

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME

Canadian Bk. Co.  
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No. 15

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., May 20, 1915



ALL HAPPY BUT BIDDY.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

# Hand Milking Beat A Mile

That's the way one B.-L.-K User expresses his satisfaction of a

## B.-L.-K Mechanical Milker

Some people think that a Milker is an unprofitable investment for the man with a small herd. Many small herds of, say, 20 or 24 cows, even with the utmost care in handling show very little profit. The owner installs a B.-L.-K Outfit and is immediately independent of careless hired help, and can, and does in many instances handle the machines himself and so saves at once the wage of a hand milker.

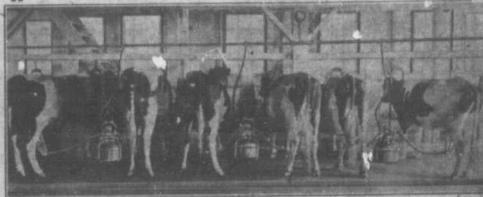
**This amount saved for one year is sufficient to install a Complete Milking Machine Outfit in a 25 cow dairy.**

If you are milking cows in the old-fashioned, in many cases an unprofitable way, ask us to send you our statement of the saving which can be effected with the Milker in dairies of 24, 50 and 100 cows. You will wonder why you have not taken advantage of this opportunity before.

## D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P. Q.  
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



A Crow can't eat corn treated with "Corvusine D.G."

## Crows Won't Steal Corn

In England—where Crows, Sparrows, and other birds are thick—"Corvusine D.G." is used by all the best farmers.

They say that it absolutely protects the grain—and kills smut too—yet the treatment costs only a few cents per acre. No danger in feeding treated grain to stock. There is no poison in "Corvusine D.G."—and your seeds germinate better for its use.

You can't afford to do without it especially when we make a  
**MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

If—after treating your grain as directed, with "Corvusine D.G."—you find it eaten by birds, we'll refund your money without hesitation.  
Try a No. 1 Can to treat 15 bushels of corn. Sent prepaid for \$2.25. Cheaper in larger quantities. Free 24 page Booklet describes everything. Dealers wanted in Ontario.

**McArthur, Irwin Limited**

Established 1842. Chemical and Drug Importers  
324 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Que.

when cattle were tested it knocked them out in their milk for some time, yet in my own case, and my case should be no different from all the others, out of an average flow of about 40 gal. a day, there was not a single pint difference noticeable.

Another matter I would like to bring before you is regarding the matter of the using of milking machines. Some time ago I noticed an article in your paper showing that the bacteria count ran very high when machines were used. This, I know, is generally the case, but I am satisfied that it need not be, from my own case. I tested for bacteria for about two months, under the supervision of Dr. Hollingsworth, our medical health officer here, and my bacteria ran from 80 per C C to 5,000 per C C and the colon from 0 per C C to 3 per C C. Nothing extraordinary in the line of care was used, only my machine in a make which has no inner rubbers and all parts of the machine can be put into boiling water for sterilizing. My advice is, get the machine that has a little rubber parts as possible and no lots of boiling water and you will produce the very best milk obtainable with the machine.

### Assistance in Tuberculin Testing

I HAVE two cows which have been culled for over a month, and I have reason to suspect tuberculosis. Don't the government give any assistance in subjecting cattle to the tuberculin test? J. K. McArthur, Ontario.

The following regulations are from "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," and answer fully the query of our subscriber:

"The Department does not test any cattle for tuberculosis, except those imported and exported for breeding purposes, and such herds as are placed entirely under the control and supervision of the officers of the Department."

"If any owner of cattle desires to have his animals tested, and will send in to the Department the number of doses required, and the name of any veterinary qualified veterinary surgeon whom he wishes to employ to do the work, the latter will be furnished with sufficient tuberculin, on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test in charts which are supplied for that purpose."

"The Department does not receive the slaughter of tuberculous animals, and consequently no compensation is or can be paid."

"It must be distinctly understood that the remuneration of the veterinarian making the test is to be paid by the owner of the animals and not by the department."

"Attention is specially directed to the fact that cattle reacting under any circumstances are permanently earmarked by one of the regular officers of the Department, and may be dealt with as the owner sees fit, subject to the approval of the local health authorities, except that their exportation will not be permitted."

### Coming Events

Vanklee Hill. First Annual Exhibition, Vanklee Hill, Ont., June 11—Ornstown Spring Show, Ornstown, Que., June 24.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Dominion Association of America, Syracuse, N.Y., June 2.

It takes time to make a success of dairying, and the man who expects to do so should be in with pure-bred cows, two or three at least. He should also use a pure-bred sire and build up his herd, from these by saving the heifer calves from the best cows. Grade cows would do, but it would take longer to get the herd up to as high a level. It takes as much feed to keep an inferior cow as a good one.—J. F. Fletcher, Fulton Co., N. Y.



We Welcome Practitioners

Trade increases the volume of business

Vol. XXXIV

## Good C

I DON'T consider

produce milk in the This rather unusual state D. B. Smith, of Oxfordshire of Farm and Dairy himself. "There are no heat to withstand. The nervous force that in the manufacture of milk is also a cheap rougherates are rather expensive in summer as well as winter."

"We receive half as milk as for that sold elsewhere. Another advantage of fairly equal distribution year. By having my cows keep my two men caring for and milking winter. When the summer less time on the milk at Soil Management Cedar Brae Farm has large, and now consists attempt to follow a three-year rotation," said Mr. Smith, when asked about his methods of growing feed. "One of the two fields adjoining the barn is kept in alfalfa. The crop keeps you making hay almost all summer, and a short haul is necessary a economy of time. I find that alfalfa sown on good clean soil will last forty three or four years. By that time spear grass will have made its presence felt. The fields farthest away from the barn are left in sod for one year, plowed and cropped two years before re-seeding. I prefer millet for the first crop that follows sod, Wheat, and millet are our two large crops. In the fields nearer the barn a hood crop takes the place of the millet. We acres of corn and a few that two or three varieties give better results than

# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1915

No. 20

## Good Cows and Good Crops at Cedar Brae Farm

**D**ON'T consider that it lets any more to produce milk in the winter than in summer." This rather unusual statement was made by Mr. D. B. Smith, of Oxford county, to a representative of Farm and Dairy. Then he explained himself. "There are no flies to fight and no heat to withstand. These use up a good deal of the nervous force that in winter can be used for the manufacture of milk. As regards feed, ensilage is every bit as cheap as grass, and alfalfa is also a cheap roughage. Of course, concentrates are rather expensive, but cows require grain in summer as well as winter if the milk flow is to be maintained.

"We receive half as much again for winter milk as for that sold during the summer months. Another advantage of this system is found in fairly equal distribution of labor throughout the year. By having my cows freshen in the fall I can keep my two men profitably employed in caring for and milking them throughout the winter. When the summer rush is on we spend less time on the milk stool."

### Soil Management at Cedar Brae

Cedar Brae Farm has just recently been enlarged, and now consists of 240 acres. "We attempt to follow a three-year rotation," said Mr. Smith, when asked about his methods of growing feed.

"One of the two fields adjoining the barn is kept in alfalfa. This crop keeps you making hay almost all summer, and a short haul is necessary economy of time. I find that alfalfa sown on good clean soil will last only three or four years. By that time spear grass will have made its presence felt. The fields farthest away from the barn are left in sod for one year, plowed and cropped two years before re-seeding. I prefer millet for the first crop that follows sod. Wheat and millet are our two large crops. In the fields nearer the barn a hoed crop takes the place of the millet. We have between 90 and 25 acres of corn and a few acres of roots. I find that two or three varieties of corn grown together give better results than when one is grown

alone. My favorite mixture is White Cap Yellow Dent, Wisconsin No. 7, and Leaming. Manure is always applied to the corn ground in winter and plowed down in the spring. It is hard to improve on barnyard manure as fertilizer. One year we tried a commercial brand on half of the corn field. There appeared to be very little difference in the yield. If anything, results were in favor of the farm-made article."

Like many of his neighbors, Mr. Smith used to keep grade Holsteins. By always using a good pure-bred sire and never hesitating to weed, he kept his herd at a state of high average production. Then he began to think that pure-breds wouldn't occupy any more space than grades and their progeny would be more valu-



This Herd Does Its Best Work During Winter Months.

"I don't consider that it costs any more to produce milk in winter than in summer," says the owner of these Holstein cows, Mr. D. B. Smith, Oxford Co., Ont. By ensilage and alfalfa Mr. Smith has made cheap winter milk possible.

he disposed of the last of his grades. At present he has some 30 head, but when his young stuff develops he will carry a larger number.

### Cows Like Millet

"Notice how the cows enjoy that millet," remarked Mr. Smith as we stood admiring some of his cows. "We give them a feed of it every day at noon. Night and morning the ration consists of hay, ensilage, and a few roots. The grain is set on top of the ensilage and a mixture of oats and barley with oats predominating. A little flax seed is mixed with the chop at time of grinding." Mr. Smith feeds very little bran, and when he has to purchase feed prefers to buy shorts.

Cedar Brae is about half a mile from the shipping point and the milk goes to Toronto; \$1.50 is the price paid in winter. "That looks like expensive feed for calves," said Mr. Smith, "but we have found that nothing will take the place of whole milk for the first month. It doesn't pay to be too economical in growing your future milkers. As soon as a calf will eat roughage, I change to skim milk. We skim enough of our milk to get supplies for the youngsters. The age at which a calf will start to nibble varies, but it is astonishing how quickly they will start on ensilage. They seem to have an inherent taste for it. Like the cows, they are also fond of millet straw, and, in fact, often prefer it to the ground hay."

The keen interest that Mr. Smith takes in his cows, his crops, and his farm, indicates how his success as a dairyman was won. The same qualities will soon make his name known in the breeding world.

A dull horse; slow work. Five minutes with a file in the morning may double a man's efficiency for all day.



The Fine Home of an Oxford County Dairy Farmer.

Cedar Brae Farm is graced with the fine old home seen in the illustration. Like so many other prosperous dairy farmers, the proprietor of Cedar Brae, Mr. D. B. Smith, has joined the automobile owning class. This auto, by the way, is more than a quick means of transportation. It is frequently harnessed to turn the grindstone.

He bought one cow and made sure to get a good one. Four of her daughters are in the herd now. He made few purchases, preferring to grow into his stock. A couple of years ago

## A Farmer

SECRETARY J. J. MORRISON. The United Farmers is asking the farmers some plain questions.

They are not easy to ask. One of them is: "What with agriculture?" The farmer himself seems to be the one who asks the question. The thousands of farmers in Ontario during the past year have enrolled themselves in the United Farmers and have agreed to work cooperatively through the United Farmers' Cooperative, Limited.

Recently Mr. Morrison, at four meetings of farmers in this county. At all four branches of The United Farmers were formed. The extracts from Mr. Morrison should prove interesting generally.

## The Situation St...

"Everywhere we go," Morrison, "we find that general realization that something wrong with the

pulpit, the school, the railway corporation, the daily press, all agree to be done to improve the mass.

