied by dairymen who have silos. Let them speak for themselves:

FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE

"I built my silo four years ago. It is built of staves, six inches wide and 30 feet long. It is 14 feet in diameter. I find that ensilage is one of the best kinds of feed for all kinds of cattle, especially for dairy cows. I have also fed it to hogs. The ensilage that I am feeding now is the first corn that I put in the silo and it is better ensilage than this year's corn.

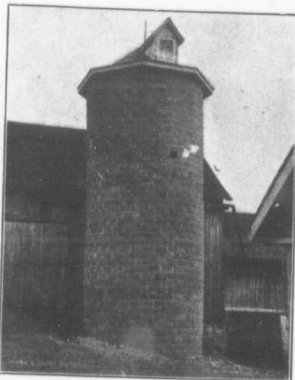
"It is a fine thing to have corn or silage to feed when the grass is drying up in August. I do not know of anything other than ensilage to take the place of grass. No farmer who keeps dairy cattle should be without a silo, especially when feed is so scarce as it has been the past few years.

"The kind of corn we use for ensilage is the Flint variety or a mixture of Leaming and eight-rowed yellow. With the Flint variety one gets more grain and does not need to feed as much of it." — Geo. A. Bailey, Hastings Co., Ont.

NINE YEARS WITH A SILO

"Our silo was built in the summer of 1904 of cement concrete mixed about one to eight and plastered inside. It is 80 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. The wall is 12

inches thick at the bottom and tapers to seven inches at the top. This was the first cement silo built in our neighborhood but now practically all the new silos here are monolithic cement con-



A Substantial and Permanent Corn "Can"

The number of silos on dairy farms is ever on the increase. There's a reason. Those who have experience are recommending the silo to their neighbors. In recommending the silo to all other readers by telling of their satisfactory experiences. The cement block silo seen herewith is on the farm of Jno. McKennie, York Co., Ont.

crete structures. About 75 per cent. of the neighboring farms are equipped with silos.

"We feed silage to cattle of all kinds whether beef, dairy, or young cattle, and find it the most economical and palatable feed we can produce on



A Few of the Silage Fed Holsteins in the Herd of W. E. Mason, Norfolk Co., Ont.

In this herd are two cattle with great records. One heifer holds a world's record; another a Canadian record. All are long distance performers of the first order. And all are fed on silage. So it is in almost all other great dairy herds: the basis of the ration is corn ensilage; a food that combines cheapness, succulence and palatability as no other food does.

the farm. We do not use it much for other kinds of stock, although horses relish it and hogs and hens will pick over a basketful of it whenever they get the chance. Corn silage is deficient in protein and cattle should also be fed some alfalfa hay or wheat bran or some such feed in addition so as to make a balanced ration and give the best results.

SILAGE IN SUMMER

"We had about five feet of silage left when the cattle were turned out to grass in 1911, and when the pasture failed about August 1st we started feeding the silage twice a day and found it the best and most convenient feed to tide over the summer drouth we ever used. We fed silage twice a day from August 1st continuously until the cattle again went on pasture the next spring. The only time we do not approve of feeding silage is for about a month immediately after filling the silo when the process of fermentation is very active and consequently one is feeding a lot of mouldy silage. I have no hesitation whatever in advising any farmer who keeps cattle to build a silo if he has not already got one.

"I have had another experience which I hope and trust will never befall any of your readers, but which was valuable in demonstrating the fire-resistant qualities of a well built cement silo. On the night of August 3, 1910, our barns were struck with lightning and burned. The silo had a very severe test as it stood about three feet from a now full of wheat and barley sheaves, and although the wind was blowing towards the silo it was practically uninjured. The only damage visible was a small crack on the inside extending from the top about 15 feet down through the holes which had opened into the feed chute. The crack did not show on the outside of the wall. Fearing that it might spread when filled again I had four wire cables each made of six strands of No. 9 wire put around the silo and tightened by making a loop and twisting with an iron bar. I have filled the silo three times since the fire and it appears as solid as ever." — James Dimma, York Co., Ont.

SIXTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

"Our silo was built 16 years ago. It is a stone silo. It is built in one corner of the barn having a bank on two sides, the other two sides showing in the stable, and in this part the wall is two feet thick to the height of eight feet. Above that it is one foot in thickness and was built between planks and bound with rods and timbers every five feet. The timbers were placed in position on two sides with iron rods
(Continued on page 12)

Why I Cultivate

Jas. McDougald, Huron Co., Ont.

"That man McDougald is the greatest fellow to ride a cultivator I ever saw. Sometimes I almost wonder if he doesn't cultivate just to escape the other work. I can't see that so much cultivation is necessary."

I wasn't supposed to hear this sentiment expressed, but as I came into the store just as the words left the lips of my neighbor I couldn't very well help it. Neither could I help hearing the reply.

Well, he gets the best crops of any of us, so I guess there must be something in it."

That little conversation sums up exactly why I cultivate. I cultivate to get greater crops.

The very first essential to a large crop is a good supply of moisture. I can't emphasize too strongly that according to careful experiments, the amount of rain that falls during the growing season is only one-quarter to one-half enough to supply the needs of the average crop. The balance must come from the moisture that is stored in the soil during the fall, winter and early spring rains. Hence I believe that the success of my crop depends not so much on the rainfall of the season as on the effect that I make to hold in the soil for the use of the plants the moisture that is already there.

MULCHES AND MOISTURE

The best way to keep moisture in the soil that I know of is to maintain a fine soil mulch. Did you ever drop a trowel into water and notice the moisture creep up on the trowel until the whole is wet, although only a part is actually in the water? They tell me that that is the way moisture creeps up into the soil—by capillary attraction. When the moisture reaches the surface it evaporates.

Here is where the soil mulch comes in. It breaks up those little capillary tubes in the soil and the moisture stays right beneath the broken-up soil mulch. I can go out to my corn field to-day and kick aside the mulch on the top and there is a nice moist soil right within two inches of the surface. And we haven't had any rain to speak of for a couple of weeks.

CULTIVATE AFTER EACH RAIN

Of course I believe in conserving carefully the moisture that falls during the summer. I aim to cultivate within at least 48 hours of every rain during the season, and if the rain is light so as not to puddle our heavy soils I make a great effort to cultivate within 24 hours. If we do not do this the falling rain compacts our nice mulch on the surface and we lose again by evaporation not only the moisture that has fallen, but an additional supply from the soil as well.

I regard air too as food. I have often noticed how much better a crop will grow even if there are no weeds around and lots of moisture in the soil, if the earth is stirred around the plants. This allows the air to get down around the roots; another very good reason for cultivating.

WEEDS LEAST IMPORTANT

Another reason for cultivating is to keep down weeds. Notice that I put this reason last, not first. I believe that weeds first taught people to cultivate, and that may have been our kind Creator's plan when he caused weeds to grow in cultivated crops. I can imagine those barbarian ancestors of ours sowing some corn intending to give it no more attention. Then the weeds commenced to grow. They had to pull those weeds, and in pulling the weeds they stirred up the soil letting in the air, improving its mechanical condi-

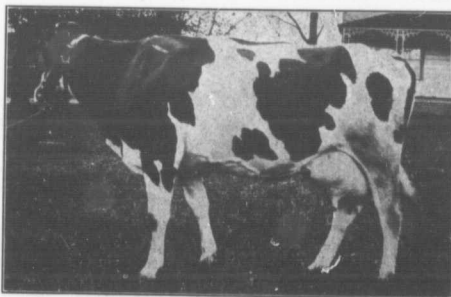
tion and thus improving the crop. I do not wait for the weeds before I start to cultivate. I believe that the loss from weeds in an uncultivated field is small compared with the loss sustained through moisture evaporation and the lack of air.

My method of cultivation is to harrow across the rows once or twice until the corn is up and then to cultivate continuously once a week until the corn is too high for the double row riding cultivator. I then get busy with the single walking cultivator and keep going right up to corn harvest.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION ADVISED

A point that I would emphasize particularly is the necessity of shallow cultivation in the latter stages of the growth of the corn crop. The feeding roots that the corn is constantly throwing out are very near the surface, and if one allows the teeth of the cultivator to penetrate more than one or two inches, these feeding roots are cut off and the growth checked.

Also instead of using the ordinary shovel cultivator with four or five teeth that leaves the soil in rough ridges and thus admirably laid out for a maximum evaporation of water, I have adopted a 12-tooth strawberry cultivator with a pulverizer



First Canadian Cow to Make 37.73 lbs. Butter in 7 Days

We here introduce to Farm and Dairy readers Brookdale's Kermidie Netherland, owned by W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont. In seven days she produced 37.73 lbs. butter, in 30 days 159.57 lbs. of butter. If color fancies had any relation to production one would expect her to be white all over. Should her color detract from her value?

attached behind. This works the soil up nicely and leaves it perfectly smooth behind. Such a crank I am getting to be on this cultivating problem that it grieves me to see those compact spots on the field made by my feet as I follow the cultivator.

With grain and grass crops it is impossible to maintain the soil mulch. If, however, the fields are well manured and the humus maintained and the hoed crops well cultivated, I find that I have a condition of soil just right to maintain moisture. In the grain crop I never follow the common practice of rolling last thing. I invariably attach to the back of my roller a light weeder harrow. Hence I have a level surface and a soil mulch as well. I am not afraid of pulling out grain. I have rolled and harrowed when the oats were two or three inches high with the very best of results.

We produce corn to-day much more cheaply than we did 10 years ago when labor was much cheaper. Practical and efficient machinery explains this.—J. H. Grisdale.

The greatest thing to use in the winter time for hauling out manure to be spread on the fields direct is a flat rack such as is often used as a flat hay rack. One can load three tons or more on to it if need be and it occasions no more lifting than is necessary. It is very nice to spread from.—A. E. Hulet, Oxford Co., Ont.

Ashamed of His Seed

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

Recently I was collecting some samples of oats, wheat and barley. They were samples of just such grain as the farmers are sowing in different parts of Ontario. My purpose was to find how much attention farmers as a whole are paying to seed improvement.

