

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME



DEVOTED
TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Year and Cont. Stor.
1916
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Peterboro, Ont. March 23, 1916



THE QUEEN OF THE MEADOW
Meadow Grass of Kirkfield. Owned by Lady McKenzie.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Activities of District Representatives

THE Holstein breeders held a meeting in our Bradford office, and their annual banquet was held in one of the restaurants in the city. About 40 members were present, as well as a few of the members' wives. Mr. King and Mr. Leach from Guelph spoke, there was also some musical entertainment. These banquets are doing much to create a good feeling between the members of the club.—P. Schuyler, Brant, Co.

Following a Good Lead in Elgin.

After the Short Course there was a meeting of the Pure bred breeders to discuss the possibility of a sale if the pure bred stock to be held in the near future. There is already such a sale in East Elgin, contributed to principally by the Holstein breeders. I have arranged to meet the breeders, and discuss ways and means of getting out a catalogue for a similar sale.—G. W. Buchanan.

Dundas Ayrshire Breeders Organizing.

I am completing arrangements for the organization of an Ayrshire Breeders' Club in the County. We have the offer of Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Que., to come and assist us at the organization meeting. I have to send out a circular letter to all the Ayrshire breeders in the county, asking for their opinion of the advisability of organizing such a club. A number have answered, and are entirely in favor of it. There are also several men in the vicinity of South Mountain who have intimated on a number of occasions that such a club would be beneficial, and there is no question but that they will give it every support. A preliminary meeting to consider the club idea is being called at South Mountain on March 3rd. At that meeting we will complete final arrangements with regard to setting the date of the organization meeting.—E. F. Brandt.

Parry Sound Farmers Buying Lime.

"I believe the Powassan Young Farmers' Association will be heard from. They have been instrumental in getting together upon small orders to make up a car load of crushed limestone, which they are intending to experiment with. This, I believe, will be an excellent work. Much of the land about Powassan is of a heavy clay nature and a great deal of it is decidedly sour"—F. G. Paterson.

Oxford Farmers' Club Refuses Poor Seed.

"One of the callers was the Secretary of the Embro Farmers' Club, which, a few days before, had been the victim of the unlawful sale of 125 bushels of Red Clover seed. The Secretary had just returned from Port Rowan, where he had completed arrangements with the man from whom the seed was purchased, to have all the poor seed returned. He was making arrangements to have all those who had taken the seed home, to bring it back to Embro Station on Monday, and asked me to go out and inspect the samples as they were brought in. With the exception of a few bushels, the seed was returned, and only about two samples out of the whole lot were clean enough to grade. One or two of the parties kept the best of the seed, but the rest of it was promptly returned, and an order put in for 400 bushels of No. 1 seed, which they were able to get for a very reasonable price. The whole transaction has been an excellent lesson for the club members, and one which will teach them, in future, to

buy nothing but No. 1 graded seed."—G. B. Green.

Wes. 1 Out Poor Cows in Wink worth.

"Judging from the number of samples of milk brought to this office to be tested recently, and the call for record sheets, it would appear that the farmers are taking a greater interest in their cows and making an effort to weed out the unproductive ones."—F. C. Donald.

Items of Interest

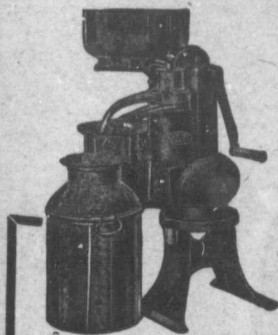
THE list of experiments for this season's operations of the Experimental Union, has been prepared by Prof. C. A. Zavits, director, and is now ready for distribution. It outlines some 30 experiments, covering the ordinary farm crops, and includes experiments with mixtures for grain and fodder production. Any person in Ontario may choose one of these experiments, and upon application will have the necessary material furnished free of charge. Each applicant is requested to make a second choice, in case the material for his first choice should be exhausted before his application is received. A letter directed to Prof. Zavits, O.A.C., Guelph, giving the name and address, including the county, will bring full particulars.

Four experiments for beekeepers are outlined by Mr. Morley Pettit, Agricultural College, Guelph, in a small pamphlet dealing with the apiculture division of Experimental Union work. These include three experiments on the prevention of swarming under various conditions, and one on the method of spring management to get strong colonies for the honey flow. An application directed to Mr. Pettit, giving the number of colonies, type of hives, race of bees kept, and number of years experience as a beekeeper, will bring full information regarding this experimental work.

The annual Spring Catalogue of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, containing a list of the offerings of "Registered" and "Improved" seed by members of the association, has just been distributed. The catalogue gives the names and addresses of the growers, the kinds of seed, and the qualities that they are offering, the price per bushel asked, the percentage germination, and other information regarding the quality of the seed. A card addressed to the Secretary of the association, Canadian Agricultural, Ottawa, will bring a copy of the above publication.

The Farm Drainage campaign, inaugurated by the Ontario Agricultural College in 1908, has developed to such proportions that it has become necessary to divide the work of the department of Physics. Prof. W. H. Day, as head of the department, will continue in that capacity. The drainage work has been assigned to J. K. Spry, and all correspondence regarding this important branch should hereafter be directed to him. Mr. Spry has been associated with Prof. Day in his drainage work almost from the beginning.

The Experimental Union program for 1915 includes still further experiments in weed eradication. Valuable information has already been secured re culture methods of eradicating such persistent pests as sow thistle and witch grass. Much remains to be done, however, and anyone who wishes to assist in this important work will find full direction in another column of this issue of Farm and Dairy.



TWO GREAT HELPERS

In the harvest season or in fact at any season, do you ever begrudge the time it takes you to do the milking and

the separating. If so we have something to say to you.

With our

"Simplex" Link Blade Separator

the women folks can do the separating, and do it too without it being any strain on them. The cow supply can and the ease of operation of the "Simplex" made it a favorite of the women folk and it is easy to clean and keep clean, too.

With a

B-L-K MILKER

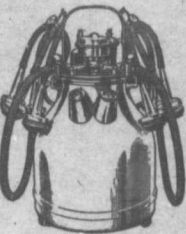
a boy can milk the cows and can milk 20 of them in an hour. That may seem a little steep to you, but it is being done, and the owners of the B-L-K are loud in their praises.

If you drop us a card we will send you our literature on any of our lines.

We are also dealers in all kinds of cheese factory, creamery and dairy supplies.

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FARM AND DAIRY



With Economical Practical Progressives

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV.

PETERBORO, ONT., MARCH 23, 1916

No. 11

Feeding The Dairy Cow — Maximum Profits*

An Expert Feeder Outlines Methods That Give Him Good Results

F. R. MALLORY, HASTINGS CO., ONT.

IN dealing with the subject, "Feeding the Dairy Cow," I do not wish to be looked upon as one who thinks he knows all about feeding. For myself, although I have now had considerable experience in the work, I do not yet consider myself more than 50 per cent. efficient in it. Before starting out in recent work, however, I do not believe that I was more than two per cent. efficient. One of the most attractive features of dairying is, that the dairymen always finds room for improvement.

It is safe to say of the dairy cows of the province that at the present time 88 out of every 100 of them are underfed. Now, so long as a cow is underfed, it is impossible for her to do her best work. To be efficient, a machine must be run at its full capacity. It may not be wise to work a cow at her full capacity, but she should be worked to the point of greatest economical production. To be successful, the dairymen should endeavor to find the point of economical production for each of his cows, and to work them up to that point.

An Inventory of Feeds.

Suppose you were to take over a dairy farm, together with a good dairy herd, and were to go in immediately for record work. The first thing to do would be to take an inventory of the feed available. In the barn there should be found those feeds, all or nearly all of which are grown on the farm. For roughage there should be corn ensilage and roots for succulence. For test work, the best roots are table beets, commonly known as blood beets. In the mows there should be clover or alfalfa, preferably alfalfa, for balancing up the ration against the ensilage. There should also be some timothy hay. For concentrates, you would need plenty of oats, some barley and corn and a few peas.

Besides the feeds enumerated, you would require some that it is necessary to buy. The most important of these are old cake, bran, a few brewers' grains and cottonseed meal. It would not be necessary of course to be feeding all of these at one time. They should not all be fed together, but they should all be on hand, so that the feeder can readily charge from one to the other in order to introduce a variety into the cow's ration. Besides the feeds required, salt, charcoal and Epsom salts should always be on hand.

Economical Production.

In order to secure the most economical production, only feeds of the very best quality should be given. The composition should be varied enough to supply an abundance of all the constituents needed in maintaining the body and in the

production of milk. But there is another factor in economical milk production, the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated, and that is the personal factor. The feeder must be everlastingly alert on his job. "The eye of the master fattens his cattle." To feed just the right amounts of each feed, to vary the rations so as to best suit the tastes of the animal, and to look after the thousand and one things necessary in

weeks before freshening, but for big records, 20,000 lbs. or over, she should be dry for at least four months. A ration which we have found to be a suitable one at this important period consists of 40 lbs. ensilage, 40 lbs. turnips, 12 lbs. mixed hay. At all times the greatest care should be taken to see that the bowels are kept loose.

For the milking period everything in connection with the cow should be conducted on sound business principles. Let me emphasize the fact in this connection that it pays to test. Weigh the feed, weigh the milk and test. Keep in mind that you are working with a living animal and not with a machine, and that for this reason she does not require the same treatment two years in succession, but that her tastes and requirements must be carefully looked after from day to day.

The grain part of the ration for the milking period is the most important, and for this we have found the following to be satisfactory: Two parts of bran, two parts of oats, one or two parts of oil meal and two parts of pea meal. Cottonseed meal may be substituted for the pea meal in this ration. The nutritive ratio of this grain ration is one to 3.8. For big records, three parts of bran, three parts of oats and three of cottonseed meal may be alternated with three parts of bran, three parts of oil meal and three parts of oats. One pound of grain should be given for each four pounds of milk.

Summer Feeding.

Pastures dry up pretty well by about July 15th, and it is necessary to supplement them in order to get the best production. Ensilage, or alfalfa, or better, both, can be used for this purpose. If no alfalfa is at hand, oats and bran may be substituted for it. If a man is a breeder and feeding for records, oil meal may be added to the ration. By September 1st the green corn is ready to be fed. Cows should be stabled at nights as soon as the frost comes.

To the average dairymen the best advice that can be given is: resolve to feed a little better. Feed each individual cow, for cows have their differences as well as people. Don't just feed the cows; feed each cow. Get acquainted with every individual in the herd, and above all, watch the little things. See that the cow has a little salt in every feed, and that she gets the grooming that is necessary. See that plenty of sunshine is admitted to the stable and that everything is kept bright and cheery for her. Whenever the weather will permit it, see that she has an opportunity for taking a little exercise. If these rules are followed, and the feeder takes full advantage of his experience as it comes to him, he is sure to meet with success.

To the young man, I would say that breeding is a young man's game. In the breeding profes-

Location of Buildings and Work

By W. C. Palmer.

THE location of the buildings on a farm has a great deal to do with the time it takes to do the work. It will often pay to move some of the buildings in order to secure a more convenient arrangement. This was done on one farm with the following results: Under the old plan it required walking 53 miles a year just carrying in water. Under the new plan the water was piped into the house—no walking required. Bringing in the wood under the old plan required walking 22 miles. Under the new arrangement this was reduced to 8 3/4 miles. The trips made to the machine shed during the year amounted to 57 1-3 miles; by the new arrangement it was reduced to 1 1/4 miles. By the new arrangement the year's trips in feeding the hogs was reduced 102 1/2 miles, and in caring for the chickens three miles were saved. The total saving for the year through rearranging the farmstead was 217 1-3 miles.

It was also figured up and found that at going wages that the time used up in walking these 217 1-3 miles was worth \$36.74. It must be remembered that it was not only a case of walking these miles, but it was usually with something to carry.

order to secure the best returns for the feed given and the labor expended, requires great care and expertness.

The preparation of the cow for the milking period is very important. Before freshening she should be fed to fleshiness. She should be fed about the same as a fattening animal. Every extra dollar expended for feed at this important period will be paid back with big interest. For ordinary work she would be dry from 10 to 12

*A condensed report of an address delivered at the Dairymen's Convention, Lindsay, Victoria Co., Ont., March 2, 1915.

son you will find work that is extremely interesting and that can be made to pay very well. It has this advantage, that it is not overcrowded, for there is still plenty of room for more breeders. The breeding of dairy cattle opens up to a young man what most young men are looking for—an opportunity for achievement. I consider

one of the greatest rewards that can come to a breeder is this satisfaction of achievement. To the young breeder who wishes to become known, I would say, get busy. An ideal is necessary to succeed. Set up that ideal and work toward it for all you are worth. If you do this the result will never be doubtful.

The Seed Supply Situation for 1916*

In Some Lines There Will Be A Scarcity of Good Seed

BY W. J. LENNIX

THE climatic conditions in the Province of Ontario during last season were such as to create unusual conditions as affecting the supply of home grown seed. Although the quality is somewhat inferior to normal, there will be no shortage in the supply of home grown seed of spring wheat, oats and barley. There will be a shortage in seed beans and peas, also in rape and vetch seeds, and the supply of home grown red clover and alfalfa seed is extremely short and the quality decidedly inferior.

The unfavorable weather that caused so much damage to fall wheat in southwestern Ontario did less damage to the spring wheat crop in northern and eastern Ontario, and the supply of home grown spring wheat for seed is scarcely less than normal, and the quality on the whole is satisfactory.

Avoid Musting of Seed Oats.

Considerable alarm has been expressed regarding the supply of home grown seed oats. They are badly discolored and unattractive in appearance, but are, nevertheless, of good utility value for seeding. Considerable of the oat crop, however, was harvested in a very moist condition, and farmers should be warned against the dangers of heating and musting as soon as the warm spring weather has commenced. Oats in bin should be thoroughly cleaned and re-stored under conditions favorable to their drying. Most farmers naturally like to sow barley as well as other grain that is excellent in appearance. This year practically all of the barley is badly discolored. Care should be taken with the barley, as with the oats, to see that the seed sown has not been damaged as the result of excessive moisture, and the cleaning and grading of all cereal grains should be more thorough than usual.

Any shortage in the supply of Marquis or Red Pile seed wheat, white oats or six-rowed barley in the Province of Ontario may this year be made up from the abundant supply of good seed that is available in the Prairie Provinces. On the first of December last seed inspectors were placed at each of the Government interior terminal elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary, and car lots of good, sound, reasonably pure and clean grain of the kinds mentioned are being kept separate and made available for seed grain. Good seed of beans and peas is unusually scarce this year and will be high in price.

Little Alfalfa Seed Available.

There was practically no alfalfa seed in the Province of Ontario last year, and the supplies available for importation are exceedingly short and of questionable quality. Experience has shown that it is almost a waste to sow alfalfa seed in south-

western Ontario that has been imported from a southern climate. Ontario farmers this year would be well advised to defer sowing alfalfa unless they can have definite assurance that the supplies of seeds purchased by them have come from the northwestern states, which now seem to be the only reliable source of supply for Canadian use.

In normal years the Province of Ontario is able to export at least one-half of the red clover seed produced. This year the Ontario grown red clover seed appears to be less than one-half of the requirements for home use, and the home grown seed that is available is much more than usually polluted with weed seeds, and the general quality is mostly inferior to No. 2 grade. Fortunately, red clover seed of excellent quality is being imported in considerable quantity from Idaho, Montana and other northwestern states. The prices are and will continue to be unusually high. Supplies of Ontario grown alfalfa seed are only slightly below normal, and the quality is fair to good, the crop having been mostly harvested before being seriously damaged by wet weather. On account of the scarcity in red clover and alfalfa seed supplies, alfalfa seed, however, is more in demand for home use and for export, and prices are higher than would otherwise warrant.

The Supply of Timothy Seed.

At least two-thirds of the timothy seed supplies continue to come from the middle western states, where the supplies are reported to be below normal. Timothy seed from this district usually comes to market in a more or less hulled condition. The utility value of this hulled seed

is scarcely less than of seed of the best general appearance; but there is a popular prejudice against hulled seed on the part of both dealers and farmers, and in consequence hulled seed is put into No. 2 and No. 3 standard grades. The best value in timothy seed is to be obtained in No. 2 grade of seed that will give a No. 1 purity test in respect to weed seeds. Why it is that our supplies of timothy seed imported into Canada come from land that has a selling value ranging from \$75 to \$150 per acre while we have in Canada large areas of land admirably suited to the production of timothy seed and of a value ranging from \$10 to \$25 per acre, is a problem that is difficult to understand.

Canadian supplies of Dwarf Essex rape and vetch seeds have in past years come principally from Europe. Both the quantity and quality of these seeds for the ensuing year will continue to be very uncertain. Farmers should be prepared to use alternative crops.

Root Seed Supplies.

Field root seed supplies are short only in particular sorts. There is a satisfactory supply of mangrel seed for 1916 planting. Swede turnips will be scarce in several of the favored varieties, and seed of field carrots is also slightly below normal. Among the garden vegetable seeds the principal shortages are in American grown stocks, particularly in garden peas and onions, in both of which there is a pronounced shortage. Among the European garden stocks, spinach, which comes largely from Holland, and garden carrots, which we have been accustomed to get from northern France, are considerably below the average, and there may not be enough to meet the demand.

The Ontario grown supplies of field, root and garden seeds from the crop of 1915 are of little importance commercially, but of very great importance in experience to those farmers and gardeners who undertook the experiment of growing some for themselves and their neighbors. The production of these seeds in Europe has been much reduced, and promises to be still further reduced this year. The surplus stocks carried over from previous years have become almost depleted in most lines, and I consider now that it is of very great importance that those farmers and gardeners in Ontario who have gained a little experience in the production of field, root and garden seeds during 1915 shall put that experience into wider practice in order to insure a seed supply for 1917.

A Comparison of Choice Varieties of Grain for Ontario

Results of Comparative Experiments, Conducted by the Experimental Unit in 1915.

Experiments.	Varieties.	Comparative Yield per Acre.		
		Value.	Straw (tons).	Grain (bu.)
Oats	O.A.C. No. 72	100	1.87	52.94
(126 Tests)	O.A.C. No. 3	74	1.47	49.11
Six-rowed Barley.	O.A.C. No. 21	100	1.57	42.13
(33 Tests)	Common Emmer	65	1.56	34.85
Two-rowed Barley	Hanna	92	2.83	29.67
(5 Tests)	Two-rowed Canadian	100	2.55	26.83
Hullless Barley	Gay Marle	100	1.52	32.87
(19 Tests)	Black Hullless	100	1.45	21.19
Spring Wheat	Marquis	93	1.60	20.28
(34 Tests)	Marquis	100	1.53	19.13
	Banatica	75	2.05	31.43
Winter Wheat	American Banner	100	1.79	32.59
(33 Tests)	Imperial Amber	95	2.10	29.13
	Yaroslaf	88	2.09	28.99
	Christian Red	58	2.01	25.80
		100	1.97	27.67
Buckwheat	Silver Hill	100	2.25	32.67
(5 Tests)		100	1.93	31.21
Spring Rye	O.A.C. No. 21	100	1.79	32.59
(2 Tests)	Common	68	1.80	12.50
Field Peas	Canadian Beauty	100	1.64	24.32
(57 Tests)	Early Britain	82	1.26	23.12
Field Beans	Pearce's Improved Tree	92	1.04	34.15
(16 Tests)	Marrowfat	100	87	28.94
	Common Pea	83	80	27.77
Corn for Grain	Golden Glow	95	9.11	59.01
(8 Tests)	Longfellow	100	8.67	63.14
	Compton's Early	68	8.62	56.

Labor-Saving Cows

J. B. Roberts, Bruce Co., Ont.

THE man who has built up a herd of high producing cows may have builded better than he know, for there is no greater labor-saver that I know of than a good cow. She doesn't charge her owner any more for bringing up the extra amount of milk from the pasture field. She will give it to him in only a very little longer time than the low-producer takes in giving only half as much. In feeding, and other care, she requires no more labor than the other. Though during the year she may give twice as much milk, worth twice as much money, as her poorer sister, it is doubtful if she requires more than 10 per cent. additional labor. Now that farm labor is so scarce and with the possibility of doing most of his own work facing the average farmer, the one who has weeded out his labor-wasting cows and stocked up with labor-savers will have a distinct advantage over one who has not.

March 22, 1916.
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*Part of an address by W. J. Lennix, B.S.A., before the Agricultural and Experimental Union. Mr. Lennix represents the C.S.G.A. in Western Ontario.

Winning The Profit Competition

Some of the Boys Outline the Methods Which Brought Them Success

The Banner Acre of Corn

Archie R. Gregg, Oxford Co., Ont.

