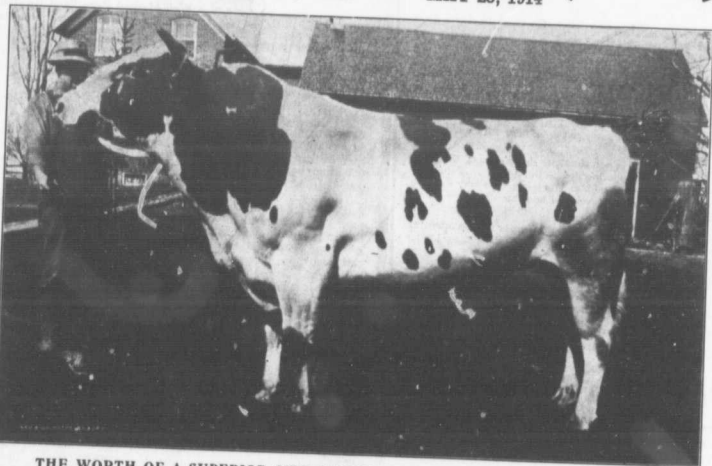


# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 28, 1914

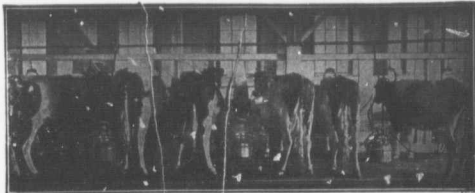


### THE WORTH OF A SUPERIOR SIRE DETERMINES THE WORTH OF THE HERD

A herd of pure bred cattle in which superior sires have been consistently used is certain to be a good one. The proprietors of Mapleton Farm, Iroquois, Ont., recognized this basic principle of good breeding when first they established their Holstein herd and have lived up to their belief. The present herd sire, Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke, seen here-with, is a splendid individual as the illustration testifies. His breeding, too, is right. He is a son of Pontiac Korndyke and his dam is an A.R.O. daughter of the same bull, and her dam an A.R.O. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. It costs money to secure sires such as this one and his predecessors in the same herd but the results justify the expenditure as those who visit the Mapleton Dispersion Sale on June 10th, will have an opportunity to discover. Good sires for generations result in high uniform excellence.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



## Read what a A Satisfied User of a B-L-K has to say:—

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 4, 1913.

Messrs. D. Derbyshire & Co., Brockville, Ont.  
Gentlemen: Be your favor of recent date asking for a report of results on my "B-L-K" Milker, would say: I am still perfectly satisfied with same. I have been using the machine for about eight months, and have not lost a single milking, and would not think of going back to the old method of hand milking.

I may add that previous to making my decision in choice of machines I had another make in on trial for thirty days, but had no hesitation in making a decision in favor of the B-L-K as it suited me best in every way.

Wishing you every success with the machine.

I remain,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) E. A. PARSON.

P.S.—If you know of any person in my district who would like to see the machine working I should be pleased to take him out to my farm and show him all.—E. A. Parson.

The object of a milking machine is not simply to draw some of the milk. Almost any kind of a sucking or squeezing device will do that. A successful milker must continue to get all the milk and do it in such a way that the milk giving ability of the cow will be developed and the maximum yearly yield of milk be obtained.

A good milker must be simple, easy to keep in order and to operate, and so constructed that the milk is kept free from dirt.

Every one of these requirements is fully met in the present Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy Milker.

To those interested we shall be happy to send circular matter describing our "Simplex" Link-Blake Cream Separators, "Simplex" Regenerative Pasteurizers, "Simplex" Combined Churn and Butter Workers, "Simplex" Cream Ripeners, Facile Babcock Milk Testers, and other apparatus and supplies for Dairies, Creameries and Cheese Factories.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

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### Your Line of Farm Implements

In Our Sixth Annual

### Farm Machinery Number Out June 4th

Most farmers buy with their eyes open. Let them see your goods.

Write us early for space reservation.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## Color Markings on Holsteins



Example of a Well Marked Pure Bred Holstein

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America are drawing the line tightly against registering Holsteins that do not comply in markings with the 1910 ruling. The rule is given in the article adjoining and is made clearer by illustrations herewith.

WHAT are the correct markings of a Holstein cow? A clear knowledge of what constitutes good color is essential to intelligent breeding. In 1910 the Holstein-Friesian Association of America passed an important rule regarding colors that bar registry. The following explanations of the ruling have been issued from the Association:

"Upwards of 95 per cent. of the cattle of Holland are black and white, and this fact was of the strongest influence in leading the founders of the American herd-book to define eligible color as those large, improved, black and white cattle already registered.

"With such a broadly defined standard of color markings the question has often arisen whether any proportion of black and white would still be eligible for registry.

"The color markings of this breed constitute one of its many attractive features. Beauty of form and beauty of color markings are valuable assets in an animal. Our predecessors wisely determined that cattle, to be eligible for registry, should be black and white, but did not limit the proportions or placing of the spots. Time and observation have determined that spotting an infusion of other blood, often disclose their blood lines through their color markings, and the markings of many of the so-called grade cattle are distinctive and easily recognized by the experienced breeder. These considerations and others, not

tending at all towards a fad in color markings, have led to the establishment of the rule concerning color markings that bar registry. These are: Solid black; solid white; black switch; solid black, with only white on belly; black on legs, beginning at feet and extending to knees and hocks; black on legs, beginning at feet and extending to knees, with white interspersed; grey, or mixed black and white, generally prevailing; patches of other colors than black or white—red, brown or dun; red and

white. Solid colors, either all white or all black, bar registry. That is readily understood. Solid black, with white only on the belly, is interpreted to mean that no animal upon which the white is not visible to the bystander without bending to look up under the belly, will be recorded. Black on legs, beginning at the feet and extending to knees and hocks. Well now, what does that mean? A good picture would be easier than words to describe it, but you are safe in not offering for registry an animal which is possessed of four solid black legs, the black extending up to the knees and hocks. Why? Because extended observation teaches that the change are more than even that such a marked animal contains other than pure blood in its veins.

"Black on legs, beginning at feet and extending to knees, with white interspersed, is still another variation, and it is often found in grade

(Continued on page 11)



Markings Such As This Debar Registration

The most noticeable failure here to comply with the H. F. Association standard of color is the black switch. The black legs are also a disqualification.



Trade Incre

Vol. XXX

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1914

No. 21

## Better Education for Rural School Children

J. R. PICKERING, PRINCIPAL, TAMWORTH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

**The People of at Least one Section of Rural Ontario have Solved the Educational Problem to Their Own Satisfaction.—The Story of the Consolidated School at Tamworth, Ont.**

IN 1911 the trustees of school section number six of the township of Sheffield, Ont., decided to build a new school. They had an old frame building that had long ago refused to shut out the winter storms, and the appearance of which was not calculated to inspire any aesthetic emotions in the pupils. S. S. No. 6 comprised the farming district that lay to the north of the little village of Tamworth, and about three-quarters of that village. The rest of the village and the farming community to the south was No. 3 Sheffield, which was united with No. 28 of Camden, a very small section along its southern boundary.

No. 6 had two teachers and about 80 pupils, but the section, though the richest in the township, was a comparatively poor one when compared with more favorably situated parts of the province. It had an assessed value of about \$118,000. S. S. No. 6 proposed to S. S. No. 3 the union or consolidation of the sections, and the building of a modern schoolhouse. No. 3 had already a neat and rather pretty one-room brick building where about 40 pupils assembled daily. They did not feel at the need of a new building, not even for the sake of having a continuation school, as had been proposed. The cost of building and maintaining such a structure as was planned was too much for No. 6 to consider alone, but they were determined not to be beaten, so they offered to build a \$10,000 structure and make it the property of the consolidated sections if No. 3 would share the expense of maintenance with them. The citizens of both school sections under the leadership of Mr. A. B. Carscallen, a merchant of Tamworth, subscribed voluntarily \$3,000, and debentures were issued by No. 6 for \$7,000.

### THE NEW BUILDING

The school building was completed early in 1912. It was situated on the boundary line between the two sections. The building is of brick, two storeys high, and with large halls that are used as play rooms by the pupils when the weather is so inclement that they cannot go out of doors. The continuation pupils occupy the upper floor and have two classrooms and a science room. The latter is equipped with modern apparatus and specimens which are being added from time to time. The pupils of the ele-

mentary school occupy the ground floor, and the basement is given over to furnace rooms, large play rooms, and indoor closets. The total attendance is 150, with an average attendance of about 120, and it is pleasing to notice that although pupils are further from the school the attendance is more regular than in pre-consolidation days when the average attendance at the two schools was only 80.

The problem of transportation of pupils which

advanced stage of rural schools, and its promoters have thought that it would fill some long-felt wants that the ordinary rural school has failed to do.

In this perhaps the Tamworth school has not as yet measured up to the possibilities, and yet it has made a beginning. It provides pupils with instruction under trained teachers. In the township of Sheffield there are only two other schools out of a total of 14 that are in charge of teachers with permanent certificates. Nearly all are manned by untrained and inexperienced boys and girls, who make some interesting efforts to do what they have never been shown how to do. The Tamworth Consolidated

School has four teachers with permanent certificates and experience in various grades of schools, and this is in itself a great boon to the district.

The consolidated school should also recognize the value of play for physical and moral development and the value of the subject known as agriculture as a method of teaching. In the former this school has made some beginning. It has a basketball court for the girls and a baseball diamond for the boys. In the summer each teacher spends seven 15 minute periods per week on the playground in addition to three 25-minute periods spent in systematic drill out-of-doors. In the dull periods the girls and the younger boys take the exercises prescribed by the Strathcona Trust, and the boys have an organized cadet corps. In the latter the boys are intensely interested. They spent a week in camp at Barriefield last summer, arranged for regular classes in semaphore signalling this winter.

and brought to Tamworth two speakers for public lectures, the speakers being no less persons than Dr. Jas. L. Hughes and Professor MacCreedy.

The value of systematic drill and supervised play can scarcely be overestimated, and the principal gives unstinted praise to the work of his staff in this direction. In one direction alone—the use of profanity—there has been a transformation to such an extent that instead of a continual usage, it is now rarely heard. In the winter months an agreement was entered into with the proprietor of the skating rink for the use of the rink for the school.

In the line of agriculture, nothing has been done as yet except to teach arithmetical principles  
(Concluded on page 9)



One of the Few Consolidated Schools in Ontario

This modern school building serves several school sections in and around Tamworth, Ont., which formerly had small schools of their own. The people are well satisfied with the new arrangement, which is described by the principal, Mr. J. R. Pickering, in the article adjoining.

confronted the trustees of the consolidated schools at Guelph and New Liskeard has given no difficulty at Tamworth. With the exception of some continuation pupils who come from other sections and the board in the vicinity of the school, no pupil lives farther than three miles from the school and only three or four families farther than ten miles. In the summer the pupils usually walk to school and in the winter the parents along each road cooperate and drive them in big wood sleighs, each parent making one or two trips per week. This proves no burden to the parents, as they do their shopping at the local stores at the same time. This matter is not supervised by the School Board.