The farmer in question lived in Lanark county. He was working another man's place on shares. He was seeding with oats a piece of meadow he had spring plowed. It had enough quack grass in it to make it very interesting for the oats. It was nearing six o'clock and he was trying to finish a none too well prepared seed bed of two acres or more that night; it looked like rain. The farmers of that vicinity eat about four p.m.; then they pull out their teams for another day's work by sundown, while the women do the milking.

I told this farmer my mission and that I would like his cooperation in letting me have a sample of the oats he was sowing, which he did. I then proceeded to get some information about the seed and asked him his name.

He said he wouldn't let his name "go along with those oats." He said "It was such a bad year last year to save oats," etc. I informed him there were many farmers who were laboring under similar conditions. But his name I couldn't get to be associated with those oats. I said I could get his name, and that he might as well tell me.

"No, sir," he said, "I won't."

I proceeded to get the rest of the information about the oats, which he gave, perhaps to get rid of me, when I came back at him for his name. I couldn't corkscrew his name out of him. I afterwards got it from some of his children playing around the house. He was ashamed of his oats, but not enough to get better oats to sow.

GRASS SEED NO BETTER

I asked to see his grass seed which he had been using on another field. I saw at once that there were plenty of weed seeds in it. On asking where he got it, he said the clover came from the store near by, but the timothy his boy had got for him from a neighbor. I suppose 25 per cent of it was false flax seed. I asked him if he knew the false flax weed. He said he did. "Well," I said, "you will get a dose of it sowing that seed."

"Oh," said he, "the neighbor told my boy that the machine had knocked the hull off the timothy and it showed up red."

I presume he bought the timothy seed of his neighbor because it was cheaper than the six or seven cents a pound timothy seed at the store. He probably was paying 10 cents a pound for the timothy seed of that sample and didn't know it. He seemed to know what good oats were and other seed, but was willing to take his chances. He was not the only farmer who apologized for the seed he was using. It was a common occurrence.

AN EXPENSIVE PRACTICE

Another thing the collecting of the seed revealed and that was the number of farmers who changed their seed grain every three or four years and believed in it most religiously. In every locality there is to be found a farmer or two who has a reputation for keeping his farm clean and taking pains with his seed. These farmers sell their seed quite readily to their neighbors, and to some extent keep up the quality of the seed.

It is rather astonishing the quantity of seed

(Continued on page 6.)

IN the history of cattle breeders most will have a far-reaching usefulness of crisis has now been history of the Holstein breeder made "Utility" In a supreme effort stein cow a greater of human food, not been laid on and conformation. mation of this cow that has given the breed the populari- ties.

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COLOR OR EFFICIENCY

And yet white cows to do with the efficiency as a producer, and in preference for white only a fad. Our world do well to read the words of Mr. Diner, "adherence to only detrimental to also has a tendency market for stock in it.

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A CARE IN

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The difference is that Shorthorn breeders make cattle their object, while Hereford breeders were divided into camps, each camp had different color and each that the standard color must be the color of

"Hold Fast That Which is Good"

A Word of Warning to Holstein-Friesian Breeders

F. E. Ellis, Editor, Farm and Dairy

IN the history of every breed of cattle there comes a time when its breeders must make decisions that will have a far-reaching influence on the usefulness of the breed. Such a crisis has now been reached in the history of the Holsteins in America.

Holstein breeders in the past have made "Utility" their great motto. In a supreme effort to make the Holstein cow a great and efficient producer of human food, undue emphasis has not been laid on fine points in color and conformation. It is the consummation of this common sense ideal that has given the black and white breed the popularity that it now en-joys.

Having brought their cattle to a high degree of efficiency as producers (although there is yet much room for improvement in many herds), a tendency is now clearly apparent on the part of some to work another characteristic into their cattle—light color. Already many Holstein breeders prefer to see their calves coming largely on the white side. Many of them would go down a little deeper into their pockets if they thought they could get a sire that would breed to the white.

COLOR OR EFFICIENCY

And yet white color has nothing to do with the efficiency of the animal as a producer, and in the long run the preference for white must prove to be only a fad. Our Holstein breeders would do well to remember that, in the words of Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, "adherence to any fad is not only detrimental to any breed, but also has a tendency to narrow the market for stock in that breed."

It is a universally recognized rule of breeding that the more objects one has in view the more difficult it is to attain those objects. The greatest success is invariably achieved by the one purpose breeder. The history of almost every breed is besprinkled with stories of disaster due to too much importance being placed on the particular fad in vogue at the time. If Holstein men go wrong at this late date it is because they refuse to learn from the abundant experiences of breeders of other kinds of cattle.

A CASE IN POINT

Take the Hereford for instance. The Hereford is probably the oldest breed of cattle on the British Isles. But the "white faces" do not begin to compare in numbers or in popularity with the Shorthorn. This does not necessarily indicate that Hereford breeders have not been so skilled as have Shorthorn breeders, or that their cattle are naturally inferior. They aren't.

The difference is that the early Shorthorn breeders made rent paying cattle their object, while early Hereford breeders were divided into three camps, each camp having strains of different color and each man insisting that the standard color for the breed must be the color of his particular

strain. And while Hereford breeders "scrapped" among themselves the Shorthorn went ahead and took first place.

But prosperity seems to disturb equilibrium. Shorthorn breeders were getting along so famously, that they thought that they too could afford to follow a fad and the ban was placed on white cattle. Roan was the color desired, red was a good second and a white animal, with many breeders, would scarcely be recognized. It would be hard to estimate the number of splendid animals that would have done much to improve the breed in conformation and fleshing that went to the block because of their white color. Shorthorn breeders have now seen their mistake, and the white animal is as popular as the roan if its conformation is as good.

A LESSON FROM THE JERSEY

Dairy cattle breeders have not been immune to the germs of color "in-anity." In the case of Jersey cattle the fashionable color has changed at least a half a dozen times, solid light fawn being preferred at one time and solid dark at another. Most of our large Jersey breeders have found it necessary to keep strains that breed largely light and strains that breed largely dark in the one herd in order to meet the fickle changing demands of the buyer.

In the old days when the Jersey breed had the field practically to itself as the popular dairy breed of America, many of the best animals were of broken color. In fact, practically all of the great record makers in those early days had a combination of light and dark coloring and not a few of them splashes of white.

STRAINS BECOME EXTINCT THROUGH FAD

So insistent did the demand become for the solid color that many of the best strains became extinct; that is, best from the standpoint of production. On the other hand, many animals that should never have lived past their first week sold for long prices because their color was just right.

The inevitable revulsion in feeling has now come, and it is frequent now-a-days to see a broken colored animal come at the head of its class. In recent years one notable winner at Toronto Exhibition has had large splashes of the once objectionable white. It will take Jersey breeders, however, many years to overcome all of the damage that color fads have done their breed.

GREAT HOLSTEINS DARK IN COLOR

If the great cows and the great sires of the Holstein breed as we have it to-day were more white than black, the desire for light colors would not constitute as great a menace as it does. Every Holstein breeder knows that not only the majority, but practically all of the great cows of the breed are more black than white, and that

(Continued on page 7)



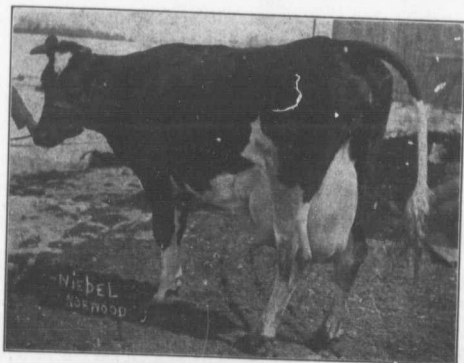
A Black Holstein Without an Equal in the World

Spring Farm Postpaid Lass, 44.152 lbs. of butter in seven days, the world's champion butter producer, is almost black. In this invaluable cow and her progeny to be discredited because of their color!—Cut courtesy Holstein-Friesian Register.



One of the Recent Canadian Champions: Mostly Black!

This is Neatherland Patriot, owned by W. H. Cherry, Garnet, Ont. Her record is 21.6 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 21.6 lbs. butter in 30 days as a two-year-old. Notice that this crack producer, too, is more black than white.



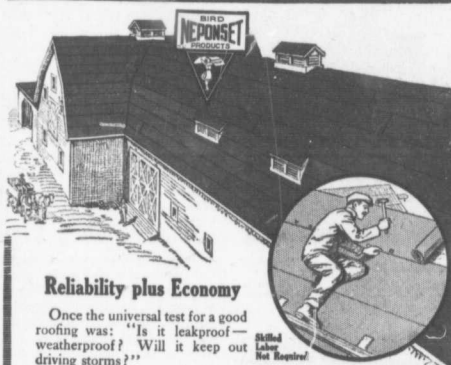
Why isn't Her Color as Good as Her Record?

De Kol Mutual Countess, owned by G. A. Brethen, Narwood, Ont., is a world beater. She holds no less than four world's records. Her progeny are almost as black as she is. Are we to judge the family from their color or what they do as the pail?



Young? Yes—the oldest Ford is just ten years young—this month. And its youngest brother is the choice of the lot—a better car than those we built not long ago and sold at nearly twice its price. Big production makes the Ford price low.

More than 275,000 Fords now in service—convincing evidence of their wonderful merit. Runabout, \$675; Touring Car, \$750; Town Car, \$1,000—f.o.b. Walkerville with all equipment. Get interesting "Ford Times"—from Dept. G., Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.



Reliability plus Economy

Once the universal test for a good roofing was: "Is it leakproof—waterproof? Will it keep out driving storms?"

"Today the test is much broader: "Will it protect from storms and sparks and burning embers?" Single roofs are now prohibited in many cities by law, on account of their inflammability.

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing will do all that the best shingles ever did, and in addition is a protection against fire, won't rust, and can't blow off.