"The Government first ten years ago when it instituted this system. This number of years. To-day the United Farmers' Institutes is some years ago. I cause we farmers have that at the institute meetings subjects discussed over the institutes started to senators have been apparently have their day and thing else.

"As a class we have the ductiveness of our farmers and other Government to do, yet we do not at our condition much by the Government now propose a grant of \$10,000,000, during the next 10 years.

## Suggested

"Some people say that teach agriculture in our need to cooperate. Still cheaper money and better have been appointed in living and the causes of daily papers publish editorial to tell us what prove our lot. Our big is plenty of free advice. J. W. Flavell published telling us that we were as we should. He ended we did not know our own produce more than we do agree, therefore, that we agriculture, and that we

"What do these numbers us that we should do? the production of our far our land better, grow more stock. This will create wealth and we will become "Just here let us ask your advice, what guarantee

### Cultivation of the Corn Crop

F. C. Nunnick, *Commission of Conservation, Ottawa*

**S**UCCESSFUL growers begin to cultivate after planting, before the corn is up. Countless weeds will have germinated before the corn, and unless these are destroyed while small, they will cause serious trouble. For this purpose the weeder is a splendid implement to use before the corn is up and until it is seven or eight inches high. If a weeder is not available, a light drag harrow may be used and will do effective work. Of course, a small amount of the corn will be destroyed, but the loss of the extra seed which should be sown to permit harrowing is more than compensated for in the fewer weeds, in the conserved moisture, and in aeration of the soil. The regular corn cultivator should be started just as soon as the rows are visible. The first cultivations should be deep and wide, and, as the corn roots develop, the cultivations should be more shallow.

Too many farmers stop cultivating too early, which is a great mistake. When the corn becomes too tall for the two-row cultivator, the one-row cultivator may be used. Corn requires an immense amount of water at all stages of its growth, and just when it is making its heaviest demands upon the soil many farmers stop cultivating, with the result that when rain comes it packs the soil, and if the ground is heavy it will bake and crack. After the corn has received its early thorough working, "Cultivate shallow, often and late," is a motto that every farmer can safely follow.

### Silage Substitute for Small Farms

**O**N large farms, succulent feed is provided in the form of ensilage. On smaller farms, or where there is no silo, root crops, such as mangels, rutabagas, and stock carrots, may be used with profit as a substitute. Silage is produced almost entirely with machine labor. Roots require a good deal of hand labor, but entail little or no extra expenses for machinery.

Ten tons of roots per acre—about the amount that can be grown on land that will yield 30 bushels of corn to the acre is not a profitable crop, but 20, or even 25, tons may easily be secured under good management, and will pay well.

Experience shows that a definite system of cropping should be arranged so that one may be preparing for his root crop a year or more ahead. Heavy manuring, followed by a crop of potatoes, that can be cultivated with horse labor, will result in a good crop of potatoes, will enrich the soil, destroy weeds, and leave the soil in good shape for a root crop.

Mangels, as a rule, are the best roots to grow. They should be planted in rows from 2 feet to 30 inches apart, to allow for cultivation with a horse. From 4 to 12 pounds of seed will be required for an acre. The seed should be planted about corn-planting time, or very soon after, on deep, loose soil, thoroughly disked and cultivated soil. The cultivation at first can be done with a wheel hand-hoe, later with a horse and fine tooth cultivator. When the plants are from two

to three inches high, they should be thinned by chopping crosswise of the row with a good sharp hoe, leaving little bunches of plants from 6 to 10 inches apart. These bunches should then be hand thinned to one plant. After that a large part of the cultivation can be done with a horse cultivator.

Twenty tons of roots will furnish 20 pounds of roots per day for 10 cows for 200 days. Roots are not only valuable for dairy cows, but are just as valuable for young stock and brood sows.

### Cultivation of Alfalfa

By Tom Alford

**A**FRIEND of mine up in Grey Co., Ont., had 40 acres of very fair alfalfa. That was three years ago. The weeds, however, were cropping in. The growth was becoming stunted. Two years ago he decided to cultivate that alfalfa field. He did not have a regular alfalfa renovator. I do not know that there is one of these implements in Ontario. He did, however, have a spring tooth riding cultivator. He put on the narrow teeth, three horses, and sent the hired man to do the job. He hadn't the heart to do it himself. It looked like tearing up the whole field, but he had read that it was the best course to follow when the stand was threatened with weeds and grass, and something had to be done. The hired man did not relish the job any more than his boss, and he argued up and down that there would be 40 acres of good alfalfa spoiled, but finally he made a start.

The field looked as if it were ready for a seeding of grain when the cultivating was done, and my friend never expected to see his alfalfa again, although he could find only an occasional root that had been pulled out by the cultivator. "A nice shower came along." In a week the alfalfa had made a good start, and that year he harvested the finest crops of alfalfa he had ever got off the field. He now cultivates regularly.

### Cultivation at Macdonald College

During the last couple of years I have made two visits to Macdonald College. I am always most interested in the work on the experimental plots. The alfalfa plots, I have learned, are cultivated thoroughly in the spring, worked, as Prof. Klinck says, "till you wouldn't know there was a green thing in the field." They have had wonderful success with their alfalfa at Macdonald. Their stands last many years longer than is supposed to be possible in that comparatively cold climate, and their crops are excellent. Prof. Klinck, too, tells an interesting story of one of

his hired men: "He went with the man and team, and I believe it was a disk harrow—to the plow and gave directions. Then he left. Two hours later he was back on the scene, only to find the team tied to the fence and no disking done. "Didn't have the heart to do it," announced the man, thereby proving his interest in his employer's work. When he had done the work as his employer desired, however, there wasn't a living thing to be seen on the field, but the alfalfa crop as usual was excellent.

There are several reasons for cultivating alfalfa in the spring. It kills the weeds, loosens the soil, conserves the moisture, and makes the soil warmer. All of these conditions are necessary to the best growth of alfalfa.

### Pleasing Summer Milking

By J. R. Donaldson

**M**ANY farmers milk their cows in the dairy barn during the summers. Many more would do so if it were not for the heat caused by so many animals in a limited space. Milking in a shaded yard is cooler, but offers excellent opportunities for the exercise of such virtues as patience and long-suffering. It is also the cause of considerable profanity on the part of the hired man.

Mr. A. D. Foster, of Prince Edward Co., Ont., is prejudiced against both systems; he uses a method that is a cross between them. He milks in the long, narrow shed. It has no walls, and the milkers enjoy the advantage of every passing breeze. The cows are fastened by rigid stanchions, and so the trying and untying do not occupy a minute. And the milker never has to follow a cow that insists on changing her location every few moments. The summer silo is located at one end of the shed and the feeding of supplemental feeds is simplified.

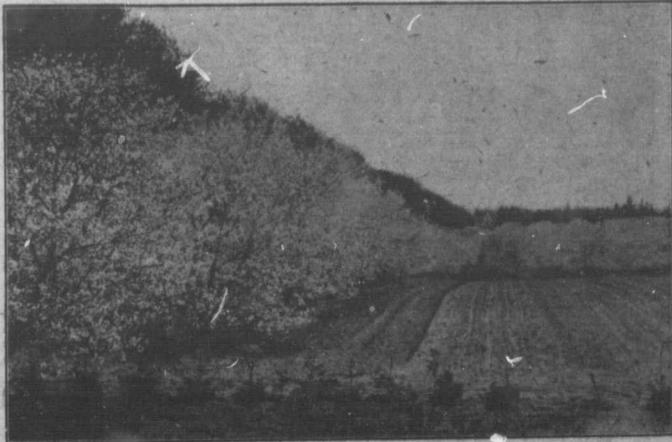
Such a building does not cost much, and it aids materially in making milking a pleasant, rapid job.

### Don't Depend on Pasture

J. R. Gristle, *Director Exper. Farms, Ottawa*

**A**GOOD feeder plans to have feed in quantities for his cows at all times. The average farmer plans to cut off all feed in the fall and not feed again until late in the fall. The progressive farmer plans to supplement pasture grass with other feeds. Trusting to pasture exclusively is a mistake anywhere in Eastern Canada. Pastures provide a certain amount of feed for only one or two months.

If we were to attempt to carry all our herd on pasture near Ottawa, it would mean that the whole Central Experimental Farm would have to be devoted to pasture. At our Central Farm we keep 100 to 175 head of cattle on 200 acres. We do not begin to depend on pasture, but under the system that we follow we generally produce enough roughage to carry the cattle through the year. Pasture looks like the cheapest way of feeding cattle. Really it is the most expensive and a factor in dairying, the importance of which is much overestimated.



Cherry Blossoms Near St. Catharines in Ontario's Tender Fruit Centre, the Niagara Peninsula.

# A Farmer Asks "What is Wrong with Agriculture?"

SECRETARY J. J. Morrison, of The United Farmers of Ontario, is asking the farmers of Ontario some plain questions.

They are not easy to answer. One of them is: "What is wrong with agriculture?" The answer he furnishes himself seems to satisfy those farmers who hear him speak. The proof of this is found in the fact that thousands of farmers in Ontario during the past four months have enrolled themselves as members of The United Farmers of Ontario and have agreed to purchase goods cooperatively through The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited.

Recently Mr. Morrison addressed four meetings of farmers in Peterborough county. At all four points local branches of The United Farmers of Ontario were formed. The following extracts from Mr. Morrison's speech should prove interesting to farmers generally.

## The Situation Stated

"Everywhere we go," said Mr. Morrison, "we find that there is a general realization that there is something wrong with agriculture. The pulpit, the school, the bankers, the railway corporations, the Government, the daily press, all agree that something needs to be done to improve the condition of farmers as a class."

"The Government first recognized this condition years ago when it established our farmers' institute system. This system thrived for a number of years. To-day the membership of the farmers' institutes is only about half what it was some years ago. I take it that this is because our farmers have come to the conclusion that at the institute meetings we hear the same subjects discussed over and over again. Since the institutes started to decline, district representatives have been appointed. They will probably have their day and then give way to something else."

"As a class we have tried increasing the production of our farms as the institute speakers and other Government men have advised us to do, yet we do not appear to have improved our condition much by so doing. The Dominion Government now proposes to help us by making a grant of \$10,000,000, which is to be expended during the next 10 years to promote agriculture."

## Suggested Remedies

"Some people say that we need us to teach agriculture in our schools. Others say we need to cooperate. Still others say we require cheaper money and better roads. Commissions have been appointed to study the high cost of living and the causes of rural depopulation. The daily papers publish columns and columns of editorials to tell us what we should do to improve our lot. Our big business men also give us plenty of free advice. A few years ago Mr. J. W. Flavell published a lengthy statement telling us that we were not producing as much as we should. He ended by informing us that we did not know our own business or we would produce more than we did. Everybody seems to agree, therefore, that something is wrong with agriculture, and that we are not on to our job."

"What do these numerous friends of ours tell us that we should do? Why! simply increase the production of our farms. We are to farm our land better, grow more grain, and raise more stock. This will create millions of dollars of wealth and we will become more prosperous."