### WHAT CONSOLIDATION ACCOMPLISHES

A consolidated school is looked to as an ad-





**A Large and Profitable Apiary which Affords Its Owner One of the Few Legitimate Ways of Living off his Neighbors**

Mr. J. R. Marshall, Westworth Co., Ont., lives off his neighbors; and they don't object. If the Marshall bees take honey from neighboring fields and orchards they pay for it by ensuring proper fertilization of bloom. This apiary produced 31,000 lbs. of extracted honey last year. The spring count of colonies was 195; the increase, 311.

**A Chatty Letter from B. C.**

*A. A. Derrick, Okanagan Dist., B.C.*

NOTICED some B.C. news in Farm and Dairy recently from the Coast, but we are not known up here by the average coast resident of the province, and I think we are little known and greatly misunderstood and misrepresented in the East.

I am, perhaps, the only "dairyman" in Summerland, the first to start the bottled milk business in the valley.

I was brought up on a good dairy farm in Eastern Ontario, but later went to New York City—just to please the women folk. Although I had a good office position, I could not forget the green fields, the shady groves, and the fresh air—and the appetite—of my younger days, so decided to let the women hunt up another victim, for I had this life to live, and knew how best I could do it.

**A BID FOR FREEDOM**

I ran out to Briarcliff Farms, situated about 90 miles up the Hudson River, and stayed over Sunday. It was about the first of April and the taste of freedom was too much for me, so I decided to get a job in the dairy there. I had failed almost to a shadow, and I guess the dairy manager thought I would break in two if I tried to lift a box of bottles. But I took the job and returned to the city to finish out my time and pack up.

That was a fortunate move for me. The people at Briarcliff thought I was a physical wreck, but after six months on the farms I ran down to the city on business and went to the old office to see the boss. They didn't know who it was at first. I hadn't had much fault to find with my physical condition since that time.

I wish a whole lot of dairy farmers could visit Briarcliff. Of course, it is the estate of a millionaire, but nevertheless, not one of the 1,100 head of Jerseys kept there can hide behind his neighbor, nor eat from his basket. There were seven or eight bookkeepers employed in the farm office and beside the book work of the managers of the various departments. Mr. W. W. Law, the proprietor, knew what was being done in each department.

After leaving Briarcliff I came up to Guelph,

where I stayed for a while at the O.A.C., intending to graduate, but a business inducement tempted me away, as I thought, temporarily, but here I am growing fruit in the Okanagan.

I did back, for a long time, both here and on the prairies, but don't do that any more than I can help now.

Oh, why do the boys leave the farms?

Suppose a man were to come along and offer to buy your good seed wheat. Suppose he offered you \$5 a bushel, and you sold all you had. Suppose also that he bought up all the other seed wheat that was available. What would you

**Harvesting the Alfalfa Crop**

*D. A. C. Elgin Co., Ont.*

A FARM and Dairy subscriber, who has heard that I am considered somewhat of an authority locally on alfalfa problems, writes for information on harvesting the crop. He tells me that he has six acres coming along nicely and that he wants to cure his alfalfa in such condition that it will make prime A No. 1 hay. I have answered him as follows:

"I start to cut my alfalfa when the second growth begins to appear. Go out into your field and examine around the crowns of the plants.

As soon as you see little shoots an inch long or so, then cut without further delay. I start to look for this second growth before the bloom even appears. Some men I know cut as soon as the alfalfa starts to bloom, but I have found that this may sometimes be too early and at other times too late. It does not pay to delay cutting after the second growth has started, as after that the first crop does not increase any in feeding value, and the second crop is delayed to just that extent.

"I would advise you to run the cutter bar rather high when cutting the alfalfa, as otherwise you may cut off this second growth and seriously damage the next crop. In fact, I believe in running the cutter bar high in cutting almost any crop. We all know that sheep will crop pasture too closely, and the cutter bar running close to the ground has exactly the same detrimental effect.

"As a general rule I cut the hay late in the afternoon, often after the dew has begun to fall. Neither dew nor rain injure green alfalfa lying in the swath. First thing next morning as soon as the dew is off I run over the alfalfa with the tedder. On a very hot day the tedder is followed in an hour or so by the side delivery rake, which runs the alfalfa into loose windrows, where it is allowed to cure. On a dull day I would allow the alfalfa to lie in the swath longer. At intervals I turn the windrows over with the side delivery rake. This implement I consider almost a necessity in the proper handling of alfalfa. Occasionally I cut the alfalfa in the morning.

(Continued on page 7)




**A Wealth of Bloom in the "Sunset" Province**

This row of King of Tompkins apples is in the orchard of W. Palmer, Victoria, B.C. Notice how thoroughly well the ground is tilled. Eastern growers do not find the King as profitable as several of the other commercial varieties even with the best of management. They characterize it as "a shy bearer."

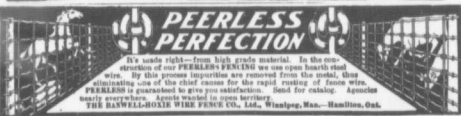
do for a wheat crop? Is it not just as bad to sell away all our dairy seed, our good dairy cows, as to sell all cereal seed? Let us avoid the glitter of gold that tempts us to part with our foundation stock.—"Uncle John" Hyatt, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

If the average farmer thinks that he can give his family a better chance by leaving the farm he is making a grave mistake, as scores of farmers will abundantly testify. In nine cases out of 10 the average farmer will do well to think of his desire to sell out as a passing restlessness and to keep on in the only work for which he is fitted and to remain in the only life in which he is at all likely to find contentment.—Rev. Jas. Anthony, York Co., Ont.



It conquers distance—at lowest cost. Think of it—thousands of Ford owners are traveling for less than two cents a mile. The Ford has given the freedom of the "open road" to the man of moderate income.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—f. o. b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from any branch or from Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Ford, Ont., Canada.



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**A** Deering New Ideal binder will go into any grain field and cut, bind and deliver all the grain in that field. Any Eastern Canadian farmer can prove this statement to his full satisfaction by studying Deering binder features and trying the machine.

The reel is adjustable for tall, short, down or tangled grain. The special T-shape cutter bar enables the operator to tilt the platform close to the ground when necessary. The bottoms of the guards are almost level with the bottom of the platform, preventing trash being pushed in front of the knife.

Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. Three packers and three discharge arms aid in doing efficient work. The main frame is made of tough, strong steel bars, forming a unit which the hardest usage can not twist out of shape. Then there is the famous Deering knocker—simple, accurate, unflinching.

Get a catalogue from your local agent, or, write the nearest branch house.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd**

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Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

### An Opinion on Profit

J. Eldridge, Bruce Co., Ont.

The controversy raised by Mr. Macdonald's article on dairying for profit makes me wish to make a few comments on some of the other letters. As a preliminary, the intelligent business cost of producing milk must be considered, and this means that no credit can be given for the by-product (manure) which maintains the land value or the fertility.

Then again, the foods produced on farms have an intrinsic value to the consumers regardless of whether they live in the country or the city; shipping milk to the city doesn't increase its value as a food. Agricultural chemists have placed a value on foods for human use as follows: Buttermilk and skim milk are worth 2½ cts. a quart; whole milk, 3½ per cent. fat, is worth four cts. a quart; cheese, between 12 and 13 cts. a pound; and butter, about 21 cts. a pound. The proper value of these foods to the consumer as given above must be considered and when milk retails at eight and 10 cts. a quart, it is high time to devise a system that will distribute to the consumers skim milk and whole milk at a reasonable cost. Two and a half cents a quart cannot be realized from skim milk by feeding it to farm animals.

### CALCULATE IN A BUSINESS WAY

The chief object of farming is to provide food for the human race at, I would say, a business or financial profit in all lines of farming. Consumers in every case should pay their share of the actual cost of production and maintaining fertility instead of producers, when trying to show a profit, saddling upon themselves the fallacy of balancing labor against a huge pile of delectable material known as barnyard manure.

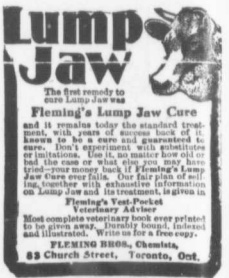
As it takes about 11 pounds of milk to produce one pound of cheese, there are poor prospects of getting two cts. a pound or five cts. a quart for milk for cheesemaking.

In regard to scores of dairy farmers in Ontario who bought farms and paid for them, the question is, what price did they give for them? As an illustration: Two years ago Mr. Henry Cledruming of Menzies, Ont., tried for over a year without success to sell a 200 acre farm for \$12,000 that cost \$23,000. Opportunities like this give men a good chance to pay for farms.

### THE LABOR INCOME

Farmers are inclined to work harder for themselves than they would for an employer, and some men have the strength and ability, working 365 days in a year to credit themselves with a wage of \$1,000. A man's physical condition should be considered; as a labor newspaper states, the men who work so hard in the summer time that they would need to go to the hospital in the winter to recuperate. I have the pictures of many successful farmers, and they are mostly thin, toil-worn looking men, which does not look very well for the business. Conditions, however, are changing.

A study of the intrinsic value of staple foods produced on farms show that we farmers are producing (as a politician once said) the potentialities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. To reveal all these possibilities as they should be to politicians and the general public would require a salaried agricultural manager picked from an agricultural college who would be capable of dispelling the wilderness of doubt that exists, and place all lines of farming in a position to pay dividends equal to any other going concern.



**Lump Jaw**

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. However, it is a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Test Packet.

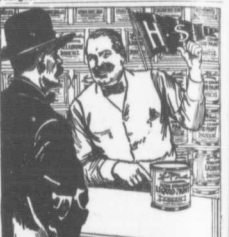
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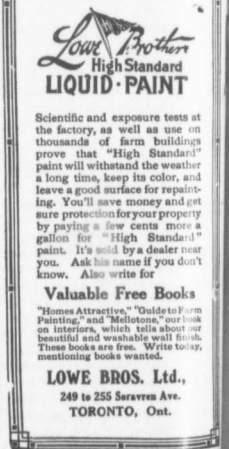
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### Barley Meal for Hogs

I am told that Danish bacon is largely barley fed. We can grow good crops of barley here, and I would like to have your opinion as to its value for hog feeding.—M. L. Brome Co. Que.

The Wisconsin Experimental Station have tested the value of barley for hogs quite extensively. In one experiment reported from that station barley meal was fed in opposition to corn meal, 47 1/2 lbs. of the former and 43 1/2 lbs. of the latter being required for 100 lbs. of gain. In a second experiment at that station barley meal and corn meal were fed in conjunction with skim milk, and it was found that 330 lbs. of barley and 208 lbs. of skim milk were equally efficient with 306 lbs. of corn meal and 371 lbs. of skim milk in addition to fattening pigs.

From both of these experiments it would appear that corn meal is the more efficient feed of the two, it requiring eight per cent more barley to produce a given gain. Barley, however, has a value apart from mere gain in weight. The Danes have found it to be the best single grain for the production of bacon of the highest quality. In Canada, where the bacon hog is the popular one, barley has a greater value than corn meal, although a mixture of the two would probably be better than either one fed separately, the price being the same, pound for pound.

### Rape for Pork Production

High prices for all grain feeds and the failure of clover on many farms have caused a large number of feeders of hogs to look for forage crops, which with a light grain ration, will produce fairly rapid gains at a moderate cost. Investigations at the Ohio Experiment Station have shown rape to be one of the very best crops for this use if clover is not available.