THE acre plot of corn, which I had in the competition and won out with, was grown on a rich clay loam, with a clay bottom, and slightly low-lying. The land was plowed to a depth of seven inches in the fall of 1914. For



Archie Gregg.

three years previous to plowing this land had been pasture. As early as it was possible to be on the land in spring I ran over it with the smoothing harrows twice. This helps to dry the soil, and also starts the young weed seeds. A liberal top dressing of ordinary barnyard manure was then applied with a spreader. The disc harrow was then brought in, and the land well disked, till the manure was well worked into the soil and the ground put in fine condition. There is no other implement (in my estimation) that can take the place of the disc harrow for pulverizing the soil and working in the manure. This applies especially to sod. It is of greatest importance to get the manure well worked in; much is lost by drying out. It was then harrowed and rolled till the soil was mellow and firm.

Corn was sown on May 22nd and harvested September 24th. I sowed about 20 lbs. of a good testing variety of Wisconsin No. 7 corn. About 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer was applied with the corn at seeding time. The corn was sown with the grain and fertilizer drill, 36 inches between the rows. The corn was well hoed twice and cultivated as soon as 'big enough, and cultivation was continued until it was too large. Corn was cut at the glazing period.

Although I have not fed any of the silage yet, I expect excellent feed. I might add that my acre showed most weight and largest net profit of any acre plot corn grown in Ontario. The total weight was 39 tons, 1,400 lbs.; net profit, \$190.95.

1,652 Bushels of Mangels

J. H. Willmott, Halton Co., Ont.

THE acre of mangels which gained first prize in the mangel competition was grown on a clay loam, well drained, but not under-drained. The yield was 1,652 bus.

It was an old sheep pasture sod about 10 years old, plowed in October with a No. 21 plow with a skimmer on. In the spring it was given a double stroke with a disk harrow up and down and across, and a double stroke up and down with the seed harrows. It was sown April 24th on the level with a Eureka hand drill, the rows being 32 inches apart. Two loads of manure were used, but no commercial fertilizer of any kind. The mangels came up in less than a week and grew very fast without any setback whatever. They were hoed twice and scuffed three times, but the wet weather prevented any more cultivation.



J. H. Willmott.

We think the reasons they did so well were: 1. It being old sod the ground was kept open,

and there were no weeds. 2. They were sowed with a hand drill.

Before we got a hand drill we sowed them with the grain drill and never had a good crop, but since we got the hand drill we have never missed a good crop. The grain drill sows them too deep and a lot of them never come up. The seed used were the white sugar beet mangels. The mangels were a good size and there were no blanks.

I think about 70 persons, at least, came to see them, and all said they were a wonderful crop. One prominent farmer, who happened in while we were harvesting, said he had never seen such a crop. Our cost production for the acre was \$42.33, and valuing the mangels at 12 cents a bushel, the profit was \$155.91.

A Soldier Boy's Methods

By Osborne Wright, Renfrew Co., Ont.

AS my son, Percy, enlisted last October and is now in training at Kingston, I am sending you the information you requested in connection with his acre of potatoes in the Acre Profit Competition.

The ground, which is a clay loam, was plowed



Percy Wright.

in the fall. In the spring, as soon the ground was dry enough to work with the team, he took the manure spreader and gave it a good dressing from the cow barn. Next day he plowed the ground, and two days later went over it with the disc harrow. The following week, which was the last week in April, as the weather was very warm and the ground in good shape, he gave the land

(Continued on page 11.)

Ninety Bushels of Oats an Acre

By Roy Ewing, Frontenac Co., Ont.

I SECURED a yield of 90 bush, 17 lbs. of oats on one-acre in the Acre Profit Competition last year. The cost of producing the crop was \$16.42, and the net profit was \$19.78. The variety grown was the Banner, following hay, on a loam soil which had been farmed for 47 years.



Roy Ewing.

I had to let the drill float. Finally I dragged the field once, but did not roll.

In the fall of 1914 I plowed the field out of sod, turning down a fairly good crop of alsike clover. In the spring of 1915 I disked the field twice, cultivated twice, let it stand three or four days, then disked once again lengthwise, cultivated twice across, then sowed one bushel each way with a hoe drill. When sown the soil was so mellow that

A Big Corn Crop

George Suggitt, Victoria Co., Ont.

THE acre on which I grew 32 tons, 240 lbs. of corn in 1915 was sowed part with corn and part with barley, plowed out of sod in 1914.

The ground was not plowed for the acre of corn till spring, just before the time of planting. After the plowing I went over it twice with the disc harrows and once with the drag harrows to level the soil. The corn was sowed on the 17th day of May in drills, two feet apart, with a half bushel of seed per acre. The kind of corn sown was Big Crop Ensilage.

When the corn was up about three or four inches I scuffed it with a one horse scuffler, then hoed it to take out what few thistles and weeds were left in the rows. After about two weeks I scuffed it once again, and this was all the cultivation my corn received. It was blown down once with a heavy windstorm about the latter part of July. I did not use any kind of fertilizer. The corn was put in the silo on the 24th of September. It was in what is called the dough stage, or very nearly ripe



George Suggitt.

The Champion Acre of Oats

Jan. J. Pennett, Lanark Co., Ont.



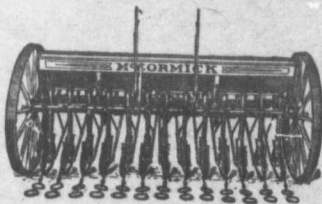
Jan. J. Pennett.

THE land I used for sowing my oats on had produced a crop of roots the previous year. Having plowed this land in the fall, the next spring I harrowed and cultivated it, and then seeded it on the 12th day of May with "Registered Improved Banner Oats." I did not treat my grain for smut, as I did not think it necessary.

As the crop grew I did my best to eradicate all noxious weeds. This summer, as heavy rains were prevalent in our district, about one-half the

(Continued on page 20.)

McCormick



Buy and Use a McCormick Drill

OF all the conditions that influence a grain crop—seed bed, planting, weather—there is none more important than planting. Your seed bed prepared, your seed selected, there is still a chance to improve the size and quality of the harvested crop by doing your planting with a McCormick single disk or hoe drill.

Good seed is too precious to waste. Plant it with a no-waste McCormick drill.

Good seed deserves the best possible chance to start and grow. A McCormick drill gives it that chance, by planting it in moist ground and covering it to an even depth with a protecting blanket of soil.

Good planting, such as is done by McCormick drills, removes many chances for crop failure, and adds to the net profits from your grain fields.

Buy and use a McCormick drill.

You can get one from the McCormick local agent, who will show you the many features that make McCormick drills such good planters. See the agent, or write us, and we will make it easy for you to own a McCormick drill.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Brantford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

New Long Distance Record Made at O.A.C.

A College Cow Produces 20,072.9 lbs. Milk and 819.95 lbs. Butter '21

A HOLSTEIN cow, Young Springwood, has just completed a record of 20,072.9 lbs. of milk, 819.95 lbs. of butter fat in one year, at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm. This constitutes the highest known record for a cow milked just twice daily, and moreover, there are but four cows in Canada, three Holsteins and one Jersey, that have produced more butter fat in a year in the Record of Performance. This cow has carried a calf for the last six months of the year. She was five years old at the commencement of the test, was bred and raised at the College, being a daughter of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, 2168.

During the year she consumed a total of 1728.5 lbs. bran, 440.4 lbs. oats, \$134.92, at market prices for feed. She ate 220 lbs. cotton seed meal, 73 lbs. gluten feed, 32.8 lbs. wheat, a total of 3,936.9 lbs. of concentrate, or an average of 10.12 lbs. a day. Of roughage she consumed 12,650 lbs. silage, 5,560 lbs. mangels, and 9,966 lbs. hay, mostly clover, and some second quality alfalfa.

The total cost of her feed for the

year including the eight weeks she was dry previous to calving, was \$132.82, at market prices for feed. The value of the fat produced was \$270.68 at market prices through the year. Value of skim milk at 20c a cwt. was \$38.10, making a total return of \$308.65, and a profit over cost of feed of \$173.76. Her milk was sold for \$1.50 a cwt., and on this basis the profit over cost of feed was \$136.23.

She was fat in the stable the year round, and received no green feed of any kind. Her highest day's milk was 76.8 lbs. in the seventh week of her lactation period, and the lowest 40.3 in the eleventh month. Her milk for the last day of the year was 40.2 lbs. Except when in season or when a change of milkers was unavoidable, the variation in total yield from day to day was very seldom more than one pound of milk.

The year's work of this cow along with some others at the College Farm shows that it is possible to get exceptionally good records from twice a day milking, provided regular care and attention are given.

Oxtords, Shropshires, Yorkshires, Berks

Among the more than 21,000 of our best farms that Farm and Dairy reaches every week there is a constant demand for pure-breds of the above breeds. From week to week we have requests for the names of such breeders. Here is a big opportunity for a progressive breeder to fill many orders to these 21,000 dairy farmers. Read what Mr. McCalpin, a breeder of good Yorkshires, says about his sales through Farm and Dairy in the last year.

"Gananook, Ont., Feb. 18, 1916.

"Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

"Dear Sirs,—I have sold all my brood sows, so we had better change that ad. again. Herewith is new copy.

Yours very truly,

"F. J. McCALPIN."

Mr. McCalpin has been in Farm and Dairy every week for a year or more. He knows whereof he speaks. There is room for several more good breeders. Drop us a note tonight for rates, etc.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Farm Labor: Alfalfa Seed

Henry Glendenning, Ontario Co., Ont.

THIS year dairymen are up against the labor problem that is worse than any they have ever experienced. Previous to this war the farms were seriously undermanned, but since the outbreak of the war, farm labor has been drawn upon to such an extent that the dairy industry is threatened. From my own farm three young men have enlisted for active service since the war began. Taking several concessions throughout our township, I don't know of two young men whom it will be possible to hire this spring. We will have to fall back for our hired help on some old men, and some that are very unfit for service on the farm.

I would just like to sound a word of warning regarding the sowing of alfalfa seed this spring. Although I have for years advocated the sowing of alfalfa in larger and larger quantities, still my advice this spring to farmers is not to be in too big a rush to sow alfalfa. Scarcely any good seed is obtainable this year. Owing to the large amount of rain last season, the seed did not set properly. In some sections, a little seed was obtained from the first crop, but the total amount of good seed available is very small indeed. There are some old seed on hand, but this is only inferior seed and grades No. 2, with a considerable number of weed seeds in it, including rag wood. I would especially warn farmers against placing too much confidence in what is known as Northern grown seed. "Northern grown" is a

pretty wide term when applied to alfalfa seed. It now seems to mean any seed grown in the northern hemisphere. The term is, therefore, entirely unreliable.

Owing to the great scarcity of reliable alfalfa seed, it would be bad policy I think to increase the acreage of alfalfa this spring. The seed sown should be only that of which the farmer can feel assured is of good quality.

Sweet Clover

SWEET clover makes a fairly good feed for dairy cattle if properly harvested," said J. H. Grisdale, in reply to a question at the E.O.D.A. convention at Newburg. "The principal objection to it is that it is not as palatable as the common clover. Another objection is that it is apt to spread over the farm, and I know of districts in Quebec where it has overrun thousands of acres. It is well understood, however, it is not difficult to eradicate.

"It is most valuable on a thin soil, as it will flourish where ordinary clovers will not do very well. In harvesting, cut it when about three feet high, and before it becomes woody. It should be cut while the stems are still so tender that they can be crushed between the thumb and finger near the ground."

With a little practice, and a little study, beekeeping should prove a more profitable, and a more pleasant line of work for farm women than poultry raising.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Contains Phosphoric Acid and Lime and is the ideal fertilizer for Ontario soils. The consumption has doubled this season and our entire make has now been sold. If we have no agent in your district and you think you could place a carload next Fall, send us your name and address and our General Sales Agent will call and have a talk with you

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO.

LIMITED

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NOVA SCOTIA

Every Sheet →
is true
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Empire
corrugated Iron

"EMPIRE" Corrugated Iron is made with deep corrugations fitting closely and snugly; it makes a splendid, strong, rigid wall that withstands all storms. Remember—building with Metal gives you fire-proof, weather-proof and lightning-proof buildings.

Our "Metallic" building materials—the "Quality First" kind—may cost a little more than other building materials, but they're permanent. "Basalite" Galvanized Sheetings; "Metallic" Ceilings; "Metallic" Lath and Nails—Saw and Cleophas Slings; Roof-lights and Vent-Downs, etc., etc., save you money.

Write for interesting booklet giving complete information, prices, etc.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
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Blocks wheels and takes profits.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Kills friction and makes profits.

Dealers Everywhere
The Imperial Oil Company Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

HYLO SLO

Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful!

THE HYLO SLO is perfectly suitable. Its leaves are ground coarsely enough to make silage. Convenient and perfect fitting down, admirably adapted for summer or winter. Made of concentrated Long Leaf Lard. Fine. Each tin has a life-size, double rigid wheel axle. Write for prices and catalogue. CHEMICAL WORKS, Guelph, Ont., Can. Ltd., 44 York St., Guelph, Ont., Can. Ltd.



A Successful County Dairymen's Convention

A CONVENTION of dairymen was held in Lindsay, Victoria Co., Ont., on March 9th. The object of the convention was to get the men of the county more deeply interested in dairying and better acquainted with one another. The programme consisted of addresses by well-known dairymen and breeders, and was arranged by District Representative Knight and his assistant, W. G. Orris. The speakers included Mr. F. R. Mallory, W. F. Stephen and Henry Glendinning, well known for their connection with the Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey breeds respectively, and E. S. Archibald, of the C.E.F., Ottawa. Wm. Newman, Somerville, presided at both sessions of the convention.

W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, speaking at the afternoon session on the question of breeding, stated his belief that there was no community in which the dairy stock could not be improved. Many sections were far behind the times, and the methods in vogue thirty years ago are still generally practiced. The result is that dairying in general is carried on at a loss in such communities. Mr. Stephen averred, however, that where men were close students of their business, such losses do not occur.

Improving the Dairy Herd. The young man just commencing on his career as a breeder, who did not have a well defined ideal to work toward, was like a ship without a rudder. His constant effort should be toward that ideal, and so the question of progress and success finally sifted down to the personal qualities that the young man possessed. The young breeder should be careful in selecting his breed to decide on the one that is best suited to his particular conditions. If his capital were limited, it would be better for him to start in with a pure-bred bull and proceed to improve the grade cows that he had on hand. One of the greatest factors in the progress and success of the young breeder was co-operation and community breeding. These were greatly fostered by the establishment of breeders' clubs. Speaking for the Ayrshire breeders, Mr. Stephen mentioned the five Ayrshire clubs in Canada. The primary purpose of such clubs was to advance the interests of the breed. They also created a feeling of better fellowship amongst the breeders of the district, and did away to a large extent with the jealousy which sometimes characterized breeders who work independently. Clubs also made it possible to have bigger sales, resulting in the attraction of a larger number of buyers and therefore better prices. They also greatly assisted in the trying out of sires, and facilitated the exchange of all sires to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

Fred Mallory on "Feeding the Dairy Cow."

A very practical address on feeds and feeding from the dairymen's standpoint was that of Mr. Fred Mallory, the well-known Holstein breeder published elsewhere in this issue of Farm and Dairy.

At the evening session an illustrated lecture was given by W. F. Stephen on "Present Day Methods of Successful Milk Production." Slides showing some of the best specimens of the Gomerney, Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein breeds were shown, as were also several slides emphasizing the contrast between old and out-worn methods of dairy husbandry and modern sanitary methods, such as are practised by our best dairymen. The secret of the success of the Old Country breeder, said Mr. Stephen, was the care that they bestowed upon their young stock. Canadian breed-

ers were too neglectful in this regard. One of the characteristics of Old World dairying was that the cows are looked after almost exclusively by dairy maids, with the result that, on the conditions, on the average, were much more cleanly.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, became somewhat reminiscent when called upon for a few remarks. The presence of representative dairymen from both Ontario and Quebec reminded him of the Dairy Farms Competition conducted a few years ago by Farm and Dairy, the recognized organ of the dairy industry in Canada. In the final test, the best farms in Quebec competed with the best in Ontario, the grand championship going to Mr. R. E. Nease, a man who had in eighteen years risen from the position of a hired man on the farm to being the owner of the best conducted dairy farm in two provinces, and of a herd of Ayrshires that was the best on the continent and the second best in the world.

Grading Up the Dairy Herd. Mr. E. S. Archibald, of the Central Experimental Farm, came as representing the experimental farm system of Canada, and called attention to the fact that experiments were now being conducted on all phases of the live stock industry, that in the results of their experiments regarding the cost of production, accurate figures only were given. The present, said Mr. Archibald, was an opportune time to put the live stock industry on a businesslike basis. There was a constant waste on our very best farms, but in these times a special effort should be put forth to plug the leaks by applying business methods.

The only cow that is fit to raise a calf, said Mr. Archibald, is the profitable one. The first thing for every dairyman to find out is what each cow in his herd is producing. Figures were given showing the impossibility of obtaining profit from an ordinary herd of scrub cows. A breeder should choose his herd wisely and then stick to it, as herds rapidly deteriorate when breeds are changed. It was always wise to fall in with the majority of the breeders of the section so that it might be noted for a particular breed. The Howick district was quoted as an example of the advantage of such action. Americans go into the district for Ayrshire grades, paying from \$20 to \$30 above the market price, owing to the number which they can secure.

Line and in-breeding were condemned by the speaker as being too dangerous for the average man to practise. The feeding and rearing of the dairy calf to maturity was outlined. A fuller report of Mr. Archibald's remarks will appear in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Mallory referred to the shortage of help on dairy farms during the present year, and stated that the year 1916 would be a hard one for the Canadian dairymen on this account. Breeders fully realized, however, what their duty was, and could be counted on to produce as much as possible under the conditions in which they found themselves.

He Wanted Plain English

YOUNG Sam was reported married and his irate father was out to ascertain the facts. 'Hey! Yo' Lmb of Blackness,' called his parent, glimping the recant on across the train-yards. 'Yo' cow head, I beahs yo' is done married—isn't?' 'I ain't sayin' as how I ain't,' coyly replied his son and heir. 'I ain't axin' yo' is yo' ain't, I see axin' yo' ain't yo' is is yo'!'

TOP DRESS all your

Crops with Nitrate of Soda alone, no matter what other fertilizers you may have used. 100 pounds to the acre for seeded, and 200 pounds to the acre for cultivated crops will do the work. The increase will yield large profits over the cost.

Write on post card for our money making books

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Money in Manure!

Few farmers realize the worth of farm-yard manure until they read that splendid book, "Helping Mother Nature, The Value of Manure and How to Utilize It." The book has been reprinted for a limited Free Distribution.

This FREE Book Reveals Immense Profits

It puts farmyard manure in an entirely new light. In its six chapters there is not an uninteresting paragraph and every suggestion is practical. It shows the losses of the manure pile and of ordinary methods of spreading.

NISCO Spreaders

earn their cost and pay a profit the very first year. Write for "Helping Mother Nature" and we will send a booklet about these Spreaders.



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Please send me the book—"Helping Mother Nature."
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Let us help you raise your Chicks.

With Pratts to help, the beginner can raise his first hatch of chicks as well as an old-timer. No need to worry about the feed. You have everything a chick needs, in the right form for easy digestion, in Pratts Baby Chick Food. Most poultrymen who raise thousands of chicks by Pratts Baby Chick Food by the ton. They know this completely solves the feeding problem for the first three weeks.

Pratts Baby Chick Food

See packages and larger money-saving sizes up to 100 lb. bags. Sold at all dealers, on our Money Back Guarantee.

White Diarrhea—comes to chicks from the mother hen. Guard your flock with Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy—an effective preventive.

Keep Lice Away—Don't let the chicks get a set-back. Dust them often with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer.



Do not expose young chicks to disease germs. Use Pratts Disinfectant in pens, brooders, coops and incubators. It's money and time well spent.

FREE—64-page "Poultry Writicles," a book of daily assistance to Poultrymen.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada Limited
681. Claremont Street, Toronto

POULTRY

The Egg-Eating Habit

Would you please publish in your paper a cure for the egg-eating habit in hens? We have tried everything we know of abundance of both good and hard-boiled ashes, and they have gravel and sand on the floor to scratch in.—W. T. Hendrew Co., Ont.

This habit sometimes becomes the most serious vice in the poultry yard. It spreads from fowl to fowl, and they become very fond of eggs when they have once learned to eat them. The habit usually starts through accident, either by eggs being broken or frozen, and is not likely to be formed in such things as these are prevented. The darkened nest is also recommended as a preventative. As soon as it is discovered that a fowl has the habit well formed, it should be removed before the habit begins to spread through the flock, and unless the bird is a specially valuable one, it is advisable to inflict the death penalty. Egg eating is a bad habit and like most bad habits, it is almost impossible to cure it.



Makes Hens Pay, for It Makes Them Lay!

The cost of a daily ration of Gardiner's Ovation for every hen in your flock would be covered by five extra eggs per hen per month.

The gains from feeding Ovation with average several times that much. Very often, especially in winter, Ovation will start a good daily production from a flock that has not been laying at all.