"Just here let us pause. Suppose we follow their advice, what guarantee have we that their

Other Classes in the Community say that Something is Wrong. Are they Right? What Do Farmers Think About It?



The Executive of the Minto Egg Circle Are Well Satisfied With Results.

In the 21 weeks of 1914 during which they were organized the members of this circle sold 1,440 dozen eggs at a premium over the local price and sold for cash. Mrs. H. V. Hoover, the secretary of the circle, may be seen in the centre of the group. To her left is Mr. Thos. Holmes, president of the Minto Farmers' Club. Next is J. G. Stewart, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, and on the right is W. A. Courney, the circle manager.

advice is sound? Let us test it. First let us ask if it is what they do themselves? When the combines and trusts, that we read so much about, get control of additional factories and business enterprises, do they increase their output or do they close some of them down, curtail their production, advance the price to the public, and reap their rewards? Is not this the way in which our millionaires have reaped their fortunes? We know that it is.

## What Would Happen

"Suppose we followed their advice and increased our production! What would be the result? Just what it always has been. What happens to prices when we have a big crop of grain? What happens when cattle become plentiful? Just at present we have plenty of horses and potatoes in the country, but has that fact enabled us to sell them at satisfactory prices? We know that it has not. Instead, prices have fallen just in proportion as it has become known that the supply was plentiful. This is what happens every spring with the price of eggs. Thus we know from sad experience that prices come down as production increases, and thus we fall to reap the full reward of our labor."

"What is the reason? It is very simple. It is due to the fact that we have lost the control of our own business. What happens when your wife takes a dozen eggs to the storekeeper and buys a pound of tea in return? Does the storekeeper not count the eggs and tell her the price he will give her for them, and then does he not weigh out the tea and set the price she must pay him for it? Does she have anything to say in regard to the price of either article? Not a word. Does not that same principle hold true of every article the farmer buys or sells? How then can the farmer ever hope to reap the full reward of his labor as long as he cannot control either the price of the products he sells or of the articles he buys?"

## Other Classes Affected

"Farmers are not the only class that have been affected by these conditions. The consumers are affected also. Many of them, however, have organized to protect their interests. The bricklayers, carpenters, and other laboring classes have organized in their unions, and whenever the cost of living advances sufficiently to warrant their doing so, they strike if necessary, and

secure advances in wages that offset the new conditions. The cost of these advances, of course, comes out of the rest of us. Not long since we saw how rural mail carriers organized and succeeded in obtaining a material increase in their wages. We farmers have been slower than any other class in the community to get together and protect our interests."

"How slipshod we are in our business methods is well illustrated by our methods of marketing and buying our seed. In 1913, for instance, I paid \$16 a bushel for clover seed. At that time the farmers in Haldimand county, who were members of the Erie Seed Growers' Association, were selling their clover seed to dealers in Toronto. The best price they received for it that year was \$7 a bushel after it had been re-cleaned. Thus the farmers who produced it received only \$7 a bushel, the middlemen \$9, and other farmers like myself, who bought the seed, had to pay \$16 for it. In other words, it cost \$9 to introduce the farmers of Wellington county, where I live, to the farmers of Haldimand."

Last year I purchased my seed from the Haldimand farmers direct, paying \$9.75 a bushel for it. It was No. 1 Government tested seed, and the freight was paid. I saved \$6.25 a bushel, and the farmers of Haldimand county obtained \$2.75 a bushel more than they had the year before. Is not that a perfectly legitimate transaction? Is it not typical of what we can do on a much larger scale if we will all cooperate?"

## Expensive Methods

"If we will look around as we will find many other ways in which we are conducting our business in just such a foolish manner. For instance, a neighbor of mine sent a carload of steers to Toronto. Another farmer living only some eight miles away, went to Toronto about the same time to purchase a carload of steers. The latter farmer purchased the steers which had been consigned by the first farmer, brought them back into the same district, fattened them, and re-shipped them to Toronto. Thus these steers made an unnecessary trip to and from Toronto, freight had to be paid on them both ways, the commission men obtained their fees, and the profits to the farmers were reduced in proportion. Instances of this character show that we must create a business organization of our own which shall be managed by ourselves. Furthermore, we must be loyal to the cause. If we have not enough sagacity to stand together, we do not deserve to succeed. In spite of the various attempts that have been made to form cooperative enterprises among farmers and the failures which have attended many of them, it is still evident that we have farmers who have not learned the lessons these failures should have taught us. For that reason we are taking precautions in our conduct of The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd."

"A few months ago we decided to purchase a large quantity of binder twine from Ireland. We have obtained this binder twine on a very satisfactory basis of cost. We do not intend, however, to set our price for binder twine until we know what the regular dealers are quoting, because we are convinced that did we do so, they would immediately proceed to underquote us with the object of leading farmers to buy from them, so that we would have this binder twine left on our hands. In this way they would hope to prevent us dealing in binder twine in the future, and another year they would charge enough for

(Continued on page 6)

# The Road to Tire Content

Join the Thousands Who Take It

This spring we urge you, for your own sake, to find out the advantages of Goodyear Fortified Tires.

They are outselling any other tire in Canada.

For in five ways Goodyear Fortified Tires conspicuously excel. On these five features—each exclusive to Goodyear—we spend a fortune yearly. And we do it for your protection.

One way combats rim-cutting.

One saves needless blow-outs—our "On-Air" cure.

One, by a patent method, combats loose treads. One makes the tire secure. And one is our All-Weather tread. That is tough and double-thick, to resist both wear and puncture. And the sharp-edged grips give the utmost in anti-skids.

All these trouble saving features belong to Goodyear tires alone. They cost you no more than ordinary tires.

## Big Price Reductions

On February 1st we reduced our prices for the third time in two years. These three reductions total 37 per cent. Yet in spite of the war tax we have recently doubled the capacity of our plant at Bowmanville. Now our large output enables us to give you



No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

the greatest value ever known in tires.

Goodyears are handy to you. We have stocks everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't stock can get them for you quickly.

This season get their protection. Get their savings in trouble and upkeep. Know what tire contentment is.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Head Office: Toronto Factory: Bowmanville, Ont.

Makers of Goodyear "Tire-Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear Carriage Tires, Haws and Bells.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name. (191)

## FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE

Contains 125 acres, close to Brookville. First-class houses, all fitted with the latest modern improvements. Large barn, stabling underneath, capable of holding 50 head of cattle and 12 horses. Coach house, ice house. Never failing well. Windmill pumps water to the stables.

This is an ideal farm and is in first-class state of cultivation, and is beautifully situated. Has nice hedges and shrubbery, a good orchard and can be bought at a very low figure as the owner is retiring from farming.

Photo of buildings may be seen on application at our office.

J. T. O'CONNELL & CO., Real Estate Exchange, 136 Hunter St., PETERBORO, ONT

## ENGINES 1/2 PRICE

- 11 horse-power - - - \$39.00
- 11 " " - - - 46.00
- 5 " " - - - 68.00
- 8 " " - - - 115.50
- 6 " (with magnet) 168.00

(Trunk—\$8.00 to \$10.00 extra)



## DIRECT From PAGE Freight PREPAID

Highest Quality—Lowest Prices



PAGE Engines are built of the very finest materials—by expert workmen—in an up-to-date plant. Many valuable features, found only on other engines at twice its price. Buy DIRECT from PAGE at half-price—and get the "middleman's profit" in YOUR own pocket.

Write for FREE Illustrated Folder

PAGE, Dept. 103 B, 1157 King W., TORONTO

## A Farmer Asks—What is Wrong?

(Continued from page 6)

their binder twine to make good to them the loss they must sustain this year. As soon, however, as we know what their price is, we will see that our price is set in accordance therewith. In any event, we are prepared to guarantee that our price will be as low as theirs.

### Encouraging Success

"We have not seen having an easy time gaining a following. Large dealers who deal through local agents have in a number of instances refused to quote us any price on their goods. They have informed us that they intend to sell only through their local agents. A year ago a seed firm would not quote us prices. Later, when they found the extent of the business we were doing, they came to us and offered to quote prices. Another big firm in Toronto would not deal with us at all, although we offered them a nice order. We turned our order over to an opposition firm, which accepted it. The first firm felt the effect of this increased competition, and not long since, three of its representatives called at our office and wanted to know if we would consider it a hostile act if they lowered their price to meet ours. We told them to go ahead and reduce their price. Next year we may do business with them."

"It will thus be seen that already business concerns are beginning to feel the power of the United Farmers of Ontario, and also that we are beginning to reap some of the benefits of united effort. All that we require to secure the success of our movement is the united loyalty of our members. So many has been prepared for us by governments and other classes in the community, a tendency has become apparent among farmers, to sit back and wait to have things done for us, instead of going out and doing these things for ourselves. We need to remember that the only man who can fully appreciate the problems of the farmer and who is prepared to handle them intelligently in a broad way is the man who is making his living off the farm and who knows what it is to have to struggle to make the income from the farm meet the expenditures. We farmers have been slower than any other class in the community to realize our dependence on one another and the necessity for working together to advance our common cause. We are now awake to the situation, and one of our hopes for the future lies in the success of The United Farmers of Ontario and in the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd."

Walking down a street in Toronto recently, I saw a dirty piece of paper, and I instantly recognized it as the wrapper of a Sunken orange. What a tribute to the power of advertising as applied to agricultural products. F. C. Hart, Cooperation Branch, Toronto.

The food car service for the special benefit of creamery men, running over the Canadian Pacific railway lines in Ontario, was commenced this year on May 11. Cars start from Windsor, Goderich, Owen Sound and Peewater. Creameries on branch lines will way-freight to connect with the butter car on the main line. Information may be had on application to the nearest freight agent. Note too that the service from Goderich does not commence until June 2.

All conceptions to the contrary notwithstanding, the hog is a cleanly animal. Give them clean food, clean drink, clean quarters, and lots of sunshine.

## HINMAN The Universal Milker



MADE IN CANADA  
THE HINMAN CAN BE INSTALLED IN ANY STABLE  
Half the Price  
Half the Power  
Half the Trouble  
Let us show you how it will save you money  
Price \$60.00 per Unit  
**H. F. BAILEY & SON**  
Sole Manufacturers for Canada  
Dept. B GALT ONT. CANADA

### HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Roller Chain, Top, Indestructible Cassette, Brass Hubs, Detachable Tire, High grade equipment, including Mudguards, \$22.50  
Pump and Tools \$2.50  
Send for FREE 1915 Catalogue, 175 pages of Bicycles, Sundries, and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.  
T. W. BOWEN & SON,  
27 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal.

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSE ROOMS for us at their own homes. Free 61 page work upwards may be made by using small waste space in collars, shirt yards, or pockets. We furnish full instructions. Illustrated booklet sent free on request. Address: Montreal Supply Co., Montreal, Can.