Six pigs, weighing about 45 pounds each at the beginning of the test, were kept on a slightly less than one-quarter acre of rape for eleven weeks. During this time the pigs received 825 pounds of a mixture of nine parts by weight, of ground corn to one part tankage, and gained 360 pounds in weight. Another plot, more fertile than this one, yielded an even more luxuriant growth of rape, and showed a larger carrying capacity.

The rape from the better plot showed a replacement value of over \$48 per acre when the gains produced and concentrates consumed by pigs, some receiving corn alone and some receiving corn and tankage on the rape, and by similar pigs fed corn and tankage in dry lot, were compared. In this calculation corn was valued at 36 cents per bushel, and tankage (60 per cent crude protein) at \$48 per ton.

If wet, rank rape is pastured, soreness of the skin, particularly about the ears, is occasionally developed. This may be avoided to some extent by keeping pigs from the rape while very wet, or if it occurs may be relieved by the application of lard, oil, or other similar material.

Dwarf Essex rape is the variety best suited for forage. It may be sown broadcast or drilled solid at the rate of five to seven pounds of seed per acre, or drilled in rows at the rate of three to four pounds of seed per

acre, at any time from April 1 to July 15. Rape will do well in ordinary seasons in any part of the state, if provided with a good seed bed in fertile, well-drained soil.

On woody land there is an advantage in drilling in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation; besides, there is likely to be less damage to the rape from tramping.

Under favorable conditions, rape should be ready for pasturing six to eight weeks from time of seeding. It will continue to grow until late fall. It may be pastured with a moderate number of pigs continuously or may be fed rather closely and then allowed to grow up again, whichever plan is most convenient.

### Care Before Weaning

Prof. W. B. Richards, N.D.A.C.—Young pigs should be given plenty of opportunity to exercise from the time they begin to get strong enough to run about. If they are confined too closely they are apt to take on flesh too rapidly and become infected with what is known as thumps. Thumps are indicated by violent vibrations of the heart. It is caused by the deposition of fat about the internal organs. When the pigs get an attack of thumps they never will thrive well afterwards, and it often results in death.

If the weather is cold it is a good plan as soon as the pigs are old enough to begin eating, to scatter some grain on the floor of the alleysways and let them pick it up. Lots should be provided adjoining the pens of the piggery in order that the pigs may have the run of them as soon as the weather will permit. They should be transferred to a grass lot as soon as grass comes.

Pigs generally have learned to eat when they are about three weeks old. From this time on they should be encouraged to eat as much as possible. Provision should be made so that the pigs can be fed in an enclosure in which they may gain access by means of a creep. When they first begin to eat, feed a mixture of middings and skim milk, for there is nothing better. A little ground oats may be added to their ration when they are about a month to six weeks old.

### Harvesting the Alfalfa Crop

(Continued from page 5)

off the weather is at all threatening I throw these windrows into small coils. My idea is to allow the hay to cure naturally, that is by evaporation through the leaves. Curing in this way the hay is put in the barn fresh and green in appearance and very palatable. Curing in the swath in the way that timothy is generally cured, will lose you most of the leaves, the really valuable part of the plant.

"In recent years I have been experimenting with hay caps and find them very satisfactory, particularly in dull weather."

### Silage Demonstrates Its Superiority

(Continued from page 4)

have, of this good quality at all times. Soiling crops that are too green or too ripe, or that have become lodged and more or less damaged by storms, are not palatable. It is much easier to control conditions which insure good silage than it is to control those which insure good soiling.

It is advisable to use a summer silo of small diameter, 10 feet, for a herd of 20 cows. Likewise, we would advise that while the summer silo affords the most economical method of feeding cattle when pastures are out of feed, such as with a mixture of peas and oats are much to be preferred to no supplementary feeding at all.

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Built of non-porous vitrified hollow blocks; its glazed surface excludes air and moisture. The dead air space protect contents from heat and cold. Each layer of blocks is retained by continuous dovetail.

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## HORTICULTURE

### Orchard and Garden Notes

Make frequent sowings of your favorite vegetables all season.

Prepare the land well for melons. They should have warm, rich soil.

Early sown spinach, lettuce, and radishes should be ready for the table now.

Grapes should be tied to the trellis, and new shoots which crowd may be removed.

Cucumbers, melons and other vine crops, may go into the ground during May.

Much large trees or shrubbery which has been set this spring. It will help to prevent drying out.

Chicken wire makes a neat support for peas and does not cost much more than brush.

Was a good bed of strawberries set out this spring? It may still be done, although rather late.

Tomatoes may be staked or grown on a wire fence. Trim to one or two

**S**TART a separate breeding plot of corn this year. It is the only way to insure perfect purity, strong vitality and uniform type. Many farmers are now trying this kind of sowing for getting good seed corn. A quarter or half acre is enough land, but it must be separate from other corn to prevent crossing. It must be in good condition to make strong plants. Get soil uniform in fertility to make selection easy. Plant only the best seed obtainable. Suit yourself as to variety and go ahead. C. P. Bull.

branches. It is more work but larger and better colored fruit results.

Late this month all plants such as tomatoes, egg plants, peppers may be set out. There is always danger of frost up till the last week of May.

If garden land is not available, now is the time to think about making a window box. Cannas, geraniums, coleus, and trailing vines are stock plants for such purposes.

Harden off such plants as tomatoes and cabbage before setting them out. This is done by giving air to the plants and by reducing the amount of water for several days before they are put in the field. Cabbage or tomatoes properly hardened off should be of a purplish color and the foliage will be hard and firm.

### To Test Fertilizer Needs

How am I to know what fertilizer my orchard requires? Prof. Jno. P. Stewart, of the Pennsylvania Station, who has experimented extensively with fertilizers for apple orchards, suggests the following arrangement of test plots:

PLAN FOR FERTILIZER TEST

- (Pounds for a Mature Tree in Bearing)
1. Check in fertilizer.
  2. Nitrate, 2½ lbs.; Dried blood, 3½ lbs.; Acid phosphate, 10 lbs.
  3. Nitrate, 2½ lbs.; Dried blood, 3½ lbs.; Potash, 2 lbs.
  4. Acid phosphate, 10 lbs.; Potash, 2 lbs.
  5. Check.
  6. Nitrate, 2½ lbs.; Dried blood, 3½ lbs.; Acid phosphate, 10 lbs.; Potash, 2 lbs.
  7. Same as 6, plus lime, 12 to 25 lbs.
  8. Manure, 400 lbs.
  9. Check.

This test should be located in a typical part of the orchard, and should include not less than five average trees of the same variety and age, in each plot. All the trees should be labeled and carefully measured at a fixed point on the trunk, and definite records of their growth and yields should be kept for at least three years. Frequently, good indications of the orchard's needs may be obtained in less time than this but at least this amount of time should be allowed and more should be used when necessary.

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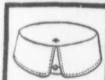


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**POULTRY**

**Treatment for Roup**

What is the matter with hens that first blind in one eye and after a while the trouble affects the other and head swells; also eyes and discharge? They are in excellent condition, until this affects them.—"Subscriber," Lennox and Addington Co., Ont.

The trouble with your correspondent's birds is probably a form of roup. The best thing to do is to get a 25 cts. worth of permanganate of potash; mix one teaspoonful with one pint of water; take each affected bird and dip its head right into the solution. Be sure that they get it in their eyes, mouth and throat. Do this twice a day for several days and in the drinking water for the whole flock put one teaspoonful of the potash to a gallon of drinking water and see that they get no other drink for a week.

It is also essential that the poultry buildings and yards be kept clean and the inside of the building thoroughly disinfected; also see that all dead birds are burned or buried, and it might be advisable to kill those that are worst affected, as it is difficult to cure severe cases.—F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

**Removal of Male Birds**

By W. A. Brown and J. H. Hare

Eggs which have been fertilized constitute the greatest proportion of the inferior stock which, when examined, proves unfit for food. It is not necessary that these shall have remained for a time under a broody hen, a temperature of 70 degrees being, in itself, sufficient to cause the germ to commence to grow. If the heat is constant the development of the chick will continue, but if it ceases or is intermittently, putrefaction at once sets in and the egg becomes bad. On the other hand infertile eggs which are free from the active germ cell, do not, under ordinary conditions, deteriorate seriously.

Farmers and others selling eggs for market are recommended to kill off or dispose of the male birds after the breeding season. As a result of their remaining with the flock after June 1st, Canadian farmers lose each year at least a million dollars, through the presence of partially incubated eggs in the produce which is marketed. The fact that the best trade in many cities in Canada now offers the premium of from one to five cents a dozen, for non-fertilized eggs, suggests an additional financial consideration which but few can afford to overlook.

**Better Education for Rural School Children**

(Continued from page 3)

from general farm transactions, and to make the Nature Study and Biology agricultural in its application. This spring work in home gardening is to be commenced in the elementary classes, and an effort will be made to start the systematic study of agriculture by the continuation pupils next autumn.

The principal wishes to express his appreciation of the cooperation always given by parents and pupils. The people seem very well satisfied with the consolidation and determined to give the school their moral support at every opportunity.

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AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 26,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

## OUR GUARANTEE

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

Refuses shall not ply 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, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## A Partner with Nature

THE farmer is God's partner. His privilege it is to work in conjunction with Nature, to produce and create. And the man who creates in company with the Almighty gets the satisfaction that the soul demands. The city man does not create. He handles what has already been created on the farm, or in the mine and the forest. There never was and never can be the same satisfaction in trade and exchange that there is in the works of creation.

It is this basic principle of human nature that turns the thoughts of city men to the soil. It explains why the farmer, who owns his own farm and appreciates his position as a creator, is the most to be envied of any man on earth. Farming may often have its drawbacks but truly its compensations are greater if we are only big enough to appreciate them.

## Butter or Butter Fat

THERE is no definite relationship between butter and butter fat. When we say that a cow has produced a certain number of pounds of butter fat in a year no supplemental evidence is necessary. We have a fair basis for judging that cow's production. To say that a cow has produced a certain number of pounds of butter, however, is to name a varying figure and one that is apt to be confusing to the average dairyman as the breed definitions of the relationship between butter and butter fat vary widely, and there is no definite commercial relationship whatever. One association, for instance, expresses its butter records on an eighty per cent. basis, whereas if a commercial maker were to attempt to incorporate such a percentage of moisture in his product he

would be jailed or fined as a manufacturer of adulterated food. Another breed association gets its records within the limits of the law by expressing butter records on an eighty-five per cent. fat basis.

But why use the variable factor, butter, at all? Why not express all records in terms of butter fat which term really stands for something. As long as butter records are recognized by the breed associations breeders will speak in terms of butter because the figures are larger and look better on the sale catalogue or in the advertisement. In the long run, however, we believe that breeders would be wise to stay by the butter fat record, the record that stands for one definite value.

## A Boys' and Girls' Institute

"THERE is not a single person who'd be doin' business now Or have medals, if it wasn't for the man behind the plow."