This it does by increasing the digestion and the reproductive system, so that the hens get more good out of their feed, and turn more of it into eggs.

It will certainly pay you to feed Ovation. Get it from your dealer in 25c. and 50c. packages or 10 lb. bags. If he hasn't it, write us for prices on Ovation, Ontario Feeders' Catalog, Seed Meal, Saco-Fat, Pig-Meat and Calf Meal.

GARDINER BROS.,
Feed Specialists, SARNA, Ont.

Pros and Cons of Free Range
By Michael K. Boyer.

FREE range has its merits and its demerits. The young, growing chick, needs a variety of food and it requires exercise. When it can have a combination of both, the food is properly assimilated, and the bugs, the worms and the mites under grass found on the range give bone, muscle and feather. The little fellows are on a romp the live long day and at night their crops are pecked hard with the various insects, and gathered on their travels; the violent exercise quickly puts them to sleep, and nature gradually digests the food.

The consequence is they grow like weeds. Late-hatched chicks given free range soon forge ahead of their older brothers that from the start have been kept in small, barren enclosures.

Summer Hatched and Growthy. Some years ago the writer visited the famous Oakland Farm, Taunton, Massachusetts, which at that time, was the home for prize-winning Light Brahams and Buff Cochins. To our surprise we learned that nearly all the birds on the farm were hatched and reared during summer. We saw July-hatched Brahams and even September-hatched Cochins, and the latter as large as the former. We were then informed by the manager that all the Madison Square Garden winners were hatched in July. To the writer it was a revelation. Who ever before heard of hatching Asiatics during the hot months? Yet there we had the example. What was their secret? Shade and free range. But when it comes to hens, we find that for successful egg farming, or market poultry, limited areas are more profitable. If the hens are provided with proper shade and exercise, they give larger egg yields when confined to runs than if running at large.

Experiments made with tame poultry also strongly favor more or less confinement. If fed on meat-producing foods, the carcasses of yarded poultry are not only more attractive in appearance, but the flavor is superior.

In free range poultry we find toughened sinews, meat more or less tough, and lacking in juiciness. It is for this reason that epicures prefer poultry from the yards of expert poultrymen rather than "country chickens," or "farm-raised poultry."

Double Your Poultry Profits

next year by investing a few dollars now in eggs for hatching from our extra heavy laying strains of Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Leghorns. For fifteen years we have been breeding for heavy egg production combined with superior quality. Our stock raised on free range, produce strong, vigorous chicks and the early laying kind. Eggs \$1.25 per dozen; \$5.50 per hundred. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free. Charles Watson, Lord-and-brook, Ont., Arch Grove Poultry Farm.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Single Comb White Leghorns, "Rosecomb" strain, of beauty and utility, bred to lay. Eggs, one-fifth per dozen, 37 per hundred. Chicks, \$12.50 per hundred. Fertility and live chicks guaranteed. Research Poultry Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
and how to prevent them.
H. Clay Glover, V.S.
118 West 31st St., N.Y.

GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary 1/2 to 40 H.P.
and to be used on Traction



WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$13.90

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada, **AND SHIPPY** We have branch warehouses in **Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont.** Orders shipped from nearest branch, via to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, double-egg open or sliding, double glass doors, copper tubes and holders, self-ventilating, Nursery under separate compartment in Canadian only. Incubator and Brooder separately complete with instructions. **FREE**—64-page "Poultry Writicles," a book of daily assistance to Poultrymen. **FREE**—64-page "Poultry Writicles," a book of daily assistance to Poultrymen. **FREE**—64-page "Poultry Writicles," a book of daily assistance to Poultrymen.

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Here's the number of Perseus Junior Fencing. This is the best fencing you can buy for the money. We don't ask you to take our word for it. Read what the owner says. Here's his letter: Dear Sir: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your Perseus Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two boxes, each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a somersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, and striking their up noses, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly, Joe Boothroyd, Surrey Center, B. C.

OUR PERSEUS JUNIOR POULTRY FENCING SOLD

What greater can you ask? We built it stronger than is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We hold it of Open Heavy steel wire with all the imperfections removed and all the strength and toughness left in. Well protected. Every intersection is locked together with a Perseus Lock. Top and bottom wires of Perseus Junior Fencing are heavy—extra strong. Conspicuously, fence posts are required. Footless fencing can't get out of shape—can't help getting obsolete and antiquated.

Catalog giving details on request. Describes our poultry, farm and ornamental fencing, also Perseus farm plans.

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



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A S a rule, nature does not do them so.

If properly main' through this being a all the large, sickly, and the stock.

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Prevention is Better Than Cure

Many Practical Suggestions by a Practical Poultryman

As a rule, poultry are of a hardy nature, and, consequently, are not delicate until man makes them so.

If properly cared for they will remain strong and vigorous, proof of this being shown in the fact that on all the large farms in care of veterinarians, sickness is seldom found among the stock.

The nature of the fowls must be studied, and every comfort given. Comfortable houses must be provided. A house should be so constructed that it will be practically an open shed during the summer, and a warm and yet well ventilated house in winter—free from drafts, and safe from the cold winds and stormy weather. The nearer poultry is kept in a natural state, the more hardy will they be. It was this fact that led up to the invention of the scratching-shed house plan.

There is danger in houses built so tight that scarcely a breath of air can enter. Again, such places are often overcrowded, and the fowls sweat while on the roost at night, a condition that quickly brings on colds. It is safe to say that fully two-thirds of the cases of roup are due to overcrowding in close, badly-ventilated houses.

The effect of the different articles of food, as well as the manner of feeding, must be studied. To feed a diet during the summer, of corn or other heat-producing foods, is apt to bring on a disease condition about as quickly as poor housing. Entirely too much corn, and not enough variety—a proper blending of nitrogenous and carbonaceous material—is fed. An exclusive diet of any one grain is harmful, producing diarrhoea, and symptoms closely resembling "cholera". The bowels are the best indicators of condition. When the droppings are of a brownish color mixed with white, they denote good health, and it is then certain that the food is agreeable.

The present system of dry feeding is becoming more popular every year. This does away entirely with wet or moist mash, which are the cause of so many cases of overfat and bowel troubles.

Fowls must not be overfed. They should have only what they will eat up clear. The dry feeding method, however, allows food to be constantly before the stock in hoppers. Champions of this method claim that fowls will not overfeed when dry material is constantly before them, for they eat of it only by degrees, taking with it draughts of water to wash down the food. This we believe should be allowed only with dry mash, and not with whole or cracked should be limited to an average of a

grains. In the latter case the amount handful for each fowl in the pen—and scattered among litter so as to induce exercising.

Cleanliness is an important factor in maintaining health. It should be made a rule to daily gather up the droppings, and cover the dropping coals under the roosts with sifted coals, ashes or dirt. Plenty of kerosene should be used on the roosts and in the nest boxes, and every spring and fall the interior of the houses should be whitewashed, and several times a year the premises fringed with burning sulphur. The dripping fountains, too, must be kept clean, and the water never allowed to become stagnant.

Cleanliness will not only keep out disease germs, but will give a fatal blow to the prosperity of the lice. Lice weaken the poultry, and in this state the latter becomes easy prey to disease.

All droopy, ailing fowls should at once be isolated. For this purpose it is well to have cages built in a separate building. In many cases, a few days quiet will be more effective than medicine. A liver pill given when the fowl is placed alone, will hasten a cure. Should the condition remain unchanged, the dose can be repeated. Green food, such as lawn clippings, lettuce, or other tender greens, will greatly help along the cause.

Slight colds can be effectively treated by giving a one-grain quinine pill each night for three nights in succession.

It does not pay to doctor a fowl that is hopelessly ill, or suffering from a contagious disease. The latter are never permanently cured, and will transmit their weaknesses to the offspring.

Cutting Potato Seed

In a bulletin issued by the South Dakota Agricultural College, it was shown that the yield of potatoes from pieces of large seed potatoes was 23 per cent. higher than from pieces of small seed potatoes. A more recent bulletin is now to hand from South Dakota, giving a series of experiments designed to determine the relative influence of the more size of tuber and the strain of tuber in the increased yield obtained by planting pieces of larger tubers. Five series were arranged as follows:—

1. Seed pieces of a given size from selected tubers.
2. Seed pieces of this same size from small tubers or culms.
3. Small seed pieces from tubers of a given size.
4. Medium seed pieces from tubers of a given size.
5. Large seed pieces from tubers of a given size.

These series of plots were carried out with two varieties of potatoes Early Ohio and Carmen No. 2.

With regard to the first two series, out of a total of nine pairs of rows, six gave differences in favor of the selected tubers, though the seed pieces were equal in size in all cases. This superiority for the two varieties averaged 6.23 bushels per acre.

In the series 3, 4 and 5 the size of the seed pieces was the only variable factor, each piece being reduced to one eye only. In every instance there was a pronounced difference in favor of the large seed pieces and the increase in production varied with the increase in size of the seed pieces. The average results of the two varieties (8 plots) were:—

Bushels per Acre. Per cent.
Small seed pieces ... 174.13

Medium seed pieces ... 271.71 55.5
Large seed pieces ... 338.19 78.3

In order to determine the effect of strain of tuber on quality of crop, the crops of potatoes obtained in series 1 and 2 were weighed individually and it was found that of the tubers grown from small seed 64.8 per cent. weighed 2 ounces or more, whilst the percentage from large seed was 67.5, thus showing a slight superiority in the quality of the crop from selected tubers.

An Unusual Favor

MARK TWAIN was once standing in a crowded street, carrying round a corner, the strap broke, landing him in the lap of a well-dressed woman. The humorist arose and bowed.

"Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me."

75,000 Farmers have profited by this book

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE



It contains information that has saved them time and money in making farm improvements. It has taught them the economy of building everything of everlasting concrete.

There's no other building material as durable, as adaptable, as easy to use or as low in final cost as concrete.

Practically everything that can be built of wood, stone or steel can be made better with concrete and this book tells you how to do it. It is fully illustrated with photos and diagrams and contains 52 practical farm plans.

If you haven't a copy, send for one to-day. Keep it handy. Refer to it often.

It is free and will be mailed to you immediately upon receipt of coupon below.

Canada Cement Company Limited,

Herald Building, MONTREAL.

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758 Gentlemen—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer can do with Concrete". 11

Name _____
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Don't shoot your horse—cure him

It's easier to cure a horse than to shoot him—and much more profitable too. No matter how bad your horse's condition, we guarantee that you can cure him with our medicine.

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1124 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

The Relation of the Department of Agriculture to the Rural Problem

President J. B. Reynolds, M.A.C., Winnipeg, Man.

THE supreme problem affecting the rural situation in Canada today is: How to make farm life in Canada satisfying, in measure of happiness and prosperity, to a people of standard character. All questions of economics, of sociology, of education and religion, are secondary to the main question of a rural life that is satisfying to a people of standard taste and standard intelligence.

At present, something is wrong with the general conditions surrounding farm life. If it were not so, we should hear less of rural depopulation and loss of the high cost of living. If it were not so, this conference would probably not be in session. And whatever it aims, it is something which the utmost efficiency and intelligence of the individual farmer is unable to cope with. Nothing can be done for inefficient and unintelligent farmers. Having eyes they see not and having ears they hear not. But all the farmers of Canada are not inefficient, nor are the majority of them so. And yet the rural problem remains, and intensifies. It is to do what the individual farmer, however capable in himself, cannot do to make his circumstances attractive and satisfying, that the departments of agriculture in Canada have been called into being.

The chief external obstacles confronting the Canadian farmer to-day are scarcity of labor, lack of capital, bad roads and natural pests, such as weeds and crop diseases.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

The labor problem is inherent in the present unfavorable conditions of farm life. The same repulsions that are driving farmers away from their

*Extract from an address before the Rural Life Conference of the Social Service Congress at Ottawa.

farm are keeping laborers away from the Dominion and Provincial Governments, by their immigration policy, are doing perhaps all that can be done by way of direct aid in this matter. The Ontario Bureau of Grants to Ontario farms. But it is one thing to bring a capable agricultural immigrant to Canada and it is quite another thing to place him presently as laborer on a Canadian farm. Sooner or later, he is likely to feel the lure of better paid employment in the cities, or the more attractive lure of western lands. Our departments of agriculture have perhaps done more indirectly than directly in solving the labor problem on the farm. Farmers are being urged to provide homes for married men, and so to plan their work as to find profitable employment for men the year round. The keeping of live stock, for dairy and meat production, in sufficient numbers to justify retaining hired help winter as well as summer, is the best solution of this problem for the general farmer.

The expense of hauling produce to market over the generally bad roads of the country, results in a wide spread reduction of the farmer's legitimate profits. At certain times of the year many country roads are almost impassable. Obviously, since the building and maintenance of roads is a municipal rather than a provincial affair, the governments are limited to direct grants of money for road building and to the collecting and giving out of information respecting the best methods of road building. Radical improvement in this direction is urgently necessary. Municipal officers and pathmasters are badly in need of instruction on road problems. It is gratifying to read the following note in the speech from the Throne at a recent as-

ssembling of the Ontario Legislature: "In accordance with the announcement a Commission on Roads and Highways has been appointed, and has begun the preliminary work for a scheme of road improvement throughout the province."

THE NECESSITY OF CAPITAL

Many farmers would gladly follow the advice of the agricultural authorities by improving their buildings and their farm possessions in live stock, but they often lack a manufacturing concern about to be established in a town secures at the outset all sorts of direct benefits from the town in bonuses, free sites and exemption from taxation. For capital it invites the public to contribute by investing in the concern with the prospect of dividends. Joint stock companies for manufacturing agricultural products are not in favor. If a farmer wants capital to extend his business, he must become personally responsible for both principal and dividend, and he pledges his past gains and his future prospects in a mortgage bearing current rates of interest. He enjoys neither the advantage of the company promoter, who invites his shareholders to share both profits and losses, nor that of the railway company in the sale of stocks and debentures, and in government guarantees which enable the company to borrow at low rates of interest. In most of the countries of Europe, systems of agricultural credit have been adopted, whereby enterprising farmers can borrow money for legitimate expansion of their business at low rates of interest and an easy terms of repayment. Here again, governments can do little but aid in organizing and safeguarding the conditions of loans.

The spirit of cooperation is feeble in Canada. Experience in Europe has shown that farmers as a rule will cooperate only under the pressure of necessity. That point has not yet been reached in Canada, though, so far as marketing is concerned, we are rapidly approaching it. In the meantime, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has organized a co-operation and marketing branch. Under the guidance of this branch, an educative campaign in co-operation may be started, and the spirit of cooperation be developed in rural communities.

Lightening of Our Burdens

By "Bob"

MANY of us would greatly lighten our burdens, did we cease to do useless things. I have rid myself of a few encumbrances. They seem small in themselves, but they give me a single of satisfaction up and down my spine every time I think of them.

The farm lane that leads from the farm to the permanent pasture on our farm is over a quarter of a mile long. Driving the cows back to the pasture and bringing them back to the barn again at night was a job calling for almost an hour a day on the part of myself or the hired man. A day's work fixed up the fence along that lane so well that we are now able to pasture the land and there is no walking required. I just turn the cows from the barnyard to the lane, and if they want to go to the pasture they go themselves. We never have to go after them as they are fed in the barn and are waiting at the gate when milking time arrives.

Another useless job that used to be one of my bug bears was splitting and keeping the wood box full. I fear that sometimes my memory was poor and the good wife had to split the wood herself during the busy season. This spring I got the wife a



Going to Decorate?

If you are going to "do" the dining-room or the bedroom, or even the kitchen, this spring, you need this book. It illustrates in photogravure, in colors, rooms done with Alabastine. It contains suggestions and ideas for color schemes, and it shows how you can do the work yourself.

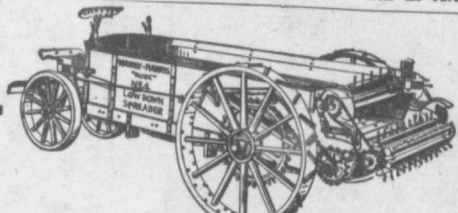
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Artistic Wall Tints

A copy of "Homeatiful and Beautiful" costs but 15c. (Cash or money), but if it saves you from making even one mistake—and there is nothing easier to make than mistakes in color—will it not pay for itself a hundred times over? Then send for it now and study it before you start housecleaning.

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Massey-Harris Spreader WIDE SPREAD

Here is a Spreader that is low down, but not too low—plenty of clearance under the Frame.

It is a Wide-Spread Machine—spreads full seven feet wide although the Best is only 31 feet.

Ample strength is secured by making the Frame of Steel—heavy 4-inch Channel Side Sills with Steel Cross Sills, forming the Strongest Frame ever put on a Spreader.

The simple Chain Drive does away with all Gears, Clutches, and Springs, and when out of gear no parts of the machine are running to cause wear.

The Upper Beater is in two sections, set at an angle to spread the load out beyond the Wheels.

The simple direct drive—the Divided Beater and small size of same—the taper shape of the Beater—the broad-faced Wheels—the careful fitting of all parts—these combine to secure light draft.

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How I Grew

By Wilfred E
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three-burner kerosene range. There is no wood to split and there is joy in the home.

We need to conserve time nowadays. I believe that many farmers go to town twice as often as is necessary, especially if the town is near at hand as in my case. Most of the extra trips are made for articles that were forgotten on the previous trip. Recently I have been making a note of everything that we will need on the

next trip to town just as soon as the need is noticed. The same kind of a list is being prepared for rainy day jobs. The latter list got rather long this summer during the dry period, but we did not have to stop to think of what needed to be done next when the rain did come.

These may seem like small things, but they and similar plans will reduce much useless labor around the farm. They make for efficiency.

How I Won the Profit Competition

A SOLDIER BOYS METHOD.

(Continued from page 6.)

another good harrowing with the iron harrow, and planted his potatoes. For seed he used good sized potatoes, cutting them so as to leave two eyes in each piece. He made drills about three feet apart, and dropped the seed along in the drills, one seed in a place, about 10 inches apart. Then he took the plow again and threw each furrow back on the potatoes.

In nine days this acre was rolled lengthwise. By doing this, Percy thought the harrow would not be so apt to pull the seed out of the ground. The plot was then harrowed crosswise of the rows, which levelled the ground and killed all the weeds.

The weather had turned quite cold again by this time, and in the mornings the ground would be frozen hard. In ten days' time there was no sign of potatoes sprouting, and Percy concluded he had made a big mistake in planting so early. However, he gave the ground another harrowing, and in three weeks the potatoes commenced to come up. They were harrowed again, and as soon as they were up nicely he went through them with the cultivator. The next week they were cultivated again, and for the third time about 10 days later. This time he put the mould boards on the cultivator, and shoved the earth up slightly around the potatoes. I never saw a field of potatoes make such a rapid growth.

About July 4th, they were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and Paris Green, and in about 10 days the same treatment was again given. About the 15th of September the stalks commenced to die, but the ground was so soft, and the weather so wet that we did not dig the potatoes till about the 31st of October. I hitched on an O. K. potato digger one afternoon and took along seven boys from 10 to 14 years of age. At four o'clock we had 100 bags dug, picked up and the bags tied. The boys are anxious to know if any other seven boys can beat this record.

The acre yielded 421 bushels and 30 pounds, the cost of production was \$42.00, and the net profit \$269.81.

How I Grew My Plot of Mangels

By Wilfred Elson, Durham Co., Ont.

IN writing on how I grew my plot probably a word or two about the soil would not be out of place, as cultivation that would be adapted to one kind of soil, might not be to another. The top soil is a deep clay loam, the subsoil hard pan. The land is high and dry, with good natural drainage. The land has been farmed for about 60 years.

As to method of cultivation, and amount of fertilizer used, barnyard manure was applied in the fall of 1914 at the rate of eighteen loads to the acre. In applying the manure I went over the land twice, the second time lapping over the wheel marks made the first time, thus a good even coat of manure was insured. This was plowed under to the depth of six inches the same fall.

The following spring, about April 8th, the land was cultivated and har-

rowed. This operation was merely to form a fine mulch on top, so as to prevent baking, and to conserve moisture until after the spring crop was in. No more cultivation was given the land for about two weeks, then it was plowed to the depth of six inches. After the land was plowed it was cultivated and harrowed alternately two or three times, and rolled once. On May 20th the land was ridged, and seed sown at the rate of four pounds per acre. The seed was sown in the ground about one and one-half inches deep. The variety of mangels sown was Sluistrup.

On June 1 the plants were showing through with a good even stand. As soon as they were large enough to permit cultivation, they were scuffed and a little later thinned, leaving them 18 to 20 inches apart. In thinning great care was taken to cut all the weeds, thus leaving them in a clean condition so that when they were hoed the second time, it was a comparatively small job, only taking eight hours. After this they were cultivated three times, at intervals of from one to two weeks, and to a depth of about two inches. Frequent rains made later cultivation unnecessary. Had there been less rainfall, more cultivation would have been necessary. We must consider the season, and cultivate accordingly.