This is the positive protection NEPONSET Paroid Roofing has given for 15 years. Government engineers, architects and property owners specify NEPONSET Paroid solely on the strength of proved past performances—not on future claims. NEPONSET Paroid costs but a trifle more—lasts years longer. It is made in Canada.

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Roofings NEPONSET roofings are a fire protection, leakproof and long lived. NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is for general use. NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is an ornamental roofing for dwellings. Attractive colors.

Building Papers NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers are built into walls and floors, the building will be warmer, will not freeze and will last years longer. Recommended by architects, engineers and building owners everywhere.

Wall Board NEPONSET Wall Board is a scientific product which takes the place of lath and plaster; comes in sheets 12 inches wide. Remember, it is the only wall board with waterproof surface that requires no further decoration. Anywhere, any time.

Are you going to build? Write for more facts about the product to which you are interested. Send for samples, free booklet, and name of nearest NEPONSET dealer.

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LEGISLATION FOR AGRICULTURE AT OTTAWA

IMPORTANT measures for the cause of agriculture were enacted during the past session of Parliament. Of these the Agricultural Aid Act stands out most prominently. Western grain growers are to receive relief from the alterations in the Grain Act while all classes of the business community should be helped by the new state of the Bank Act. By a meagre revision of the tariff a few necessary articles should be purchased more cheaply. Parliament made no objection to granting considerably increased appropriations for carrying on the work of the various branches of the Department of Agriculture.

The following table gives the amounts of money voted to carry on the work of the various branches of the Department of Agriculture for the present and the past fiscal years:

APPROPRIATIONS	1912-13	1913-14
Civil Government	\$ 406,525	\$ 445,400
Experimental Farms	530,000	395,000
Dairying, Fruit and Cood	453,000	368,500
Storage	115,000	80,000
Improvement of Farms	700,000	102,000
Seed	310,000	200,000
Live stock	300,000	200,000
Health of Animals	710,000	625,000
Meat Inspection	100,000	20,000
Tobacco	43,000	23,000
Exhibitions	30,000	25,000
To administer Insect and Pest Act	40,000	25,000
Publications and Int.	32,000	15,000
Institute	32,000	15,000
To administer Agr. Instruction Act	25,000	

Total.....\$3,444,524 \$2,388,400

The appropriation for civil government shows the amount of money required to pay the salaries of servants within the Department of Agriculture. This does not include inspectors and other employees who live away from Ottawa. The decrease from last year is due to the transfer of the Census and Statistics and Archives branches to other Departments.

In response to a popular demand the Experimental Farms system is being rapidly expanded. Of the \$630,000 voted for this work \$250,000 is to be used in establishing and maintaining additional branch farms and stations. Of these there are in course of organization stations situated at the following points: Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Fredericton, N. B.; Kentville, N. S.; Ste Anne de la Poutriere, Que.; Scott. Sask.; Kamloops, Invermer, and Sydney, B. C.

COW TESTING EXTENSION
In the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch the work is being expanded in all directions. Cow testing especially is being increased through the medium of dairy centres, of which there are about 20 in operation. During the year centres are to be opened in the Maritime Provinces and in the West.

An effort is being made to keep up with the expansion of the dairy and fruit production in the providing of cold transportation. The government guarantees a certain amount of space on six ocean steamers that carry trunk fruit and other readily perishable products. Last year nearly 9,000 cases of peaches were thus taken care of and an expansion is provided for this year.

In connection with the iced car service 10,000,000 lbs. of butter were shipped to western points last summer. This service is continued from about the middle of May till the middle of October. The cars run weekly or fortnightly according to the requirements of the route on an advertised schedule so that the shippers can deliver their butter to the stations at the proper time. A shipper may forward any quantity from one package upwards and pay only the regular less than carload rate without extra charge for icing.

FRUIT DIVISION EXPENDITURE
To administer the Fruit Division requires about \$70,000. During the session the Fruit Marks Act was

amended to place foreign fruit on the same basis as home grown in so far as inspection is concerned. Twenty-eight thousand dollars are set apart for experiments in cooling fruit before shipment, while \$200,000 is set aside to bonus cold storage warehouses. Those receiving grants 20 are in operation and two are being commenced.

Of the \$115,000 needed by the Seed Branch some \$35,000 will be required for subventions to the different provinces. This is at the rate of \$1,000 for every million acres under crop. The useful work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is carried on at the expense of the vote to this branch. In addition to the administration of the Seed Control Act the Seed Commission tests at Ottawa and at Calgary large numbers of seed samples for farmers.

PURE-BRED MALES FOR ALL
As has been already quite generally announced, the new Live Stock Commissioner has evolved a far-reaching policy for the improvement of stock in the more backward sections of the country. Much of the seed stock for this year will be required to purchase pure-bred stallions, bulls, boars and rams to be placed at the disposal of farmers through associations formed for the purpose. Only districts that are without pure-bred males will have the benefit of this service. The animals are to remain the property of the Department and will probably be moved from place to place as circumstances seem to warrant. All the work previously carried on such as the Record of Performance will be further developed.

The Animal Contagious Diseases Act was amended to increase the compensation for destroyed horses suffering from glanders. The standard maximum valuation was increased from \$150 to \$200 for grade animals, and from \$300 to \$500 for pure-breds. For purposes of compensation the rates for other stock are for cattle \$60, and for pigs and sheep \$15 each for grades, and \$150 and \$50 respectively for pure-breds. Under the Act the compensation is to be two-thirds of the value of the slaughtered animal. Two hundred thousand dollars of the Health of Animals vote is for the meat and canned food inspection service which is constantly expanding.

Tobacco experiment stations are investigating and demonstrating tobacco growing and curing at Harrow, Ontario, and at Farnham and St. Jacques l'Achigan, Quebec.

Besides the \$50,000, which will go to Brandon Fair this year the title of Dominion Exhibition, the Department is spending a good deal on an exhibit (Continued on page 9)

Ashamed of His Seed

(Concluded from page 4)
Some farmers sow per acre: In oats from 1½ bushels to four bushels an acre; barley from 1½ bushels to 2½ bushels.

I have only found four farmers who treated their seed for smut this year out of 100 or more visited. Fully 75 per cent of the farmers are content with putting the seed grain only once through the fanning mill and the chief object then is to blow out the chaff and straw so that it will go through the sower. Too little attention is paid to screening out the weed seeds.

In Prince Edward county where I got quite a number of samples of barley in one township, I found that 90 per cent or more of the farmers had got their seed barley either directly or indirectly from one farmer in another township who had O. A. C. No. 21. The barley samples obtained there were generally pure and well cleaned.

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GASOLINE

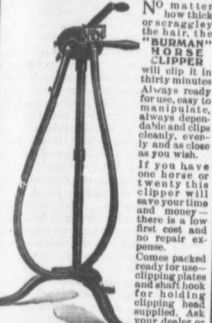
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CLIP YOUR HORSE IN THIRTY MINUTES



"Hold Fast That Which is Good" (Continued from page 5) the majority of them are almost all

Take the present champion, Spring Farm Pontiac Lass, the only cow in the world to produce more than 44 lbs. of butter in seven days. This grand cow is almost solid black on top with white confined to her legs, belly and udder. The chances are that her progeny, judging from the calves she has already had, will be the same color as she is. Bannosine Belle DeKoi, champion of the breed until a short time ago, is likewise largely on the black. And we might go on naming cow after cow that has won world honors in spite of her dark color.

C. MADAM HOLSTEIN TOO ARE DARK When we come to Canada we find the same to be true. Take DeKoi Mutual Countess with her four world records, and all Canadian records as a junior three-year-old. She is just as black as is Spring Farm Pontiac Lass. The calves she had to date are just as black as she is.

A few weeks ago we visited Mr. W. E. Mason, at Tyrrool, Ont. We found that his world beating effort, Ardis DeKoi Tansen, who produced 19.07 lbs. of butter in seven days 12 months before calving, is solid black except for the belly area. Another champion for Mr. Mason's herd, Daisy Tansen Posh, is almost solid black, while a third, a hoifer of great promise is blacker than either of the others.

Canadian cows have been making Canadian records so fast this spring that it is difficult to keep track of them. There is Queen Butter Bronco, Mr. Haley's great cow. She is very evenly divided between black and white, but very far from being as light as the faddists demand. Mr. Gordon H. Gooderham is very proud of his Lady Vincent, a 11-year-old cow that has made 89.56 lbs. of butter at 11 years old and an even quarter lighter. Lady Vincent is about as black as you find them. So are some other of the choicest individuals at the Manor Farm.

Take a look at the photographs of the Netherland Favorit reproduced in this issue. This splendid heifer, owned by Mr. W. H. Cherry, has just set the Canadian 30-day record for two-year-olds a peg ahead. And she did it in spite of the fact that white is not her predominating color.

Brookdale Korndyke Philadelphia, owned by C. C. Stevens, Phillipville, Ont., is the first Canadian cow to make over 30 lbs. of fat in seven days. She has set the 7-day record, four pounds ahead of what it previously was. She is a grand milking machine. And notice her color as portrayed on page four of this issue. True she is not as black as some of the other records makers pictured. Nor is she as light as the fashion demands.

And now the question that every Holstein breeder must answer for himself is, "Are any of those great strains of producers that have made the breed famous to be discounted on account of their color?" For discounting they must be if the present craving for light coloring continues.

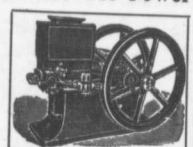
Holstein breeders are indeed face to face with a crisis. We have presented the subject as we see it. We invite discussion of the topic by all the fanciers of the black and whites through the columns of Farm and Dairy.

The color fad has not yet been in vogue long enough to do any appreciable harm to the breed. Now, therefore, is the time for discussion and careful deliberation.—F. E. E.

What a temptation there is to give the driver an extra good feed of oats before a long drive. As a matter of fact the horse travels easier with less in its stomach.