With this as their motto, expressing the dignity and usefulness of the calling of their parents, the boys and girls on the farms of North Dakota have organized themselves into the North Dakota Boys' and Girls' Institute. They have their own president, secretary, treasurer, and board of directors. Their work is under the supervision of the Extension Bureau of the North Dakota Agricultural College. This organization of juveniles is a live one. During the coming summer they are planning to conduct alfalfa and corn growing tests and poultry raising competitions, with butter making and sewing classes for the girls.

This movement is similar in its conception to the Rural School Fair Movement in Canada. Educationalists in both countries are going on the principle that an old person does not learn easily and that greater improvement in agricultural methods and country life may be attained by influencing the next generation now in their tender years. The rapid growth that the movement is making on both sides of the international boundary shows how fully its possibilities are becoming appreciated.

## Survey Your Own Farm

DID you ever take an afternoon off and stroll over your own farm, viewing it in the impartial manner in which you would survey a neighbor's farm? Looking the farm in the face in this way is a wonderful educator, and all of us can afford to do it at least once a year.

Sticking too close to hard work makes us narrow in our vision. Obvious faults are apt to escape our notice. For instance, it is easy for one of us who has plowed for 40 years around a large boulder in the middle of an otherwise clean field, to come to regard that obstruction as a necessary evil; a few pounds of blasting powder and half an hour's work would remove the obstruction and improve the field immensely. The barnyard may be very unsightly and messy to a stranger, but all right to us because we have become accustomed to seeing it that way. A gate that insists on sagging and dragging may lose us enough time and energy in a year to build half a dozen new ones to take its place, but we have become so accustomed to hauling that old gate around that it, too, is classed as a necessary evil.

It is wonderful how many small points in need of improvement we can find if we will only give our farm a square look in the face. Many of the most obvious faults may be remedied by half an hour of energetic work. There are few of us whose farms are so perfect that they would not be the better of an annual clean-up.

## The Wealth of the Land

"BE sure your sin will find you out," admonishes the Book of Books, and many of us are now coming to see the application of this scriptural truth to our own calling. For years, perhaps generations, we have been living on the wealth of the land in the same manner that the miner lives on the wealth of his mine. We have been robbing our soil and now we are reaping the fruits of our sowing in decreased crop and decreased profits or no profits at all. Even on many of the so-called stock farms of Canada the soil has had only a fraction of its fertility returned to it. Many dairy farmers (again so-called) derive half of their income from crop sold off the farm. Such a continual drain from the soil with no commensurate return must in the end decrease its producing power.

In planning our operations, we farmers must be more far-seeing than the most of men. We must see ahead of present bountiful crops to the results, perhaps many years ahead, of constant cropping. The man who has this vision is the one who is manufacturing his crops at home and marketing butter, cheese, beef, pork and live stock. Additional fertility is secured by growing leguminous crops and by buying feed or fertilizer or both. True, crop farming involves a minimum of expenditure of capital and labor and occasionally yields greater present returns. But what of the future?

## Help for the Poor Farmer

CANADIAN Farm makes a timely protest against the holding up of the farmer as the one individual in the community who needs help to run his business. Seemingly many a city editor feels himself more competent to run a farm than are his rural subscribers and does not hesitate to offer copious advice, which, fortunately, we generally allow to pass unheeded. Lately it has become quite a hobby with leading bankers, railway magnates, and men of that ilk, to deliver addresses on the subject of agriculture, pointing out wherein the farmer falls down, thus emphasizing his need of more education. All of these efforts, however, fall into insignificance when compared with the efforts that are being made by government departments to educate the poor farmer.

This advice is well intended, and to a certain extent beneficial. Many important reforms have been brought about through the propaganda of agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture, and the advice from these sources is to be relied upon. What we want more than advice, however, is a chance to run our farms on a fair and even basis in competition with the rest of the community. It is useless to expect farmers generally to get enthusiastic over increasing the output of our farms, employing more labor, and so forth, while we must sell those products in a free trade market and buy our supplies in a protected market. It is kind of discouraging to make splendid efforts for the upbuilding of country life and then find that a large proportion of the results of our toil have been swallowed up in increased land values, principally city land values. We do not resent particularly the help of advice that are coming our way, but we would appreciate just a square deal. The men who are abreast with advice are often those who are exerting all of their influence on our legislators to prevent those economic reforms that would ensure greater profit to the farmer and hence the capital with which to consummate the improvements advised. Is such a course consistent?

Happiness is a state of mind. Like the crop of the field it can be cultivated.

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Another Example of Markings That Disqualify

Notice the black on legs beginning at the feet and extending to the knees with white interspersed. Disqualifications other than those illustrated are given in the article, "Color Markings of Holsteins."

—Ours courtesy the H.F. Association of America.

**Color Markings on Holsteins**

(Continued from page 2)

or mongrel-bred cattle. It means four black legs, upon which are spots of white surrounded by the black.

"Grey, or mixed black and white, generally prevailing, means the condition of the coat often seen in horses known as roan, where grey or white hairs are more or less thickly interspersed with the prevailing bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, only in our case the white hairs are always mixed with black. Now, this rule does not relate to that grey appearance sometimes seen on very old cattle, generally about the head and neck, but if you defer registry until such coloration does appear you will quite likely be debarred; but if you have a calf or youngster that is distinctly grey where it should be black, kill it, don't breed from it.

"It is also quite as futile to register cattle in which the black hair at maturity is interspersed with red, giving a general brownish or rusty cast to the animal. Such are not desirable, for you do not want them, nor does anyone else who knows a Holstein.

"Now all this does not mean that Holsteins do not breed true to color. They do, and in this respect are the

most prepotent of all improved breeds. A pure bred Holstein bull bred to mongrels or grades of other breeds will almost invariably mark every calf clear black and white, even the calves from old cows which have for years dropped calves from bulls of other breeds."

**National Cooperative Farm Accounting**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—There is much agitation for rural credit. The best suggestions are for a nation-wide system. I presume such a system would call for a large central administration or head office, with provincial sub-offices, which in turn would have other smaller district offices directly in touch with the business of the individual farmer.

Farming is in need of cheap money, but it is even more in need of an efficient and cheap system of accounting.

Beyond the mere recording of items, it requires trained skill to keep complicated accounts properly.

Farm accounting is very complicated when properly done.

It is out of the question to expect the average farmer to keep his own accounts. This must be done by experts.

Expert clerks and accountants cost money, but it costs still more to try to get along without them.

Why not have a nation-wide system of farm accounting and run it in connection with the national cooperative farm credit system?

Briefly, the idea of national cooperative farm accounting may be summarized up as follows: Blank sheets supplied to each farmer and items of all things affecting profit or loss on the farm recorded each day and forwarded to the district office. There the farmers' individual account would be kept properly recorded by trained clerks and then interpreted in terms of profit or loss by the accountant. (The farmer could then know what lines were paying and what were not.) The items of importance for each district could be sent into the provincial office, where conclusions of provincial importance could be drawn, and then further reports, national in importance, could be sent in to the central national administration. Then conclusions of nation-wide importance and even of international importance could be drawn. Besides, just think what an efficient agricultural census would then be possible.—L. D. McClintock, Macdonald College Demonstrator, Cowansville, Que.

Money that comes easy goes easy—and it doesn't give half the satisfaction in the spending as does the paying out of honest dollars.

**Seeing the Difference  
BETWEEN THE  
DE LAVAL  
AND OTHER  
Cream Separators**

IT DOESN'T TAKE AN EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICS or a long working test to tell the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators.

ON THE CONTRARY, WITH A 1914 DE LAVAL MACHINE placed beside any other separator the difference is apparent at first sight to the man who never saw a separator before.

IF HE WILL THEN TAKE FIVE minutes to compare the separating bowl construction; the size, material and finish of the working parts, particularly those subject to wear and requiring to be occasionally taken apart and put together; the manner of oiling, and everything which enters into the design and construction of a separator as a simple durable machine, he will still further see the difference.

IF HE WILL GO A step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for half an hour, particularly running milk or water through the bowl, he will see still more difference.

AND IF HE WILL take the two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad to have him do, and run them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in usefulness and



everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

THE MAN WHO TAKES EVEN THE FIRST STEP indicated in seeing for himself the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators doesn't put his money into any other machine one time in a thousand.

THE COMPARATIVELY FEW BUYERS OF OTHER SEPARATORS are those who merely read printed matter, claims or listen to the argument of some dealer working for a commission, and who do not think it worth while to see the difference for themselves.

THE WISE BUYER OF A CREAM SEPARATOR TO-DAY does see this difference when buying his first separator, while the unwise or careless one usually finds it worth while to do so when he comes to buy a second separator a year or two later.

EVERY DE LAVAL AGENT CONSIDERS IT A PRIVILEGE to show the difference between the De Laval and other separators, and to afford every prospective buyer the opportunity to try out and prove the difference to his own satisfaction, if on first examination he feels the slightest doubt about it.

THAT'S THE REASON WHY FOUR BUYERS OUT OF FIVE are buying De Laval Cream Separators in 1914 and why the use of De Laval machines will, before long, be nearly as universal on the farm as already is the creamery and milk plant use of power or factory separators.

**De Laval Dairy Supply Co.**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER LIMITED  
80,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

**AD. TALK.  
—CCL**

**IT'S NOT THE SIZE  
OF THE TREE**

That interests the Progressive Fruit-Grower, but—

**WHAT DOES IT PRODUCE?**

It's not the quality of circulation that alone interests the shrewd space buyers of big manufacturing firms, but the "Producing Quality."

Good homes always invite Good Farm Papers, and reject those not suited to their needs. It's the recognition of merit to have such people as the constant readers of a farm paper.

\*\*\*

Although it does not accept money from commercial pirates advertising fake sales; although it does not insert quack medical advertising; or liquors, tobacco, etc.; although it does not swell its volume with "trade deals," Farm and Dairy has enjoyed a remarkable increase in its long list of commercial advertisers who find it profitable to speak to the Dairy-man of Canada through its columns.

As an advertiser you'll find it to your advantage to be with us. Write us for full information—FARM AND DAIRY.

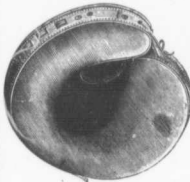
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"





# The Season Has Just Opened

## For Base Ball



This ball is made of good material, strongly stitched, will stand for a lot of batting ahead

and the boys are starting to dig out their last year's outfits. How often do they search for these without any success, or when they do find them, see that they are

altogether used up, or that what was good enough for them last season is not this season.



Here boys is a five-piece Baseball Outfit that you don't have to waste much time in getting:

### It is Given Away Free

To every boy who will send us five new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

See your friends right away, get these subscriptions and send them immediately to

Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

### Seasonable Recipes

#### RHUBARB PUDDING

Two cups cream, one egg, quarter teaspoon salt, quarter cupful sugar, one teaspoon soda, and flour enough to cream of tatar, and flour enough to make a thick batter. Sift soda and cream of tatar with flour. Line the bottom and sides of pudding dish with the batter, put in finely cut rhubarb well sprinkled with sugar. Cover with remainder of batter and bake. This is delicious served with whipped cream.

#### RHUBARB MARMALADE

Three lbs. rhubarb, cut fine, three lbs. sugar. Let stand over night; stir three or four times before retiring. In morning boil 20 minutes, add juice of two lemons and let boil five minutes longer. Add half pound chopped walnuts; let come to a boil again, cool a little, and put up as jelly. Some prefer not to use walnuts.

