

PAGES

MISSING

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., April 29, 1916



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Brampton Oakland Trial, One of the Best at the Central Farm.

Jersey Performers at the C. E. F.

Two Heifers there made an Aggregate Profit Over Feed of \$296.32

THE two illustrations herewith are of members of the Jersey herd at the Central Experimental Farm. Both of these heifers have done credit to their breed and to the dairy herd at Ottawa. Commenting on the records that they have made, Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, writes: "I consider these two heifers have, under very normal conditions, performed exceptionally well. These heifers calved just previous to the loss of the buildings at the Experimental Farm and received very poor housing and attention for the first three months of their lactation period. At no time were they given more than nine pounds of grain a day and at no time were they milked more than twice a day. Had these heifers calved in the comforts of our new barn and been given the treatment usually allotted to cows of this calibre, they certainly would have made some outstanding records. However, the records that they have are sufficient to prove that they are money makers."

"Brampton Blue Duchess calved for the third time at four years and 43 days. Her official production in Record of Performance was 9,775 lb. of milk testing 5.35 per cent fat, or 514 lb. of fat in 365 days. Here is her 'herd record' between calvings as a four and five-year-old:

Number of days in milk	876 days
Milk produced	9,736 lbs.
Butter produced	619.4 lb.
Value butter at 30c	\$185.82
Value skim milk	\$18.39
Total value of product	\$204.21
Meal consumed	4,186 lbs.
Roots and silage consumed	7,585 lbs.
Hay consumed	2,853 lbs.
Green feed consumed	3,700 lbs.
Total cost of feed	\$76.78
Profit over feed	\$127.43

Brampton Oakland Trial calved for the third time at three years 817 days and has an official production in 305 days of 9,982 lb. of milk, testing 5.35 per cent fat, altogether 577.5 lb. of fat in the year. Her 'herd record' between calvings as a three and four-year-old is as follows:

Number of days in milk	417 days
Milk produced	9,674 lbs.
Butter produced	765.3 lb.
Value butter at 30c	\$229.50
Value skim milk	\$18.04
Total value of product	\$247.54
Meal consumed	4,309 lbs.
Roots and silage consumed	8,960 lbs.
Hay consumed	3,050 lbs.
Green feed consumed	3,700 lbs.
Total cost of feed	\$78.75
Profit over feed	\$168.80

Don't Forget the War Stamps

THE special war taxes provided for in the budget of Finance Minister White are new in force. Farm and Dairy would direct special attention to the stamp taxes.

According to the new regulations, every post card and every letter (except circular letters) mailed in Canada must have an additional one cent stamp attached.

Penalties are provided for the infringement of the new regulations, and even if the penalties were not applied, omission to add the extra postage would cause endless delay and double expense. For instance, a letter in which is enclosed a dollar for a renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy, but to which the extra postage is not attached, would be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

In the past it has been our policy, when answering questions sent in by subscribers, to mail the answer direct to the subscriber if postage had been enclosed. We would ask the hereafter, in enclosing postage for direct reply, that the extra stamp be not forgotten. The new stamp taxes fall more heavily on publishers than probably any other class in the community, and we would ask the cooperation of Our Folks in properly stamping their subscription letters and in enclosing sufficient postage to cover the cost of mailing answers to questions direct.

Due to an error of our printers, it was not announced in Farm and Dairy, April 15, that the article by J. A. Ruddick, on page nine, was an extract from his annual report, written when he was responsible for the fruit work of the Department of Agriculture. It is only fair to Mr. Ruddick to make this explanation as it is not now connected with the work of the Fruit Branch.



Brampton Blue Duchess.



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Vol. XXXIV

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Organ 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. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1915

No. 17

Good Crops Are the Basis of Good Dairying

How R. J. Kelly, Oxford Co., Ont., Applies This Principle in the Operation of His 300-Acre Farm

"GOOD CROPS are the basis of good dairying." Thus epigrammatically did Mr. R. J. Kelly, of Oxford Co., Ont., express his opinion of the basic principle of successful farming. "I have always paid much more attention to crop growing than to the purely dairy end of the business," he told a representative of Farm and Dairy. "When we bought our first farm in Haldimand county, the

R. J. Kelly neighbors said it would be impossible to make more than a fair living on it. We plowed up the old grass meadows. They never returned to grass land. It is pure fallacy that says allowing a field to lie in grass fertilizes it. Fields are best fertilized by cultivation, clover and manure. That was the formula we used, and we sold that farm for about double the price we paid for it."