### HOME STUDY

Arts Courses only.  
**SUMMER SCHOOL**  
JULY and AUGUST

### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON, ONTARIO  
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE  
**SCHOOL OF MINING**  
MINING MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL  
CHEMICAL CIVIL  
GEO. T. CHOWN, Registrar

### Silver's "Ohio"

### Potential Bearer Get-Food

Save a Man  
BROOKLYN has been reported to illustrate the value of the "Get-Food" machine to planters by the "Ohio" brand. The "Get-Food" machine is used for man and the machine before long. With simple, double bearing cylinders. Write at once for better-cultured "Ohio" Get-Food. The "Get-Food" machine—direct drive—non-duplicate blowers. It is a machine that will save you a day in a week. Write to the BARKER MACHINERY CO., 211 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

### CRUME'S MINT-CANDY

WALLACE B. CRUME, Proprietor  
All correspondence should be addressed to Wallace B. Crume, 1157 King W., Toronto.

### Powerful—Efficient ENGINE

Efficient Engines develop more than 1000 ft. lbs. torque and are guaranteed for 10 years. The fact that because we are the only engine that has been tested by the Government, the fact that we are the only engine that has been tested by the Government, the fact that we are the only engine that has been tested by the Government.

### A PERFECT

Has been produced which we want you to see. It is a great good heavy yielder and low priced, by all the fruits to be the finest. It is a great good heavy yielder and low priced, by all the fruits to be the finest.

### RIDER AGENT

Interested in ride and establish a business. We will give you a bicycle and a good one. We will give you a bicycle and a good one. We will give you a bicycle and a good one.

### Peck, Kerr & Barristers, Solicitors

415 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.  
E. A. Peck, F. D. Kerr

### ABSORBINE, JR.

Will reduce Inflamed Swollen Tendons Muscles or Brains. Side Bone or Blister, no hair growth. \$2.00 bottle.

### CRUME'S MINT-CANDY

WALLACE B. CRUME, Proprietor  
All correspondence should be addressed to Wallace B. Crume, 1157 King W., Toronto.

### Chicago

REALLY DELICIOUS THE DAIRY MINT-CANDY CHEWING

## HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

"The House of Comfort" This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Farmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada

**Poverty—Economical**  
 The Engines develop most power on cheap oil than any other engine of its make. They are easy to start, easy to operate. All

**ELLIS ENGINES**  
 are sent on 25 days' free trial and guaranteed for 18 months. You can't buy a better engine for the money. The engine you try has never known. Thousands of enthusiastic users.

Made in vertical and horizontal. With either stationary or portable, from 1 1/2 H.P. to 18 H.P. Our new booklet describes the advantages. Send for copy.

**ELLIS ENGINE COMPANY**  
 887 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

**A PERFECT TOMATO**  
 Has been produced by us, and one which we want you to test. It is now known by all who have tasted the fruit, to be the finest in flavor they have eaten.

It is a great drought resister, a heavy yielder and does not revert to "type." You want to try a packet, so drop a postal **RIGHT AWAY**, and for particular information apply to:

**HILLSIDE FRUIT FARM, Dept. 8, SIMCOE ONT.**

**RIDER AGENTS WANTED**  
 everywhere to ride and exhibit a Lappee 250 Bicycle with all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada without any deposit and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if you discontinue after using bicycle to days.

**DO NOT BUY** of bicycle, lamp, or anything else until you have seen our illustrated catalogue and have tried our Lappee 250 bicycle. The low prices will astonish you.

**ONE CENT** write us a postal and we will send you a Lappee 250 bicycle to be used by you. **Free, Postpaid**, from its maker. **Do not wait.**

**HYSLER BROTHERS, Limited**  
 Dept. 4 TORONTO, Canada.

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

**415 Water St., Peterborough**  
 E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

**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 Sprain. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 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 Muscles, Boils, Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Ailurs pain. Free \$1.00 a bottle of Absorbine Delivered. Book "Prevention" free \$1.00. P. H. L. 100 West Street, Montreal, Canada. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

**CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANGHON**

H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says in their

**SAVE COST**  
 "In fact in one winter." Send address for specifications of inexpensive yet superior Stanghons. Write to

**WALLACE B. CRUMB, 104, Pearson's Block, C. P. S. C. Canada, unless otherwise specified.**

All correspondence should be addressed to the above office. Please to notify if you prefer delivery in French or English.

**Chiclets**  
 REALLY DELICIOUS

**THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM**

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Shall We Inoculate?**

**T**HERE is a tendency in some quarters to regard inoculation of leguminous seeds as a fad. Rather than go to the trouble of sending 25 cts. to Guelph or some other source for a bottle of culture or of securing a load of soil from a successful alfalfa grower in the neighborhood to scatter over the prospective alfalfa field, hundreds of men have invested their good money in alfalfa seed, invested a lot of time in preparing the soil, and then had unsatisfactory results, due in many cases wholly to neglect of inoculation. Excellent results may be secured without inoculation if the proper bacteria are already in the soil. When such bacteria are not in the soil, however, alfalfa or any of the other clovers derive all their nourishment directly from the soil and add no more plant food to it than a crop of oats or barley. The soil feeding properties of clover are due to the inoculation of the roots, causing the growth of nodules. These alone can take nitrogen from the air.

The Bacteriological Department at Guelph is able to offer some very convincing figures as to the value of inoculation. In the year 1914, for instance, 3,467 cultures were sent out, of which 2,768 were for alfalfa. Of the several hundred reports received, 79.7 per cent. reported that the results had been beneficial. The lowest percentage reporting beneficial results in the past 10 years has been 35, and the average is well above 60.

**Harrowing Grain**

**T**HE following experience has been gained from the field trials on the estate of demonstration farms in North Dakota during the past eight seasons.

Grain may be harrowed to good advantage after it is four to six inches high, providing the soil is firm the harrow light, and the day warm, dry and the sun shining brightly. Wheat and oats may be harrowed to good advantage just before they come up. If barley or flax are harrowed at any time after they are up, great injury to the crop will result. Wheat and oats are the small grain crops that can be harrowed to best advantage, but great injury may result if the ground is harrowed during cold, damp weather, when the dew is on the young plants when they are less than four inches high, when the soil is loose, when 24 hours a harrow is used, or when a heavy, driving rain falls within 24 hours after.

Experience on the demonstration farms indicates that at the best time to harrow is just when the seed is beginning to germinate, which is usually a week or ten days after seeding. There is no implement as good as the harrow for exterminating annual weeds which start from small seeds, such as buckwheat, pig weed, French weed, mustard, etc. The harrow is useful in the early spring in getting the weeds to start and in warming the soil while later applications of the harrow will, if used judiciously, go a long way toward exterminating annual weeds.

Corn can be harrowed when dry and on a warm, bright day. A light harrow should be used and the corn land should be reasonably compact. It can be compacted by means of a subsoil packer or a corrugated iron roller before planting. The weeder is an implement that can be used to good advantage on land that is level and reasonably free from trash. It can be used until the grain is six to ten inches high. The weeder, however, is too light to destroy such weeds as pigeon grass or French weed.

**A Ton of Water a Day**

**WIND ENGINE**

Government experts estimate that a farmer's wife lifts that much water a day.

Appalling, isn't it?  
 Quoting from the January number of the *Canadian Countryman*—in their editorial they write:

"The most conservative figures will show that the cost of this wasted energy would pay for a complete water system in less than five years, and carry the interest on the investment."

As this is the opinion of all leading agriculturists it leaves no question about what you should do.

**Chapman Water Systems**

Sit right down now and write for our illustrated catalogue on WATER SYSTEMS so that you may be in a position to ascertain the best equipment for your requirements.

CHAPMAN WATER SYSTEMS are adopted by all up-to-date farmers.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.**  
 ATLANTIC AVENUE, TORONTO Limited  
 Write to Head Office or nearest Branch: MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, CALGARY

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES**  
 and how to treat them

**H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.**  
 118 West 31st St., N. Y.

Mail Free to any address by return of the Author.

**CORN THAT WILL GROW**

Money back if not satisfied  
 Send for Price List

**J. O. DURE, RUTHERN, Ont.**

**"20 years ago**

I thought that roof mighty expensive

"It took faith, and lots of it, to lay out the money for that roof. Now I know it was the best kind of investment."

Leaving the economy of Preston Shingles out of the question, there are two main reasons why they stand high among the farmers of Canada.

1st—They are galvanized to meet the British Government test, the hardest test we know of. That guarantees that the Metal itself is the very best.

2nd—They lock together on every side—no lap joints, every joint a solid glue lock. They make a roof of solid metal.

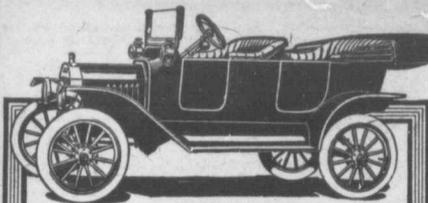
3rd—Protection against leaks, and damage to crops and buildings.

**PRESTON SAFE SHINGLES**

Before you make your plans—before you cut a stick of timber, get our big FREE BOOK on farm buildings. Everything you want to know about fire-proof construction, most stable arrangements, location, lighting and ventilation is plainly told. You will want these books. Send for them today. Please use the coupon.

**The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.**

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.



"MADE IN CANADA"

## Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Your neighbor [drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue F.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

## Deering Haying Machines



ALTHOUGH the weather and the hay crop are beyond your control, your success at haying time in getting the crop safely into barn or stack depends largely on methods and machines.

Many years of trying out in many fields have proved that you cannot do better than to make your choice from the Deering line of haying tools—mowers, rakes, tedders, side delivery rakes, windrow hay loaders, etc.

Deering haying tools are carried in stock or sold by IHC local agents who can take care of you quickly in case of accident. It is their business to see that you are satisfied with the Deering haying machines and tools you buy from them.

Write to the nearest branch house for the name of the nearest dealer handling Deering haying tools, and we will also send you catalogues on the machines in which you are interested.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.  
BRANCH HOUSES

At Redden, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, St. Boniface, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



## HORTICULTURE

**How Often and When to Spray\***  
Prof. I. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, Guelph, Ont.

IT IS difficult for one who has not lived in Nova Scotia to advise Nova Scotia growers how often and when to spray. We shall, I believe, all agree on at least two of the applications, namely, one just before the blossom burst, beginning with the earliest varieties, and then going right on with the later, and the other just after the blossoms have nearly all fallen, say 80 to 10 per cent. of them off. Without these two in a wet cold May or June no one need hope to control apple scab. One of these is almost as important as the other.

There will be a difference of opinion as to the other sprayings necessary. I think you should carefully test the value of one earlier application. Try it on at least one-third of the orchard and continue it for at least four or five years, as one year's results are often quite inconclusive. When this application should be put on is a debatable question. If you have oyster shell scale, blister mite or much canker to combat it should be before the buds burst or just as they are ready to burst. If these things are not troublesome I should feel like suggesting that the spraying be done not before but as the buds are bursting, or just after they burst, so that the unfolding leaves may be covered with the spray mixture and protected against scab until the application just before the blossoms open can be given.

As for any later sprays one must be guided by the weather. I think it probable that it will pay to spray again about 10 days after the coddling moth spray. It seems to me that the best results will be got by not waiting for two weeks as ordinarily recommended, because each week after the blossoms fall the danger of apple scab begins to grow rapidly less and the all important thing is to get the apples safely through June because there is seldom danger in July.