Most drivers like to be treated kindly by their friends and neighbors. Do they realize that the horse is more appreciative of kindness than they are?

The farmer who won't pay an extra good man an extra good price, deserves to get left in the lurch.

With never so much as a grunt of complaint—

The Page Engine does the farm work. Does it, too, in about one-half the time—and at much less cost—than a hired man.

Never ask a man to do what you can get done by gasoline-power. It pays to use a gas engine wherever possible. And it pays biggest when you use a Page.

This simple, powerful engine—especially designed for farm work—will grind your feed, run your separator, operate your threshing, fill your silo. These are but a few of its duties. If interested in knowing ALL this will do, write to

FARM POWER INFORMATION BUREAU,

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is not only another Caldwell product, but a feed, scientifically mixed by the best-known feed expert in the Dominion, for the purpose of supplying an existing and insistent demand.

It is manufactured from re-cleaned and carefully selected materials and is guaranteed to contain no mill sweepings, oat hulls or other low-grade ingredients. More than that, its palatability is assured because it contains the correct proportion of our Pure Cane Molasses Meal, together with a large variety of high-class feed stuffs.



Remember this: The ingredients of Caldwell's Dairy Meal are printed on the tag attached to every bag, and guaranteed to the Government.

Here is the guaranteed analysis:—

Protein 20 per cent.
Fibre 10 per cent.
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CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

makes other feeds more palatable and digestible.

N. B.—You will oblige by promptly notifying us if your dealer hasn't Caldwell's Dairy Meal on hand. Write for booklet.

The Caldwell Feed and Cereal Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

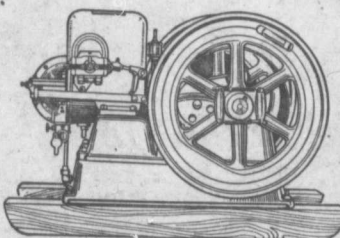
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Every owner of poultry or live stock is constantly fighting against those pesky parasite pests, lice, mites, fleas and ticks, that torment his cows, horses, pigs, sheep and poultry. Zenoleum kills these pests. Zenoleum is harmless, will not burn, is not greasy or dirty, and will not poison. It is the cheapest and most powerful Germicide; it is used at the Dominion and by 50 Agricultural Colleges in Canada and U.S.A. A 11.50 tin makes 80 gallons of Disinfectant dip. Write for Booklet. Ask your dealer or send 25 cents for a tin containing enough for 5 gallons of dip, carriage prepaid. Write for Booklet—"How to Cure Sick Livestock."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.



Note these prices:
1 1/2 H.P. \$46.50
3 H.P. 63.00
5 H.P. 113.50
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Farm Management

Warm Water for Cows

CARE and attention to the little things pay. Often, little improvements in our system of methods accomplish surprising results.

Milk is nearly 90 per cent water. To make large quantities of milk a cow requires a large amount of water. In summer she usually has access to water at all times and helps herself at will, but when winter comes, she is in the barn most of the time and is offered water only once, or possibly twice, a day. To make matters worse, the water is often hot or near freezing temperature. When it is ice-cold, no cow will drink it all she needs; furthermore, the cold water chills her and the digestive system. The water must be warmed by some means and a considerable amount of heat energy is required to do it. This can be supplied either by feeding the cow plentifully and letting her warm the water, or by heating it with fire.

The question of warming water, then, resolves itself into which method is cheaper. Corn is a great heat-supplying food. It is not profitable, however, to burn it in a stove to heat a house, because coal accomplishes the same result at a small fraction of the cost. Then why use corn to warm water for the cow?

The amount of water that a cow drinks will be found to have a direct relation to the amount of milk she produces; in general, the more water, the more milk. It is essential, then, to provide all the water that a cow will drink at any season of the year. In the winter, especially in the northern states, water must be warmed in order to produce the best results. Probably the easiest and cheapest way to accomplish this is by using a tank heater.—Circular No. 21, United States Department of Agriculture.

Using a Valuable By-Product

Alexander Bell, York Co., Ont.
I WOULD like to say a few words regarding a valuable by-product of the dairy stable, and will mention a plan that I have never seen worked out in this country. It is in the conservation of the liquid manure. It seems to me that most farmers allow it to soak through the ground where they have their manure pits, and it is only that particular part of the farm that receives any benefit. I am going on to a farm in Exteridge township, and I would like to mention a plan that I am going to try, one that has been made use of in Scotland, where this valuable product is used extensively.

The manure pit should be about two feet lower than the stables, and at the far end of it have a tank say three feet wide by 50 feet long, either of cement or other suitable material. Then have a four-inch tile running from each row of stalls into this tank, thus carrying a good dry stable.

I need to have a big barrel on the frame of an old dump cart with a hopper-like arrangement on top for filling it. Then I had a plug in the barrel near the bottom for emptying it, and had a board nailed across the two ends of the cart for a splash board. When this liquid was put on the grass in the spring, you could see it coming up by leaps and bounds, and for young roots there is nothing better to give them a good start. When putting on grass, by keeping one wheel on the outside track, none of the ground will be missed. When filling the barrel, I use an ordinary pump with a wooden chute leading from the pump to the barrel.

It's service, not surface, that counts in Wire Fencing

Fences made of soft wire may look all right, but they are liable to sag all wrong when it comes to keeping strong, healthy, active live stock within bounds.

THERE is, however, one fence that you can count on for satisfactory service year in and year out, and that is "Ideal." Made of large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized, with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with a patent lock that cannot slip, "Ideal" fence is bull-tough, hog-tight, horse-high—a real fence, every foot of it.

Ideal Fence

The quality of the wire from top to bottom in "Ideal" Fence is all the same gauge, hard drawn steel wire, tough, live, springy, heavy wire that will be standing up doing splendid service years from now. This is a point you have to watch mighty carefully. Some fences have 9-gauge horizontals, but softer, weaker wire for the stays and locks. Naturally this takes something off the price, and it takes something off the strength and durability too, far more than the difference in price. You are going to fence for a lifetime, then fence with "Ideal" and get a lifetime's service.

We make a fence for every purpose. Write for a copy of our catalogue which describes them all.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.



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Every Tuesday, March to October
"All Rail"
Every Wednesday During Season Navigation
"Great Lakes Route"

Somewhere out on the prairies where last year Canada's Greatest Wheat Crop was produced there is a home waiting for you. The

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will take you there, give you all the information about the best places, and help you to success.

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY are advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

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He's thrifty and a shrewd investor. \$60,000,000 worth of Canadian Mortgage Debentures are owned in Scotland.

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So he invests his money in safe and other Canadian Mortgage Companies' Debentures.

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Write for our book about Profits from Savings. It will show you how to invest for profit. Address Dept. B

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Branches and Agents in Ayr, Brockville, Chatham, Elmhurst, New Hamburg

Give Your Horses A SPRING HAIR CUT



for the warm weather

When the heavy coat that holds the wet ground and dirt is matted there, get some more of them. They are more easily kept clean, wash better, and are more easily cut. They are more easily cut than the old-fashioned hair cut. It also keeps the horse cool in the summer. It also keeps the horse clean. It also keeps the horse healthy. It also keeps the horse happy. It also keeps the horse safe. It also keeps the horse sound. It also keeps the horse strong. It also keeps the horse smart. It also keeps the horse sane. It also keeps the horse safe. It also keeps the horse sound. It also keeps the horse strong. It also keeps the horse smart. It also keeps the horse sane.

Stewart
Ball-Bearing Machine

It turns easier, does faster and shaves and shirs sharp angles from neck, mane, tail, etc. It is simple, practical, and easy to use. Has six feet of new blades. The blades are made of the best material. The blades are made of the best material. The blades are made of the best material.

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Years from now the Bischoffs will be giving good advice. It is based on selected timber, treated with wood preservatives, that prevent decay. It has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors and hoops of heavy steel. Therefore it lasts, simply because it can't very well rot anything else. Our folder explains more fully—write Dept. T. E. BISCHOFF CO., Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

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THE THAT Star

Recovering from "Urbanitis"

Jno. Andrews, Grey Co., Ont.

The farmer is coming to realize that the average city man has no advantage over him in any way. In this there is a sign of the times that augurs well for the future. The day was when country people were inclined to be apologetic in the presence of their city cousins. The town school was supposed to have advantage that put it far ahead of the urban school. The ideal of the country church was to be like its big urban sister. When a farmer was induced to make any remarks in the presence of his urban fellow citizens he was expected to begin by saying, "You will not expect much from me; I'm only a plain farmer, you know."

There was a disposition to think the money to be made and of the good times to be enjoyed in the town. The farm boy who had in the town risen to prominence in selling groceries or dry goods, or who had attained eminence in law or medicine or in the ministry was spoken of as having "risen from between the plow-handles." The school teacher who secured a situation on a city school board was thought of a rising in his profession, while the clergyman who left a rural charge for a city pulpit was thought of as having evidences of special gifts and grace. The farmer comforted himself and his wife as they went eagerly about their tasks with the thought that the day was coming "when our ship will come in and we'll have a good time in town doing nothing." The young man from the city who had fine manners was welcomed to the home where were the growing daughters in the hope that the girls would not have to toil as their mothers had toiled. The young fellow from

the city with the fine clothes and the gay necktie was welcomed far more heartily than the neighbor's boy. Should such a youth have won the affection of his daughter she was spoken of as having "made a good catch," while her sister who preferred the farmer's son was spoken of as having married "just a farmer." The whole inner thought of the farmers ran along the line that the city had some real advantage over the country.

Fortunately for all concerned this "urbanitis" is passing away. There is not a good thing that the city enjoys, outside of office facilities, that the country does not possess. The farmer follows the market with a facility that keeps pace with the man in the city. Wite-wake farmers have got together in clubs, and so buy their feed and their groceries and other supplies by wholesale. Lecture courses under the auspices of the churches and young people's societies keep the people abreast of the best that is being thought and done in the world of science, art or literature. Farm houses are being built that leave nothing to be desired. The modern farm equipment has aborn farm work of its old-time drudgery.

At this present moment one is gratified to see so many country women who have utterly refused to bow to the abominable fashions in dress that prevail at present. With fine independence they have demanded something other in dress than the grotesque caricatures that at present prevail both in hats and in skirts. The country milliner and the country dressmaker have creations of their own, and for good taste, to say nothing of

common decency, they have fairly won the day. It has been long in coming, but the day has at last arrived when country people have decided to set up their own standards of action and of living. They demand ministers and teachers who prefer the country and who have been prepared to serve in view of rural needs and circumstances.

Much that glistened in the city has been discovered to be but tinsel veneer. By close personal contact with the best men and women of the city,

they have learned that the country possesses advantages that nine-tenths of the city people never hope to enjoy. There are opportunities for business, for achievement, for real living and for right thinking on the farmer's right of way and the farmer is steadily making use thereof instead of weakly imitating his less fortunate city neighbor. He has new ideals and is stirred by mighty hopes that mean a new and better day for the democracy and for the farmer.

To Make First-class Butter

Mrs. Alex. Ogilvy, Victoria Co., N. B.

BEGIN by having the milking done in a cleanly way and in a clean stable. Keep the separator in condition by washing and scalding thoroughly after each using. Cool the cream immediately to 60 degrees or lower, in a tub of ice and water and keep cool and sweet until the churning is gathered. Keep the cream covered securely, but not air-tight. Let the temperature rise to 60 degrees or thereabouts, and add a good starter. There is nothing better for this purpose than well flavoured butter milk. Stir frequently until the cream is thick, sour and has a glossy appearance, when it is ready for the churn.

Scald the churn and rinse with cold water before putting in the cream. The temperature should not be above 58 degrees in summer and 62 in winter and the butter should "come" in from 20 minutes to half an hour. Stop churning when the butter is in granules about the size of small wheat, draw off the butter-milk, and rinse with cold water until no trace of milk remains. Care in this matter has much to do with the keeping-qualities of the butter.

Remove the butter, (which should still be in grains) to a vessel in which

it can be weighed. Use a shallow candy pail, weigh, turn out on the butter worker, and apply salt, from one to one and one-half ounces to a pound of butter. You will have to regulate the amount to suit the taste of your customers. Much of mine is sold unsalted. Work very gently, being careful not to spoil the texture of the butter by unnecessary pressure. Let stand half an hour, work again, and print or pack. In printing, make the prints full weight, perfectly shaped and wrap neatly with a good quality of parchment, bearing your name and address, or farm name. Keep in a cool place until wanted for marketing, then place in a clean box or basket, having a clean white cloth around and over the butter, and paper over that and under the box lid. Never let cream or butter stand when there is an odor of any kind.

When you go to market be sure your butter is good and say so. Have it looking neat and clean, yourself (or salesman) ditto, and you'll have no trouble in making good sales.

No, I didn't forget the coloring. The above describes my way of making butter and I never use butter coloring.

Like Driving a Tent Peg So Easy

Standard Tube Steel Fence Posts cut out the hard work in fence building. No holes to dig. Less carting. Just load up a barrow and wheel it along the line, driving in the posts as you go. With one boy to help, you yourself can set more standard posts than three men and a boy could wooden posts. The Standard post anchors itself into the ground. No tamping necessary.

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Standard Tube & Fence Co., Limited

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Standard Tube & Fence Co., Woodstock, Ont.

Please send me your catalogue, price list and special folder on Standard Tube Posts.

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AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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OUR GUARANTEE
We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is retained. 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 paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts as so stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Requests shall not play their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERSBORO, ONT.

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

Recruiting and Labor

IF a census were taken of all the recruits now training in Canada, it would be found that a goodly proportion of them came direct from the farm. The general tenor of recruiting addresses, however, would lead one to believe that the young farmers of Canada are more attracted to war prices for what they can produce on the land, than by the urgent need of their country for soldiers. We recently listened to a recruiting address in which the young men of the rural districts were severely berated for their lack of patriotism. The orator seemed entirely unaware of the fact that over half of his own company were from the farm, and he should have known, if he did not, that he was speaking in a county where the call of the city had long ago reached a good proportion of the young men, leaving the farms in the hands of gray haired men and English emigrants. A large proportion of the latter enlisted at the first outbreak of war, leaving behind them a very serious labor situation. Taking all things into consideration, we believe that rural enlistment instead of being far below what it should be, has been carried to the point where few more can be spared without seriously curtailing production. We say these things, not to discourage recruiting, but to correct a false impression as to the part that rural Canada is playing in the war, and to emphasize further the opportunities of service for the Empire that exist right at home on the farm. The situation as it affects the farmer was well expressed by the British Minister of Agriculture when in an address he said:

"I say to the highest skilled man in agriculture, if you leave your present post to go into the army or navy or into the munition factory, your motive may be good, but your judgment is faulty. You can perform a greater service to England to-day by staying where you are. The munition worker and the food producer have all their bit to do. For the soldier who risks his prospects and his life there is naturally more glory and

honor. Still the work of the food producer is equally important and is also honorable if the farmer does it in the right spirit, eschewing unnecessary pleasures and devoting himself wholeheartedly to his work."

Labor Recruiting Schemes

MILITARY and civil officials in Canada have at times given evidence of a comprehension of the importance of maintaining agricultural production. The schemes that they have suggested whereby production may be continued and men of military age be freed for active service, however, do not show any deep insight into agricultural conditions. Two recent suggestions may be cited as examples—that farm help be recruited in the United States and that school boys of fifteen and over be given their academic standing in order that they may spend the season on the farm. Let us consider the former proposal first.

The United States has followed the same policy of depleting her rural districts to build up her cities that we have here in Canada, and as a result labor is almost as scarce on the farms of the United States as it is with us in Canada. If surplus men are found at all to the south of the line, it will be in the cities, and the few hundred that may be recruited for work on Ontario farms will not be of the highest character; in fact, they are more apt to be men as low in morals as they are deficient in farm experience. What farmer would care to take such as these into his own home and have them associate with his family. The labor situation in the country, where the farm hand lives with the family, is essentially different from the situation in the city where the worker lives or boards by himself and associates with his employer's family not at all. The social side of the rural labor problem evidently has not been considered by those who suggest importing labor from United States cities. We believe, too, that the number that could be induced to come, would be altogether too small to have any material effect on the labor situation.

And now for the school boys. Farm trained boys of fifteen or over could be of much service. The chances are, however, that the great majority of these boys have been accustomed to help their fathers on the farms during the busy seasons, even in normal times, and to relieve an abnormal situation. Untrained city boys would be even more helpless on the modern farm where labor is done by horse power, rather than man power, than a raw country boy would be in a machine shop. They would hardly be getting acquainted with the work of the farm when they returned to school in the fall. The proposal, we admit, has some merit, but to consider it seriously in the light of the tremendous need for labor in rural Ontario, is almost ridiculous.

Military and civil authorities might as well recognize that economic conditions already have drained the farms of every surplus man, and the men that rural Canada might under other conditions have given for the defence of the Empire are already to be found in our towns and cities, and must be recruited there if at all.

The Herd Sire

A recent dispersion sale in Western Ontario pure-bred bull calves, well bred in dairy lines, were practically given away at prices which would scarcely pay for the milk they had consumed since birth. They would have sold for as much as the local butcher as veal. And yet in that district the average herd sire is a mongrel and the average herd shows its mongrel breeding. We have witnessed the same thing at dispersion sales in many other so-called dairying districts of Ontario. Why is the value of a pure-bred sire so little appreciated? Its breeding value has been demonstrated sufficiently, we

would think, to satisfy the most unprogressive dairyman. Here is one instance related by E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

At one of the Experimental Farms in Québec province a bunch of cows were purchased which, in the hands of their former owners had averaged 3,000 pounds of milk a year. With good stabling and feeding, their average climbed to 5,600 pounds of milk, but this seemed to be the limit of their ability as producers. Their heifer calves, however, from a first cross with a pure-bred Holstein bull, averaged 10,000 pounds of milk in their first lactation period, exceeding their mature dams in production by 4,400 pounds of milk. At present market prices the value of the increased production of one of these heifers for a single season would have paid for a good pure-bred bull calf at the prices for which we have seen some of them sold.

The experiment in breeding just related may have been unusually successful. Probably it was. But results almost equally striking have been secured hundreds of times by practical farmers who are improving grade herds by means of pure-bred sires. The pure-bred sire has been bred in one line for hundreds of years, and he can, therefore, improve a herd in a way that is not possible with the best grade sire. Then why must pure-bred calves be sacrificed when there are still so many mongrels in the country? We give it up.

The Farmer's Widening Horizon

IN the days not so very long ago, when the farmer raised practically everything that was needed for his family, his success depended largely on his ability to perform with skill the ordinary labor of his farm, and to successfully cope with his neighbors in bargaining. To do a good day's chopping or cradling, to drive a hard bargain at the village store, and to keep from coming out second best in a horse trade were reliable indications of his chances for getting on well in the world. The man who could hold his own in the friendly rivalry of the neighborhood was the man who generally baked in the smile of fortune.

Now, when the products of a thousand factories are needed to furnish the farmer's equipment; when his table displays the products of every clime; when the products of his own farm must first be sold, and after passing through intricate and mysterious processes, return to him in the form of breakfast food or worsted, his success no longer depends on manual dexterity or shrewd bargaining. To save annual labor by the wise use of horse labor is of greater benefit to him than to save five dollars on the price of one of the horses by keen bartering. To know how to weed the stalkers out of his herd is more important than to be able to milk five cows to his hired man's four. A knowledge of world markets and of the advantages of cooperative buying and selling is more necessary than skill in the petty haggling of the grocer's counter. His success now depends on his ability to organize and conduct his farm as a business enterprise.

It is now being generally admitted that the best solution of the help problem on the farm is the use of more and better farm machinery. A good tool greatly increases the amount of work which a man can do, and the interest on the investment in tools is less than the cost of an extra hand. There is no way of becoming more quickly familiar with your needs in the way of tools than to study the advertisements in columns of Farm and Dairy. In dealing with advertisers be sure to protect yourself by taking advantage of our Protective Policy printed on the editorial page.

Government manufacture of all war munitions should be a plank in all political platforms after the war.

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In Union There is Strength

Organization Proceedings

THESE United Farmers of Ontario are setting a record in the realization of Farmers' Clubs, which has never been equalled by any organization in the past. The following are a few of the clubs organized recently by the organizer of the association, Mr. E. J. Morrison.

The Lintz Branch of the U.F.O. met on Feb. 10th, with an attendance of 20. Messrs. English, Pritchard and Morrison were the speakers. Officers are as follows: President, John Lintz; Vice-President, G. H. White; Secretary, W. R. Johnson.

A meeting was held at Hardwick the following day, and with the same speakers. The attendance numbered 16, and the subject of organization was left to a committee, and a branch of the U.F.O. has since been formed.

Mr. Hoeg is president, met on Feb. 28th. Orders were taken for 6,800 lbs. of sugar, one car of salt, 60 bushels of clover seed, and 40 bushels of timothy.