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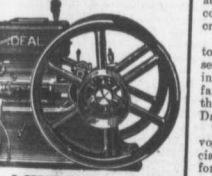
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**POULTRY YARD
The Feeding of Chickens**

Please publish full instructions on the care and proper feeding of the baby chicks.—D. O. Leeds Co. Ont.
We quote from an expert. In his latest bulletin on Farm Poultry, Prof. W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., has the following to say on chicks and chick management:
Chicks should not be fed until they are at least 36 hours old. It is a serious mistake to feed them earlier. Too early feeding is the cause of indigestion and bowel trouble in many cases. We try to keep the temperature of the brooder between 90 and 95 degrees at the chick level throughout the first week. After the first week the temperature is gradually lowered, generally speaking, about one degree a day. When the chicks are put into the brooder, it is well to remember that every 15 chicks will raise the temperature of the brooder one degree. Be careful not to get your brooder too hot, nor yet so cool as to kill the chicks. This is very important, especially during the first 10 days.

THE BROODER READY
The floor should be covered with clover chaff before the chicks are put into the brooder. Lukewarm water should also be put into the brooder for drink before the chickens are taken from the machine. I have had but success in starting young chicks on hard-boiled eggs, finely chopped, shell included, and bread crumbs—about four parts by weight of bread to one of eggs. This is fed dry. After the first two days we begin to give an occasional feed of seed chick-food, which is made as follows:
Cracked wheat, 30 parts.
Granulated oatmeal, 30 parts.
Small cracked corn, 30 parts.
Grit (chicken size), 10 parts.
This can be used for the first feed and continued through the first eight to 10 weeks with good results. We aim to feed the chicks five times a day. Generally after the first few days, there are three feeds a day of this chick-food: one of bread and milk (the bread being squeezed dry and crumbled), and one of whole wheat, or a mash made of equal parts of bran, shorts and corn meal, to which has been added 10 per cent of animal meal or blood meal.

MEAT FOOD FOR CHICKS
If we can secure fresh liver and get it boiled, this is generally given twice a week, and the animal meal is then omitted from the mash. If the chicks cannot get out to run about, the seed chick-food may be scattered in the chaff, and the little chicks will work away most of the day for it. This gives them exercise, which is a necessity in rearing chicks. If there is no green food to reach, it must be supplied. Lettuce is excellent. Sprouts, greens are very good, as is also root sprouts, cabbage, rape, etc.
When the chicks get to be about eight weeks of age, we usually feed three times a day—the wash food in the morning and whole wheat and cracked corn at noon and night. If we are anxious to fatten the chicks, give two feeds of mash and increase the animal meal a little.

OUTDOOR CHICKS HARDY
Chicks hatched at a season of the year when they can range out of doors need not be fed as often or as carefully as described above. During the winter season where chicks are reared indoors too liberal feeding often causes leg weakness, etc.
We have used during the season of 1909 the hopper plan of feeding chicks during the spring and summer months with good success. We have tried placing a hopper or trough of chick-

feed, made of grains as previously described (seed chick-feed), in a coop along with the hen and chicks, and keeping the supply constant in or near the coop, from which the chicks were put out until well fed, with most satisfactory results.

HOPPER SYSTEM THE BEST
Where chickens have a good range about the fields of the average farm hopper is no better plan of feeding chicks. The hoppers may be made of any size or shape so long as the supply of grain is constant and the supply large enough to last for about one week. A hopper which slopes from both sides will feed better than one with a slope to but one side.

Where the hopper plan is adopted on the farm, the labor problem is very much reduced. This plan can be carried out with chicks in brooders, but for the first 10 days or two weeks I prefer feeding the chicks about five times daily, after which time the hoppers are used. Water should be given daily in clean troughs. We have had chicks with heads so dry when turned in a large corn field with a hopper of grain constantly near the hen, but no water. These birds were a long time before a water supply, and they were tried without water with no bad results. I would prefer giving water if the supply is clean and constant.

Sour Milk Saves Chicks

N. B. Chapman, Poultry Specialist.
One of the main causes of death among chicks is white diarrhoea. This is very prevalent and investigations have shown conclusively that the original source is often from parent stock. Many chicks have the disease when hatched, as others contract it from them, the disease being in infected eggs or grounds. This transmission from chick to chick is common during the first three or four days, and this is the period of great danger, especially among chicks of low vitality.
The symptoms are a whitish discharge from the vent, which results in "pasting up behind." The chicks become listless and sleepy, lose appetite, the feathers become ruffled, breathing labored, and they constantly peep or chirp. They may die suddenly or gradually waste away.

EXPERTS RECOMMEND IT
This disease is being most carefully investigated by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs, Connecticut, and the third report of their investigations has been published. This report recommends the feeding of curd as the best thing to use for a preventive of this disease. It advocates feeding sour milk from the very first and keeping it before the chicks constantly. The acidity of the milk acts as a germicide.

Moreover, the milk is an animal product which chicks require in some form and it is a great factor in the growth and vigor of the young flock. Of course the commercial chick foods now so common are fed and pure water supplied, but in addition, sour milk is kept before the chicks constantly, the vessels being cleaned and refilled daily during the first few weeks.

FEED IT CONSTANTLY
Farmers and poultry raisers should feed sour skim milk constantly, at least after chicks are a few days old, as a preventive of this dread disease, to stimulate their growth. It also increases egg production in the laying flock. Numerous experiments have demonstrated that skim milk curds, or cottage cheese, are among the most stimulating feeds for poultry of all kinds. The sweetest milk is much safer until the chicks are at least a week or ten days old.

LEGISLATION
(Continued from page 719)
at the international exhibition at Ghent, Belgium. Also under way for Canadian display in position to be held in 1915.
In connection with the exhibition of the Insective campaign in the Maritime Provinces, Brown Tail moth is the great havoc in the agriculture.
The Agricultural statistics of which are understood, is calculated the efficiency and agricultural colleges, rural dairying, and schools to initiate education in public schools provide education community. Assistance given to the training domestic science.



Niagara Maid, the purest feed record of 26 lbs. of milk
A Family of Workers

that \$10,000 are among the provinces 10 years. The district made on the basis of the modification that is to be divided among Colleges as grant degree to a certain standard \$20,000 will be allotted regardless of the above table it \$35,000 have been promised this Act.

THE GRAIN
Western farmers are troubled from an American Grain Act. A sampling established at Fort Arthur the sale is being increased by a number of interior states. These are being put in front of whom they regulated through the Congressional. The regular staff, who inspect the grain. It is on inspection and at his warehouse receipt of money. Plans are for building transients on the Pacific coast in time of the Panama Canal minus of the Hudson. These are to be equipped and drying machine and take care of damaged stock.
Under the revised Board may secure a loan grain remaining in

THE CEILING FOR THE HOME

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THE METALLIC ROOFING COLIMATED MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

LEGISLATION FOR AGRICULTURE AT OTTAWA

(Continued from page 6) at the international exhibition at Ghent, Belgium. Preparations are also under way for making a good Canadian display at the Panama Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915.

In connection with the administration of the Insect and Pest Act an active campaign is in operation in the Maritime Provinces in fighting the Brown Tail moth, which has caused great havoc in the bordering states.

THE AGRICULTURAL AID ACT

The Agricultural Aid Act, the provisions of which are already fairly well understood, is calculated to increase the efficiency and equipment of the agricultural colleges, establish agricultural dairying and horticultural schools, to initiate agricultural teaching in public schools, and otherwise provide education for the farming community. Assistance is also to be given to the training of teachers in domestic science. The bill provides

The bank also will be permitted to lend money to ranchers on the security of their cattle, but this privilege is not extended to mixed farmers evidently because the small cattle holdings of the latter would render it difficult for a bank to safeguard its loan.

In order to better safeguard depositors and stock holders, provision is made by which the Finance Minister may at any time investigate the condition of any particular bank regarding which he may be suspicious.

The maximum rate of interest which a bank may take remains at seven per cent, but a provision is added calling for a quarterly return from the banks as to the rates of interest they are charging.

Under the revised tariff rates traction ditching machines for use on farms, and of a value not more than \$3,000, are to be admitted duty free. Formerly a duty of 23 1/2 per cent was charged against these machines. Cement duties have been reduced



One of a grand Family of Workers

Niagara Maid, the pure-bred Holstein cow here illustrated, has to her credit the fine record of 26 the butter in 7 days. Read more of this cow and her records in "A Family of Workers." She is owned by Jno. C. Brown, Stamford, Ont.

that \$10,000,000 are to be distributed among the provinces during the next 10 years. The distribution is to be made on the basis of population with the modification that \$20,000 a year is to be divided among such Veterinary Colleges as grant degrees and come up to a certain standard. In addition \$20,000 will be allotted to each province regardless of population. From the above table it will be seen that \$25,000 have been provided to administer this Act.

THE GRAIN ACT

Western farmers are to be afforded relief from the amendments to the Grain Act. A sample market is being established at Fort William, and at Port Arthur the elevator capacity is being increased by 12,000,000 bushels. There are also being built a number of interior terminal elevators. These are being put up by the Government, by whom they will be controlled through the Board of Grain Commissioners. These will have a regular staff, who will weigh and inspect the grain. It can then be sold on inspection and the seller may on his warehouse receipt get an advance of money. Plans are also under way for building transfer elevators on the Pacific coast in time for the opening of the Panama Canal and at the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. These are to be equipped with clearing and drying machinery so as to take care of damaged and unclean stock.

Under the revised Bank Act a farmer may secure a loan upon threshed grain remaining in his possession.

one cent a cwt. under the preferential and 2 1/2 cents a cwt. under the general tariff.