All are aware that two years ago the injury by apple scab was done chiefly in the latter part of August and September. This injury could have been largely prevented by an application of spray mixture the last week in August, supplemented perhaps by another about two weeks later.

### Cut Worm Poison

THE cut worm will get your garden trunk if you don't watch out. If you haven't fall plowed, you may successfully fight the pests by the use of poison.

A slightly different formula from the old-fashioned poisoned bran mash was found to be effective against grasshoppers in Kansas in 1912, says A. G. Ruggles, of the Minnesota Experiment Station. In 1914, this mixture was very successfully used against crickets, army worms and cut worms.

The formula for the Kansas mixture is as follows: Bran, 1 lb.; Paris green, 1 oz.; syrup, ½ pt.; orange or lemon, ¼ of; water, ¼ pt. Mix the bran and Paris green separately while dry. Squeeze the juice of the orange or lemon into the water, grating the peeling and pulp, and adding this also to the water. Dissolve the syrup in this mixture and wet the poisoned bran, stirring thoroughly. This mash is scattered around the infested areas.

Any product should bear the cost of its own advertising. In 1914 the Government had to do the work of the fruit grower for him, but this should not be regarded as a precedent.—F. C. Hart, Toronto.

\*Extract from an address delivered before the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION is worth a pound of cure when it comes to looking after harness.

## EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Keeps leather soft and prevents cracking and the possibility of accident due to dried out traces, etc.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

## FORD STARTER



Throw Away Your Crank. Start from the Seat with a SANDO Two-Compression Starter. Different from all others. Positive! Guaranteed to Start. Write Dept. F. GEO. W. RACHELL CO. 11 Richmond St., Toronto

## Double Action Harrow



Disking is done when horses and time are at a premium. That's one reason for using

## Cutaway

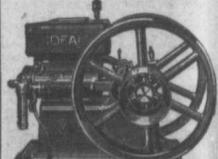
DISK HARROWS AND PLOWES

They do more work Ask your dealer and better work about CUTAWAY with less horse—(CLARK) tools. If power. A study of he doesn't sell our catalog—sent them, write us. We free upon request ship direct where will show why. We have no agent.

Send for new catalog today THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY 865 Main Street Hingham, Conn.

## GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ to 20 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Tractor



## WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Pumps, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOULD, SHAPLEY & NIJR CO., LTD. Bradford Winnipeg Regina Calgary

## POULTRY



**Egg Preservative**  
KEEP the whole flock in perfect state of health as eggs are laid. Give enough shell, the strong and uniform. This is the best. Make proper nesting, them clean so that the be infected while in the. Gather the eggs each. Keep the gathered.

## DON'T SEND FORE YOU

Get a sample of your locality. With the station and complete sample

## OPEN

If you are to pay the freight WE TAKE means money to

Mr. John H. Fisher I am well pleased to say Another—I bought dealer \$1.00 per roll for Another—I am sure interested in your line them. Another says—I stan some others I have

The HAL Factory HAMILTON



cool room or cellar where the sun's rays do not fall directly upon them. Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs. Stale eggs will not keep in any preservative within 24 hours after the time they are laid. If in doubt as to their freshness, candle them, or see if they sink when placed in a dish of pure water. If an egg sinks it is seasonably fresh.

Do not preserve dirty eggs nor eggs that have been washed. The washed egg will not keep because the shell has been moistened, and the dirty eggs will become tainted in flavor.

Do not try to keep eggs longer than one year.

Do not use the same liquid more than once. A new lot is cheaper than a case of spoiled eggs.

Spring eggs will keep better than summer or fall eggs.

Infertile eggs keep better than fertile eggs.

Rinse the eggs in water after re-

moving from the preservative. If in good condition when removed from water-glass solution they will usually remain good for at least two weeks.

Water-glass eggs are practically as good as fresh eggs for all cooking purposes. If it is desired to boil them, prick a small hole through the large end of the shell before placing them in the water. The pores of the shell have been sealed by the water-glass solution and without this pin hole the expanding air within the shell would burst it.

In 1889 I lost a large number of turkeys from roup, and satisfied myself that there was no use doctoring them for that disease. I noticed that the face of the bird between the beak and the eye began to swell in the early stages of the disease. Sometimes this swelling gets better, but often it does not. By hand feeding you are able to detect the presence of the dis-

ease. When this swelling does not get better kill the birds before the infection can spread to others. If I had black head I would stop raising turkeys for at least three years.—W. J. Bell, Wellington Co., Ont.

An embargo has recently been placed on wool leaving Canada, and exportations other than to the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates, are prohibited, for the present at least. Deliveries from the Old Land are becoming more difficult from week to week. As a result, the trade will have to resort more to home supplies. Official opinions have differed in regard to the interpretation of the Orders in Council with reference to wool being shipped to the United States, as she has been one of our best customers. The latest communication we have received, however, states that no wool can go across the border until further notice.

**Egg Preservative Suggestions**

KEEP the whole flock in as near a perfect state of health as possible as eggs are often infected from a diseased condition of the hen and will not then keep as well.

Give enough shell forming food to the hens so that the shells will be strong and uniform in thickness.

Thin shelled eggs do not keep well.

Make proper nesting places and keep them clean so that the eggs may not be infected while in the nests.

Gather the eggs each day.

Keep the gathered eggs in a dry



# READY ROOFING

## HERE'S A BIG CHANCE MEN AND SOME SOLID MONEY-SAVING FACTS

### BUT YOU MUST ACT PROMPTLY

Perhaps you know my firm. If so, enough said; you are sure of a square deal. If not, the sooner we get acquainted, the better for both of us. The profit on this roofing deal will be pretty nearly nothing. It will just about pay for the advertisement. BUT we will make a lot of friends by it. Will you be one of them?

The facts are simple. One of the biggest roofing firms in America kept their men on in spite of the war. That was partly sentiment, but mostly business. They could not afford to let expert men get away from them and into other firms. Results—a big stock that must be turned into money.—A lot of this stock will go out with their regular advertised trade mark to their regular dealers and sell at \$2.25 to \$3.50 per roll, according to weight and freight. A large quantity will be distributed by my firm direct to users, but without the trade mark label.

We can't sell you the label, but we can sell you roofing that will compare in every way with what you pay \$2.25 to \$3.50 for at your dealers. Our price while it lasts is

**\$1.49** per roll, (108 sq. feet, 43 lbs. weight.) Double Ply. No sand, no gravel to make weight. All pure wool felt and best refined asphaltum. Nails, cement and full directions included. We also have three ply at \$1.85 per roll.

**DON'T SEND ONE CENT. SEE BEFORE YOU BUY.**

Get a sample of the best \$2.50 roofing in your locality. When our roofing arrives, go to the station and compare it with your dealer's sample.

## OPEN IT, TEST IT, BITE, CHEW, TEAR AND PULL IT

If you are satisfied that you have the bargain of your life, pay the agent \$1.49 per roll. If you don't like it, don't take it. We pay the freight on six rolls or more. If you can't use six, join with your neighbor.

**WE TAKE ALL THE CHANCES.** You risk nothing but three cents in stamps. I want you in on this roofing deal. It means money to you and friends for us. Just sign this coupon and at the same time mark the other lines you might be interested in.

**TESTIMONIALS**

Mr. John H. Plets says:—The 6 rolls of heavy roofing came to hand O. K. I am well pleased with it and would like to buy your catalogue.

Another—I bought roofing JUST LIKE THAT for my Barn and paid my dealer \$3.00 per roll for it.

Another—I am sending you the names of twenty neighbors who might be interested in your line. From past experience I can recommend your goods to them.

Another says:—I received your samples of roofing and find them better than those others I have and MUCH CHEAPER.

The **HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED**

Factory Distributors—Formerly

Stanley Mills & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1888

HAMILTON,

ONTARIO

**COUPON**

The **HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited, HAMILTON, CANADA**

Please ship freight paid, for examination.....Rolls 2 Ply.....Rolls 3 Ply 108 sq. ft. full square regular \$2.25 to \$3.50 roofing. If I am satisfied with it, I will pay the.....bank or Station Agent \$1.49 for two ply or \$1.85 for three ply. Otherwise to be returned without cost to me.

Name..... Address.....

Railroad Station.....Post Office.....

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT ON 6 ROLLS OR MORE** in Ontario and East. On Western shipments we allow Winnipeg freight.

If no Agent at your station, send cash, money returned if not satisfactory. I would also like prices and particulars on the lines marked X.

- |                |                  |                       |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Horse Clippers | Cream Separators | Building Supplies     |
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# FARM AND DAIRY

AND AURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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

## OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

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

## The Cattle Outlook

IT is reported that the Dominion Department of Agriculture has received communications from French government officials, asking as to Canada's ability to help replenish the herds of France following the war. It is also rumored that these officials have been in touch with private commission men in Toronto with the same object in view. If these reports are true, they are full of significance for the live stock men of Canada.

The inevitable effect of war is to increase the price of primary products, such as grains, and decrease the prices of live stock, or any other food that savors in the least of luxury. Just as inevitably the aftermath of war is a slump in the grain market and a boom in live stock. He who runs may read and understand. Advancing grain markets cause farmers to increase their acreage. At the same time, higher prices realized for grain tempt farmers to reduce their stock, even disposing of breeding animals. With the return of peace, grain can always be marketed to best advantage as food and values are reversed. The moral is evident. It is, conserve the breeding stock. We will have a market for cattle both at home and abroad.

## Expert Evidence

A REPRESENTATIVE of our esteemed United States contemporary, the Holstein-Friesian World, recently visited the herd of the Fred F. Field Holstein Company at Brockton, Mass. F. So taken was the editor of the World with the splendid development of all the cattle on the farm, that he induced the managers to write an article on calf rearing for his publication. A significant paragraph from that article reads as follows:

"We aim to breed our heifers to calve at twenty-seven or twenty-eight months, and heifers that well-grown heifers do best to calve at this time; we, however, would not advise

"having heifers calve under thirty months unless they well grown."

This advice is exactly in line with that offered by ex-President Hicks at the last meeting of the Canadian Holstein Breeders' Association. More and more are Holstein breeders coming to believe that early breeding is one of the greatest curses of their breed. Other breeds, too, have not been immune from the degenerating influence of a policy that brings heifers to their milk at twenty to twenty-four months of age.

## The Test at Condenseries

FROM this season and henceforth, all of the condenseries operated by the Borden corporation, and this includes practically all in Canada, will pay for milk according to its butter fat content. This decision is just. It never has been fair that the producer of milk rich in butter fat should receive the same price a hundred pounds as the one who delivers milk one to one and one-half per cent. lower in fat content. The move taken by the Borden people will be regarded as progressive by all who have the best interests of the dairy industry at heart.