On the 29th, the Red Star U. F. O., near Ingersoll, held a meeting with 66 in attendance. Messrs. Morrison and Blischdorf being the speakers. One share of stock was taken in the farmers' company.

On March 6th, a meeting was held at Palmerston, and a branch organized. The following day a meeting was held at Tovioldale, and new life and enthusiasm was given to the Tovioldale Orange, of which Tom. Digby is president, and W. M. Calder, secretary.

On the 9th Mr. Morrison addressed the Klatsko U. F. O., of which Wm. McLeod is president, and E. A. Pearson, secretary. Here a car of salt, three tons of sugar, 50 bushels of clover seed, one and one-half tons of binder twine, and 50 bushels of seed corn were ordered.

The next day, too, was spent in Oxford county, and a branch of the U. F. O. was organized at Washington, with Geo. Euston, Bright, as president, G. Cassels, Plattville, vice-president, and F. Stauffer, Bright, secretary.

Backing for Mr. McCoig

A meeting of the Farmer's Club, held in Osnosse on March 9th, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the farmers of this province have been defrauded by the packers taking one-half of one per cent. for Government inspection:

"Whereas Mr. A. B. McCoig has protested and caused an investigation to be made:

"It is resolved to write to the member of West Kent, stating that we heartily approve of his action, and desire to tender him our thanks.

GEO. GREFFEN, W. H. KENNEDY,
Pres. Sec.
Osnosse, Ont. Osnosse, Ont.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO.

THESE annual meeting of The Rural Publishing Company, Limited, which owns Farm and Dairy, was held recently in the head office of the company at Toronto. The great majority of the shareholders of the company are dairy farmers. A majority of the directors are also composed of farmers.

The reports presented showed that decided progress had been made by the company during the year. The shareholders approved of a recommendation from the directors that Farm and

Dairy should be further improved by the use of a better paper and the strengthening of the editorial and advertising departments. The following officers were elected:

President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, a past President and a director of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association; 1st Vice-President, G. A. Gillespie, M.L.A., Peterboro, dairy farmer and creamery proprietor; Managing Director and Secretary Treasurer, H. B. Cowan, Peterboro.

Directors: Harry Giendians, Jersey Cattle Breeder, Manilla; A. G. Hellman, ex-President Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association, Iroquois; John R. Dargavel, M.L.A., Hon. Secs., Eastern Ontario Dairy men's Association, Elgin; John Scott, past President and a director of the Western Ontario Dairy men's Association, Exeter; A. J. Reynolds, 1st Vice-Pres., United Farmers of Ontario, Solina, and R. M. Glover, Managing Director of The Examiner Printing Co., Ltd., Peterboro.

THERE is a growing desire among the farmers' clubs Ontario, as well as among many farmers who for one reason or another do not belong to these clubs, for further information in regard to the public policies which have been endorsed by the great farmers' organizations of Western Canada. We refer to such issues as proportional representation, the taxation of land values and the initiative and referendum.

From time to time Farm and Dairy receives requests for information on these subjects to be used in debates at farmers' meetings, and for other similar purposes. In order that we may help to fill the demand for this information we are planning to commence the publication shortly after the first of the year of several series of articles which are now in course of preparation, and which will deal with these subjects in turn. I expect to contribute a series dealing with the farmers' interest in the taxation of land values. Later, our editor, Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., will contribute a series of articles on proportional representation. These will be followed by articles on the initiative and referendum prepared by Mr. R. D. Colnetique, B.S.A., our Associate Editor. Our intention is to later publish these articles in booklet form for circulation among those farmers who would like to reserve them for use at the meetings of farmers' clubs. We hope you will watch for these articles and let us know what you will find them interesting.

A Trip to the Farm in Spring

By Bernice Tate, Adlington Co., Ont.

IT was one of the grandest of spring days in the history of being May. Nature was garbed in her most exquisite garment of pale green, a very becoming shade for the time of year, and the morning air was simply filled with the fresh odor of the dew, the melodious music of our dear little friends the birds, especially the earliest songsters, and the harmonizing beauty and freshness of the pretty spring flowers. All of these, mingled with the soft touches of fleecy white clouds, dotting the sky-blue overhead, made the most refreshing drive to the country seem more real and natural. On either side of the country roads, which appeared, rather rough to one accustomed to city pavements, were noticed many prosperous-looking fields. A few of these contained hardy fall rye, others wheat, and in some places was growing. But the freshly plowed and tilled grounds really seemed to give the observer a raven-

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Value



DE LAVAL Cream Separators are by far the most economical

REAL economy is never short-sighted. It never confuses PRICE with VALUE.

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You get by far the greatest actual VALUE for your money when you buy a De Laval—BECAUSE it will give you much better and longer SERVICE than any other separator.

From the standpoint of its greater durability alone the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy, and when you also take into account for repairs, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is most exorbitant compared with that of the De Laval.

And there is no reason why you should let its FIRST COST stand in the way either, because the De Laval may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking tells more fully why the De Laval is the most economical cream separator, or the nearest local De Laval agent will be glad to explain this and many other points of De Laval superiority. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

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SOLE distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Blenders. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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ous appetite, and almost make him wish it were an hour later. Then, in addition to the above-mentioned, were the thick woods, and coming from them were the hungry odors of spruce and pine trees, also the other overgreens.

Pretty soon the long-looked-for farm is reached, and after a very hearty dinner is eaten, the strange environment is noted, especially the buildings and animals. Several questions which the farmer might call "real funny" are asked by his inquisitive city friends. The little Jersey cows and calves are to be seen grazing very contentedly in the green pastures, and over the hills are the pretty horses and little colts. The first sheep are heard in the nearby field, bleating for some salt, and when it is given them the little lambs run off frolicking and playing in a mood seeming to express

much lightheartedness.

After almost everything had been examined and he had had a delightful chat with old friends, the handsome little dapple grey pony was hitched to a neat rubber-tired buggy, the happy city visitors drove away quite contentedly, although they were of the opinion that it would be a pleasure to live on the farm, especially in spring.

All sources of plant food should be utilized. And do not forget the nitrogen of the air. Legumes will do the trick.

One advantage of farming is that much of the living may be taken directly from the soil.

Whatever your female stock may be, pure-breds, grades or native, be sure that your sire is of top notch breeding.



Where the White Nun Walks

(Continued from last week.)

THERE was a great deal of laughing, and I joined in, of course. But, truth to tell, I was in something rather like the "mortal funk" that Judith had divined. I spent more time at White'ladies than the others did; for my own parents had died, and though I had a home with Uncle John, I was almost half my time with the grandparents, and was steeped in the lore of White'ladies, so that I believed a great deal more in the White Nun than did the others.

But there was no getting out of it. I was to go. And all I stipulated for was my long black cloak; for I felt that I was wrapped up in that I should feel a kind of protection, and might escape observation even from ghostly eyes!

They promised to wait for me, and to come and seek me if I did not get back in half an hour. And in a disgusting manner, I waved my hand and ran down the steps, taking the path across the moonlit gardens which lay in the direction of the ruined chapel and the yew walk.

For a few minutes I still heard the sounds of music and voices from the house; but soon these died away, and I was alone in the faint misty light, with only the call of the owls to break the stillness. That is an eerie sound at any time, and now I shivered and drew the folds of my cloak closer round me.

Then the moon went suddenly behind a cloud. All was very dark about me, and just ahead showed the black office of the yew walk, where the White Nun was said to move slowly or swiftly up and down.

My heart thumped against my ribs. My task was to walk the length of the avenue and then return. I should be mercilessly chaffed if I turned tail without having performed the allotted task. But I was simply shaking all over with that nameless fear which attacks us at night in lonely places, when everything takes on a new aspect, and you hear stealthy sounds everywhere that send your heart into your mouth.

But with the courage of desperation I plunged into the black tunnel, and at the same moment the moon came out again, so that at intervals it was crossed by bars of ghostly, wavering light.

What was that? There were sounds—strange sounds—distant, indescribable, confused. I halted, a quarter down the tunnel, holding my breath, trembling in every limb. And next minute I saw it! The white, wavering, ghostly figure—gliding swiftly—oh, very swiftly—towards me.

I would have turned and fled, but my limbs refused to obey. The thing was coming nearer, loitering in shadow, sometimes, then emerging into the

light again. It seemed to me as though I heard hoarse sounds, raucous breathings—and then it fell—simply toppled over and lay its length in the shaft of moonlight. And at that moment my courage came back in great bounds. For it was not the White Nun at all. It was a man in a light driving coat, and he had fallen like a log, and it seemed to me as though I still heard sounds in the distance—voices and steps. And something gave me courage to run out of the deep shadow into which I had slunk and to bend over the man.



One Who Prefers the Open Country to a Town Let. The illustration herewith shows the beautiful farm home of Mr. Wm. MacParlane, Missisquoi Co., Que. Although Mr. MacParlane is one of the town officials of Cowansville, he prefers to live in the country on a small farm of his own, just outside the town.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

"What is the matter? Are you hurt? Can I do anything?" He did not move or answer at once; but then he seemed to make a great effort. I bent down, for his voice was only a whisper.

"The jewels—for Eustace Barrington—take them. Run to the house with them. They are after me—jewel robbers! I've given them the slip; but they will catch me up. I'm done. But take them. Put your hand there—the breast of my coat. You'll feel them!"

I felt something more—something warm oozing over his clothes. "Oh, you are hurt!" I cried, "I will get help!"

"Take the jewels, I say—and run for your life!" Though his voice was only a whisper it seemed to thunder at me, if you understand. And I heard sounds of pursuit coming nearer. There was no time to get him to the house, to summon help—to do anything. I had to think in ten seconds what to do.

"Can you run?" "Just a few yards—under that yew tree!"

"Fly—take the jewels—and get to the house!" he panted; but he moved and half sat up. Nearer and nearer came the steps and the muttering voices.

"Into the shadows with you!" I cried, also in a whisper. "Don't you understand?—we cannot get away. Into the shadow! Under my cloak. They will pass without seeing us. It is only chance."

In two seconds we were there—in the hollow of the great yew trunk. The steps in the shadow were sure he was bleeding terribly—I crouching over him, and the black cloak spread over us both in the deep shadow. We heard steps coming on—slowly now and cautiously; for the men knew they were in the proximity of some private house. Almost opposite our hiding place they paused in conclave, words of blasphemy and threatening import passing their lips.

Where was their quarry and victim? They were sure they had hit him. They were sure he would eventually drop in his tracks. Where a thunder had he got to? I shook all over lest they should produce a lantern and institute a search. But they did not do so. They pursued their way very cautiously, I think as far as the end of the tunnel. From there the lights of the house could be seen, and when they arrived there they gave up pursuit. I heard the steps returning. I heard them debating should they try another road? Was there any chance of finding their

had no notion from which side it came. Only they understood it to be a note of alarm. They took to their heels and fled. I whistled and whistled and whistled, with a moment's intermission, and I heard their flying feet thudding and blundering.

It was a keeper who first rushed up.

"What's the matter here? Who's whistling?" "Gregory, there are robbers—they have tried to kill and rob Mr. Talbot. They have hurt him. He is here—"

"After them—after the fancy!—the faint voice at my mind. 'Don't let them escape. Never mind me—after them!'"

Then his voice failed, he seemed to fall back. But now there were sounds and lights approaching down the avenue and from many sides as well. Gregory dashed away, calling on his underlings to follow, and I turned to face an excited contingent from the house who rushed upon me, crying out:

"What is it? What is it? Has anything happened? Have you seen the ghost? Has the White Nun done it?" "Ghost! White Nun!" I echoed in tones of lofty scorn; "it's Mr. Talbot who the jewels, and he's been shot at and pursued by the robbers. He's safe. I felt them in his pocket," and bending over him again I felt my fingers clutched and guided to the spot where I touched the case bulging in his pocket. But was my hand? It was some illusion of the senses? For it seemed to me that before my fingers were released they had been saluted by the lips of the wounded man. I thought I heard a whisper: "I owe you my life—I thank you!"

They were all round him now. Lights were flashing from small electric torches which some of the company possessed and had brought out. I clapped the jewel case in my hands, but I stood aside to let the men get at the wounded messenger. I saw the light flash upon his face, white as death—yet it seemed to be the handsomest and noblest I had ever seen. I have not changed my opinion since! The girls closed round me and carried me off, leaving the men to transport their now unconscious charge to the house. Amongst the assembled guests we had a physician and surgeon both, and not a moment was lost in attending to his hurts. All the rest of us awaited the verdict with the greatest eagerness and excitement. I was made to repeat my story again and again, and it seemed quite clear that some of the daring burglars of to-day had scented Tony's errand (they do get wind of things in the most marvellous manner, and the wedding of Eustace was no hole-and-corner affair), and had brought to possess themselves of the jewels his best man was to bring down. But till Eustace himself appeared we could do little more than surmise how he came to be running down the Nun's Walk with a bullet somewhere in his person; and Judith hurried her hands in mock despair that it was not she who had made herself the heroine of that exciting episode.

When Eustace appeared there was a general rush. He stood up with his back to the fire of the logs and told the tale.

"Oh, he'll do all right. Flinchy chap as ever stepped. Bullet out and the shoulder dressed and comfortable, and he vows he'll be best man to-morrow whatever the medical authorities choose to say. I believe he will, too! He was with the irremediable in Africa as quite a lad—laughs at laying up for 'a bit of a scratch and a thimbleful of blood.' We shall see—"

"But how did it happen? Was he chased?" "Who shot him?" "Well, I hope we'll get hold of the

victim fallen and bleeding in some other spot? Or had he reached safety already?"

My heart beat hard what they were saying. They seemed loath to leave this avenue.

"He bolted down here! I'm sure of it! I don't believe he had strength to reach the end. I know I hit him. I saw him reel as he ran more than once. He's given us the slip; but I'll bet he isn't far away."

"Then let's search! He'll have slipped away into the shadow. Likely he's fainted from the loss of blood. Who's got a light? Let's have a look. Great Blazes—what's that?"

That was the sound of a long shrill whistle. For I had drawn white from the pocket of my cloak. In my desperation I had thought that at all costs I must summon help. The girls would be listening. Surely they would understand. And though it might draw discovery upon us—

But it didn't. You know it is not easy to locate the sound of a whistle. Although blown from less than twenty yards from where they stood, the men

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COOK'S CORNER

A TREATISE ON SOUPS
 NOW during the winter months is the time we most thoroughly realize the real value of good soup, which is such a nutritious article of diet, besides being economical. Below are a few recipes:
Oyster Soup (No. 1)
 Half a pint of oysters, half a pint of milk, one teaspoon butter, one dessertspoonful flour, salt to taste.

Melt butter in a saucepan, add flour, stir to prevent burning until thoroughly blended. Pour in the oyster juice gradually, add milk, and when mixture boils, put oysters in. Let them cook about two minutes until they are plump and the edges curl.
Oyster Soup (No. 2)
 Two tablespoons cracker crumbs, one tablespoon butter, one cup milk, eight or ten oysters, salt and pepper. Scald milk, add cracker crumbs and oysters. When butter is melted oysters are done. Some prefer to use water instead of milk.

Chicken Soup
 Cut an old chicken into pieces and put in sufficient cold water to cover. Simmer for three hours or until the meat falls away from the bone. Pour off the liquor, season with salt and pepper and serve with well-cooked rice or tapioca (two tablespoons to the quart of stock). Soups may be made in this manner from the left-over bones of chicken, turkey or duck.
Vegetable Soup (No. 1)
 Two carrots, one-quarter head cabbage and two turnips chopped fine. Boil an hour in water to cover. Add two chopped potatoes and meat stock

and cook another half hour. Season to taste.
Vegetable Soup (No. 2)
 Two pounds fresh beef or mutton, one cup each of beans, finely cut cabbage, potatoes, onions, and more vegetables of any kind you choose. When meat is done take it out and pick fine.
Potato Soup
 One quart water, four good-sized potatoes. Boil until tender, take potatoes out, mash, return to same water, add one pint milk, season well with salt and pepper, boil once and serve hot.

MADE IN CANADA

ROYAL EAST CANADIAN YEAST

ROYAL YEAST

The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts—No. 24

The Power of influence. So many times I have wondered why no one had ever told me how grand Yosemite Valley is. I had heard so much about its beauty, nothing of its grandeur.

My tent was situated beneath Overhanging Rock, which projected out over the massive perpendicular cliffs, rising up three-quarters of a mile from the floor of the valley where the camp was situated. From the moment I saw it, I longed to get up to it, though I knew not how it was to be done. At last to my joy, I found that by going 96 miles that ascent could be made. I only feared to reach the summit, lest I be disappointed in the view.

But when I that to the tent allotted to me, which was a few feet away from the edge of the precipice, and saw my view from it, I was overwhelmed with its grandeur. Far, far below was the valley; across it shone and gleamed in the afternoon sun, Vernon and Nevada Falls, falling thousands of feet. Though the camp had an altitude of seven thousand feet, yet on all sides rose mountains still more lofty, while away in the distance, stretched range after range of the Higher Sierras, all the peaks snow-covered. For the first time, I knew what "Alpine glow" meant, as I saw this view at sunset and sunrise. Equally beautiful was it in the radiance of the moonlight. On the heights the moon rose three hours before it could be seen in the depths of the valley. My heart kept exulting over the beauty, wonder, power, and sublimity of God's handiwork as revealed in Nature.

As soon as I could tear myself away from my own view, I hurried to the Overhanging Rock. Almost there, I saw a young girl go out on it and stand upright. Knowing the dizzy depth below, I turned away. It was a long time after, before I could summon up courage even to go to the edge, and then I had to creep there on hands and knees.

Straight down below, it was difficult to see people, even with good glasses, while the tents looked like little rows of cards.

The fellow tourist I enjoyed most was an old minister of 77 years, from New Zealand. To my amazement I

found he had stood out on that rock. When asked how he could do it he said simply "Do you think I could fall, after looking forward to it for 23 years?" We met him alone, on the hardest trails. He climbed the highest peaks attempted by tourists. Everyone admired his pluck, and then the more they saw of him, his Christ-like goodness. Only God knows the good accomplished by that man, among that ever-changing throng, ray pleasure-seekers. Once a flippant joke was told in his presence, involuntarily all looked at him.

The more I saw of him the more I realized he was such a one as Paul had longed Timothy to be, when he wrote, in loving admonition: "Let no man despise the youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in spirit, in faith, in purity."—1 Tim. IV:12.

My heart kept exulting over the thought, how much more beautiful, wonderful, powerful, and sublime than the world of Nature, is the spiritual uplift from the influence of one human soul over another.—I. H. N.

Nurse and Doctor are Final Rules

FAMILIARITY with a few first-aid principles in case of sickness may come in handy in every home. Every case of illness, of course, should be treated individually, says Dr. I. J. Murphy, of the Minnesota Public Health Association. A capable physician should be called, who will give directions about treatment and diet. When a trained nurse is available, her services in carrying out the physician's orders as to treatment and clothing are, in the end, cheap.

These suggestions will be applicable in most cases of illness: The sick room should be simply furnished, well ventilated, and kept at a moderate temperature.

The bed mattress should have an oil cloth or rubber protector over it. Blankets and clean sheets should be frequently disinfected by boiling. No rugs, comforters or unwashable things should be on the bed.

The patient should be kept as comfortable, as quiet and as clean as possible. Visitors, as a rule, are a nuisance and may spread disease. The fresh discharges are usually dangerous. They should be disposed of in each individual case as suggested by the physician or required by the regulations of the State board of health.

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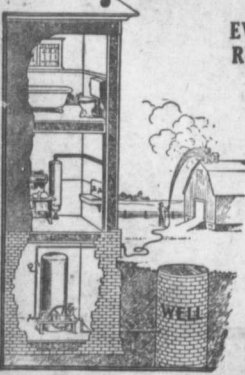
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WHEN a Farm is bristly says, "I the implication tractive to be does a farmer front entrance porch, to say room fireplace his thoughts i that the farm and will not p He is quite difficulty is rarely offered homes which condition: Sim undertaken to which shall be farmers apprec Farm and five is a very different type again the back of the house w through the kitchen noted that the door is into the makes a very upon entering the of the back entrance where the farm wash up and leave without interfering in planning this the meals would chen in order to steps. If the hor door could be where the window porch and meals in the hot water in size to be made out-door living stable-wired is not might be planted



A Beautiful Country Home

Comfortable, Roomy, and Good to Look Upon

WHEN shown the illustration of Farm and Dairy House Number five the city person invariably says, "Is that a farm house?" the implication being that it is too attractive to be a farm house. What does a farmer want with an imposing front entrance and a spacious back porch, to say nothing of the living room fireplace? The whole tenor of his thoughts is evidently to the effect that the farmer is not interested in and will not pay for a beautiful home. He is quite wrong, of course. The difficulty is that farmers are very rarely offered a choice of attractive homes which are adapted to farm conditions. Since Farm and Dairy has undertaken to plan beautiful homes which shall be suited to country life there has been abundant proof that farmers appreciate the service.