PARCEL POST

Farm and Dairy readers will welcome the inauguration of a Parcel Post system in Canada. In the last hours of Parliament a bill providing for its establishment was passed. The system is in most particulars similar to that recently put into operation in the United States, but instead of adopting, as in the Republic, a complicated zone system, based on definite areas, each province is to constitute a zone, except that the three Maritime Provinces will be one zone. Also a 20-mile zone, irrespective of provincial boundaries, is to be established in which the rates will be very low. This is designed to protect the local merchants, who will be given, within that area, a much cheaper rate than what would be paid on parcels sent, for instance, from the big departmental stores outside. Eleven pounds will be the limit of weight of parcels and the average girth 7 1/2 inches. Two superintendents are to be appointed, and the law will come into force only when proclaimed by the government. This is expected to take place about the beginning of January, 1914.

A few doubters there are, and they claim with reason that a cement floor, unless extra well bedded, is cold. This objection may be overcome to a very large extent, by making the floor of the cow stall of reinforced concrete slabs.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2, K. Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Lacerations, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Always plain. Price 75¢ a bottle. Manufacturer delivered. Book "Absorbine" Free. W. F. YOUNG, F. R. S. 125, King Street East, Montreal, Can.

To Hog Raisers

To the hog raiser looking for a profitable food for his hogs we say use **HARAB Digestive Tankage**. Guaranteed analysis shows 60 per cent Protein, 8 per cent Fat and 6 per cent Fibre. Of these Protein is the most important. The Protein develops muscle and lean meat on your hogs, and provides heat and energy to the body.

HARAB Digestive Tankage

is successfully used by a large number of the large hog raisers and experimental farms in Canada. Hogs given this food seldom suffer from the diseases common to hogs, the Tankage fortifying the system. Write for our booklet giving prices, and including feeding tables

The Harris Abattoir Co., Limited
TORONTO

THE ONE BEST FOOD MOLASSINE



MEAL

When fed regularly to brood sows it does better work - also improves milk and keeps it with ease and few three times as fast - making the milk sweeter. See the guarantee made in England.

THE MOLASSINE CO. OF CANADA, Limited
ST. JOHN, N.B.
MONTREAL and TORONTO

16 CENTS

LIVE HENS

We shall pay this price per pound for good live hens delivered in Montreal. We handle dressed calves on commission. Try a shipment.

Harris Abattoir Co., Limited, Montreal

Poodle Pups For Sale

Beautiful White Tag Silk Poodle Pups from 4 pound sire, pedigreed, 3 months old. Send for photo and prices.

Address

JOHN DOPP
46 Queen St. S.
BERLIN, ONT.

FERTILIZERS

For information regarding all brands of mixed and un-mixed fertilizers of the highest grade write **T.W. WILLIAM DAVIES CO., LTD.** West Toronto - Ontario

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR CHESTER WHITE SWINE, 6 to 8 weeks old, apply to A. Caldwell, Billings Bridge, Ottawa, Ont.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOAR PIGS, three months old, for sale. Apply Eric Poissant, Sutton, Que.

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



Build Sills, Dwellings or any class of building from **Concrete Block**. The London Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.
Dept. B., London, Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

PROMPT RETURNS
Established 1854

The **Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.**
Toronto, Ont.

Baby Chicks

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of **SINGLE COME WHITE LEG-HORNS**

Utility Poultry Farm

T. G. DeLAMERE, Prop.
STRATHFORD - ONT

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Farmers and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, and the Farmers' Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeding Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 a year, Canada, Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of five subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all cheques add 25 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENTS
Chicago Office—1000 W. Superior
New York Office—285 5th Avenue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on all agricultural subjects. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slight arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,130 to 17,300 copies. No subscription is accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper are filed for distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR CIRCULATION STATEMENT
We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns in Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of loss, plus the transaction occurring within one month from date of this issue; that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence; and that we will do the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I am your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Refuses shall not ply the trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and responsible business men who advertise, nor the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR HEAVY TAXES

The Canadian people are more heavily taxed than almost any other civilized people on the face of the earth. The supplementary estimates laid before the Dominion House recently bring the total appropriation for current accounts well over \$300,000,000. This, however, is not all. The \$35,000,000 bonus for the navy is not here included. The fat slice of Government pap that McKenzie and Mann are to receive from the Government this session is yet to come. The total outlay will probably be not less than \$250,000,000.

Such tremendous increases and expenditures are naturally beginning to create alarm in the presiding country. "This is over eight times the total disbursements of the Dominion Government in the last year Alexander McKenzie was in power,"

says the Weekly Sun in a recent editorial: "It is nearly six times the aggregate expenditure of the last year of the Tupper Government. It is more than twice as much as was spent in the last year of the Laurier administration."

The supplementary estimates alone are equal to twenty-six dollars for every man, woman and child in Canada, which on the basis of five members to a family, means an expenditure of one hundred and thirty dollars a family.

How does this compare with other countries? The Toronto Star estimates the expenditure of Great Britain on the same basis at eighteen dollars fifty cents a head, that of the United States at nine dollars sixty-five cents, and of Germany at seven dollars forty cents; that is, our expenditure is nearly three times that of the United States and almost four times that of Germany.

The farmers of Canada are paying the major portion of this heavy tax. We contribute to our share every time we go to the store to buy clothes, hardware, implements, boots and shoes, anything and everything that comes through a customs house. So indirect is the tax that we do not realize its magnitude. But we pay it just the same.

This indirect tax goes a long way towards explaining why we have to work so hard and figure so closely to make ends meet. In the light of these figures it is not time that we were calling a halt on extravagant expenditure of public moneys.

TIME YET

"Is it too late yet to sow a field of alfalfa?"

This is a question that reaches us frequently now-a-days. The question comes from farmers who had intended to make a start with alfalfa this year, but through scarcity of help were not able to get the land in shape earlier. Sometimes the same query comes from a man who has formerly seeded alfalfa about the middle of May and is dubious of its success if sowed now.

It will be reassuring to these farmers to learn that some of our most successful alfalfa growers had not seeded any alfalfa this spring. Their practice is to disc and drag the land at intervals up to the last of June or the first of July, and then seed without a nurse crop. In this way they get the land in capital shape, kill millions of weed seeds that are allowed to germinate but not grow and conserve soil moisture.

In the very dry season of two years ago W. O. Morse, Halton Co., Ont., a very successful alfalfa grower, seeded part of his alfalfa in this manner and part of it earlier in the season with a nurse crop. His July seeding was away ahead of the earlier seeding in the fall, and away ahead of the fields of any of his neighbors seeded in the ordinary way with a nurse crop.

Some months ago J. W. Clark, Grant Co., Ont., told us that he had made a practice of plowing up meadows that had not come through the

winter in good shape, working the soil thoroughly and seeding again in alfalfa in the early part of July. Mr. Clark not only got a good catch that season but quite frequently was able to make a good cutting of alfalfa early in September. Sufficient growth would be made thereafter to give the field top enough to protect it through the winter.

We notice that for the last couple of years no other than Prof. C. A. Zavitz at the O. A. C., has been recommending the late seeding of alfalfa without a nurse crop. Surely, with Prof. Zavitz' O.K. on this method, no one need hesitate to still sow a few acres of this grand crop.

FARMING AND CAPITAL

The Wisconsin Experiment Station have been investigating the relation of operating capital to profits in farming. They found that in the operating capital, that is machinery, cattle and cash, was 13.5 per cent. of the total investment, the profits were \$167.78 a farm. Increasing the operating capital to 17.7 per cent. raised the profits to \$433.68, and when it was raised to 28.2 per cent. the profits went to \$1,628.56. When the operating capital was 33.3 per cent. the profits went to \$3,511.30.

These figures are the averages of many farms and indicate quite plainly that there is a close relation between operating capital and profit; the biggest profits coming when one-third of the capital was in stock, machinery and cash for operating, and but two-thirds of it in land and buildings.

When nearly all the capital was in land and buildings the profits were smaller, or to use the familiar expression, these farmers were land-poor. Having nearly all the capital in land and buildings is a good deal like the merchant who has a big store but scarcely any goods on the shelves. Better to have a smaller store with well stocked shelves. Likewise it is better to have a smaller farm, provided it is well supplied with stock, machinery and cash for running expenses.

BOUNTIES ON LEAD

The Dominion Government is to continue the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada. For nine years now the lead industry has been fed on Government pay; surely long enough for this "infant" industry to get on its feet. It has, however, been definitely decided that the payment of bounties, which expire on June 30th this year, shall be continued until July 1st, 1918.

Why should these bounties be continued? There was no inquiry in the House as to the profits that the lead operators are making. The fact that none of the supporters of the measure claimed that the companies were hard up would seem to indicate that good profits are being made. It was also brought out in the course of the debate that the prices received for lead have increased from sixty dollars to ninety dollars a ton since

The Manure Spreader a Symbol

"A symbol of what," you ask, of progress. When we go to farm and see the farmer, whether tenant or land owner, using a manure spreader, we at once raise our estimation of that unknown farmer at least twenty-five per cent. The farm may look like what the Scotchman would call "a poor farm"; it may bear evidence of having been a rented farm, a rented grain farm, a farm rented on a one-year lease; but we know that the manure spreader was a change in the appearance of the whole farm. We know that this man is already beginning to handle some kind of live stock, else he would not have enough manure to spread.

—Walter's Farmer.

the introduction of bounties. If the miner could afford to do business with lead at sixty dollars, surely he is making a better profit with lead at ninety dollars. We believe that the continuance of these bounties is equivalent to giving a present to the lead operators of Canada; a present for which the people of Canada must pay.

Only one lone member made forcible protest against the continuance of these bounties, Mr. J. H. Burnham, the Conservative member for West Peterborough. He, however, received but scant support in his independent stand from the Liberal Opposition, who might have been expected, under the circumstances, to support him. By this indifference the Opposition thereby lost an excellent opportunity of showing up the absurdity of the whole bounty-giving system and they, to that degree, were remiss in their duties to the Canadian taxpayer who, in the long run, must pay the bounty. The fact that the Opposition did not even bring the matter to a vote does not speak well for its vigilance. As the farmers of Canada will have to pay over half of the large sum these bounties represent, it is a question on which as farmers we have a right to make our views known.