Desirable as is the change, it also involves hardship and a measure of injustice to individual producers. For well over a decade the Borden has been paying for milk by weight alone. By this they have encouraged their farmer patrons to breed for great production, almost irrespective of quality. These farmers now find themselves at a disadvantage, and a Farm and Dairy representative who recently visited several of these milk producers, found much dissatisfaction among condenser patrons, and on just this ground. One man spoke for all when he said, "I called my herd for ten years to give the condenser the kind of milk they were then demanding. I will not call it again."

It is regrettable that dairy farmers must be put to such loss. It is inevitable, however, that quality will eventually be of consideration in apportioning payment for milk on every market. The race to quality production must be the same as that followed to weight production—a selection of sires which, because of rich testing ancestry, give promise of increasing the fat content of the milk of the dairy herd. Such sires are to be found in all breeds.

## The Retired Farmer

HE is coming in for much criticism these days, is the retired farmer. Civic officials, anxious to have progressive measures passed, turn the vital of their wrath on the retired farmers in their midst, who, they say, vote down every measure that aids progress by increasing taxes. Government officials are advising him to retire on his own farm. Much of this criticism is undeserved, all the advice given is well intended, both are harmless, and probably the farmer who can retire will go on making his own plans just as he has in the past.

We will not presume to offer advice. Each man knows his own conditions best. We would like to suggest, however, that the years of ease to which the farmer has so long looked forward may not be as happy as he has fondly hoped. In considering the advantages of the town, let us not forget that a retired life has its disadvantages. What they are we can best tell in the language of George Fitch, the grain-belt humorist:

"When a farmer has worked forty years or so and has accumulated a quarter section of land, and a few children who need high school educations, he rents his farm and moves into town, where he lives comfortably on \$50 a month and fills a tasty tomb in a very few years. It isn't so hard on the farmer's wife, because she takes her housework into town with her and keeps busy. But when the farmer has settled down in town, far from a chance to work, he discovers that he has about fourteen hours of leisure each day on his hands with nothing to do with them but to

eat. Out of regard for his digestion, he can't eat more than three hours a day. That leaves him eleven hours in which to go down town for the mail and do the chores around the house. He stands it pretty well the first year. The second year it is so long that he begins to lay plans for his centennial, and about the third year he takes to his bed and dies with a sigh of relief."

So much for the farmer's side. What about the community in which he has always lived. Perhaps he has been one of the "pillars" of the rural church, he has served on the School Board, his neighbors have come to value his opinion on all matters pertaining to rural affairs. Surely the city cannot gain by his retirement as much as his community loses. For ourselves, we prefer to stay in harness to the end, even if it be on a small place purchased after the boy takes over the management of the old homestead. But this is our opinion only. There are many retired farmers among Our Folks. We would like to have their opinion.

## Poison!

THE modern farm tool shed is almost as dangerous a place in which to allow a child liberty as is a drug store. The poisons used in the course of the year's work on the farm generally stored in the toolhouse, are quite as deadly as those dispensed by the druggist. That may deaden all of insecticides, Paris Green, always has a strong appeal for children. The little tots may very readily mistake crude carbolic acid for molasses. Many other fungicides, insecticides, and disinfectants used around the farm are dangerous, though to a lesser degree. Never a season goes by but we hear of many cases of arsenical poisoning through children discovering the supply and "trying" these poisons, as children will, by putting them in their mouths. All poisons are safest under lock and key.

Poisonous fly pads, sweetened with sugar to attract the flies, are responsible for even more deaths among children than the poisons used in the farm work proper. Swat the fly if you will, but do not leave the poison where the children can get into it. It seems to us that the Government would be quite justified in preventing the sale of poisonous fly pads, but until the powers that be take action, each home can readily safeguard the safety of its children by finding other means of fighting the fly evil.

## Taxation—A Danish View

(Farm, Stock and Home)

THE Danish farmers have their solutions to offer. Cooperation in business has made thinking citizens of them. In the district and national conventions of an organization representing over 200,000 voting farmers, the following resolution has been adopted over and over again: "The Danish peasant farmers demand the earliest possible abolition of all duties and taxes levied upon articles of consumption, or assessed in proportion to income on labor, and in lieu thereof they demand that a tax be imposed on the value of the land, which value is not due to any individual effort, but is derived from the growth and development of the community."

Danish farmers recognize that the taxation of land values would be an advantage to the working farmer. It would give him cheaper implements, cheaper clothes, cheaper food. It would enable him to buy land at a reasonable price for the interest of the working farmer in the intrinsic value of land, not its commercial selling price.

We on this side of the Atlantic may well ask ourselves if land taxation would not be just as good for us as for the people of Denmark. We have been told that cooperation has solved all problems in Denmark. The people of Denmark agree that cooperation is a grand thing so far as it goes, but that the solution of the land question is the primary problem. And the people of Denmark should know.

WOULD you think of good one write-up on the on the farm?" writes Sunny Alberta, corner a favor. Western farmer. As a general value is placed on cheaper to buy small quantities. Most people, however, once for home-grown food products, and appeal to the use of one method of dar can be given these instructions, however, male of the farm fairly successful. The time required to the leaves in from four to five essential is milk pure, and is free mixed with milk sight, and the ability for cheese-making, milk has been prepared first requirements may be any clean



Home I injure the milk. process is to be green. This may the milk on the a clean white at this stage, to be colored, a cheese color to milk. First add quantity of milk stirring well.

Then comes the 25 lbs. of milk teaspoonful of reagent tablets n cannot be produced cheese factory. diluted in a pitcher poured in a the milk, stirring and then consist few minutes. the milk warm. see when it is If the curd be but tender curd. This will usually use if the milk or a shorter per or ripen.

If much cheese of curd knives horizontal will be First use the be lengthwise, the knife cutting of lengthwise of the into quarter-inch. Where little ob blade carving purpose, cutting, vice and about we can. When used, begin still continue the cutting uniform size.

Cooking is the best should be the curd is best





## The Upward Look

### Dwelling in the Secret Place

**H**E THAT dwelleth in the secret place of the most high, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."—Psalm 91: 1 and 10.

At one time two families, close friends, were both in very sore straits. In one, the mother was a widow with an only son. She had brought him up as tenderly and wisely as a mother could, but just at an age when he should have been a comfort and support, he was convicted on a serious charge of theft for a long term of imprisonment. Though for many a day, one could not look into her face without the feeling that one should not do so, so keen was the agony there, yet afterwards I realized she was a nobler, grander woman than ever before.

The other case was that of a lovely girl of sixteen, who, owing to what at first seemed to be a slight accident, had to have one limb cut off at the hip. With a great dread, I went to see her for the first time after the operation, but as I entered the room, there on the little white bed, was the same Hope, with the same bright look, the same laughing eyes, though the face was white and drawn from suffering. One day she asked me to

read her favorite selection, the ninety-first Psalm.

Rebelligiously I thought why had God let such a terrible thing befall her, who certainly dwelt "in the secret place of the Most High." But after reading the Psalm as I looked at her radiant face, I knew then for the first time, what that Psalm meant. It did not refer at all to the material, the external things of life, but to the great, the grand, the spiritual part of our natures. With the woman and with the girl, no harm had really befallen them.

No matter what the disgrace, what the suffering, what the trials, nothing whatsoever can hurt or harm the soul of the pure, the good, the noble, to whom the Lord is a refuge and a fortress.—I. H. N.

### Assistance for the Fruit Shelf

**H**OW is your supply of preserves holding out? We venture to say that in many fruit cellars the shelves which were so heavily laden in the fall with canned fruits of all kinds, now present an alarmingly bare appearance, and every time a gem of fruit is used, we can imagine we hear the housewife say to herself: "I must prepare something at once to substitute this fruit or we will soon be without any."

Rhubarb, coming into season as it does early in the spring, lends a helping hand to the perplexed housewife and it is the basis of many appetizing dishes. Its tart, fresh flavor seems to strike just the right spot at this time of year, and it is very valuable for

use in pies, puddings, sauce, etc. For variety one can use rhubarb mixed with other more highly flavored fruits for pies or puddings. We can also prepare the rhubarb for use in winter in such ways as canning, marmalade, sherbet, jam and so forth.

Rhubarb jam may be one of the more common preparations, and it is made in the proportions of equal parts of rhubarb and sugar, and the rind of half a lemon to every pound of rhubarb. The rhubarb is peeled and sliced, the sugar and lemon added and boiled until tender, then sealed. Orange and rhubarb marmalade is also very palatable, using eight oranges to five pounds of rhubarb and four pounds sugar.

Another healthful and delicious spring fruit is the pineapple. Now is the time to make liberal use of this fruit as the price is not prohibitive. One of the most delightful ways of preparing for immediate use is by mincing it a few hours previous to using and sprinkling with sugar.

Another delicious dish which is not very commonly known is pineapple salad. A slice of pineapple is placed on a crisp lettuce leaf, and on this is placed grated cheese and chopped walnuts. A good salad dressing adds the finishing touch.

Pineapple also makes a good combination used with rhubarb for sauce or canning. Around the last of May or first of June is the proper time to select for canning, and the old test of pulling out the spines at the top to see if the pineapple is ripe, is a good one. If the spines come out easily, it is in good condition.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### Interesting Subject Discussed

**W**E FELT quite sure that the letter by "A Perplexed Sister" in our issue of last week would bring along some of the opinions of our members and we have not been mistaken. One of our valued members, "The Country Philosopher," discusses the hired man problem from the standpoint of economics in our circle this week. We are hoping that his views will act as an incentive to many other members to express themselves on this very important question.

### Economics and the Hired Man Problem

**T**HE problem that perplexed "A Perplexed Sister" in her letter in Farm and Dairy for May 13 is a problem which has perplexed many other people and which is growing in importance from year to year. "A Perplexed Sister" writes:

"I am told by people older than myself who have always lived in the country, that the class of labor on the farms is not so high as it was years and years ago when the hired man was the son of a neighboring farmer and an inspiring farm owner. What can we do?" The older people are right when they say that a better class of farm labor was available years ago than



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(Mention this paper when answering)

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White Mountain Oats	2.35
Crushed Oats	2.40
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Whole Corn	1.50
Cracked Corn	1.55
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## The Makers' Corner

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

## Developing the Home Market for Cheese

IN ORDER to ensure a good quality of cheese being sold to Canadian consumers, it would seem advisable to adopt some system of grading or branding. In European countries the branding system has been of great advantage in the butter trade of which the famous "Lion" brand in Denmark is the most conspicuous example. This question is now being strongly agitated among our neighbors in the United States, and is likely to be adopted by several States in the near future. Why cannot Canadians work out some plan whereby cheese and butter bearing a national or provincial brand shall be a guarantee that the goods are of finest quality? As a standard, we would suggest that cheese and butter which scores 83 points and above, be worthy of the national brand and that other brands or grades be adopted for lower class goods, but not more than three grades—say a score of 90 to 95 for second grade, and below 90 third grade. Finally, in order to make this plan practicable it will require the cooperation and hearty support of farmers, manufacturers, and merchants. We recognize that these are too much inclined to regard each other with more or less antagonism, but it is time to throw these prejudices to the dogs and such class work for the good of the dairy industry as a whole—in this particular case for the good of the cheese business.