#### ORANGE PUDDING

Three oranges sliced fine, one cup sugar poured over oranges. Then take one pint milk, yolks of two eggs, two teaspoons of corn starch, and boil until thick and pour over oranges. Make a meringue of the whites and brown in the oven.

#### COOLED EGGS

Fill a pitcher with boiling water, drop into it an egg, let stand for five minutes or more until the egg is clear like jelly. Eggs served this way are extremely digestible.

#### ORANGE ALBUMEN

For a flagging breakfast appetite, try the following drink, which is very pleasant to the taste as well as being very nourishing. Take the juice of an orange squeezed into a large tumbler, add the well-beaten white of an egg, and sweeten to taste.

#### BANANA JELLY

One quart boiling water, two packages jelly (such as Sheriff's, Marmalade's, etc.), and half-dozen bananas. Pour boiling water over the jelly powder and stir until it is dissolved. Put one layer of sliced bananas into a cold wet mould and pour enough of jelly liquid over to cover. Set away to cool. When firm enough to hold another layer of fruit in place, add another layer, and so on until liquid is used up. Chill and serve with or without whipped cream. It takes about five hours before it will be ready to serve.

#### DANDELION WINE

Three quarts dandelion flowers. Add one gallon of water, boil 20 minutes, strain, and add with this liquid three pounds granulated sugar, three lemons, one large orange, boil all 20 minutes. When lukewarm, add a Royal yeast cake, and put in an earthen crock and leave in a cool place for nine days. Strain again and bottle. As it is scarcely yet fermented, it is best not to cork for a few days, but tie a cloth over the mouths of the bottles. This is an excellent recipe.

\*\*\*

#### Say This Quickly

Betty Botter bought some butter,  
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter.  
If I put it in my batter,  
It will make my batter bitter.  
But a bit of better butter  
Will but make my batter better.  
So she bought a bit 'o' better  
Better than the bitter butter,  
And made her bitter batter better.  
So 'twas better Betty Botter  
Bought a bit of better butter.

-Tid-bits.



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OUR SPECIALTY: the decoration of small houses at small cost.  
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OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$25.00.  
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Send for **FREE 1914 Catalogue**, 90 pages of *Bicycles*, *Swings* and *Repair Material*. You may buy your supplies from us Wholesale Prices.  
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LARGEST OWNERS & DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA  
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**The Makers' Corner**

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

**Has Soft Cheese a Place in Canadian Dairying**

*Miss Helen Millar, Guelph (Continued from last week)*

This brings us to the question of keeping qualities. It is hardly fair to say that cream cheese will not keep, thus making people afraid to buy it. It will keep a reasonable length of time kept under proper conditions—cold and dry. In our work last year we found that the cream, or what we call the double cream cheese, would keep for three weeks, the Gowara nearly as long and the Camembert for two weeks if kept in a cold place. (The Camembert referred to was fresh, not ripened.)

If we care these cheeses to high moisture content on the counter in a warm store, or on the pantry shelf, we may expect them to mould and go "off" flavor quickly, but with refrigeration the keeping quality is increased. I think it would be well for the soft cheese manufacturers to supply the stores with counter dummies. These dummies would advantage the grocer, while the cheese, kept in a cool place, would mean a product reaching the table in a fresher condition, a better satisfied customer and an increased trade.

A country that is growing at the rate of 1,000 persons a day must make provision for the needs of these people. We require a food supply that will be nourishing and at the same time not expensive, and one of the ways in which we can help to supply this is by utilizing the valuable dairy by-products, skim-milk and buttermilk.

Prof. Harcourt's food chart last year showed the value of these things, and by putting them up in cheese form we lessen the bulk, and at the same time add to their keeping qualities. Up to the present time we have not made much use of skim-milk and buttermilk as a food supply, although in them we have a cheap food, rich in protein. On the American side they have made much more use of these things than we have, although the Gorman people of Waterloo county give us a good illustration of what can be done with dairy by-products. Saturday morning brings many varieties to the markets and these find ready sale. There are many people in Ontario who are fond of the Dutch or Cottage cheese, but cannot procure it.

Several inquiries came to us the past year regarding the making of skim-milk and buttermilk cheese, especially buttermilk, as the majority of our creamery men have not skim-milk to deal with. We have put up skim-milk in the form of Camembert and Cottage cheese, while for the buttermilk we used what we call the "Wisconsin Method," which is so fully explained in Bulletin No. 211 of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The keeping qualities were good if the cheese were kept cold, while the yield averaged high—the amount being influenced by many factors. The price of buttermilk would go up to-morrow if I were to say that it was possible to sell a dollar's worth of buttermilk for five dollars more or less. We have in Canada 100,000 Jewish people who are ready to use this cheese if we give them what they want—a smooth, sweet, spreadable curd.

As cream cheese is the base of many fancy cheeses, so buttermilk

cheese or buttermilk cream might be used in the same way. Adding such a flavoring as pimento to it makes a good sandwich filling suitable for lunches, picnics and afternoon teas.

In this day when so much is said and written about the high cost of living, let us study the cheese question, its value as a food and its cheapness in comparison with many other foodstuffs; then we will be able to help people to solve their difficulties by giving them this advice: "When you cannot make both ends meet (meat) make one end cheese."

**Selling Cheese by Grade**

The terms of sale of the Quebec Cheese-makers' Agricultural Cooperative Society, described in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, are governed by the following rules:

"All cheese will be graded in three classes: 1st grade will be all cheese scoring 95 points or over out of 100; 2nd grade will be all cheese scoring 92 points or over, but under 95; 3rd grade will be all cheese scoring less than 92 points.

"Culls—in all cases where bad culls appear in a lot they may be separated therefrom and dealt with separately. All cheese that are sour, bad stinkers or spongy, or having other defects as bad or worse than these, will be classified as culls.

"1. The buyer will pay a storage charge of two cents a box, the cost of weighing and five cents a box of cheese or tub of butter.

"2. All cheese will be sold to the highest bidder in open competition, and bids will be asked for on all cheeses offered for sale before any offers will be accepted.

"3. Bids will be asked for on all cheese in each grade separately, and no blanket bids will be accepted.

"4. No bids of less than 1-16c a pound will be accepted.

"5. All purchases must be paid for on the day following sale by accepted cheque and before delivery order will be given. The Society reserves the right to ask for a deposit of 10 per cent margin at time of sale.

"Invoices will be furnished by the Society, based on factory men's weights and official weighers' certificate of test, but if errors are found in the factory statements, adjustments will be made to the correct basis afterwards.

"The grading will be done by an official appointed by the Department of Agriculture, and his decision will be final, and no right of rejection or reduction of price will be granted to the buyer.

"The seller does not bind himself to accept the highest bid, and will have the right to withdraw from the sale, either by the butter or the cheese, without returning the highest bidder's offer."

The rules governing the sale of butter are identical except that culls are classified as butter "badly flavored and badly mottled or having other defects as bad or worse than these." The charges for storage are eight cents a cwt., and for weighing seven cents a box. No bids of less than one-eighth cent a pound are accepted.

A United States citizen, Mr. J. W. Hamilton, St. Paul, Minn., has a unique suggestion to offer in connection with the World's Peace Propaganda. He points out that each year two and one-third billion letters are exchanged between the nations of the universal postal union. Why should not the countries of the world, asks Mr. Hamilton in effect have a World's Peace Postage that would carry the thought of world peace to every corner of the universe? The suggestion is a unique one and worthy of consideration.

**Quickly Cuts RUST STAIN From CUTLERY**

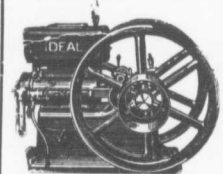


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Stationary Mounted and Tractor



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Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.  
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# Making the Farm Pay

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

## Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book

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

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

## Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

# Suggestions on Milking the Dairy Heifer

Philip Fockler, York Co., Ont.

LET us have foresight in preparing our dairy heifers for their first milking period. Handle the udder and teats so as to develop the udder. Do this at least twice a week for six weeks before calving. The heifer will then be quiet and gentle, and will not be afraid when her udder is touched after she has calved. You will also find the udder developed so that it will almost resemble a cow's udder.

It is natural for the cow to stand while being milked; consequently the heifer knows nothing about kicking until hurt or frightened into it. It is a good plan to halter break every heifer when they are young; be careful not to hurt or frighten them. If by accident you should, and they do not punish them for it. Kindness and gentle handling is the only remedy. Let your reasoning for the cause be based upon the principle that she never kicked until she was injured, and the remedy will at once suggest itself.

No cow was ever broken of kicking by striking with the stool or other weapon; this practice only puts the cow on her guard, and as you come near her with the stool she uses Nature's defence and kicks. Handle her gently; a sweet temper is to the dairy cow what sunshine is to trees and flowers. If her teats are sore, she is quite liable to kick or walk off, and you must have patience until they are healed. In my experience, I have never found a kicker in a yard where kindness was a characteristic of the family who handled the dairy; on the contrary, I have found plenty of them very prevalent.

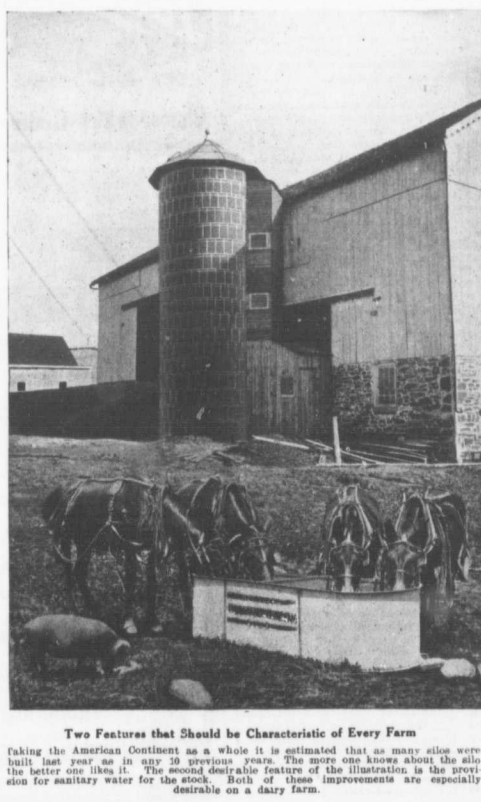
### FEED WHILE MILKING

Give the cow some kind of food just before you commence to milk as this process of mastication will take her attention from the milkers' operation, and she will not hold up her head. The udder and flanks should be brushed or wiped with warm water in winter and cold water in summer to remove the loose hair or fine particles of dust or filth as these are usually laden with undesirable germs which would otherwise fall into the pail.

Heifers do not like unnecessary noise or delay, and show their dislike by diminished quantities of milk. Commence milking the heifer at the same hour night and morning, and milk her in the same order. The first streams of milk should go into a separate dish; they contain many objectionable bacteria. Do not wet the hands with milk. A practice I would

recommend is to rub a little vaseline on the hands. This keeps the teats in nice condition, and overcomes the desire to wet the hands. The milker should be clean, kind and sympathetic, and free from any contagious diseases. He should not set off at a distance, like a coward, but his left

arm should be in close contact with the leg of the heifer, so that she can not kick. If she makes the attempt he will only get a push instead of a blow.