Many fields of alfalfa fail to survive the winter. Many who sowed their first alfalfa last spring and were looking forward to cutting their first crop this year have plowed it

Try Again.

under instead. Many of these new beginners have announced their intention of trying again. This is the right spirit. How much clover would be grown to-day if all who failed to get a catch or have had it winter killed were to stop growing clover? Every failure should teach us something of the peculiar requirements of the alfalfa plant and enable us to do better next time. Our most successful alfalfa growers tell us that their success has been built on the lessons learned from many failures.

Fines for Industry

(Nebraska Farmer).
The assessors are now making their annual round. One of their duties is to look out for buildings erected, or other real estate improvements made, since last year. Land was assessed a year ago, and that assessment will stand until revaluation for four

years; but any upon land in the added to the tax.

Is it a crime to own a farm? If it were, how important improvement in the farm within the year would add to the value of your farm, and you pay a fine for your improving by adding to the value of your farm. Your taxes go up, that unimproved matter how much increased since last year. A better system encourage the improved and to encourage a

AD. T.

LXXX
It is little show the live stock responded to the in Farm and Dairy umms.

Many of our live when they come to tising, think in terms pages, and quartered used never to the ad, was their limit

It has become now. Last week it Gordon S. Gooden Mansel Farm, and of Springfield, Ont. full TWO-PAGE size There is a reason- derful advance in of Farm and Dairy; are many reasons; however, is that Far paying the breeders

Best of all these not hesitate to come tell us how profita found our service. Wm. A. Shaw, at I recently wrote us di advertisement for th and said:

"We have sold all our when we should have Farm and Dairy has pro we as to advertising an only paper carrying a draw on as at Foxba balance of account."

As regards big stock advertising their you may have overloo it pays. F. R. Mallo ford, Ont., expressed last March when he follows, after having ad. in Farm and Dairy

"From the full-page ad Farm and Dairy for me, financial results in it has proved to me as to advertising an only paper carrying a draw on as at Foxba balance of account."
Perhaps you are I wish to try an ad. Dairy. This is the p ad. to be in, as Mr. F. of Windsor, Ont., a d cherons, told us last w
"It is enough for m the remarkable grow made in Farm and D certain of the results factory from your page." "A Paper Farmers a

years; but any improvements made upon land in the meantime must be added to the taxable value thereof. Is it a crime to build a new house or barn? It would seem so. If you have been so rash as to make any important improvement upon your farm within the past year be sure the assessor will find you out. He will add it to the taxable value of your farm, and you will be obliged to pay a fine for your industry. Perhaps by improving your farm you have added to the value of that piece of unimproved land lying next to yours. Your taxes go up, but the taxes on that unimproved land do not, no matter how much its value may have increased since last year.

A better system of taxation to discourage the improvement of farms and to encourage speculation in land

AD. TALK

LXXXV.

It is little short of remarkable how the live stock men have responded to the increasing value of Farm and Dairy advertising columns.

Many of our live stock men now, when they come to think of advertising, think in terms of pages, half pages, and quarter pages! They used never to think of advertising at all,—or at the best, a one-inch ad. was their limit!

It has become vastly different now. Last week it reached a climax when Dr. Holstein breeders, Mr. Gordon S. Gooderham, of the Manor Farm, and the Haley Bros., of Springfield, Ont., each had a full TWO-PAGE spread.

There is a reason for this wonderful advance in the appreciation of Farm and Dairy; in fact there are many reasons. One of them, however, is that Farm and Dairy is paying the breeders well.

Best of all these advertisers do not hesitate to come out and kindly tell us how profitable they have found our service. For instance, Wm. A. Shaw, at Foxboro, Ont., recently wrote us discontinuing his advertisement for the time being and said:

"We have sold all our stock, in fact, more than we should have sold, and enquiries are coming here at a great rate. Farm and Dairy has proved its worth to me as advertising medium, it being the only paper carrying our advertisement."

"Draw on us at Foxboro for the balance of account."

As regards big space for live stock advertising there is a reason you may have overlooked as to why it pays. F. R. Mallory, of Frankford, Ont., expressed the idea well last March when he wrote us as follows, after having a full page ad. in Farm and Dairy.

"From the full-page ad. you placed in Farm and Dairy for me December 5th issue, financial results were very gratifying. It has proved to me that the cheapest way to advertise is to do plenty of it. The cheap buyer looks for a cheap sales man and finds him by his ad."

Perhaps you are interested and wish to try an ad. in Farm and Dairy. This is the paper for your ad. to be in, as Mr. F. J. Sullivan, of Windsor, Ont., a dealer in Percherons, told us last week:

"It is enough for me to know of the remarkable growth you have made in Farm and Dairy. I feel certain of the results being satisfactory from your paper!"

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

could not well be devised. If you would avoid being fined for industry, sit tight, and do not improve your place enough for the assessor to notice.

Hydro Electric Experience

Geo. Raymond & Son, Oxford Co., Ont. The Hydro-Electric situation is as yet in the experimental stage from a farmer's standpoint. What has been done at our place has been done in an experimental way, in order to find out the best system on which to give power to the farmer. As yet the Commission has not decided upon a system. I will give Farm and Dairy readers an idea of what has been done on our farm.

We contract for two horse-power for \$96 a year. We have a two horse motor with which we run a three unit milking machine, root pulper, fanning mill, emery wheel, corn saw cutting box and grinder. The last three exact more current than the two horse load, the extra current taken is not arranged for.

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE We also move the motor to the house and run the washing machine. In the house we have an electric flat iron, toaster and electric fan. If the flat rate system is decided upon for the correct system we will have a vacuum cleaner, water heater for heating the house and an electric range; also an air heater. The hot water system is decided upon it may become too expensive for current to run the last three.

The cost of wiring will vary a great deal, depending upon the size. Our house cost about \$50 to wire.

I consider electric power a great deal ahead of any other power as it is quick to develop and very steady.

Our Drainage Experience

Joseph Hagerman, Hastings Co., Ont.

So satisfactory have the drains been with us that if our experience will encourage any other farmer to go in for underdraining work, we will be most pleased to give it. Our first experience with underdrain came in the fall of the year when we laid 4,000 tiles costing for time and labor, \$153. This is not counting my own work.

We have been more than paid for our trouble. Spots on the farm that used to be mud holes are now the finest ready for seeding. We have never kept definite records, but feel safe in saying that we get at least one-third more hay and grain from the fields drained than we did before the tiles were laid. Some of the places drained are so wet that we formerly could not grow them at all. On those places we get the best grain on the farm.

We have found that tile drains save labor, pay for the labor you have to flesh and give a good profit. An encouraging sign to us that our neighbors are beginning to inquire about tile drains. We have had more people asking about tile this year than ever before.

June Excursions to O. A. C.

Friday, June 13,—Prince Edward county, Lennox and Addington, Hastings and South Wentworth. Saturday, June 14.—West and North Bruce, North Grey, Lincoln and West Huron. Tuesday, June 17.—Haldimand, North and South Norfolk, Centre Simcoe, West Wellington and Halton. Wednesday, June 18.—North and South Brant, Welland and North Perth. Saturday, June 21.—Dufferin, Centre and South Grey and North Wentworth. Monday, June 23.—Peel, South Perth, Centre and South Bruce, East Huron. Tuesday, June 24.—West and South Simcoe, West Lambton, Middlesex and North Oxford. Wednesday, June 25.—Mantoulin Island.

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Be Your Own Judge

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but SEE and TRY an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.



It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying, purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other separator. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something other than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever.

Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

The new 72 page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Limited
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Does Big Space Pay?

Probably you noticed that excellent illustrated advertisement from J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont., in quarter-page space Farm and Dairy, May 8th, carrying a large message in but a few words, easily read.

As to results Mr. Rutherford writes us, May 26th, as follows:

"I would like to tell you the remarkable results I have had from my adv. in the Special May Number of Farm and Dairy."

"I have received over 200 enquiries that mentioned the adv, and not only that, but I am making sales from it every day."

"I would like you to let me know when your Exhibition Number will be printed as I would like to reserve same space in it."

What say you to getting in touch with our Advertising Department and arrange for Farm and Dairy to assist in making sales for you?

Did Your Dealer Have It?
If Not, Write Us

BRAND CALF MEAL

Means More Money in Your Pocket and Better Calves in Your Stable

Price Reasonable

CRAMPSEY & KELLY Devereux St. TORONTO, Can.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making, to give suggestions for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department, 265-267 Dundas Street West, Toronto.

Suggestions to Butter-Makers

- R. C. Jones
1. Study your patrons' problems so as to be able to advise intelligently.
 2. Read the government bulletins on dairying and call the attention of your patrons to the good ones.
 3. Teach your patrons how to produce good cream and show them why you must have it.
 4. Do not accept bad cream, for it means poor butter and low prices.
 5. Grade the cream according to quality and pay a premium for the highest quality. This is the best way to educate your patrons to the necessity of properly caring for the raw material.
 6. Investigate the cold storage proposition and see whether or not you can advise with the wisdom of it.
 7. Sell the lowest grade butter as soon as it is made and put only the highest grade in cold storage.
 8. Keep an accurate record of every delivery, this will enable you to make uniform butter and show you where you are failing. Secure the proper overrun.
 9. Do not allow leaks. It is these that wreck a business. Test the buttermilk for fat, see that your scales are accurate, that the Babcock test is doing perfect work and that the buttermilk is sold, fed to hogs or made into cheese.
 10. Ice cream and buttermilk cheese are two profitable lines and should be developed.
 11. Select a simple but accurate method of book-keeping and put down each transaction.
 12. Know each night whether or not your operations for the day have been profitable.
 13. Make a monthly statement to your patrons of all transactions.
 14. Patronize your local stores and then insist that they buy your butter. If you do not send away for our merchandise the local store should not send away for its butter as long as you have any to sell.