### Farmers Are Waking Up

The farmer or milk producer has been the great burden bearer in the past. It has been too often considered that it is no harm to "do" the farmer, because "he don't know any better." But the farmer is waking up, and we may as well attend to the fact that if milk nets the farmer less than one dollar a cwt. for cheesemaking, he is going out of the business. If the farmer stops producing milk, where will the cheese manufacturers and merchants land in a short time? On the other hand, it is true to put their all into a cheese factory, but when an opportunity came for the farmer to make more money out of his milk by sending it elsewhere, the patrons have left the manufacturer in the lurch. This was unfair to the man who trusted the farmers to pasteurize his business. Yet, who can blame the farmer for trying to get all he can for his milk? The margin of profit in any case is a very narrow one.

As regards the cheese merchant, everybody is ready to "do" him a good turn, if only he will increase the price paid for cheese. Competition is keen for the trade, and it is claimed that there is no money to be made in handling cheese. However, one of the trade journals, supposedly in favor of buyers' interests, recently said facetiously: "As regards the results of the season's business, some of our dealers and exporters inform us they have made no fortunes, having managed, through foolish competition among themselves, to line the pockets of the farmers at the expense of their own interests. This may be true to some extent; but as a rule, the whole bunch of our dealers and exporters are found as fresh and ready as ever at the commence-

ment of a new season to engage in the exhilarating competition, for the benefit of the Canadian farmer. We question if a more noble example of "grading for the good of others" can be found outside of the export cheese "trade of Canada."

## Advantages of Cool Curing Room

S. E. Facey, Middlesex Co., Ont. LOOKING at the matter as an investment I would not consider it advisable to install a cool curing room in a factory privately owned. The returns to the owner are small and his annual expenses eat up all his profit. If the factory were owned by the patrons, however, it would be advisable as an investment, as they would reap the benefit. It works out this way:

On a make of 5,000 boxes the shrinkage saved under the cool curing system is about one pound a box. At \$1 a cwt., the owner would receive \$50 and the patron (estimating cheese at 10c a pound) would receive \$450. So it is readily seen that the patrons have the best end of it from a money standpoint.



### A Cheese Maker's Friend.

If all farms were so well equipped to properly care for milk as that of F. A. Hagerman, Hastings Co., Ont., how much higher would our cheese grade in the English market?

There is no doubt of the benefits of cool curing. We do not have those harsh textured cheese if cooled at a proper temperature and the saving in shrinkage is considerable. In our opinion it has been the practice to ship our cheese every week, and the cheese only remain on the shelves an average of 10 days. Thus the advantages of cool curing are not so noticeable. If the time ever comes when this shipping of green cheese is stopped, then dealing with cool rooms will come into their own.

Patrons Should Furnish Ice Every factory should have a cool room, but the patrons should bear a fair share of the cost of such a room and should furnish the necessary ice each year. It would be a small matter for each patron to draw one load of ice each winter (and that would be sufficient for an ordinary factory) and yet it is quite an item when borne by the owner alone.

The cost of installing a cool room would vary according to local conditions. The first rooms built were unnecessarily insulated. An ordinary curing room with a cement floor could be made into a cool room at a moderate cost. The ice chamber requires careful consideration and good insulation, especially the floor. The floor of my ice chamber is constructed in this manner: We excavated 11 inches of earth and got a layer of insulation; then eight inches of coal cinders were well packed down and on top of this a course of hollow brick. These were covered with four inches of cement and laid with a slope to a small gutter on one side to take any ice water as it melted. The annual cost of operation is not large, as 50 loads of ice would be sufficient for a factory making 100 tons of cheese.

## OUR FARMER

Correspondence

### QUEBEC

**RICHMOND CO. DANVILLE, May 1-10**—About three weeks of fine weather has given the grass for farmers here a very good crop. Good grain of seed. Butter selling for 50 cents; best in 89 cents; best in 89 cents; best in 89 cents.

### ONTARIO

**CARLETON CO. BRITANNIA BAY, May 18**—The order of the day. Here the farmers were much. 20 to 25c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 60c; best in 89 cents; best in 89 cents; best in 89 cents.

### LEEDS CO.

**TOLEDO, May 11-14**—April, a month long to be sure, was a very warm, with scarcely any being that in the district of whom had their factories have made excellent progress work, many of them. Many gardens are potatoes planted in the spring when ground requirements. Owing to the rain, soil is in perfect grain looks fine. Pasture are promising. Trees all over the farm. The weather is caterpillar has made his nest in many of the farmers reported that the army found in this country, but we hope this may not be fairly good. Eggs, 18c; butter, 20c to 25c; hay, are a good price, some of parties on high and 80c. horses—0.

### HALTON CO.

**MILTON, May 14-15**—In the rural schools of are growing a year plot of various some other crops which will be sold and 10c to the patriotic fund.



OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC

RICHMOND CO., QUE.

DANVILLE, May 1.—We have now had about three weeks of fine spring weather. The plow has started and seeding operations are full swing. The spring rains have given the grass a good start. A few farmers have turned out their young stock. Some grain of all kinds is being butter selling for 30c; eggs, 50c. Cheese factories are starting again with good prospects for the coming season. May 1st per ton.—M. D. B.

ONTARIO

CARLETON CO., ONT.

BRITANNIA BAY, May 16.—Cropping is the order of the day. Heavy rain delayed the farmers very much. Butter is from 30c to 35c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 60c a bag; oats, 50c a bushel. First quality, 25c; pork, 10.00 a cwt.; beef is 85 a cwt. for franks; 75 a cwt. for hinds.—J. A. D.

LEEDS CO., ONT.

TOLEDO, May 11.—April has come and gone, a month long to be remembered as it was delightfully fine throughout—no rain, with scarcely any rain, the result being that in this district farmers (most of whom had their fall plowing done) have made excellent progress with their spring work, many having finished seeding. Many gardens are made and early potatoes planted, never remembering spring when ground required as little cultivating. Owing to the lack of heavy rains, soil is in perfect condition. Fall grain looks fine. Pastures and meadows are promising. Trees are almost leafed out. Plum trees are in bloom. The lent caterpillar has made his appearance; but many of the farmers are spraying. It is reported that the army worm has been found in this county, near Frankville; but we hope this may not be true. Prices are fairly good, eggs being 15c to 20c; butter, 35c to 40c; hay, \$14 to \$15. Cows are a good price, some of our local buyers paying as high as \$75. No demand for horses.—C.

BALTON CO., ONT.

MILTON, May 14.—Many of the children in the rural schools of Halton county are growing a war plot of potatoes and perhaps some other crop, the crops from which will be sold and the proceeds given to the patriotic fund. The work is under

the supervision of the district representatives and the owners of the best kept plots will receive prizes. Working on a basis of 500 bushels per acre at 2c per bushel, it will be possible for the pupils of Halton county to contribute \$25 to the Red Cross fund. Crops never looked better at this time of year, and alfalfa is particularly promising.—J.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, May 8.—Seeding is about completed and owing to the very warm weather, the first sown grain came up within five or six days after sowing. Last week was cooler and it has not made such rapid progress since. Just now we are getting ready to put out sugar beets and mangels. An increased acreage of sugar beets is being put out for the Dominion Sugar Company's factory at Berlin. Fall wheat and clover are looking fairly good, although spots have been winter killed. Prices of fat cattle have been getting a little better of late. Potatoes are a drag on the market, and many are being fed to the hogs.—O. H. S.

GREY CO., ONT.

THORNHURST, May 8.—We had some very warm weather, but this week is very cold. Fall wheat and clover are looking well. Hogs have come through the winter safely, and if the weather keeps fine and warm during this month, good crops may be expected. Fodder was carefully husbanded throughout the winter, and the supply has been sufficient. Alfalfa looks splendid. The warm weather gave it a good start. Seeding operations are in progress, some having finished. Prices for eggs and butter remain about the same as last writing. Farmers seem quite jubilant over prospects for the coming season. Some are enriching their orchards with various fertilizers. Some are pruning while others favor later pruning.—Mrs. F. E.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

TILTONBURG, May 6.—The rapid growth of grain and wheat in this section has been retarded by the cold weather of the last week. The rainfall has been very heavy in the last two weeks, and if warm weather prevails the growth of grass and grain will be rapid. Spring seeding is completed with but a few exceptions. A few farmers have turned their stock out to pasture. The market price of farm produce is similar to other localities. Cheese is selling around 16c, and the scale of condenser prices runs from \$12 per cwt. for 30 N.P. milk to \$14 for 41 milk for 41 milk. The Canadian Milk Products prices are \$18 for 40 milk to \$20 for 41 milk.—W. L.

Sixth Annual Show

of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the District of Beauharnois, Ltd., to be held

Ormstown, June 2-3-4, 1915

\$6,000.00 in Prizes

Open to the Dominion of Canada and Franklin County, N.Y.

Reduced Rates on trains from Montreal, Hemmingford, Massena Springs, Aultsville, Casselman; Upton, Swanton, Roussin Point and intermediate Stations.

Special trains will leave Ormstown, Thursday and Friday night after evening show, for Montreal, Hemmingford, Fort Covington.

W. G. MCGENIGLE, Secy.-Treas., ORMSTOWN, QUE.

Lyndale Holsteins

Will contribute to Breeders' District Holstein-Breeder's Organization Sale, May 27th, 28 and 29, A. R. O. and R. H. stock. Present offering 5 young bulls, sired by King, Pentlake, Aris, Canada, and out of high record cows. BROWN BROS., LYS., ONT.

There is vast difference between keeping Holsteins and just keeping cows. One good Holstein cow will do the work of two or three ordinary cows. You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per lb. than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins. W. A. CLEMONS, Sec'y H. F. Association ST. GEORGE, ONT.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

All closely related to the R.O.P. 5-yr. Chalmers 300-3574 lbs milk and 86 lbs. butter—25.25 lbs. at a 4-yr-old-3 bull calves fit for service offered at present—one a half brother to Duchesse; one from a 20-lb. 5-yr-old sister to Duchesse and the third from a closely related 20-lb. cow. Could you give for better backing? They are all splendid chaps. Write or come and look them over. WALBURN RIVERS R. R. 5, INGERSOLL, ONT.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Holter Calves from 4 to 8 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Deans with records from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of Holter cows and we them. DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop. GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr.

Advertisement for Pedlar's Art Steel Ceilings. Includes an illustration of a room with a decorative ceiling and text describing the product's features: fireproof, sanitary, germ-proof, and artistic. The text also mentions 'Perfect Art Steel Ceilings' and provides contact information for The Pedlar People Limited, established in 1861, with branches in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, and Oshawa.



There are about one dozen daughters of the present herd sire, King Pontiac, in addition to several females bred to him. King Uma is indeed a striking sire with a strong straight top line and great heart. He is a show bull in every way, and in service condition will weigh about 3,500 lbs. He is American-bred, being a son of the King of the Hengervelds, with A.B.O. daughters and out of the B.H. daughter of Sir Clyde, with A.B.O. daughters, including Urna (eleven 2-lb. cow).