Two Features that Should be Characteristic of Every Farm

(Taking the American Continent as a whole it is estimated that as many silos were built last year as in any 30 previous years. The more one knows about the silo the better one likes it. The second desirable feature of the illustration is the provision for sanitary water for the stock. Both of these improvements are especially desirable on a dairy farm.)

## CREAM WANTED

Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We need your cream.

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

## EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY

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

**The DAVIES Co. Wm. Davies Ltd.**  
Established 1855 TORONTO, ONT.

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN RECORDS

(Continued from last week)

- Junior Two-Year-Old Class**
- Lady Waldorf Pietie, 2375, 2y, 2m, 14d, 330.7 lbs. m. & f. fat, 25.25 lbs. fat, 25.25 lbs. butter.
  - Belie Model, 2114, 2y, 1m, 14d, 314 lbs. m. & f. fat, 25.25 lbs. fat, 25.25 lbs. butter.
  - A. C. Hardy, Brockville, 2377, 2y, 2m, 20d, 306.4 lbs. m. & f. fat, 27.51 lbs. fat, 27.51 lbs. butter.
  - Four-year record, 2y, 2m, 20d, 301.14 lbs. m. & f. fat, 25.67 lbs. fat, 25.67 lbs. butter.
  - A. Laura Netherland Aggie, 2456, 11m, 25d, 336.4 lbs. m. & f. fat, 24.33 lbs. fat, 24.33 lbs. butter.
  - Arctost, 1808, 4y, 11m, 25d, 336.4 lbs. m. & f. fat, 24.33 lbs. fat, 24.33 lbs. butter.
  - Daisy Ormsby Lane, 2335, 3y, 2m, 14d, 336.4 lbs. m. & f. fat, 24.33 lbs. fat, 24.33 lbs. butter.
  - Arctost, 1808, 4y, 11m, 25d, 336.4 lbs. m. & f. fat, 24.33 lbs. fat, 24.33 lbs. butter.
  - Colman, 2139, 2y, 2m, 12d, 371.9 lbs. m. & f. fat, 15.83 lbs. fat, 15.83 lbs. butter.
  - Four-year record, 2y, 2m, 12d, 371.9 lbs. m. & f. fat, 15.83 lbs. fat, 15.83 lbs. butter.
  - M. H. Haley, Springfield, 2y, 2m, 12d, 389.1 lbs. m. & f. fat, 17.63 lbs. fat, 17.63 lbs. butter.
  - 8 yrs. lvs. 2y, 11m, 29d, 397.2 lbs. m. & f. fat, 17.63 lbs. fat, 17.63 lbs. butter.
  - Thirty-day record, 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - Dr. L. de la Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que., 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - Her Loo Rooney, 2918, 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - Thirty-day record, 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - Dr. L. de la Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que., 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - S. Johanna Cecilia Scott, 2004, 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - W. H. Simmons, Newburg, 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - Dr. C. M. Kelly, 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - Princess Julia, 2076, 1y, 2m, 31d, 392.3 lbs. m. & f. fat, 11.80 lbs. fat, 11.80 lbs. butter.
  - T. J. Lammiman, Curries, Ont., 2y, 1m, 16d, 136 lbs. m. & f. fat, 66.19 lbs. fat, 66.19 lbs. butter.
  - Princess Canary Julia, 2079, 2y, 2d, 301.4 lbs. m. & f. fat, 11.80 lbs. fat, 11.80 lbs. butter.
  - M. H. Haley, Springfield, 2y, 2m, 14d, 330.7 lbs. m. & f. fat, 25.25 lbs. fat, 25.25 lbs. butter.
  - G. S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, 2y, 2m, 14d, 330.7 lbs. m. & f. fat, 25.25 lbs. fat, 25.25 lbs. butter.
  - M. H. Haley, Springfield, 2y, 2m, 14d, 330.7 lbs. m. & f. fat, 25.25 lbs. fat, 25.25 lbs. butter.
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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 25.—The season is generally advanced for crop re- porting as they effect this year's... Ontario 19 per cent of the area sown... Alberta the percentage... Saskatchewan and Alberta... respectively. Taking the country as a whole... except in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec, where the season is abnormal...

Milk cows are in good demand at 565 to \$100 for choice; com. to med. \$40 to \$65; springers, \$40 to \$100. Calves are quoted from \$5 to \$10.

The market for spring lambs is easy, with prices unaltered at \$5 to \$9. Other quotations are: Wether lambs, \$8 to light, \$6.50 to \$7.25; to \$8.75; ewes, \$9.50; buck lambs, \$7.25 to \$8.75; heavy sheep are now firmer at \$8 to \$10.50 f.o.b. and country points.

CHEESE MARKETS—Campbellsville, May 19-30 offered; all sold at 11 1/2¢.

Brookville, May 21-30 boxes register- ed, largely colored. Bidding opened at 12¢ and was raised by sixteenth to 12¢. Swine eased off early in the week, but "Street" 15¢/50 rules ad, including the regulars, were raised again to 12¢. The price for the corresponding week last year was 11 1/2¢.

Yankovic Hill, May 21-29 boxes white and 174 boxes colored cheese boarded; white, 11 1/2¢; colored at 11 1/2¢. Kingston, May 21-689 colored and 242 white boarded; 244 colored sold at 11 1/2¢ and 171 white at 11 1/2¢.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE If the worth of a herd is to be estimated by the value of the sire used since its foundation, then the dispersion of Mapleton Farm, Ironsides, Ont., on June 18th, should make an appeal to everyone looking for good Holstein cattle. Something about the splendid breeding of the sire used in that herd was given able in Farm and Dairy last week. We would give special attention to Count Harold De Kol, a son of June Hanger, and one of the greatest cows Canada has ever produced. The present sire is Sir Pontiac Cordyke, whose illustrious lineage appears on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week. He is a son of Pontiac Cordyke, the greatest sire of the breed. His dam was an A.R.O. daughter of Pontiac Cordyke. To really know about this grand offering you need a catalogue. Apply for and profit by the plan to attend and enjoy one of the most important of the proprietors have planned for you. Ironsides is on the main line of the G. T. R. between Toronto and Montreal.

CONDITION OF ONTARIO CROPS Following is a brief summary of Ontario crop conditions as reported to the Ontario Department of Agriculture by correspondents under date of May 15. Fall wheat found April a trying month and it suffered severely. The rest of the crop up this spring will not be relatively

great, as farmers prefer to drill barley in the bare spots. Clover fields are very variable in appearance, April proving hard on the crop also. Alfalfa has not come through the winter quite so well as clover. There is a strong desire expressed by correspondents for a harder variety of alfalfa suitable for the Province of Ontario. Prof. G. A. Zavis expresses himself as hopeful that he will soon satisfactorily meet this need. Spring Sowing: The soil was in a splendid condition for a seed bed in the latter part of April, even heavy clays having been well pulverized by severe frosts early in May prevented those who had been tardy from getting to work for a week and in such cases seeding was more or less unfinished. The general tone of the reports, however, is from the low-lying townships of Kent and adjoining counties.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN RECORDS (Continued from page 16) Fawn leads the juniors with 20.22 lbs. At the head of the senior two-year-olds is Poodle Inka De Kol with 15.99 lbs. The second place in the senior two-year-olds are broken by two heifers by the same sire, Lady Waldorf with 15.16 lbs. in 30 days and Belle Model with 15.39 lbs. in 30 days and Belle Model with 15.59 lbs. in 65.67 lbs.

Reports of extensive damage by the Hessian fly and continued drought in the West are causing forward quotations up early in the week. Since then favorable shows have tended to make the market for No. 1 Northern in the West locally at \$1.05; No. 2, 99¢. Ontario wheat holds firm at \$1.03 to \$1.05.

WHEAT—Both oats and buckwheat show a tendency to higher levels. A pleasing feature in the market is the continued strong demand of American buyers for Canadian oats. All other quotations are firm. Oats, C.W. No. 2, 42¢; No. 3, 41¢; Ontario oats, 39¢ to 40¢; corn, 73¢ to 75¢; 66¢ to 68¢; peas, 90¢ to \$1.05; maling wheat, 50¢ to 52¢; feed, 52¢ to 55¢; buckwheat, 80¢ to 85¢. Montreal wholesale flour quotations as follows: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 42¢; No. 3, 42¢; to 43¢; corn, 73¢ to 75¢; barley, maling, 65¢ to 66¢; peas, 81¢ to 81 1/2¢; rye, 75¢; buckwheat, 80¢ to 85¢.

MISCELLANEOUS In many departments there have been no developments during the week. Mill feeds, hay and straw and potatoes and beans have all been marked as quiet, normal trading and quotations are unchanged from those noted in my report of last week.

EGGS While quotations on eggs have not changed there is a tendency to weaker prices in the market. Cool weather, and hence good quality of stock, is largely accountable for the continued large consumption. Prices throughout the country range from 28¢ to 21¢. One Montreal dealer has instructed his agents not to offer above the lower price. Toronto dealers are paying up to 25¢ delivered.

DAIRY PRODUCE There is a tendency towards easier prices in this market, and creamery prices have dropped about one-half a cent. Montreal dealers report that the combination of hay and grass makes buyers satisfied that the full grass creamery arrive, quotations will advance slightly. Some cream is being shipped across the border, but it is still believed that an export market must be opened that this quarter. At the same time the Boston market has advanced a cent to 25¢, and this may have been shipped to the West. The bulk of cheese to date is the make of Montreal, from May 15 to May 20th are reported as 25,000 boxes as compared with 45,511 boxes for the corresponding period last year. This is a decrease of 41 per cent. Most of the domestic cheese is being traded to the West and is being shipped to Western points, some here is being traded that for the export market. Butter quotations on this market are creamy prices, 25¢ to 25 1/2¢; cream separator prints, 25¢ to 25 1/2¢; dry print, 18¢ to 20¢; bakers, 15¢ to 16¢. Montreal cheddar creamery is quoted 25¢ to 25 1/2¢; seconds, 23¢ to 25¢; and these quotations see "Cheese Markets" column.

LIVE STOCK Good steers even heavy ones, were in demand this past week, and in this market quotations are higher. There was less brisk demand on somewhat but receipts all through the week were continuing to be in exceptionally large quantities and the best quality show advance of 3¢. Quotations follow: good heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; heavy steers, \$8.10 to \$8.35; butchers' steers, com. to good, \$7.10 to \$8.10; heifer, \$6.75 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; com. to good, \$4.50 to \$7.50; calves, \$5 to \$7.75; feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.75; hogs, \$6 to \$7.50.

Buy My Flour and Get My Book



Ye Old Millers' Household Book (Formerly Dominion Cook Book) FREE To Buyers of Three Bags of Flour This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department. Miss F. E. Martin, of Forestville, writes: "Thank you for the Recipe Book it is a prize worth while."