A Turnip Sowing Wrinkle

H. C. Blair, Picton Co., N.S.

Turnip sowing, without the assistance of a turnip sowing machine, is a pretty tedious job. To-day I use a horse machine but some years ago, when I did not get as many turnips as I do now, I sowed the seed with my fork a business "so-called" quart bottle; one without a shoulder preferred. Having secured a strong, wellfitting cork I bored a hole through the cork and inserted a goose quill. I cut the quill flush with the inner end of the cork and allowed it to protrude a little at the outer end. After the bottle had been two-thirds filled with turnip seed it was ready for sowing. When the drill had been made ready for the seed the "operator" with the "machine" walked along shaking the seed into the drill, about 10 seeds coming out at every shake. As the seed only comes out when the bottle is given a shake, the turnips can be spaced at the same time, making thinning much easier. If one wants the turnips a foot apart, the machine is given a shake at the proper interval. Until I got my horse sower I found this method much quicker and easier than sowing the seed with the hand.

"Canned Corn"

(Continued from page 3)

across each end, the stonework being built against them. These rods may be tightened if necessary and for that purpose we have blacksmith form a square hook on the end of a two-foot iron bar, and with it we sometimes test the rods.

"We are the dairy line sending to the factory the day line condense. It is manufactured in summer and butter in winter. The corn stored in this silo forms the leading food of the herd from calving day. We know no food that for economy in milk production will surpass well kept corn silage, and we know of no roughage aside from grass that our cows will leave silage to get.

COULDN'T DO WITHOUT IT

With 16 years' experience we have never once regretted building our silo and were it destroyed, we would at no time repair it, though we had to borrow the money to do so. Ours is 12 by 15 feet and 30 feet high, the corners are rounded, and it is covered in. We feed silage the year round with the exception of about six weeks in the flush of grass. A load of horse manure spread over it will prevent waste during this time. In July, 1910, we fed green oats and peas to our cows, giving them all they would eat. In August we opened the silo and fed silage with the result that the herd gave several hundred pounds more milk in August than in July. The silage was easier fed, took shorter time and was more satisfying to the cow than the soiling crop.

"In silo filling the labor question comes forcibly before us, and is a difficult one to solve in every case. We overcome that by a number of neighbors who have silos joining and assisting each other. In the good old days we have hitched our team to the slash and with show axe and logging chain gone for a load of frozen corn which we fed to the cows then carried armfuls of stalks from their mangers to find its way to the manure pile where they were again a source of vexation. Those days are gone, we trust never to return, in our experience."—Jas. Hotson, Oxford Co., Ont.

The Initiative and Referendum

Practicable and Desirable

(Continued from page 2)

vote to form conscious opinions which are within his practical knowledge."

"Then, I suppose, it may be of positive value in our municipalities? This seems generally admitted already, since we have both the Initiative and the Obligatory Referendum. But what of our provinces? Prince Edward Island is small enough, surely, to fulfill your correspondent's conditions! It might, then, be of value there in provincial politics. What about Alberta and Saskatchewan? It is soon to make the experiment? Are there no questions of general importance there on which the electorate are fairly well informed, and possibly as competent to pronounce on as their representatives?"

FROM SMALL TO GREAT

Possibly Direct Legislation may soon prove both desirable and practicable in our large provinces. If so will it not be worth while to try to apply it to federal politics. The navy question, for example, might be referred to the electorate for settlement, as our present legislative machinery seems unable to properly handle it. Why not? A question of this kind is as easily understood by a resident of Alberta as by one of Quebec.

When newspapers and mail matter travel throughout the whole country it is not extent of territory which will render the average voter unable to

form intelligent opinions on any public question.

It may be as well to remind our correspondent that Switzerland itself, though not a large country in territorial extent, is by no means "small and concentrated." Three different languages are spoken, written by three different races: the French, the French, German and Italian. It has mountainous cantons sparsely populated, a few of a rather primitive agriculture and other cantons composed mainly of fertile valleys thickly populated, and studded with great cities filled with a manufacturing population. The chances are, therefore, for that chaos and friction described by your correspondent!

TERITORY COVERED NOT IMPORTANT

The fact is that territorial extent has practically nothing to do with the application of Direct Legislation. The Parliament at Ottawa does not determine whether a certain municipality shall buy a stone crusher for road making or not, or that in that municipality determine what the tariff shall be. Each governing body has a natural and proper jurisdiction, and Direct Legislation would have no effect there, if jurisdiction as to those governing bodies with which it was associated.

Moreover it is possibly just as easy for any voter, as a citizen of Canada, to form an opinion upon the propriety of building a Canadian Navy as it is for him to form an opinion as to the propriety of buying a stone crusher in his own municipality; and it is moreover not unlikely that as large a percentage of voters will vote intelligently upon the one question as upon the other.

PRESENT YOUR POINT

I appreciate your correspondent's reference to President Woodrow Wilson, and beg to remind him that President Wilson is a notable example of a man whose entrance into practical politics has proved a boon to the country in the desirability and efficacy of Direct Legislation. President Wilson has been now for several years a warm and open supporter of the Initiative and Referendum, which fact is of great significance.

No one need get alarmed over Direct Legislation. We all like its workings in our municipal politics, and shall soon see it tested out in the field of provincial politics in the Northwest. Those communities that have tried it appreciate its advantages, and it is bound to come with the growth of democracy. Let these be applied to it the motto written in an ancient book: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Loss from Wrables

Cattle raisers in almost all parts of Canada are familiar with the small lumps that appear on the backs of their animals during the winter months and from which white grub maggots emerge at the end of May. However, heretofore the extent of the tremendous loss that the grubs cause to farmers and tax-payers. Dr. Seymour Hadwin, of the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, has just made an estimate that 25 to 30 per cent of hides are wasted at that about 20 per cent of Canadian hides are more or less damaged. The extent of the damage is variable, and is estimated by a large tannery to be from 50c to \$1 a hide. The loss per annum is estimated at \$180,000.

Dr. Hadwin observes that the loss is the loser. The tanner who has to deal with it is the loser. It is the loss of the hide only during the season the hides are not grubby. Copies of Dr. Hadwin's bulletin may be had by writing to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Cheese D

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, to give suggestions for discussion. Address letters to Cheese Department, 265-267 Dundas Street West, Toronto.

Royal Commission

The report of the commission appointed to investigate the connection with the Eastern Ontario cheese has been presented. The contents of this common knowledge now.

Report by the Commission

The report by the commission of the cheese factory scale examined in view of the fact that the scale was found to be in error.

An Issue

Here we may see the heavy stone factory press stiff competition.

Satisfaction

The satisfaction that has been at the factory is a weightier factor than has been at the factory.

Under Weigh

J. MacKinnon, Montreal. A constant source of trouble to the cheese makers is the weight of the cheese in the Montreal market.

The report in addition to the appointment of an official weigher in Montreal, it does not seem to be the landing of buyers strongly urged in many cases.

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LIFE is a quarry, out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.

Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

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(Continued from last week)

THE Senator bent forward and finished his sentence in his most beguiling tone as he poured the hateful glance all over her again, so that her blood stopped in her veins from very fear and repulsion.

"No," she said slowly, with her eyes down on the bowl of butter on the table before her; "no, things couldn't go on as they have any longer. I have felt that for some time." She paused a second, then lifted her deep eyes and looked straight into his, and the wounded light in their blue depth was shadowed in the pride of the glance. "You are right—you must not be kept out of your own any longer. But you will—will you give me just a little time to get used to—thinking about it? Will you go now and leave me—and come back in a few days? It is the last favor I shall ever ask of you. I promise when you come back to—pay the debt. And the color flooded over her face, then receded, to leave her white and controlled.

He felt sure you would see it that way, immediately, immediately, my dear," answered the Senator, as he rose to take his departure. A triumphant note boomed in his big gloating voice, but some influence that it is given a woman to exhale in a desperate self-defence kept him from bestowing anything more than an ordinary pressure on the cold hand laid in his. Then with a heavy jauntiness he crossed the Road, mounted his horse and, tipping his wide hat in a conquering-hero wave, rode on down Providence Road toward Boliver.

And for a long, quiet moment Rose Mary stood leaning against the old stone table perfectly still, with her hand pressing the sharp-edged paper against her heart; then she sank into a chair and, stretching her arms across the cold table, she let her head sink until the chill of the stone came cool to her burning cheeks. So this was the door that was to be opened in the stone wall—she had been blind and hadn't seen.

And across the hills away by the sea he was tired and cold and hungry—with only a few hundred dollars in his pocket. He was discouraged and overworked, and a time was coming when she would not have the right to shelter his heart in hers. Once when he had been so ill, before he ever became conscious of her at all, his head had fallen over on her breast as she had tended him in his weakness—the throbs of it hurt her now. And perhaps he would never understand. She couldn't tell him because—because of his poverty; because she would give him—not to be able to help to save her. No, he must not know until too late—and never understand! Desperately thus wave after wave swept over her, crushing, grief, mocking her womanhood, until, helpless and breathless, she was tossed, well nigh

unconscious, upon the shore of exhaustion. The fight of the instinctive woman for its own was over and the sacrifice was prepared. She was bound to the wheel and ready for the first turn, though out under the skies, "stretched as a tent to dwell in" the cycle was moving on its course turned

When he is so burdened by his business that he finds no time for rest and recreation
When he loves his own plans and interests more than humanity.
When his friends like him who he has more than for what it is.
When he knows that he is in the wrong, but is afraid to admit it.
When he envies others because they have more ability, talent or wealth than he has.
When he does not care what happens to his neighbour or to his friend as long as he is prosperous.

When a Man is a Failure

by the same force from the same source that numbers the sparrows. "Rose Mary, child," came in a gentle voice, and Uncle Tucker's trembling old hand was laid with a caress on the bowed head, before she had even heard him come into the milk-house, "now you've got to look up and get the kite to going again. I've been under the waters, too, but I've pulled myself ashore with a-thinking that nothing's a-going to take you away from me and them. What does it matter if we were to have to take the bed covers and make a tent for ourselves to camp along Providence Road just so we all can crawl under the flap together? I need nothing in the world but to be sure your smile is not a-going to die out."