Farm and Dairy House Number five is a very good example of this different type of farm house. It has again the back entrance which permits the guest, who comes to the back door, to be taken into the front

porch which will give it added coolness without making it stuffy.

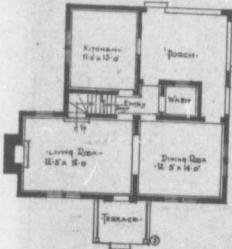
The front rooms of this house are particularly charming and will be found to be especially delightful for entertaining friends and neighbors in large numbers, as they can be thrown into one.

Upstairs there are four fair sized bedrooms and a bath room, which is ample accommodation for quite a large family.

The best of it is that this house, which is so pleasing in its exterior design and so well planned for use and comfort, can be built at an approximate cost of \$2,500 to \$3,000. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the conditions which have tended to cripple the lumber industry have made it possible for the farmer to build himself a home at a fairer price than has obtained these many years.

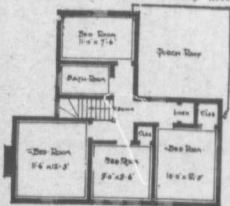
The Architect's Description

The ability of the average layman to decide from paper sketches and drawings whether the plan and design for the house he wants is just right or not, is very often of a negligible quantity and it is only after



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

of the house without being ushered through the kitchen. It will also be noted that the view from the back door is into the dining room, which makes a very pleasant impression, upon entering the house. To the left where the farmer and his help can wash up and leave their dusty smocks without interfering with the housewife in the kitchen. It was expected in planning this house that many of the meals would be eaten in the kitchen in order to save the housewife steps. If the home builder wishes, a door could be placed in the kitchen where the window looks out on to the porch and meals served out of doors in the hot weather. It is large enough in size to be made a most delightful out-door living room. If the view stable-ward is not attractive, vines might be planted at the back of the



BED ROOM FLOOR PLAN.

a great deal of study that he is finally enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to his wants.

There are one or two rather unusual features in the house that is illustrated in this number of the Farm and Dairy, and one of these is the will notice is at the rear of the house where the women can use it for their washing and baking and where it can be made into an outdoor sitting room. True, it is connected with the dining room as well, but it is especially arranged for the women. Instead of the usual front porch the main entry is satisfied with an open terrace and the front door protected by a hood to keep off the rain and snow. The living room can be made to simply exude comfort and when simply furnished with a log fire in the fireplace and

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a list of growers of good seed oats, barley, corn, etc. Write these men if you need the best. It is not now too early to get your supply. The next insertion of our Grain Exchange will be March 30 and April 6. What about having your grain listed?

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soft curtains on the windows, it will be a great attraction that will induce the farmer to venture out on a cold night. The dining room opens out from the living room with a set of double doors so that the two rooms can be used together if desired and also direct connection with the kitchen is had by way of the rear entry. The wash up room is added, and when the kitchen of generous proportions is considered there will be very little down stairs left to desire.

This house is better built of siding at least six inches deep with six inch corner boards and open eaves and shingled roof, or if desired metal, or prepared roofing may be used, though the cost will be higher. Paint the walls cream with a trim about three or four shades darker and stain the roof golden brown. Stain the soffits of the eaves also. Build the chimney of rough brick laid about four courses to 12 inches and rake out the joints. Ceilings nine feet downstairs, and eight feet six inches upstairs. Hot air, hot water or steam (the two latter at higher cost), and don't be afraid to spend a few dollars on a good furnace, then when you get through you will have a comfortable home that

should not cost you more than \$2,500 to \$3,000. Complete planter and bill of material will be mailed for \$2.00. The decoration scheme of this house will be given in next week's issue of Farm and Dairy.

THE CHAMPION ACRE OF OATS.

(Continued from page 6.)
crop was beaten down. However, it ripened all right, but had to be cut one way, and to my delight it proved to be an extra heavy crop. I had never expected such results, as this land had been tilled for over seventy-five years. I used no fertilizer, as the field had been plowed out of sod and manured on top two years ago. The yield of my acre was 164 bushels and ten pounds, the cost of production \$11.76, leaving me a profit on the acre of \$33.93.

514 Bushels of Potatoes Per Acre

By Milton H. Goltz, Muskegon, nOt.
The Acre Crop Competition held in this district was in potatoes. The variety I used in this was Davies' Warrior, and the soil on which they were grown was clay loam, which, I

think, is perhaps not as good as a sandy loam. Oats were grown on this land the previous year. It was fall plowed, and in the winter ten loads of manure applied. It was plowed again in the spring and harrowed. I planted 16 bushels, costing \$8, to the acre, on May 20th. Drills were made with a riding plow, 25 inches apart, 6 inches deep. The sets were placed in the drills by hand about 14 inches apart. Each set was cut by hand, with from one to three eyes in each. About six days after planting they were sowed with a seeding harrow and cultivated with a one-horse cultivator just when coming through the ground, covering them slightly. They were cultivated at intervals twice after riding slightly. Bugs were kept under control by paris green and water applied twice with a hand sprayer. They were harvested by hand with a potato fork about October 1.

Following is a statement of the expenses and returns in connection with the acre plot:

Cost of seed	\$8.00
Cutting, setting, dropping and covering	4.50
Cultivation	75
Digging	15.00
Rent of land, six acre	5.00
Spraying mixture25
Cost of manure	3.00
Outing and storing	4.50
Plowing and harrowing	4.02
Total expense	\$42.02
Marketable potatoes	496 bushels
Unmarketable potatoes	18 "

Total bushels 514

Progress in Maritime Canada

By Harvey Mitchell, Supervisor of Cow Testing, Maritime Provinces.

By means of cow testing, we have found out that we have some good cows down in the Maritime provinces. The other day I was in a cow stable, and as we passed along in front of the cattle, we came to one cow to whom I took my hat off. She had just completed a test in which she had given 23,000 lbs. of milk in 11 months. That cow had been discovered through cow testing. We have also made good progress in many other lines of the dairy industry. It can no longer be said as it was once said by a well known dairy authority, that our cows can be found in the summer time with the winter's coat still on them. Farmers are taking a lively interest in improved methods of dairying, with the result that there is very gratifying progress.

As an illustration of the changing attitude of factory men toward factory inspection, and the introduction of up-to-date methods, I would say that some years ago I heard a man say that if he found the factory inspector around his factory, he would get after him with a Gatling gun. He was totally opposed to any change in the method for paying for milk, preferring to adhere to his old system, which was payment on the pooling basis. Now if a man would suggest paying for milk on the pooling basis, in one of our provinces, the factory men would feel like getting after him with a Gatling gun. All milk is now paid for on a quality basis, and the question is no longer under discussion. It is a surprise to me to find that in a dairying province like Ontario, milk is still largely paid for on a pooling basis.

Too often when dusting with dry cloth, the dust is merely removed from one article to set on another. Try wringing the cloth lightly from cold oil and hanging in the air until the odor evaporates. Dusting results will be more satisfactory.

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Stock and Poultry foods and remedies.
Tex W. A. Jenkins Mfr. Co., London, Can.

Where the White Nun Walks

(Continued from page 16.)

gentleman and find that out. What
he says is that he must have been
abandoned when he left the jewellers,
though he took every reasonable pre-
caution. What he knows is that as
he drove from the junction in his own
dog-cart behind a very fast-stepping
ten miler away is only about
ten miles away from the junction in
the other direction—he was aware of
a small motor-car behind that seemed
inclined to rush him—to run into him
in fact. Suddenly he had a suspicion,
and giving the reins to the groom he
swung round and shouted to the men,
asking what they were about. Next
moment he heard the shot, and knew
they were after him and the jewels.
He also knew that he was close to
the wall of White Ladies, and that at
intervals there were gates. He gave
his orders to the groom, well but for
the strong headlights on the motor.
Those showed him up to the pursu-
ers. They fired a volley. It is a
mercy he was not killed on the spot.
He felt the ball on the shoulder, but
never paused a moment. The he
heard himself pursued, and flew at
top speed towards the house. But he
was bleeding fast. The inevitable
collapsing, and he fell. If somebody
had not been at hand to drag him
into the shadows of the yew and
cover him up and summon help—
Eustace turned towards me with a
smile and a bow, and silent hands
made a demonstration of applause—
"White Ladies on the eve of the wed-
ding. Luckily the traditions of
White Ladies live yet, and its daugh-
ters can play the heroine's part on
emergency still."

Oh, if they only knew what a coward
I had been really! But it was nice to
be regarded as so brave! And then I
had the jewel case to give over to
Eustace, and there were the beautiful
diamonds to exhibit to us all. Then
in the middle came the news that the
robbers had been caught! They had
trapped themselves behind the gate
of White Ladies, falling to find the
robbers had been caught! They had
dodged and doubled and run and hid-
den for quite a time; but the sporting
does had reckoned men out one after
the other, and now the police had them
safe, and were pretty sure that Scot-
land Yard would be very glad to have
news of them on many countal

It was late before any of us slept
that night, and they were early awak-
en on the morrow. I don't think I
had slept more than an hour or two, for I
was haunted by the recollection of the
fall of that tall figure in the light driving
coat, of the horror of feeling personal
danger nearer and nearer. And still
my fingers seemed to tingle at the feel
of the kiss laid upon them, and even
in my dream I could hear the
faint low voice which said, "I owe you
my life—I thank you!"

How bright the sun shone upon the
wedding morning! How fair looked the
bride! For our wounded hero was re-
ported to have slept famously and had
already declared himself "as fit as a
fiddle"; yet I think, until we actually
saw him there in the church beside
his bride, I never believed his life
and his face absolutely colorless, though full
of interest and animation, we scarcely
believed that he would really rise and
dance and play the part of best man.
But he did, and we were glad to see
him by his in the procession afterwards;
and when they would not let him take

a place at the long table, but set him
down in a cushioned chair in the oriel,
with a small table of his own, and
looked round with his queer, delighted
smile to say, "But how can I cut
up my own food? Isn't somebody
going to be kind enough to help me?"
Why then I was simply pushed into a
small bedside table, and we had our
little wedding-breakfast there to our-
selves. Then when the toasts were
drunk there was a special one for
"first bridesmaid and best man," and
almost directly the wag of the party
leaped to his feet and gave—

"To the next wedding at White-
ladies," and I felt myself getting red-
der and redder and hotter and hotter,
because everybody turned and stared
at us in the most barefaced way. And
when the wifed woman was over Tony
got hold of my hand beneath the table,
and if he did not kiss it again—it
seemed to me exactly as though he
had!

Tony stayed a fortnight at White-
ladies after that; and I spent the win-
ter there. And he came over every
week and sometimes stopped a night
or two.

And now there is to be another
wedding very soon at White Ladies. And
the family party is gathering fast, and
Judith waits me up and down the
long galleries, and makes me talk of
Tony, which I simply love to do.
"You lucky girl! We all adore
Tony! And to think how I have been
done out of my chance! If only I
had gone that night! I declare I
should have been twice as brave as
you" (that would not have been say-
ing much, I thought). "I should have
caught the whole gang single-handed,
and simply covered myself with glory!
But remember, all you girls, it's my
turn now! I'm going to tempt my
luck as Maude did. I'm going to be a
three-times bridesmaid next week!
I don't say if you forget that when
you see Maude did. I'm going to be
the one to run the gauntlet of the
ghost—I'm going to see if there won't
be a husband waiting somewhere in
the shadows for me in the dark yew
tunnel where the White Nun walks!"
—The Quiver.

Transplanting Large Trees

TREES from four to 10 inches in
diameter can be very success-
fully transplanted by the follow-
ing methods: The spring before the
tree is to be transplanted, a trench
15 to 24 inches deep should be dug
around the tree, leaving a ball of
earth from 4 to 8 feet in diameter,
depending on the size of the tree and
the amount of earth which can be
moved later with the tree. Good
drainage must be provided, and the
trench filled with compost. Dur-
ing the summer the cut roots will
throw out numerous new roots into
the rich compost and in the following
spring the tree can be lifted with the
mass of fibrous roots practically in-
tact; these quickly re-establish them-
selves in a new position. Regular
watering will usually be essential to
the successful starting of large trees.
Two or three lines of tile placed in
position at transplanting leading well
down under the roots will afford the
most satisfactory method.

All evergreen plants require special
care in transplanting because of the
leaf surface exposure during the en-
tire year. They should be lifted with
a ball of earth, which should be kept
intact, and the top should be pro-
tected from the hot sun and direct
winds. April and May are the prefer-
able months for transplanting all ever-
greens. They should never be trans-
planted in the fall.—Ohio Bulletin.



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Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Monday, March 23.—Considerable unrest still prevails in the wheat market. Early in the week prices suffered a rather severe break, following the lower movement in Western markets. With a visible supply of wheat in Canada of 35,242,000 bushels and in the United States of 45,449,000 bushels, amounting to 10,350,000 bushels and 24,112,000 bushels respectively, a year ago, this making an aggregate increase of 48,500,000 bushels, the bears faced the market with a strong argument in their favor. However, toward the end of the week signs of improvement appeared, not only in an advance in the price of several grains, but also in the general tone of the market. The larger millers have plenty of foreign orders, but the uncertainty of securing shipping facilities, and the high ocean freight rates make exporters somewhat fearful of committing themselves to sales. There is also a danger of vessels being commandeered for Government service, by which exporters would be left in the lurch.

WHEAT. The upward tendency toward the end of the week has not yet carried wheat to the price levels of a week ago. Offerings were light, the trade being limited to a few odd cars for home needs. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 Northern, (Ford William) \$1.77 1/2; No. 2, \$1.64 1/2; No. 3, \$1.55 1/2; No. 4, \$1.47 1/2; No. 5, \$1.39 1/2; No. 6, \$1.31 1/2; No. 7, \$1.23 1/2; No. 8, \$1.15 1/2; No. 9, \$1.07 1/2; No. 10, \$1.00; No. 11, \$0.92 1/2; No. 12, \$0.84 1/2; No. 13, \$0.76 1/2; No. 14, \$0.68 1/2; No. 15, \$0.60 1/2; No. 16, \$0.52 1/2; No. 17, \$0.44 1/2; No. 18, \$0.36 1/2; No. 19, \$0.28 1/2; No. 20, \$0.20 1/2; No. 21, \$0.12 1/2; No. 22, \$0.04 1/2; No. 23, \$0.00.

COARSE GRAINS. Following the falling off of prices, a reaction set in, carrying oats up about a point all round. Quotations follow: Oats, C.W. No. 2, (Fort William) 42¢; No. 3, C.W. 40¢; No. 4, extra feed, 40¢; No. 5, 1 feed, 38¢; Ontario oats, No. 3 white, 42¢ to 44¢; commercial oats, 42¢ to 44¢; No. 1, nominal, 42¢; No. 2, 40¢; No. 3, 38¢; No. 4, 36¢; No. 5, 34¢; No. 6, 32¢; No. 7, 30¢; No. 8, 28¢; No. 9, 26¢; No. 10, 24¢; No. 11, 22¢; No. 12, 20¢; No. 13, 18¢; No. 14, 16¢; No. 15, 14¢; No. 16, 12¢; No. 17, 10¢; No. 18, 8¢; No. 19, 6¢; No. 20, 4¢; No. 21, 2¢; No. 22, 0¢; No. 23, 0¢.

MILL FEEDS. Bran, shorts and middlings are down a dollar a ton all round as compared with last week's quotations. Feed flour also shows a weakening tendency. Bran is quoted at 32¢, car lots; shorts, 25¢; middlings, 22¢; feed flour, 110¢ to 115¢; corn meal, small lots, 25.00 to 26.00; linseed meal, 27.75 to 28.75, L.C.M. mill; oil cake meal, 18.5 a ton; gluten feed, 35.00 a ton.

HAY AND STRAW. The supply of hay and straw from the farm fell off slightly, and local merchants are now buying on track at the following prices: Baled hay, No. 1, 21¢ to 22¢; No. 2, 19¢ to 20¢; No. 3, 17¢ to 18¢; No. 4, 15¢ to 16¢; No. 5, 13¢ to 14¢; No. 6, 11¢ to 12¢; No. 7, 9¢ to 10¢; No. 8, 7¢ to 8¢; No. 9, 5¢ to 6¢; No. 10, 3¢ to 4¢; No. 11, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 12, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 13, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 14, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 15, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 16, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 17, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 18, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 19, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 20, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 21, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 22, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 23, 0¢ to 1¢.

THE BEEDPARA. Wholesalers are selling to country trade as follows: No. 1 red clover, cwt, 22¢ to 23¢; No. 2, 20¢ to 21¢; No. 3, 18¢ to 19¢; No. 4, 16¢ to 17¢; No. 5, 14¢ to 15¢; No. 6, 12¢ to 13¢; No. 7, 10¢ to 11¢; No. 8, 8¢ to 9¢; No. 9, 6¢ to 7¢; No. 10, 4¢ to 5¢; No. 11, 2¢ to 3¢; No. 12, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 13, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 14, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 15, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 16, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 17, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 18, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 19, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 20, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 21, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 22, 0¢ to 1¢; No. 23, 0¢ to 1¢.

EGGS AND POULTRY. Eggs are still coming from Chicago to supply the local trade, and their cost to wholesalers 50c laid here. Prices are charged to the trade as follows: Deal in milk—Eggs, Ontario product, free cases, Toronto basis. Lateral quotations are made to the public. Eggs, new laid in cartons are quoted at 3¢ to 3 1/2¢; new laid, ex-carton, at 2 1/2¢ to 3¢.

POULTRY. Old fowl, pound, 15¢ to 16¢ to 18¢; Chickens, 12¢ to 14¢ to 16¢ to 18¢; Turkeys, 18¢ to 20¢ to 22¢ to 24¢; Ducks, 12¢ to 14¢ to 16¢ to 18¢; Geese, 18¢ to 20¢ to 22¢ to 24¢.

DAIRY PRODUCE. The tendency of butter is firmer. Fresh-made creamery is scarce and secondary grades are being cleaned up rapidly. Local dealers are paying 30¢ for Ontario produce, but Toronto's "Choice" brand fresh made, 50¢ to 55¢; creamery, solids, storage, 35¢ to 38¢; choice dairy prima, 28¢ to 32¢; ordinary, 22¢ to 26¢; 28¢; bakers', 25¢ to 28¢. Cheese conditions firm. Cable bids are

inconsistent and firm for old Canadian stuff at 103 shillings per long cwt. c.i.f., which is equal to 215¢ per cwt. The local trade is quiet. There is a condition of the market is returning to firm by local retailers. New, large, 18¢; twins, 19¢; old large, 17¢; twins, 18¢.

LIVE STOCK. The feature of the week's market was that hogs reached a new high level in the history of the local trade. On Tuesday, \$11 per cwt. was paid for one deck, weighed off cars. Reports of the placing of orders for 100,000 worth of extra rations with North American concerns, and that Canadian firms had received 150,000 of these orders were responsible for advance. Cattle prices also reflected the possibility of an increased demand and confirmation, later in the week, of the placing of war orders tended to hold the market firm, and the week closed with greater demands than could be supplied, with prices consistently firm. Evidence points to the possibility of the demands of the packers exceeding the offerings and to the maintenance of high price levels. Quotations are as follows:

Heavy choice steers, 8.10 to 8.50; Heavy choice butchers, 7.75 to 8.15; Do medium, 7.40 to 7.75; Do common, 7.05 to 7.40; Heifers, choice, 7.80 to 7.85; Do good, 7.45 to 7.50; Butchers' cows, choice, 6.50 to 7.25; Do good, 6.15 to 6.25; Do medium, 5.80 to 5.75; Do common, 5.25 to 5.20; Butchers' bulks, choice, 5.0 to 5.25; Do medium to good, 4.75 to 5.00; Do Bologna, 4.50 to 4.75; Feeders, 4.00 to 4.25; Do bulls, 3.50 to 3.55; Steers, 2.50 to 3.00; 750 to 900 lbs., 6.25 to 7.00; 400 med., 6.50 to 7.00 lbs., 5.00 to 6.00; Do common, light, 4.00 to 5.00; Canners, 4.25 to 5.25; Do extra, 4.50 to 5.25.

Country hogs wanted at steady rates, choice ones going at \$90 to \$100; medium to good, 85 to 95¢; springers, 80 to 85¢; Calves, 25 to 30¢; Sheep and lambs were steady at the usual prices, except that spring lambs showed an upward tendency. Quotations: Spring lambs, cwt, 110 to 115; 100 lb. medium and heavy, 25 to 30¢; Yearling sheep, 110 to 115; ewes, light, 25 to 30¢; heavy ewes and bucks, 25 to 30¢; wethers, 25 to 30¢.

Swine live firm at \$10.00 to \$11.00 per cwt. at \$10.15 to \$10.25 at country points.