Among the half-dozen or more with over 300 lbs. records will be included Beauty Bark A. with 22 lbs. She is a feeder and a producer. Her full sister, Beauty Mark B. is a year younger, has milked at high as 28 lbs. for a week or more at a time. Both are daughters of Count De Kol Pieterie De Vau. The sire that heads the Brown herd for years and who has a herd at Mohana, Ontario. Other splendid young animals being offered include a three-year-old daughter of King Pontiac with 22 lbs. of four year olds. Another is a three-year-old daughter of King Pontiac in Canada, the A. O. Hardy senior sire. Her dam's daughter of King Pontiac, Jewel Hengerveld, first 300 lbs. cow. This three-year-old heifer made 16 lbs. at two years and is out of the 300 lbs. sire bred by a son of Sara Jewel Hengerveld. The full brother of this sire, bred by King Pontiac Artis Canada, will make a splendid sire for some time to come. He is a new one. The only other sire in the sale is also by King Pontiac in Canada, the sire of Sara Jewel Hengerveld and H. with 200 lbs. at two years and in the thirty days. Her two nearest dams have 22 and 20 lbs. This makes the young sire a good one, backed by 20 lbs. for four generations. They will take some bidding. The younger

one in the Brown Brothers' herd are the equis. I will backed and will make the best of foundation stock for any herd. A yearling heifer whose dam has 25 lbs. by a son of Natoye De Kol 4th with 31.15 lbs. in seven days with over 700 lbs.

**High-Grade Holsteins**

Farm and Dairy has three high-grade prepared Holstein bull calves (14 lbs. at 14 days) to offer to our readers for only \$5 new full year subscriptions each. Each calf weighed over 150 lbs. when dropped. Each is straight, growthy and high class in every way. Each is from a pair of high milking producing capacity and large yearly milk records and official records behind her. The sire of these calves is a grandson of the world famous Pontiac Korovyak and a grandson of King Walkers. These are exceptionally good calves. Here is a good chance for any farmer or farmers' club to get a start in purebred Holsteins. These calves are guaranteed to give satisfaction. It is easy to obtain subscriptions for Farm and Dairy in this way. Try it and see.

THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. PETERBORO, ONT.

Nothing from the Brown herd goes into the sale except animals bred or developed at London. Nothing has been bought. They are simply part of their big surplus—practically all with records or with dams of B.O.M. backing. Every animal put up is guaranteed free from tuberculosis. A reactor has never been known in the

Brown herd. The offerings will be a credit to the great Holstein breed—in condition and in individuality. Truly it will be a sale of "quality animals." A catalogue of this big sale should be in the hands of every breeder.

J. W. Stewart of Izn is not putting in a large consignment (only 10 head), but they are all choice ones. There are two half-sisters, Daisy De Kol Hengerveld and Cassie De Kol Hengerveld, both sired by Count De Kol Pieterie Paul, a son of the Brown Brothers' 30th. Sara Jewel Hengerveld 2nd. Both cows are good ones, and under test at present. One had them made over 25 lbs. butter in seven days and with a good prospect for 100 lbs. in 30 days. There is a young sire in the sale from one of these half-sisters.

A three-year-old, due in June, Natoye Korovyak is a daughter of a 24-lb. cow, sired by a son of Natoye De Kol 4th—100 lbs. milk in a day, 100 lbs. milk and 31 lbs. butter in seven days, with 150 lbs. butter and 2,500 lbs. milk in 30 days. She is bred to the herd sire. An October calf, in a growthy promising one. A good yearling female is one out of a grand-daughter of Cassie De Kol mentioned above. Beta De Waldorf is a mature cow, has 24 lbs. butter in the seven-day test, and is the dam of Beta De Korovyak, now making 100 lbs. milk a day. The herd sire, Waldorf of Korovyak, is out of this 24-lb. cow. Beta De Kol Waldorf. This herd sire is a splendid type, and handles like milk. He shows his breeding in every way, and, as most breeders will recall, is a son of Hag Apple Korovyak 8th, thus number of females bred to this sire are included in the offering. The males offered are all sired by the Hardy bred bull, Colantha Johanna Gladt. All the animals offered have B.O.M. back-

ing or from dams with B.O.M. records. In the B. head from the Glen Buell herd of G. A. Gilroy, there is only one male. He is a yearling, sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada. This Maple Glen Pontiac should make a good one, being out of the highest dam as yet Poodi De Kol, the highest Canadian record of any age—34.6 lbs. The females include Daisy De Kol, 23.7-lb. cow, Olive Wazee, from the Dr. Harwood herd. She traces closely to Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 2nd. Mrs. Botsford has a record as a two-year-old of 30.05 lbs. She was in that to that famous old Holstein sire, Pontiac Korovyak. A 25.32-lb. cow going up as Butter Girl Irene Beauty. She is a grand-daughter of Isoco Frida, the grand champion at the Buffalo Pan-American. Mr. Gilroy's contribution also includes a 25-lb. daughter of Count De Kol Pieterie Paul, the Melburn College herd. She traces to the Sylvia family. There is also an 18.5-lb. daughter of Pontiac Hormes. This is his largest record daughter for the age, and tests 43.0 per cent fat. The list also includes a 19-lb. four-year-old and two daughters of Aggie Beets Segis—one being a coming two-year-old out of a 25-lb. three-year-old. Another cow, Ida Wood-croft Poodi, has 12.75 lbs. at one year and 10 months she made 16.91 lbs. and 635 lbs. butter in a Fatmest Zerna Segis Prize—the world year (semi-official). She is a half-sister to Fatmest Zerna Segis. This is a grand record junior four-year-old. A half-sister to May Echo Sylvia is also included. Among the younger stock are three splendid three-year-old heifers, all grand-daughters of Pontiac Korovyak. The yearlings listed are equally up to the mark. From this herd practically every female of milking age is tested. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., is the secretary. Get a catalogue

**AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEIN SALE**  
**WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th**

The records of the Holsteins offered by us at this sale mark it as the **Greatest Canadian Sale** of Holsteins yet held. We shall offer **SIXTY** head, comprising:

**Belle Model Johanna 2nd**—Canada's great cow with 7 day record 37.01, and 148 in 30 days.  
**Eight Daughters Prince Hengerveld Pietje**—Six with records from 19 lbs. to 31.75 as 3-yr.-olds. No such lot of sisters have ever been offered before in Canada. Two are now under test, just fresh, and expect to increase their records. Prince Hengerveld Pietje already has three 3-yr.-old daughters: with records 31.75 to 33.60. **Six Daughters of King Pontiac Artis Canada**, the three first to freshen with us, each making over 19 lbs., all three in this sale, and beauties, too.



**The Great MAY ECHO SYLVIA**  
Butler 33.15 lbs. Best day's milk 131 lbs. Best seven days 875 lbs. A son of this great one, Avondale Pontiac Echo is included in our offering. He is coming two years, and is by our senior herd sire, King Pontiac Artis Canada. Where could a sire be found better backing? Mark him if you want our best.

included; everyone grand individuals.  
**A Dozen Yearlings** of exceptional individuality, and nearly everything bred to one of our great bulls.  
We are also offering our fine herd bull, **King Pontiac Artis of Canada**, too well known to need comment. We have 70 of his daughters and must sell him.  
Also the grand young bull, **Avondale Pontiac Echo**, his son, from **May Echo Sylvia, 36.33**. This cow still in test has over 7,300 lbs. of milk in 60 days, official record, and still increasing.

About **Twelve** others from 24 to over 30 lbs. are

**Six other young bulls** with dams' records 24 to over 30 lbs. **Grand individuals** all.

We intend to make this sale **SOMETHING DIFFERENT**, and are offering of our best. Many animals have been winners in the show ring. We have 150 head and in reducing are putting in many of our best. Everything sold subject to **Tuberculin Test**, and guaranteed as represented.

It will pay you to visit our herd even if you do not want to buy. Sale held under shelter at 12 o'clock. Refreshments served on the grounds. Farm one mile from Town limits.

**CATALOGUES NOW READY**  
**A. C. HARDY, Proprietor** - **BROCKVILLE, ONT.**

**65  
Head**

**BROCKVILLE DISTRICT  
ANNUAL SALE OF  
REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**

**May  
27th  
1915**

**To Our Fellow Breeders**

**They  
are all good  
but here are  
some of the  
best ones.**

**BROWN BROS.  
LYN, Ont.**

Beauty Hark A.  
Beauty Hark B.  
Winona Pauline De Kol

**J. W. STEWART  
LYN, Ont.**

Daisy De Kol Hengerveld  
Cassie Dé Kol Hengerveld  
Natoye Korndyke  
Retta De Kol Waldorf

**G. A. GILROY  
GLEN BUELL, Ont.**

Gipsy Wayne  
Mary Beets Segis  
Butter Girl Irene Beauty  
Ina Woodcrest Peachy

*See Gossip Page of this issue  
for further particulars of  
the different consignments.*

**W**E extend to you a hearty invitation to attend our big sale in Brockville on May 27th—the day following Mr. Hardy's sale.

We are putting out 65 head of the best animals in our individual herds—not because we want to get rid of them, but because it would never do for us to offer anything but the best—if we did otherwise our reputation as breeders and sellers would be the forfeit.

We want you to come whether you buy or whether you don't, whether you are a "Black and White" man or not. We assure you of a good time and a profitable outing.

Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont.,—you all know them—they'll be on deck with 25 head including about one dozen daughters of their present herd sire, King Urma, several females bred to him, and also some good young ones. The youngsters will be an exceptionally good buy for foundation stock. Brown Bros. produced the first 30 lb. cow in the Dominion—Sarah Jewel Hengerveld.

Everything in the Brown offering has a record or a dam with R.O.M. backing. Every animal guaranteed free from tuberculosis—Enough said.

Mr. J. W. Stewart, of Lyn, is consigning to head, and they are exceptionally good ones, too. Several females in this offering are bred to Waldorf of Korndyke, a son of the \$25,000 bull, Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

In the Glen Buell offering of 21 head of Mr. G. A. Gilroy, there is only one male. Mr. Gilroy has considerable of a reputation as a breeder, and he certainly is going to live up to it. Some very choice individuals are in his consignment.

It would be time well spent for all interested to turn to the gossip pages of this issue and get a good line on the best ones. Then send to the Secretary for a catalogue.

Here's hoping to see you May 27th.

**The  
Men Back of  
This Year's  
Offerings**

**J. W. Stewart, Lyn, Ont.  
10 Head**

**Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.  
25 Head**

**G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.  
21 Head**

**M. Sherwood, Brockville  
9 Head**



**KING URMA**

**SIRE**—King of the Hengervelds, 20 A. R. O. Daughters.  
**DAM**—Urmagelache 2nd, 31.96.  
Dam of—Urma Burke ..... 35.21  
Urmagrace ..... 31.24  
Oakland Urmagelache, 3 years ..... 22.00  
Urmagelache Segis ..... 22.97

Brown Bros.' Present Herd Sire. He will be offered for sale, subject to reserve bid.

**The Brockville District Breeders' Club**

G. A. GILROY, Secy., GLEN BUELL, Ont.

**BROCKVILLE**

**ONTARIO**