"Oh, honey-sweet, it isn't—it isn't," answered Rose Mary, looking up at him quickly with the tenderness breaking through the agony in a perfect radiance. "It's all right, Uncle Tucker. I know it will be!"

"Course it's all right because it is right," answered Uncle Tucker bravely, with a real smile breaking through the exhaustion on his face that showed so plainly the fight he had been having in his fields, now no longer his as he realized. "Gid has got the right of it, and it isn't honest of us to hold on at this losing rate as long as we did. There's just a little more value to the land than the mortgage. I take it, and we can pay the behind interest with that, and when we do more often the place we won't leave debt to nobody on it, even if we do leave—the graves."

"Did he say—when—when he expected you to—give up the Briars?" asked Rose Mary in a guarded tone of voice, as if she wanted to be sure of all the facts before she told of the climax she saw had not been even suggested to Uncle Tucker.

"Oh, no; Gid handled the talk mighty kind-like. I think it's better to let folks always chaw their own

hard tack instead of trying to grind it up friendly for them, cause the awl-oring of the trouble has to come in the end; but Gid missed facts faithful for me, according to his lights. I didn't rightly make out just what he did expect, only we couldn't go on as we were—and that I've been knowing for some time."

"Yes, we're both known that," said Rose Mary, still suspending her announcement, she scarcely knew why.

"He talked like he was a-going to turn the Briars into a kinder orphan asylum for old folks and spread-eagled around about something he didn't seem to be able to spit out with good sense. But I reckon I was kinder confused by the shock and wasn't right about myself to take in his langwags." And Uncle Tucker sank into a chair, and Rose Mary could see that he was trembling from the strain. His big eyes were sunk far back into his head and his old shoulders stooped more than she had ever seen them. "Sweetie, sweetie, I can tell you what Mr. Newsome was trying to say to you—it was about me, I—I am glad to be his wife, and you and the aunties are never, never going to leave the Briars. He has just left here—and—oh, I am so grateful

the state house to name laws and order. In our home we have welcomed traveler, man and beast, and come out on each day we have worshipped at the altar of the living God—but we've never sold one of our women yet! The child of that English girl never leaves my arms except to go to a man she loves and she wants. Yes, I'm afraid and I've got older to look out for, but I can strike the trail again to-morrow, jest so I carry the honor of my women folk along with me. We may fall on the march, but, Rose Mary, you are a Harpeth Valley woman, and not for sale!"

CHAPTER IX.

THE EXODUS.

"Well, it just amounts to the whole of Sweetbriar a-ripping up and declaring war on us on Gid Newsome, and I for one want to march in the front ranks and tote a blunderbuss what I couldn't hit nothing smaller than a barn with if I water my gun," exclaimed Mrs. Rucker, as she waited at the store for a package Mr. Crabtree was wrapping for her.

"I reckon when the Senator his Sweetbriar again he'll yell like he stepped into a nest of yellow bees and it'll be a case of run or swell up and bust," answered Mr. Crabtree as he put up the two boxes of baking-powder in the corner of the poet, who stood beside his wife in the door of the store.

"Well," said Mr. Rucker in his long drawl as he dropped himself over the corner of the counter, "looks like the Honorable Gid kinder feller along and let Cupid shed a feather on him and then along come somebody trying to pick his posey for him and in course it's his own fault, but I don't think I get that old saying that 'It's all a fair fight in love and war.'"

"Yes, fight; that's the word! Take off his coat, strap his galluses tight, spit on his spurs, and fight for the girl, not trade for her like boys do; the bomb of sentiment that young Bob exploded, much to the amusement of the gathering of the Sweetbriar clan in the store. Young Bob's devotion to Rose Mary, his admiration for Everett and own tender state of heart had made him become articulate with a vengeance for this once and he spat his words out with volubility that made a decided impression on his audience.

"That's the right way to talk, Bob Nickles," said Mrs. Rucker, bestowing a glance of approval upon the fierce young Corydon, fondling a note of scorn cast in the direction of the extenuating-circumstances pleading for Mr. Tucker. "A man's heart ain't no better use if a woman if she has of his arms get string-along, and a oughter fight for her. Come a dipus the man that knocks down world to me, not the buyer," and this time his glance was delivered with a still greater accent.

"Shoo, honey, you'd settle at ruckus about you 'fore it got going by a kinder cold-wind dash and panning," answered the poet, approvingly and admiringly. "But I was just a-wondering why Mr. Alloway and Miss Rose Mary was so—"

"'Tain't for nobody to be a-wondering over what they feels and do," exclaimed Mrs. Rucker, defensively before the query was half uttered. "They've been hurt deep with some kind of insult and all we have got to do is to give them a good talking. We got to work to helping 'em all we can. Mr. Tucker ain't said a word to nobody about it, nor have Rose Mary, but they are a-getting ready to meet the last of the war and an oughter know where to. I jest figured Bob Mary to let me have Miss Veneal Miss Amanda."

(Continued next week.)

The Uppa

The Sowin

T. G. Daynor, Seed
The spring time
son when farmers, as
ing the seed in the
on the teachings of
Gaille's store look
farmer scattering the
marked "Behold a
to sow."

Occasionally one is
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as he sees a man with
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Almost invariably, h
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What is it the fa
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What a blessing it
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seed itself ranges fro
and indifferent. Why
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Apostle Paul says "th
man sown that shall
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the whirlwind. So



The Upward Look

The Sowing Time

F. G. Lynam, Seed Division, Ottawa.
 The spring time should be a season when farmers, as they are scattering the seed in the soil, should reflect on the teachings of the One who on Galilee's shores looked up and saw a farmer scattering the seed and remarked "Behold a sower went forth to sow."

Occasionally one is reminded of the former methods of scattering the seed, as he sees a man with a basket or pail hanging over his shoulders and with both hands proceeds to scatter the seed. Almost invariably, however, one sees it done by machinery these days and perhaps that is the reason the parable of the sower is having less effect on farmers to-day than formerly; at least to all appearances.

What is it the farmer is sowing, good, pure, vital seed?

What a blessing it would be if this were universally true. On examination it is discovered that very many weed seeds of various kinds are going in the soil along with the good seed. The seed itself ranges from good to bad and indifferent. What will the harvest be? It is natural to ask. The Apostle Paul says "that whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap." If a man sows the wind he will reap the whirlwind. Sow cards, reap

gamblers. Sow drink, reap drunkards. It is a natural law.

WHAT A BLESSING

is what we look for a moment at the seed the farmer is hiding away in the soil at this season of the year. On close examination we see it has a germ, a miniature plant, which if it be a large seed, has stored up around

it food material to draw upon in the early days of its existence, while its root fibres are reaching out in the soil and its plumule or the growth coming through the ground is opening up to take material out of the air. The farmer knows that, if his seed is good, well selected, plump and large, by burying it in a rich, moist, fine seed bed free of weed seeds, the possibilities of a crop range from 30 to 60 or even 100 fold.

The Word says, "Except a grain of wheat fall into the ground and die it here given to the seed to reproduce itself many fold. The seed has won-

derful possibilities. I have sometimes wondered if farmers when sowing thought of the Master's words, that the seed in the spiritual world was to be as careful to cultivate the heart soil that it too has life that cannot help but grow and would spring up first the blade, then the ear, and finally the full corn in the ear.

Farmers have faith or they wouldn't sow the seed. Yet what do we too often hear? Not much else but grumbling and not infrequently cursing for the weather, the soil conditions and the seed. If as farmers we will let hearts, it will produce blessings for ourselves, our homes, our neighbors, and will give to us an added pleasure in going forth to sow both kinds of seed in the glad spring time. What will the harvest be from this year's experience?

A Farm Range

Mrs. Wm. Kelly, Elgin Co., Ont.

Summer is almost here again, and with it we look forward to the warm trying days when we have to work in hot kitchens and around a hot stove. Sometimes we almost wish it was not necessary to eat in order to sustain life, as it would save us women-folk many weary hours preparing the daily meals, to say nothing of many other tasks that require working around the stove.

This summer cooking, baking,

washing, ironing, etc., had always been a bugbear to me until last summer when I decided that a change had to be made if at all possible. While visiting my sister in the city, strongly, she could go to her kitchen, prepare a meal and place it on the table and yet appear quite cool and untroubled, while if I had been at home, quite uncomfortable with the heat, almost fagged out and altogether likely out of temper. Of course a great many of us who live in the country have no way of getting gas into our homes, but even so, there are other ways out of the difficulty.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT

Before returning to my home I visited some hardware stores where all sorts and descriptions of stoves were displayed, and invested in a neat coal oil range. And what a difference that range has made in my work! It has three holes and an oven, so I can do all my cooking and baking with it. I sometimes wonder where the heat goes as my kitchen is so cool. Then, too, it is easily managed. There is no preparing of kindling, lighting of fires, or ceaseless carrying of wood. Another pleasing feature is the lack of dust and dirt, which is bound to be apparent when using wood.

I now consider my coal oil range one of the most valuable labor savers in my home and would urge my country sisters to invest in one at the very first opportunity.



"Listen, Rose."

Bud reads:

"Madam, your own white hands are first to touch FIVE ROSES.

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"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into clean new packages, filled full-weight by infallible machinery—sewed automatically." "Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.

Bud reads eagerly:

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Not Bleached



Not Blended

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One of the greatest advantages in a change of scene is in noting the system that other women have for doing their work, thus enabling us to grasp new ideas that will help to make our work easier when we return.

Then too another great joy in taking a vacation is in the homecoming. It is when we have been absent for some time that we appreciate our homes and realize that after all, "there is no place like home."

They are glad to see us when we get home, however, our pleasant trip will not be forgotten at once. It will linger in our minds and we will live over and over again the happy hours we spent with our friends.

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SEMI-PRINCESS GOWN, 75¢. This gown includes an extremely attractive and attractive and is especially smartly trimmed. It still remains simple in the illustration.

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