FARMERS' CLUB Correspondence Included

WELLAND COUNTY, ONT. BRIDGEBURG, March 19th.—We are having considerable snow here and it is staying on longer than usual. An occasional shower will reduce the snow. Business here was never so broken up as present. All the railway dealers record business, both with exports and imports. Potatoes are scarce and command a good price, as does most farm produce.—G. H. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B.C. CHILLIWACK, Mar. 4.—The weather during the latter half of February was fertile. The snow had almost gone and the thermometer registered 50 to 100 degrees. The weather was very warm. In fact it was such a sudden change that stock were glad to take refuge in shade trees and barns. There has already been two fresh falls of snow, the latest of which has disappeared now. Last year many people had considerable snow in April, but such will not be the case here this season. Potatoes are being planted and the weather has not raised the embargo on them, have advanced steadily and are now selling at 11.25 to 12.00 per ton. This is a considerable advance on \$6.00 a ton during November. Grains are at a jump. The horse market here has improved up a good way for man on the prairie. Next year it is hoped that the price of apples will be better. The price of apples will be better. The price of apples will be better. The price of apples will be better.

Ontario No. 1, 18¢; Ontario No. 2, 16¢; Ontario No. 3, 14¢; Ontario No. 4, 12¢; Ontario No. 5, 10¢; Ontario No. 6, 8¢; Ontario No. 7, 6¢; Ontario No. 8, 4¢; Ontario No. 9, 2¢; Ontario No. 10, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 11, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 12, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 13, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 14, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 15, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 16, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 17, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 18, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 19, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 20, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 21, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 22, 0¢ to 1¢; Ontario No. 23, 0¢ to 1¢.

SOME GOOD WINTER WORK.

Milk Harvest Held of registered Holsteins, owned by W. J. Cherry, Hagersville, Ont., are coming through the winter in excellent condition...

GREAT OFFERINGS FROM ALLISON STOCK FARM.

A sale that is attracting the attention of every Holstein breeder over Ontario is that of the 66 head from the Allison Stock Farm, Cheshamville, Ont., under the hammer on April 4th.

Several years ago Mr. Allison placed at the head of his herd a grandson of the famous King Seta. Since that time the farm has been working into a big herd of the daughters of this fine Lyons Seta.

Readers of Farm and Dairy who wish to add some of the best Holstein blood to their herds should not fail to send for a catalogue. It will be an absolutely clean thing when an animal enters the ring...

DURHAM CO., ONT.

Campbellcroft, Mar. 15.—The weather has been very stormy. Snow has blocked the roads and the majority of travel very halted. A large number of loss have been getting out too late...

M. J. GARDNER, Sup't. R. R., Delaware, Wis.



The greatest handicap you can place upon your cows, as producers for you, is to give them uncomfortable stabling. Remove that handicap by installing...

Dillon Equipment for Cow Comfort.

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Made from finest tubular steel, Dillon Stalls and Stanchions have both strength and simplicity to recommend them—yet their cost is extremely low.

Galvanized finish supplied if desired—not the mere "look-like-galvanizing" that some firms use. Our method costs money, and we furnish this extra good finish for just exactly what it costs us to put it on.

Form for ordering Dillon Stalls and Stanchions, including fields for Name, Address, and Quantity.

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Do not dream of remodeling your barn without first getting our book. It tells and shows by pictures what others have accomplished with Dillon Stanchions.

Free Advice, Too!

And do not stop at a mere request for the book. By telling us something of your requirements—how many cows there are to stable, what sort of a barn you now have, etc.—you can get from us the most practical, advisory advice which experts can give.

R. Dillon & Son 62 Mill Street South Oshawa, Ont.

BOSSY MAKES THE MOTOR GO

JOHN C. VOGLER, of Assure Spring Farm, Netramas, Minn., reads the following words in his paper and he writes that they "somehow got on his nerves":

The cattle of Wisconsin, unlike other grading herds, are not allowed to graze. They are kept in stables and barns, and are fed on corn and clover. This is a mistake, as the cattle of Wisconsin are not adapted to such a diet.

For bossy pays rich dividends and makes the engine rich. And farmers will wear goggles there with their requirements—how many cows there are to stable, what sort of a barn you now have, etc.—you can get from us the most practical, advisory advice which experts can give.

So this is the way Mr. Vogler tranquillized his nervous system: One might think from the foregoing that no other cows there be. But how about the black-and-white that came from o'er the sea? Your business cannot change the fact nor allows it to be true!

Advertisement for The Farmers' Seeds, featuring a list of seed varieties and prices, and the company's address at 124 King St. E. Toronto.

Cedarbrae Holstein Herd

THE ENTIRE HERD OF MATURE COWS WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT Springford, Ont., March 29, 1914

This offering includes 19 cows and three bulls. The bulls consist of the Herd Sire, Woodlawn Sir Colantha, whose dam has a record of 21.59 lbs. butter as a three year old, and he is also grandson of Netherlands Aargie De Kol—at one time Champion in yearly production. Two yearlings whose sire's two nearest dams average 23 lbs. butter in seven days. A number of the cows are record of merit individuals and have such sires as Grace of the Cows sire Sir Colantha, Calamity Jane's Paul A., Prince Pauline De Kol. They are just in their prime.

Terms: Three per cent off for cash or six months' credit with interest will be given on furnishing approved notes. Farm one-half mile north of Springford, only five minutes walk from station and sale will take place between the noon and 4 p.m. trains. Catalogues are now ready.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers. B. D. SMITH, Springford, Ont.

BURNING HENGVELD KORNYDKE SON OF A 27.60 LB. COW FOR SALE

Sire King Hengveld Kornydke, a grandson of Pontiac Kornydke. His granddam made 15 lbs. butter seven days. Dam Sir Johanna's Burnside, milk in one year 2213 lbs., one day 119 1/2, butter 7 days 27.50. She is sired by Sir Johanna Beesie, who is a brother of Johanna De Kol Van Heere, 46 1/2 lbs. She was calved Dec. 2nd, 1913, is half black and white and right every way, of the heavy, low-down type. One bull calf sired by above bull, whose dam is a granddaughter of Sir Johanna's Burnside. She gave almost 13,000 lbs. milk as two-year-old. He is mostly white; calved Dec. 5, 1913; square and straight.

One bull calf (sire King Hengveld Kornydke), from a heavy milking cow. He is mostly white; calved Sept. 12, 1913; also square and straight.

Price low. Apply to ALMONTE, ONT.

VILLA VIEW HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS

Now is the time to buy a son sired by King Segis Alcatraz Calamity, the 13,000 lb. show bull sired by only three youngsters, three months old to offer, at prices that should move them quickly. Also you know that the 1912 Gushig Champion and two of her sisters are at our farms to be bred to King. The yearling bull advertised last week is gone; several breeders wanted him. So get busy and buy an Alcatraz calf for they are at this minute to lead to any show ring in Canada.

ARBOGAST BROS. - SEBRINGVILLE - ONTARIO

Cedar Dale Holsteins

4 Bulls from 8 months to 14 months old at a bargain, sired by Prince Segis Walker Kornydke, whose dam gave 10 lbs. milk as a three-year-old, and is a daughter of Pontiac Kornydke. His full sister made 34 lbs. butter with full calf and are all R.O.P. cows. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. For prices and photos, write or phone.

A. J. TAMBLYN, Oro, Ont.

FOR SALE

A pure bred Holstein bull calf, born March 8th. The sire of this calf is a grandson of Hengveld De Kol, through Pontiac Hermes, a brother to the dam of King of the Festuca. The sire's dam carries 75 per cent. of the blood of Lady Keyes, with a seven day record of over 35 lbs. butter. The calf is an excellent specimen. Price \$30. delivered to any station in Ontario.

N. R. McARTHUR, THAMESFORD, ONT.

HIGH-LAWN HOLSTEINS

This week we offer two beautiful young bulls at half their value to make room—\$125.00 for each. No. 1—Born Feb. 19, 1913, a half brother to the great "May Echo" Sylvia, 131 lbs. milk one day, 24 1/2 lbs. butter seven days. Dam has a 25-lb. full sister and her dam has given 109 lbs. in one day. No. 2—Born Feb. 25, 1913—a grandson of the great "May Echo"—Dam a granddaughter of Sarah Jewel Hengveld Sr, the first 108-lb. cow. Better write us if you want a bargain.

JOSEPH O'REILLY, R. R. No. 9, Peterboro, Ont.

KORNGOLD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—Young Sows 4 months old, also a few Bears and Sows 3 months old.

F. J. McALPIN, Korngold Stock Farm, GANANOQUE, ONT.

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRE

Young Stock, always on hand (both sexes), with high-testing heavy producers. Good udders and large feet, a special feature. For particulars of those you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, QUE.

THE GREAT BELLEVILLE SALE.

THE big Belleville Sale again promises to hold its enviable position as the great dairy gathering of the year. It is usual this year in the backing of the young animals offered to the public. Among the animals consigned by J. M. Brannstrom, Champlain, Ont., will be the following: 1317 lb. cow, sold to Hengveld County DeKol, one daughter of Const Segis Walker; 1220 lb. cow, sire imported by Henry Stevens, and a two-year-old granddaughter of DeKol Plus (Canadian Champion, 1913). This heifer's dam was also a granddaughter of Const Segis Walker. Her sire is the blood of these two great cows; one grand son of Dale's Pauline Pieterie, fit for cow, and last, but not least, one bull calf, a grandson of the \$50,000 bull, King Segis Alcatraz Calamity.

The big herd of A. D. Feater & Sons, at Bloomfield, has been one of the heavy contributors to the Belleville Sales. From this herd in 1913 came that great dairy cow, Daisy Pauline Pieterie, who afterwards made a record of 110 lbs. milk in a day, and 20 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days at eight months after freshening. In addition to this Canadian record, she made 22,900 lbs. in R.O.P.—the highest at the time. In the following animals DeKol Plus was contributed from the Foster herd, and at the following freshening she milked up to 106 lbs. in a day, and went over 26 lbs. butter. The big contribution from this herd at the present time is Burke Kornydke Pontiac, who made a record over 22 months after freshening. This is the highest record ever sold at Belleville.

The Foster consignment this year is actually bigger and better than ever. It includes the great May Echo, with a two year old record of 26 lbs. This heifer came back in 11 months, without ceasing to bring dry increases. Her record to 22.85 lbs. butter in her three year old farm, averaging 4.13 per cent. She looks like a 20 lb. cow. Her sire is a brother to the great Lady Keyes, 122 lbs. milk in a day, and 22 lbs. butter in 7 days. A daughter of the above offering, rising 2 yr. old, is also included. She has the right dairy type, and bred to Champion Sire Inka Sylvia Beets Posh, who has the largest number of daughters milking over 100 lbs. a day at official testing of any sire. Among the other females included are two daughters and a grand daughter of Pansy Bloomfield DeKol. One of these daughters has 20.25 lbs. to her credit. All are bred to the sire Inka Sylvia DeKol (53 1/2 lb.). The sister of May Echo. Two great young sires come from the Foster herd also. The first nearest daughter of the sire of the first one averaged 30.00 lbs. Not many better than Sylvia DeKol are desired. The other young sire, Sylvia DeKol (Imp.), at the head of the Glendale herd, has a record of 23 lbs. in six cows to his name. The sire of these six cows was freshen from Kornydke Aargie Lad, having given six straight, nicely marked heifer calves.

In the offering of M. E. Mayhew & Sons from Highland View Farm, will be found some very richly bred youngsters. There will be a sister of May Echo, with her 2 1/2 yr. daughter, both R.O.M. individuals. There will also be a granddaughter of May Echo Verelme, whose dam, granddam and great-granddam, (4 individuals) average over 100 lbs. milk in one day. A son and daughter and two daughters of this cow will be offered. For further records and breeding, consult the sire of this cow—James A. Chalkey, Madoc, or F. R. Malloy, Frankford.

The Archibald Parker consignment for March 30th consists of 6 females and 3 sires. Of the females 5 of them are daughters of Const Segis Walker's Pioneer Count, a half brother to the great May Echo. The full sister from a 24 1/2 lb. cow. Two other offers will be a 2 yr. 21.31 lb. 2 yr. old granddaughter of Sir Walden Burke, sire of Victoria Burke

(21.20 lbs.) Another heifer is out of a 21.18 lb. daughter of Actonville, and the sire of Lucy Pieterie Pauline DeKol (24 1/2 lb. milk and 27 lbs. butter). One of the greatest offerings of the big Belleville Sale will be Mr. Parke's head bull, Tracy 57's Admiral Ormsby. No breeder who desires some of the best blood in the world should fail to lose the chance of bidding on a sire, should his dam, Francis 3rd, made 25.15 lbs. butter (Can. record when made). Twice in succession as a 3 and a 4 yr. old, she won the milk test at Orlawa. The sire of this bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of Janny Benares Ormsby, the only cow in the world to make over 100 lbs. of butter in seven days of 6 consecutive years. This bull is a great individual and a getter of show stock, his hat nine calves being heifers. The other sire offered is a son of Tracy 57's Admiral Ormsby, and a grandson of Daisy Pauline Pieterie, with 23.69 lbs. in a year. The three nearest dams of this bull average 26.40 lbs. butter. Two of the females offered will be in calf to the senior herd sire, Paul Ormsby Pieterie, the senior herd sire, and out of the great cow, Daisy Pauline Pieterie. The grandam daughters average 25 lbs. milk, and the only cow to have two daughters milk over 100 lbs. in a year.

In the Jas. A. Cneke contribution are 12 head of stock, including a 25 lb. senior 4 yr. old cow, Roseville, a grand daughter, by Earl Burke Kornydke, whose only two daughters average 27 and 27 lbs. in the seven days. This sire, Earl Burke Kornydke, is a son of Pontiac

(Continued on page 28.)

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Two bulls to be served, dam of each have 23 lbs. Sire King Irma, whose dam has 314 lbs., two of her daughters over 29 lbs. Both milk of blacky type, light in color, and in good condition.

Brown Bros. L'yd, Ont.

AYRSHIRE

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRE

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Tents, Large Records, High Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Heifer Calves and Cow Cows for sale.

WOLFE BROS., R. E. H. 1, WAREFIELD, ONT.

SELLWOLD AYRSHIRE

Young bulls, fit for service, from R.O.P. dams, with good tests. Splendid individuals, good colors. Write for breeding and special price.

J. L. STARBELL, Stratfordville, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRE

Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THESEYNE HALL Consignee. This full, sired by "Nether Hill" Goshop, this full, sired by "Nether Hill" Goshop, as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P. O. (Phone in house), 1-6-1

James Logan's

Flaming's Lungew Jew Cure with chemical treatment, with years of success had of it. Known to be a sure cure for lung trouble and is used by all who have tried it. Write or come and see. One may have tried it—your money back if it does not cure you. The name of the cure is given in the advertisement with additional information. The cure is given in the advertisement.

Flaming's Lungew Jew Cure Most complete and reliable product to be given any. Daily used, great relief. Write or come and see. FLEMING BROS., Toronto, Ont. 4 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

Buy

SOME OF COWS SOLD... DAILY PAULINE... 23.69 lbs. milk in a year... 26.40 lbs. butter... 110 lbs. milk in a day... 20 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days...

MAY ECHO... 131 lbs. milk one day... 24 1/2 lbs. butter seven days... 109 lbs. in one day...

1107 lbs. milk in a year... HERE ARE THE OFFERINGS FROM...

J. S. JORDAN... J. M. BRAN... ARCH. PA... W. H. PIN... W. A. HU... E. B. M... B. E. PH... Redvers... JAS. A. CAD... Madoc.

Start the right foundation for your bred herd now... MARCH 30

HOLSTEIN WRITERS The House of Quality American Plan \$2.50 per month European Plan \$3.00 per month Mrs. W. at the Cull-Res

Buy the Best---The Blood of Champions

WILL BE AT

BELLEVILLE--MARCH 30

The BEST reason in the world for getting your Herd Sire--your foundation Stock or adding to your herd--is what every breeder says and thinks of the Belleville Sale--"A clean Sale and the Best of Stock."

COL. D. L. FERRY, Auctioneer.



80

80



SOME OF THE GREAT COWS SOLD AT OUR PAST SALES:

Lulu Keyes, 1912, brought \$1,450.

Daisy Pauline Pieterijs-- At our 1913 Sale. With 23,807 lbs. milk she held the Canadian Record in E.O.R. when made.

Victoria Burke-- Sold at our 1914 Sale. Now has 31.39 lbs. butter in seven days.

May Echo--Sold at our 1911 Sale. At ten years of age she made 23,797 lbs. milk in ten months. And hundreds of her relatives who have made Good and made other herds Good.

Put Blood Like This Behind Your Herd

You couldn't start a herd better than with progeny or relations of these:

May Echo
Lulu Keyes
Inka Sylvia Beets Posch
Victoria Burke
Daisy Pauline Pieterijs
Count Segis Walker Pieterijs
Plus Burke
Pantac Hermes

YOU CAN DO IT ON MARCH 30

Never have we been able to offer so much rich blood young stock that traces right into the records that has made our district famous for Holsteins. Think of being able to bid on sisters, daughters and granddaughters of such blood as these. Drop a note for our catalogue. Look up our wonderful offering of females. Then we know you will be on hand March 30.

SOME OF THIS YEAR'S GREAT OFFERINGS:

A sister of May Echo, together with her junior two-year-old daughter.

Sons and daughters of Pontiac Hermes, son of King of the Pontiacs.

A daughter of Woodcraft Aggie Lad, dam 23,500 lbs. milk.

Eight Granddaughters May Echo.

Francy 3rd Admiral Ormsby--a son of the great Sir Admiral Ormsby.

Two young sires, grandsons of May Echo.
A young sire--full brother to May Echo Sylvia.



Daisy Pauline Pieterijs.
110.7 lbs. milk in 1 day. 1,837 lbs. butter and 23,807 lbs. milk in 1 year--Canadian record when made.



Victoria Burke.
Milk--7 days, 586.3 lbs.; 1 day, 105 lbs. Butter--7 days, 31.30. This cow has recently been sold to R. M. Holtby for \$1,500.00.

IT'S BLOOD LIKE THIS THAT NEVER FAILS TO PRODUCE RESULTS

HERE ARE THE MEN

who have pledged high-class offerings from their big herds:

S. J. POSTER

Bloomfield.

J. M. BRANSCOMBE

Bloomfield.

ARCH. PARKS

Napanee.

W. H. PINKLE

Belleville.

W. A. HUBBS

Bloomfield.

E. B. MALLORY

Belleville.

A. E. PHILLIPS

Rednersville.

JAS. A. CASKEY

Madoc.

AS FOR SIRES

An outstanding one is Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby, the sire of Jenny Bonerica Ormsby, the only cow in the world to make 30 lbs. five times in succession. Several choice females in calf to Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby are also in the catalogue.

ANOTHER

splendid young sire is a full brother to the great May Echo Sylvia.

There are several others almost as good in breeding and with great records behind them. Come here if it's a young sire you need. We'll suit you--at your own price.

AT EVERY SALE WE EVER HELD

there have been many choice tested and untested females sold that in developing have come to the front and re-sold at big advance. Think of the cows listed above and the scores of backing behind what we'll offer this year.

SO COME TO THE SALE WHERE YOU HAVE A CHANCE

Not One--But Scores of Good Ones

Yes, you'll have the greatest range of choice, good young cattle at prices to suit every pocket-book. It's the big event of the year for the man who wants to start right. If that means you--don't fail to be under the auctioneer's eye on March 30. You cannot afford to be anywhere else.

You Can Buy the Best--Buy Right--and Buy Satisfied.

EVERY ANIMAL

In this Sale has been bred and developed in the Belleville District. We are justly proud of our 1916 offerings. So will you be when you see them in the ring.

TERMS OF SALE

Six months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent.

Start the right foundation for your pure bred herd on
MARCH 30

Ben H. Leavens
PRESIDENT
BLOOMFIELD

F. R. MALLORY
SECRETARY
Write, Phone, or Wire Him for a Catalogue.
FRANKFORD, Ontario

Jas. A. Caskey
SALES MANAGER
MADOC

You'll live longer and be a better Holstein Breeder if you come out and meet the boys at
EVILLE

50 HEAD SALE OF MARCH 30



Registered Holsteins AT MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM (NEAR CORNWALL)

As I have decided to give up farming, my entire herd will be sold without reserve. This herd is the product of careful and intelligent breeding, with an aim to get a herd of high producers and good individuals. That I have succeeded, a glance at the records in the catalogue will show. It is the quality you want we'll see you on the 30th. Take particular note of our best sires:

Pontiac Peach Prince—This bull is a son of King Pontiac Artie Canada. This year's crop of calves in the Maple Hill Farm estate has been sired by this bull.

King Topsy of Hel Lee—This bull is a son of Sir Aggie Boots Segis. His dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 29.74 lbs. butter in seven days.

A postal will bring our catalogue to your door. Plan to be here if you want the best. Parties arriving by the N.Y. & O. and G.T. Railways will be met by rigs at the Carleton Hotel Cornwall and conveyed to and from the farm. C.P.R. train from east will stop at crossing near farm, where parties will be met.