If you already have the former edition (Dominion Cook Book) you may select one book from the following list each time you order from us not less than three bags of flour. If you buy six bags you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage. Remember, at least three bags must be flour. Books by Ralph Connor: Flack Rock Sky Pilot Man of Glenarry Glenarry School Days The Prospector The Foreigner Books by Marian Keith: Duncan Follet Treasure Valley 'Lisbeth of the Dale By J. J. Bell: Whither Thou Goest

The farmers of Ontario are finding it very profitable to buy flour and feed direct from The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Many are sending letters of appreciation of

Cream of the West Flour The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread Ancil Locke, Secretary of the Matilda Farmers' Club, Dixon's Corners, Ont., writes: "The flour and feed we have been handling from you give satisfaction to all. We have had no complaints and we are waiting with orders for more flour and feeds."

- Read These Special Prices: GUARANTEED FLOURS Per 98-lb. bag Cream of the West Flour (for bread) \$2.90 Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) 2.50 Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) 2.50 CEREALS The West Whaatlets (per 5-lb. bag) .25 Georgian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) 2.50 Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) 2.25 FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag 'Bullrush' Bran \$1.30 'Bullrush' Middlings 1.35 Extra White Middlings 1.45 'Corn' Feed Flour 1.60 Whole Manitoba Oats 1.75 'Bullrush' Crushed Oats 1.50 Manitoba Feed Barley 1.55 Barley Meal 1.40 Chopped Oats 1.55 Feed Wheat 1.65

Prices on Ton Lots: We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders. Terms Cash with Order: Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15¢ per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. (WEST) TORONTO - ONTARIO

50 Head



50 Head

Clearing Sale

OF

Pure Bred Holstein Cattle

Tuesday, June 16, 1914, 2 p.m.

AT

Frome View Holstein Dairy Farm

A fine Dairy Herd including many Show Animals and some with R.O.M. records. Herd consists of

- 15 Mature Cows, 4 Yearling Heifers, 1 3-yr.-old Heifer, 9 Heifers, 9 2-yr.-old Heifers, 11 Bull Calves

Herd Bull VEEMAN KING DE KOL 2nd

R.O.M. Dam, QUEEN XANTE, 7 day record of 141 lb. butter. His sire, IDALINE PAUL VEEMAN, has 10 R.O.M. daughters, 10 heifer 2000 to 20 lb. of butter as a 2-year-old.

Trains will be met at Sheldon the morning of 28th and at Tatobville at noon on L. and L. E. Traction, which runs hourly from London to St. Thomas. TERMS - \$10.00 and under Cash; above that 3 months credit on approved Joint Notes without interest, or a discount of 6% off for cash on all sums entitled to credit.

NEIL MCGUGAN, Prop.

SHEDDEN, R. R. No. 3 - ONTARIO MOORE AND SHEDDEN, Auctioneers

Note - Farm is 2 miles from Sheldon and 4 miles from Tatobville.



PURE BRED SIRE

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of Canadian Bred Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

- Stallions, three to five years. Bulls, not under one year. Boars, not under six months. Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having Canadian Bred male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The purchases of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and boars will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animals offered and price asked. -60271.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO. ONT.

Preparing for seeding is the order of the day now. Very little has been sown, but the season is late, and everyone is anxious to get down as much seed as can be done. A warm rain is badly needed. On Monday, the 19th, 127 fat cattle were shipped to Newfoundland. Some of them were of good quality, but the majority of them were old cows and bulls and half fitted steers. The price of egg circles in Prince Edward Island has fallen to the lowest level of ordinary eggs. This has followed a conference of the leading egg dealers, and the members of the egg circles are suspicious that everything is not just as it should be. They feel that the trade should not pay the same price for eggs of indifferent quality as for eggs that are guaranteed first quality in every respect.

Last week Mrs. A. E. Dunbrack, Supervisor of Women's Institutes, addressed a meeting of women at Montague. She told of the work that was being carried on by the Institutes that had been organized and invited them to visit the school to see if there was not some work that might well be done in connection with it. At the close of the meeting an Institute was organized, with Mrs. (Rev.) Wright as President, Mrs. George Thompson as Vice-President and Mrs. Gordon Lewis as Secretary-Treasurer. Next week Miss Macdonald will pay a visit to each of the organized institutes, and toward the end of June a convention will be held.

Mr. A. E. Dewar, President of the Fruit Growers' Association, returned from a prolonged visit to the United States. He spent considerable time at Washington, D.C., and at New York, where he gathered such information as he could about the fruit industry, and at the American Agricultural College, where he renewed acquaintance with Prof. Sears - Theodore Ross.

PRINCE CO., P. E. I.

KENSINGTON, May 18.-This has been a backward spring. The people who have started the barrows yet. Owing to cool weather clover is not looking as good as it did in weeks ago, but there is plenty left for a good crop. Feed is holding out well, not many animals are being raised scarce and high-priced. 750 live weight being paid for choice cattle. Milk cows, 140 to 85; hay, 24 none; pressed, 136; potatoes, 350 a bus.; eggs, 150-T. G.

NOVA SCOTIA

CAPE BRETON CO., N. S.

SALMON RIVER, May 11.-After a rather late spring, present conditions indicate that a reasonable amount of good weather may be expected during the remainder of this month. Preparations for seeding are going on apace, although very little has been put so far. This has been an ideal season for sowing, making, but stress of other work prevented advantage being taken of the opportunity. Market quotations are fairly steady. Potatoes and hay are scarce. The usual price being 60 a bus and 820 a ton respectively. P. E. I. potatoes are plentiful but of inferior quality and going for 30 cent less than Cape Breton stock. Butter and eggs are declining owing to the heavy supply presented to us as the demand exceeds the supply. Present prices range from 10c to 36c. The demand for seeds is fairly constant, and prices rule high.-J. H. McE.

QUEBEC.

MISSISSOUI CO., QUE.

FREIGHTBURG, May 16.-Maple sugar makers put away their outfit during the last week of April, and in this locality report a good yield of maple products of excellent quality. At the present time seeding is general, though it is quite late. Potatoes are dry and unseasonably cool. Some cattle are on grass but pastures are not far advanced. Supplies of fodder are ample but will feed in scarce and remains high. -C. A. W.

ONTARIO

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, May 12.-The weather up to date has been dry and cool; frost in some localities. May 10th was a very poor growth. Pastures are good. Seeding is about finished; hays is working well. Small pigs are in poor demand, 55 to 86 a pair. Yearlings, 825 to 830 a head. Young lambs are doing well. A large number of two-year-olds. Horses are in demand, as in former years. Potatoes, 150; seed oats, 100; feed oats, 90; butter, 30c; eggs, 18c; smoked meat, 37c to 200; veal, 175c.-J. A. S. T.

BRANT CO., ONT.

BRANTFORD, May 21.-We are having the most extraordinary weather, wet, wet, seeding has not been delayed, lots of farmers not being half through

when usually they would be finished. Prospects certainly are bad.-W. C. G. NEW HAMBURG CO., ONT. The weather is cool and vegetation backward. Cattle raisers report a good yield of milk. These prices are quite satisfactory. Cool weather has followed thunder storms generally speaking there is a lack of feed and abundant grass will be welcomed by dairymen.-A. R. G.

WATERLOO, May 19.-Spring seeding was completed last week in this section and the delay was met as a consequence nicely. Manure and sugar beet seedling are in the order for the most part and now we are getting ready to sow on potatoes and corn. Pasture is coming along fine but as a rule cattle are not turned out till May 24th, or even June 1st. We have come to realize that it pays well to give grass a good start before turning on cattle. Feed has been plentiful and cattle are in good shape. Apples, pears, plums and cherries all give promise for a fair amount of blossom. The past few weeks have seen severe one on raspberries and late shrubs.-C. H. S.

PERTH CO., ONT.

STRATFORD, May 21.-This spring has been very unusual for seeding. Grass seed is scarce and wheat is scarce. Wheat looked particularly promising when the snow went away, but the frost in April has done a great deal of damage. Fields were plowed up and it does not look as if more than half a crop will be harvested.-W. B.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

HELMON, May 23.-Weather conditions are fine. Farmers are busy sowing corn and ground. Gardens are being planted and some seem to be doing business is brisk. Hogs are selling at \$9.20 a cwt; eggs, 21c; butter, 25c. Dairy cows are doing fine. Pasture fields are looking new and green; all nature has the appearance of spring. Sheep range are excellent in condition. Pasture fields all over the hand belt. Sheep shorn and wool on hand, and wool a good fair price.-P. B. P.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

PAISLEY, May 15.-The weather is cool and frost every night. Fall wheat and grass is suffering, spring crop is coming over and the ground is getting dry. A lot of cattle went out in good condition on grass. The heavy cattle for grass are very few. Farmers are all done seeding but there are at the corn and root ground. There are more silos cut up this year in this locality.

GREY CO., ONT.

THORNHURST, May 20.-The farm are in full swing with seeding operations. We have had no rain for some time. The trees are beginning to bloom. There seems to be abundance of grass. A number of cattle were shipped to the States. The price of our best milk is 80c for a few. Butter has fallen 3c. Horses are higher. Our spring show of 1914 was good, over 2000 head of horses were shown. Cattle came through the wire looking well. Prices are very high for cattle, especially milk cows. Some of the milk were very high. \$1.50 a gal being paid.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

HARROW, May 18.-Some of the farmers have started to plant corn, but they will see considerable corn raised this year. Seeding is getting on well, but since the recent heavy rains all seed is now in the ground. Spring grass and wheat are well on pastures. Spring grass is doing well and is coming in. Where standing, it is making an excellent growth. The farmers are all out in action, which are a common law here.-W. A. B.

WAGASHATCHEWAN

QU APPELLE CO., SASK.

PORT QU APPELLE, May 13.-Since last report two inches of rain and seed has been sown. The ground is very wet, making the ground very wet. Many drills about 10 days, consequently a lot of wheat is in the ground. The weather has been fine and dry, with moderate rain. Not much seedling. Cool, with sharp frosts at night.

THE ORMSTOWN ATYSHIRE SALE

Editor, Farm and Dairy.-Owing to the embargo on cattle from Scotland, our importers have been prevented from signing the usual drafts of directly imported ones to the Ormstown sale. It is to select from their herds a sufficient number to meet the requirements.

From the "Armoont" herd (1st Bull) sired at Waterloo, Que., we have a selection of 10 eight heifers and 5 bulls, that few herds in the country show the equal to, of their own breeds. This is not surprising, however, as the imported cows were used in this herd, and only sires of proven stock.

AY Burnside Winners in one, three or Canadian Long distance P. R. 133

HO Springs and Am offered, a cow whose dam sold in a sale of bull a cow of choice calf, and tested Pigs, ready for breeding C. O. WATERLOO

Lakeview Sire herd with 1000 lbs. of milk per cow. THE SIB MRS. JOHANNA L. SIB KOL. Write for it. E. F. OSLE

HOLSTON Prince Hendon Son of Few Bull Calves HAMIL ST. CATHARINE This business we are a beautiful stand

our prices Send to you Sale catalogue Blank Canadian HO BEDFOR

LYNDE An offering by descendants of Kof. 100 lbs. 10c per day, 110 lbs. 10c per day, 120 lbs. 10c per day, 130 lbs. 10c per day, 140 lbs. 10c per day, 150 lbs. 10c per day, 160 lbs. 10c per day, 170 lbs. 10c per day, 180 lbs. 10c per day, 190 lbs. 10c per day, 200 lbs. 10c per day.

Pontiac We have Calves, sired ARTIS CANADIAN King of the P. Calves are one year, from high yielding dams. For Canadian (Ch) Yearling, with several others. Prices low for

A. C. Avondale Farm

**AYRSHIRES**  
**Burnside Ayrshires**  
 Winners in the show ring and dairy use. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.  
 Long distance Phone in House.  
 R. R. NESS. HOWICK, QUE.

**HOLSTEINS**  
**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**  
 An offering a nice Bull, 8 months old, a son of Sir Korydake Bo-n, whose dam has a 237 lb. butter record in a week. One of the set of bull a tested cow. Also a very choice calf, 4 mos old, by same sire and tested dam. Choice Ayrshire Pigs, ready to wean. Prices right. Come or write at once. A few good breeding cows for sale.  
 A. C. HALLMAN, WATERLOO CO. BRESLAU, ONT.

**Lakeview Holsteins**  
 Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGEB, 1710 MAYNE DE KOL, 235 lb. PETERBURY HENGEBVELD'S COUNT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 212. Junior bull, DUTCHMAN 201. THE SIB MONA, a son of COLANTHA JOHNS LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.  
 Write for further information to  
 E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
 Herd sire  
**Prince Hengerveld of the Pon-tics**  
 Son of King of the Pontics  
 Few Bull Calves from good record dams. Also Females.  
**HAMILTON FARMS**  
 ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO

This business is only in its infancy  
**BUT**  
 we are rapidly going ahead  
**WHY**  
 because our work is up to the standard of perfection  
**AND**  
 our prices are very reasonable  
 Sent to day **FOR** prices on Sale catalogues. Extended pedigrees. Blank pedigree forms. Let others see our specialty.  
**Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co.**  
 BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

**LYNDEN HERD High-Tested HOLSTEIN**  
 An offering Bulls, 1st for service, near King Hengerveld, 235 lb. Do Kol Plus, 106 lbs milk 1 day, 22.94 lbs. in 7 days, 210 milk 1 day, 26.100 lbs. in 1 day. Junior Lady De Kol, 27.3 lbs. but-ter day. Lulu Glasser, 25.7 lbs. 7 days and Bonnie Foss De Boer, 23.3 lbs. 7 days at 3 years old. Write for particulars or come and see them. Prices reasonable.  
 LYNDEN, ONT.

**Pontiac Bull Calves**  
 We have for sale young Bull Calves, sired by KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, the only son of King of the Pontiacs in Canada.  
 Calves are from one month to one year, from \$200 up, all from high tested advance registry dams. For instance, one from Canadian Champion Junior Two Year old, with over 25 lb. record.  
 Many others as good and better. Seters. Fully tested. Service. Prices low for the quality.  
**A. C. HARDY**  
 Avondale Farm - Brockville, Ont.

used. We are specially impressed with the two fall sisters, Lots 15 and 31 (see catalogue); they show so much resemblance that one feels the type established; this is a bull calf, out of a grand imported cow, that looks the equal to anything we have ever seen at his age.  
 Mr. Kay's Consignment

From the "Ravendale" herd at Philadelphia we have a consignment of seven bulls, all of the same sire, and are establishing the reputation of the herd as a producer of fine Ayrshires; all are home-bred except Lot 35; and it required considerable coaxing to get this fine imported heifer consigned. Mr. Kay recognizing that something was due to our patrons who have her. Lots 29 and 30 are fall sisters and are great lengthly dairy like heifers, big and with amazing milk means. Possibly however, the pick of the offering is Lot 60. Ravendale Sen Pan, a son of Sen. Young and a grandson of "Peter Pan." This is an strongly a bred bull as ever left Scotland, and would command a good price over here.

The "Stonehouse" herd (H. Gordon), though weak in number, is strong in quality, and the quartette representing "Stonehouse" will uphold the average of the sale; the pick of this lot is undoubtedly the imported cow, Lot 6; she is one of the choicest cows ever offered in auction in the country.

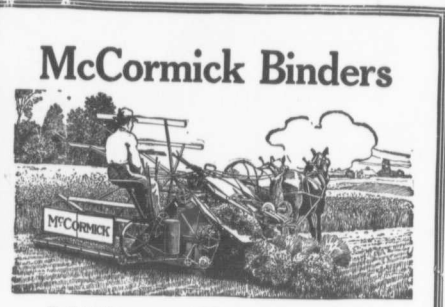
"Sunside" (J. W. Logan) is again recognized as a typical arrangement of the kind that have always been popular. Mr. Logan has stayed consistently by bulls of the "Sunside" family until today he is producing fine bred animals that both command and deserve recognition in the country. It is possibly of the entire sale, is Lot 4 Mr. Logan's best bred heifer, a daughter of "Sunside." We doubt if ever good an Ayrshire bull has been sold at auction in this country. In need of a herd bull ought to see "Sir Douglas" before buying.

**Burnside's Offering**  
 "Burnside" (R. B. Ness), although reduced in numbers from past years, is not reduced in quality. The seven from "Burnside" being every one top-notch, and ably demonstrating that "Bob Ness" is a breeder as well as a buyer. Outstanding in this lot, or in any company, is the big thick-bodied daughter of the American Champion "Cavaler." She is in 2d condition for the 10th of the fall and will make a three-year-old going well. Her company, Lot 19, "Burnside" Margie Finlaystone 4th, sweet and feminine, nice up and presents a chance for a breeder to get a line of blood that may place his herd in the front rank. Lots 19 and 40 are the kinds that are looked for when the fall show comes round; they fill the buyers' hearts and pockets respectively. Last, but not least, we may mention "Burnside" Maudie, a fine bred produce of Masterpiece and Lucky Girl (what a combination of individual excellence and dairy ability), and she gives promise of being equal to his breeding.

"Edgewood" (D. T. Ness) is strongly represented with a consignment of eight, headed by the choicely bred imported bull, "Holehouse White Heather," Lot 30, years ago, and one imported cow, Lot 2; this is a fine stamp of bull, and was a winner in the yearling class here two years ago. "White Heather" is 15 and 40 are a pair that will have many admirers. This fine imported cow is both a producer and a sire. She is 15 and 40 are the kinds that are looked for when the fall show comes round; they fill the buyers' hearts and pockets respectively. Last, but not least, we may mention "Burnside" Maudie, a fine bred produce of Masterpiece and Lucky Girl (what a combination of individual excellence and dairy ability), and she gives promise of being equal to his breeding.

**Good Ones From Springburn**  
 "Springburn" (McMillan & Leggat) is represented by seven, two choice three-year-old females, one 2-year-old cow, 10; either of them will be dangerous competitors for premier honors in the three-year-old class this year. The very promising daughter of the noted Netherhall Good Time, while Lots 26 and 27 are 17. The noted "Fayne" is 15 and 40 are a pair that will have many admirers. This fine imported cow is both a producer and a sire. She is 15 and 40 are the kinds that are looked for when the fall show comes round; they fill the buyers' hearts and pockets respectively. Last, but not least, we may mention "Burnside" Maudie, a fine bred produce of Masterpiece and Lucky Girl (what a combination of individual excellence and dairy ability), and she gives promise of being equal to his breeding.

J. P. Owers' herd is well represented by four home-bred and one imported one. All the home-bred ones are by a son of King of the Pontics, a sire of the type that have made Canadian good Ayrshires popular.  
 In addition to the foregoing are a number of smaller consignments, including many worthy animals. If you are interested in Ayrshire stock, write to the secretary, Jas. Brown, Ormstown, Que., for a catalogue. You will find it contains much interesting matter and is well illustrated.—J. P. Owers, Ormstown, Que.



**McCormick Binders**  
**MANY** years of McCormick binder experience have brought out the strong points of the machine and enabled the builders to devise features that make the machine still more efficient and satisfactory. There are a number of such features on McCormick binders, features which insure a complete harvest of the grain, whether it be short, tall, standing, down, tangled or full of green undergrowth.  
 For Eastern Canadian fields the McCormick binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. The binder grows level with the bottom of the platform so that when the machine is tilted to catch and push them ahead of the binder to clog the machine. These are features you will appreciate.  
 The McCormick local agent will show you the machine and demonstrate its good features to you. See him for catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd**  
 Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, N. B.  
 These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS**  
**ELGIN DISTRICT**  
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS**  
 Can supply your wants in cattle of the highest quality and at the very great producing ability. Full list of breeders will be sent on application to the secretary.  
**GEO. A. LAIDLAW,**  
 BOX 254 - AYLMER, ONT.

**OXFORD DISTRICT**  
 The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of showing type, combined with producing ability. Stock for sale at all times. Full list of breeders with post office and station address on application.  
**W. E. THOMSON, Secy-Treasurer**  
 R. R. NO. 7 - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**20 Heifers**  
 From 10 to 18 months old and  
**2 Bulls**  
 1 year old is my special offer. Must be sold in next 30 days. Write or phone.  
**WM. HIGGINS - INKERMANN, ONT.**

**DO YOU NEED HOLSTEINS?** **MAPLE STOCK FARM**  
 Offers a large number of Young Cows and Heifers; also 5 Yearling Bulls, most of them sired by Woodland Schilling Sarcelite—let 277-old bulls at Toronto in 1913. The dams of these are choicely bred.  
 Females offered are in pink of condition—large, smooth and good square under-eight; every way—most of them are grand-daughters of "Bly Abberk"—all of the show type. As we have no public sale this year, we could supply a calf and if desired, we will sell you a cow and calf for breeding.  
**WM. SLAIGHT - BEALTON, ONT.**

**HOLSTEINS**  
**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE**  
 Dam, Fairview Korydake Korndyke, whose grand dam, Fairview Korydake gave 100 lbs milk in one day.  
 No. 1. Born Sept. 17, 1913. Dam at 3 years or age gave 1035 lbs. milk in 10 mos. Price \$75.  
 No. 2. Born Jan. 22, 1914. Dam at a 3 year old age gave 1010 lbs. milk in 10 mos. Price \$65.  
 No. 3. Born Feb. 20, 1914. Dam gave 8125 lbs. in 10 mos. Price \$45.  
 No. 4. Born April 27, 1914. Dam gave 8070 lbs. at a 3 year old. Price \$35.  
 No. 5. Born May 14, 1914. Dam gave 8315 lbs. at a 3 year old. Price \$35.  
 These are nicely marked, well developed and exceptionally good buying.  
**JNO. B. WYLLIE - ALMONTÉ**

**ONLY ONE LEFT**  
 Bull calf, born May, 1913, sire, "King Pontiac Art Canada"; dam a 23 lb. Junior 3-year-old. We are also offering a calf for young R. of C. cows, due to freshen in April and May.  
**BROWN BROS. - LYN, ONT.**

**DON'T FORGET** that we have still a few copies of Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book. You can secure it in 100¢. Free by sending one new subscription to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

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 Offers some good Young Bull, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herd. Young Bull out of 80-pound cow at prices that we cannot give you, must sell within the next thirty days. Come and see them or write for breeding.  
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**B**UILD the kind that will keep your ensilage always at its best. Build the kind of silo that does not have to be repaired or painted every other year. Your dairy herd will show its appreciation in the additional quantity of milk it gives. The *best* silo, by keeping ensilage perfect, increases output and soon pays for itself.

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