TERMS—Six months' credit on approved joint notes, without interest. Three per cent. allowed for cash.

M. J. McKay, Prop., Maple Stock Farm.

D. A. GRANT, Prop., Fairfield Stock Farm, Cornwall, Ont.

THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer, Winchester, Ont.

AVONDALE HOLSTEIN BULLS

SIX BULLS 8 to 12 months from high record dams and sired by our KING PONTIAC and PIETJE (25.60 lb. dam) bulls. We are offering bargains to make room for our new arrivals, and are selling fast. Several younger ones from dams with 37 to 37 lbs.—two sired by MAY ECHO SYLVIA'S GREAT SON. No females for sale until Annual Sale, May 12th. Address—

H. LYNN, Avondale Farm, R.R. No. 3, BROCKVILLE, Ont.

"They Look Good to Us!"

Did you ever notice what the daughters of Pontiac Hermes are doing? We have 18 of them that we must breed to something else. We might consider an offer for their grand old bull. He is as hale and hearty as ever at 10 years of age. Write to us at once.

E. B. MALLORY, Bay Side Stock Farm, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

BRAESIDE STOCK FARM Offers for immediate sale a number of Grand-daughters of Pontiac Korydyka, bred to a grandson of the great King Segis, to freshen in fall. One grand good bull, Grace Payne 2nd Sir De Kol. Sire is a brother to two Canadian Champions. Dam has 85.61 lbs. record. Price easy if you sell at once.

M.C.R. Railroad, Waterford. T.H. & B. Railroad, Scotland. Long distance phone, 411, Waterford. CHAS. HAVILAND & SON, Wilsonville, Ont.

Elmstock Holstein Friesians

Offers a young bull calf, born Feb. 8, 1916, dam Johanna Netherland Bess 2nd, with 102.4 lbs. milk one day, 699.3 lbs. in 7 days, 52.2 lbs. butter. Also bull born Nov. 12th, 1916, dam Netherland Beauty De Kol, 23.2 lbs. in 7 days, one daughter with 28.25 and one with 28.22, also some splendid females. Could also spare a few cans of good Lacombe. Phone or write.

W. H. CHERRY, BELL PHONE, HAGERSVILLE, ONE.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, BRONTE, ONT. Breeders of high-offer for sale Choice Young Bulls, all sons or Grand-sons of 100-lb. cows. One is one of a 34.6-lb. son, 3 yr. old daughter of Lakeview Rattleo, to L. Dutch, Artie, Cal, Champs, 3 yr. old butty cow (24.6) lbs. butter in 7 days. Terms to suit purchaser.

E. P. OSBEN, Proprietor. A. DAWSON, Manager.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC WAYNE

A fair individual, born Dec. 6, 1914. His dam, Eldorado Mabel, a 100-lb. cow, with 23 lbs. butter. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, a son of King Segis Pontiac and a sister to the first 44-lb. cow. R. M. HOLTYE, R. R. 4, PORT PERRY.

The Great Belleville Sale

(Continued from page 24.)

Korydyka, with 125 A.R.O. daughters, three with records over 57 lbs. and 11 over 30 lbs. In addition are two splendid imported cows, granddaughters of Belle Korydyka, the dam of Pontiac Korydyka. Another good cow is Lady Isabella 2nd, the dam of 18.86 lbs. senior 3 yr. old Victoria Isabella, recently tested in Mr. Caskey's herd. In this group, in the best condition, is Mornalpage Calamity Lay, in calf to R. M. Holley's Fietsaria's Pontiac Duplicate. Cubana Dekol Princess 2nd, another with 34.2 lbs. in the seven days, will be worth while watching. The balance of Mr. Caskey's offerings will be splendid young females, with the blood of producing lines, including two daughters of Francis Adm. Admiral Ormsby. Several of the young cows are bred to Earl Burke Korydyka, a son of Victoria Durka. In this sale of Mrs. Caskey is putting up one particularly fine fellow, he is a brother of Duke Korydyka, 21.7 lbs. at 2 yr., and sired by Francis Adm. Admiral Ormsby, tracing directly to Jenny Hennings Ormsby, with over 30 lbs. for five years in succession.

Possibly none of the big sales ever held at Belleville offers such great buying as will be placed before breeders this year. Every contribution from the big herds represented, traces direct to the Champion cows produced in the Belleville district. Many of these younger animals are well untested and at moderate prices. With much blood behind them they cannot fail to make good, as hundreds have done in previous years. As a social event, and as the grand buying opportunity of the year, this sale is held in Woodstock, March 16, and Whites" don't fail to write Fred Malloy, of Frankfort for your catalogue, and join the throng at Belleville on March 30.

Whitewind Rattler.

division. She belongs to the splendid Bronte, Ont.

Thamesford.

Princess Grace Payne, 2525, Dr. C. Thompson.

Gen. Oliver's Consignment: Dekol Calamity Beauty, 115, Mervin Percy Bright; Sir Belle Calamity, 1106, B. Higge, Woodstock.

Alex. Shaw's Consignment: Viola Wayne, 1180, Geo. Mahon, Woodstock.

Gen. Oliver's Consignment: Dekol Calamity Beauty, 115, Mervin Percy Bright; Sir Belle Calamity, 1106, B. Higge, Woodstock.

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Mochitilde Beauty Pouch, 4135, Neil McQueen, Sheddau; Bess Peach Segis, 1128, D. B. McLaughlin, Aswood; Netherland Dekol Xantho, 1160, W. A. Montgomery, Netherland Stationman, 1100, H. H. Featherstone, Freeman; Dekol Segis Prince, 256, Leonard Wilson, Ingersoll.

T. J. Lammiman & Son's Consignment: Segis Princess Dekol, 1115, Harman Holton, Jr., Tavistock; Queen Mary Segis, 1120, H. H. Thompson; Winnie Calamity Peach 3rd, 1150, David McLaughlin; Betsy Segis Marceus, 1149, Gerry Mercer, Thamesford; King Calamity Segis, 1144, Milton R. Evans, St. Mary's Winnie Payne Pouch, 4182, J. M. Bennett, Stratford; Payne Segis Marceus, 1120, J. P. Peich, Beachville.

McIntosh Bros' Consignment: Axie Calamity Pouch, 1116, Wm. McIntosh, Woodstock. McLaughlin's Consignment: Bonabar Model, 1120, Geo. McConna, Burgessville; Pauline Payne Segis, 1100, David G. McIntosh; Portage Lady Calamity, 1170, J. J. Griffin, Freeman; Pontiac King Walker, 1105, J. J. Wheeler, Milford; Missy's Lady Segis, 130, E. B. Elliot, Ingersoll.

H. C. Holley's Consignment: Lady Manilla, 1118, Geo. C. McIntosh, Woodstock; Edgemont Princess, 1125, Jno. A. Dunbar, Waterford; Consignment: Sir 2106, C. Duff Nelles, Boston; Polly Pauline Vain, 1100, J. P. Ficht, Woodstock; Sylvia Princess Vernon Dekol, 1118, John Canfield, Woodstock; Fairmount Pledge Butter Girl, 1116, Geo. McIntosh, Stratford; Vernon Dekol, 136, A. J. Budd, Betsy; Village Honeysuckle King Segis, 135, D. J. McKay, St. Mary's.

Cebos Bros' Consignment: Burkol Jewel 2nd, 1115, Geo. E. Hartman, Dorchester; Dina 2nd, 1116, Geo. McIntosh, Dorchester; Dina 2nd, 1116, Geo. McIntosh, Dorchester; Calamity Jewel Dekol, 1118, Robt. McIntosh, St. Mary's. Jacob Leuzler & Son's Consignment: Miss Ormsby, 1117, 1179, Walter Ingersoll, Ingersoll; Pushe Horrold Ormsby, 1145, R. Dunn, Owen Sound.

Leuzler's Consignment: Canadian Schulling Dekol, 1105, J. B. Pedgrod, division. She belongs to the splendid Bronte, Ont.

Thamesford. James Kaufman's Consignment: Princess Grace Payne, 2525, Dr. C. Thompson. E. Pettit's Consignment: Candian Queen, 1185, Austin Conar, North; Missy Dekol, 1128, Rustin, 1149, Robt. Thompson; Grace Payne Brantock, 1117, Sir's, St. Thomas; Lady Robert Majorita, 1145, W. E. Dunn, Canary Calamity Queen, 1240, Abberker Pouch, 115, H. Holtbert. Geo. T. Frouse's Consignment: Manilla Cyprie Artie, 1120, J. J. Eberhart; Lady Lillian Bess, 1120, J. A. Makins, Stratford; Calamity Marceus Pieterie, 1105, W. E. Dunn, Canary Calamity Queen, 1240, H. H. Bailey, Paris.

The S Test

SI Read blood... King... Cows... Over 100 daughters... tionally 14 daughters and grand... 20 to 40... 20-lb... the... the older... have had credit... have had credit... his credit

The

out of the... 17 lbs. to... or in calf... Look it

Thamesford, W. Clarence Belle... King Lyons, 27... 27... bokeridge Dal... Dalby Irene... W. Wilson; Or... Intoxic; Queen... Robt. McIntosh

SALES

Complete dis... Holsteins by... Grant at Corn... The Belleville... Holsteins at 1...

Allison Bros... Sale of 99 pe... ward Baker, W... Sale of Holstei... all Spring Pa... Complete dis... pure-bred Hol... vines, Philippi...

The annual... daln Farm, Br... 17... Brookville D... Holsteins, about 7... Secretary

THE MEK

Some very ef... fered at the co... Kay in Jan... above date. T... have led three... Locs of the Gr... Harwood, at... Generally large... in this area, u... from the form... old, Angus 12... ter of Paul Ho... Nansette Topy... now in Canada... by J. E. Bedgro... sufficient to g... behind Mr. G... which are fro... King Topsy w... nor... Prince Pontia... was bred

The Supreme Test of a Sire

Sir Lyons Segis

Read what T. A. Meyer says of the blood behind this great sire. King Segis has 18 officially tested daughters, 4 of this number with records over 30 to 35 lb. each.

Over 800 officially tested daughters, 17 of this number with records from 10 to 15 lb. each, or practically 1,000 sisters and granddaughters and 26 of these daughters and granddaughters with records from 30 to 40 lb. each, including the world record 45-lb. 4-year-old and the first 30-lb. 3-year-old of the breed, a showing that is nearly equalled by some of the other sires of the breed that have had 12 years of service to their credit. What would King Segis have had if he had 12 years of service to his credit?

SIR LYONS SEGIS.
A Gd.-son of King Segis, the Sr. Herd Sire at Allison Stock Farm.

RECORD FEMALES IN CALF TO THESE GREAT SIRES WILL BE OFFERED AT

20 FEMALES

out of the thirty-three offered will have official R. O. M. records from 17 lbs. to 28.75 lbs., and all bred or in calf to our two great sires. Look them up in the Catalogue.

15 YOUNG SIRES,

Ranging in age from one to fifteen months—all sons of Sir Lyons Segis, and from dams with record backing. Select your next sire from these fellows.

13 FEMALES

out of the thirty-three offered will have R. O. M. records over 20 lbs.—averaging 23.25 lbs. for 7 days. A sire from any of these cows would be worthy to head any herd.

The Allison Sae---Chesterville---April 5th, 1916

ALL MATURE COWS

have been tuberculin tested, making it an offering absolutely healthy. You needn't hesitate about putting such animals in your stables.

If you have never visited Allison Stock Farm, come to our big sale on April 5. As we state in the head line above, the supreme test of a bull in his ability to throw good, clean stock with records greater than their dams. The blood of King Segis—one of the greatest Holstein bulls that ever lived, will do this in your herd. If you need a sire, using both of our sires, or secure one of the dams bred to Sir Lyons Segis. One outstanding feature of our herd is the remarkable high test; of all animals. This is particularly true of all the animals to be offered, and also the tested daughters of the herd sire Sir Lyons Segis. Whether you buy or not we will appreciate your visit to our big herd of 150 head. We will make you comfortable, and every animal offered will be entirely at your own price. The Catalogues are now ready. A postal will bring one to you.

50 Head--Allison Stock Farm, Chesterville, Ont.--33 Females THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer.

Thamesford, Vesman Lilly Hartog, 1178, Clarence Boller, 1177; Toronto; Home Farm, King's Dairy, 175, Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin. W. B. Poole's consignment: Bokeridge DeKok, 1130, Neil McEwan; Daly Iron Hengerveld, 1130, Walter Wilson; Green Ormsby, 1129, Robert McIntosh; Princes Ormsby Poosh, 1128, Robt. McIntosh.

SALES DATES CLAIMED.
Complete dispersion sale of 50 head of Holsteins by M. J. McKay and D. A. Grant at Cornwall, H. R. No. 2, March 28. The Belleville Breeders' annual sale of Holsteins at Belleville, March 26. Allison Bros., Chesterville, sale of Holsteins, Apr. 8. Sale of 30 pure-bred Holsteins, by Howard Baker, Windsor, Ontario, Apr. 8. Sale of Holsteins, D. A. McPhee, Crystal Spring Farm, Vankeek Hill, Apr. 9. Complete dispersion sale of 100 head of pure-bred Holsteins, May 1.—W. C. Stevens, Philadelphia.

The annual sale of Holsteins at Avondale Farm, Brockville, will be held May 17. Brockville District Club sale of Holsteins, about 75 head, May 18. G. A. Gilroy, Secretary.

THE MCKAY-GRANT SALE ON MARCH 31.

Some very choice breeding is being offered at the combination sale of M. J. McKay and D. A. Grant, at Cornwall, on the above date. Two outstanding herd sires have led these herds. King Topay of Hot Look, of the Grant herd, and the head of Harwood, at Vandrevill. He is a particularly large sire and splendid make-up. His sire, a son of King Segis, was from the former world's Champion 4-year-old, Angrie Lily Holstein. His dam, daughter of Paul Boker's DeKok. His dam, Nansette Topay Chivada, the first 30-lb. cow in Canada. This is itself should be sufficient to give Eastern breeders a line on the particularly rich blood that will be behind Mr. Grant's offering, many of which are from this sire, or bred to him. King Topay will also go under the hammer.

Prince Pontiac, also the McKay herd sire, was bred by A. C. Hardy, of Brock-

ville, and is a son of King Pontiac Artis Canada, thus making him a grandson of the King of the Pontiacs. Holstein breeders know the value of such breeding; and his value moreover in the offerings in the McKay combination. This senior herd sire will also go under the hammer, as this is a complete dispersion sale of the two herds.

In writing as the other day, Mr. McKay drew our attention to Wayne Butter Girl, now under test. She has just completed her first week with lbs. butter, and 451.1 lbs. milk, and still gaining. Her 3-year-old daughter, her yearling son, her heifer calf and also her 21.37 lb. dam are included in the sale. Queen Mutual DeKok, another one in the McKay herd, is also under test, and making 1-2 lbs. butter per day from 45 lbs. milk. These are two particularly choice herds that are being offered, and with the exception of three, all of the ones of milking age have official records. Breeders who require something particularly good should not fail to be at Cornwall on the 31st. Get further particulars out of the catalogue, which can be had for the asking.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY LIVE STOCK BREEDING TEST ANNUAL SALE.

THE Garden of Eden, so called Prince public on March 31, some of her forefathers will offer to the choicest in live stock.

The Percheron horses offered are among the best, several from imported sires or dams. One young mare won last year's Percheron show, and is also where France would have been had she not had the good Percheron artillery horse to help her in the present war.

In Clydesdales we have a rare opportunity to purchase such horses as the son of Cross, an 8-year-old imported stud, sire of a good one of the Queen's Pride. The son of this horse has collected some 10,000 from him. Three young sons of this horse are in the sale, three of them above mentioned horses; some of these imported dams. Here is a chance to secure a matchless pair of mares. We will all call to mind the high prices of horses sold at the Queen's Pride. Now is the time to buy and prepare for the demand after the present war is over.

In the Holstein consignment there are sons of such sires as Inka Sylvia Bess Poosh, who has sired such cows as May

Echo Sylvia, our present Canadian champion. Lawrence May Echo Poosh, with a record of 33 lbs. butter in 7 days, and Lawrence May Echo Poosh, with 713 lbs. milk and 29 lbs. butter. There is a 3 mo. old son of King Segis Spafford Ayrton, 229 2/3000 son of the great \$10.00 King. This calf has a 17 lb. 3-year-old granddaughter of May Echo for a dam. There is a yearling son of Prince Pontiac Artis Warfield, who has a 23 lb. dam and a 23 lb. 3-year-old sister. This young bull has a 24 lb. dam who was sired by a brother in blood to King of the Four-fives. Another young bull of serviceable age is sired by King Sylvia Dixie, a bull that has a 19 lb. 3-year-old daughter. This young bull has a 29 lb. dam who is also sire as Victoria Burke, 21 lbs. butter 7 days. There are two young sons of Bess Korndyke, who is by same sire as May Echo Sylvia, etc. This bull has a 23 lb. dam; one of those youngsters has a dam with a yearly record of over 16,000 lbs. milk and 800 lbs. butter with better than a 4% fat average. Two other bulls of mention are Inka Sylvia Champion, a young bull reared two years old, who has bred some 15 young registered cows the past year; his sire has five sisters with 7 day milk record ranging from 702 lbs. to 876 lbs. milk each in 7 days. This bull has an 18 lb. 3-year-old dam that gave 70 the milk 1 day, 1775 lbs. 30 days in milk. The other young bull is Prince Pontiac Champion, 6 mo. old, sired by Pius Burke, whose dam and sister each gave 190 lbs. milk in 1 day. This calf is some 18 lbs the 3-year-old dam as bull mentioned was with a 46% fat, 1% water for entire year. There are several more young cows due at time of sale with great promise. There are also a few yearling heifers from sires as Prince Pontiac Artis Warfield. We also have 8 good young grade Holstein cows, all due to freshen this spring. Come to Prince Edward County's first Consignment Sale. Our stock is young and good.

is the Stock and Records he produces

Sir Riverdale May Echo

A son of the great May Echo who made 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, 786 lbs. milk and 23,707 lbs. milk in 1 year. A number of the dams will be in calf to this great sire. It is in the blood that combines type, breeding and big records.

DISPERSION SALE AT GRACELAND FARM.

THE sale of pure bred Holsteins held by Elias Ruby of Graceland Farm on March 9th, was a decided success. Prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000. Four cows in the sale averaged and raised at Graceland before, all bred the lowest price being \$140. Two real bargains were secured in bulls, one going to N. Currah, and the other to H. Page, Downsville, at \$130 and \$115 respectively. It is understood that Mr. Haeg was prepared to pay \$300 or more for the bull he secured. Prices realized were as follows:

- Currah Sir Tasko Colantha, \$130, N. Currah; Welcome No. 2, \$100, H. Clarke, Atwood; Graceland Busy Lyons, \$250, L. E. Westlister, Tavistock; Graceland Sir Lyons, \$135, H. Page, Downsville; Prince Lyons Hengerveld, \$220, L. E. Westlister; Fletch's Beauty Poosh, \$175, G. C. McIntosh, St. Mary's; Puette Grand Hengerveld 2nd cow and calf, \$250, H. Page; Graceland Mily Belle, \$126, Wm. A. Rutime, New Hamburg; Graceland Bess DeKok, \$40, S. Cross, Brevort, Listowel; Graceland Jewel, \$16, W. W. Morgan, Downsville; Graceland Lady Lyons \$165, R. Thompson, Berlin; Cecil Hengerveld Wayne, \$145, S. H. Conover.

Three animals owned by L. L. Weirland of Tavistock were sold at this sale, bringing the following: Mitchell Mercedes Inka, \$70, H. Page; Mercedes Belle DeKok, \$30, L. Westlister; Johanna Butterbank 2nd, \$15, C. Boller, Tavistock.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TWEEED, March 11.—We have recently had some heavy snowfall and as a result the roads are in a very bad condition so that very little fodder is being moved. Hay is in good demand, at \$20; potatoes, \$17.5 a bag, and hogs, \$9.55 a cwt.—H. R. T.

THE BELLEVILLE SALE.

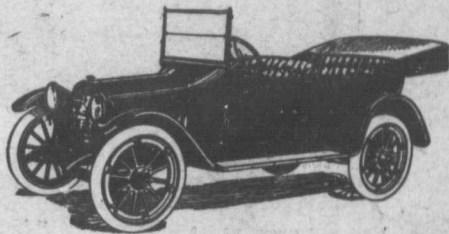
In the advertisement of this issue it is stated a full brother of May Echo Sylvia will be offered. This is a full brother to the Foster herd, and should read half-brother to May Echo Sylvia Pontiac Hermes, the herd sire of E. B. Mallory, is a son of Hengerveld DeKok, instead of King of the Pontiacs, as erroneously stated. Send for a catalogue and look up the breeding.



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(F.O.B. OSHAWA)



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