On his 300-acre farm in Oxford county, Mr. Kelly is applying the same principles. "We don't follow a cut and dried rotation," he told us, "but we grow clover every second or third year. It is left in sod only one year. I fail to see the sense of allowing a crop of timothy to absorb the fertility left by the clover. It should be used by a more profitable crop, such as corn. This crop, with clover and alfalfa forms the mainstay of our cattle ration. I, generally, though not invariably, follows a clover sod. The land is plowed in the fall. Early in spring it receives a stroke of the harrow. This gives the weeds a start and when the ground is worked up preparatory to sowing the corn, a great number of them are got out of the way. That is the advantage of fall plowing."

"I suppose a corn planter is the best machine when it comes to putting the seed in 40 acres," I suggested.

Heavy Corn Seeding Preferred

"We haven't found it so," replied Mr. Kelly. "Last year we used one but it didn't sow thick enough. The ordinary 10-hole drill with two tubes working is the most satisfactory seeder. The planter doesn't give a heavy crop of stalks. I like a fairly good supply of ears in ensilage, but stalks give bulk. The ear gives us its nutrient from the stalk. Thus the difference in feeding value between eared and un-eared plants cannot be so great as is commonly imagined. Experi-

ence tends to confirm this view. A couple of years ago we planted some Mammoth Southern Sweet for silage purposes. We didn't need it for that purpose so that when silo filling time came it was so rank and heavy that it was not an easy proposition to cut it. We partly filled one silo with well eared White Cap Yellow Dent, and finished with the other large corn. A few days later we re-filled with the Dent. That winter when the Mammoth corn was reached the cows actually gained. No change was noticeable until they were again changed to the heavily eared corn. It had also the advantage over the smaller corn in that it heated rapidly after leaving the

Ivy Lodge Farm is the splendid herd of Holsteins. Their milk is shipped to the milk powder factory. The big barn has stanchion room for about 60 cows. It was well filled when the Farm and Dairy man called, but Mr. Kelly does not intend keeping more than 50 milch cows. It is too easy to make milking a drudgery.

The old fashioned rigid stanchions are still in use, though they will soon make room for the swinging kind. Individual water bowls keep water in front of the cows all the time. Mr. Kelly finds these quite satisfactory, but does not like continuous mangers. The dry cow helps herself to the richer ration of the fresh cow. In doing so she occasionally contracts big knees.

Four Silos on Farm

As the four big silos indicate, ensilage is the most important part of the roughage. The cows are given practically all they will eat twice a day. "Do you ever mix straw with your ensilage?" Mr. Kelly was asked. "Sometimes, when we are short of ensilage," was the answer. "The latter is as cheap as straw if you have it on the farm, and is of course much better stock food. The cows receive one feed of hay a day and do not seem to consume much. The mangers are fed whole and the concentrates on the ensilage."

For the concentrates, Mr. Kelly uses oat bran, wheat bran and oat chop, with a little oil cake. The oat bran is purchased in Tillsonburg and consists of the shell of the oats and a good deal of the fine siftings. The drying process that the oat undergoes at the factory imparts a flavor to the bran that the cows greatly relish. "I am going to withhold the oat chop from the ration," said Mr. Kelly. "You can have a mixture of oat bran, wheat bran and oil cake for \$23 a ton. Oats are worth considerably more than that and will likely be still higher."

The milk being shipped to the powder factory, leaves no skim milk for the calves. In Mr. Kelly's opinion skim milk is far superior to whole milk for calf feed. It gives bone and muscle without making them fat. He obtains his skim milk from a neighbor. It has to be warmed and fed more carefully than milk fresh from the separator, but the calves thrive on it. "We have tried proprietary mixtures for feeding calves and

(Concluded on page 9)



The Type of Cattle That Pay for Farms and Swell Bank Accounts.

The breed is not so important as the type; big, deep bodied, strongly constituted cows of producing ability are bred and money makers if given reasonably good care and feeding. This scene is from a photo of a farm owned by R. J. Kelly, Oxford Co., Ont. Mr. Kelly has since bought a large farm of his own and expects to pay for it with cows of the same type. Of course he will succeed; and along the lines indicated in the article adjoining.

silo, thus making a better material for mixing with straw."

"Why don't you make it your main ensilage crop?" Mr. Kelly was asked.

"Oh, you can easily have too much of a good thing," he replied. "If I had 10 or 15 acres, instead of two, I wouldn't have been able to get a neighbor to exchange help for silo filling or hire men to load it next year. At best harvesting the corn crop is not an easy job. At worst it is harvesting Mammoth Southern Sweet."

Manure or Grain For Clover

Mr. Kelly finds that manure gives better returns on clover than on corn. "Almost any well-tilled land will grow a good crop of corn," he says. "In our practice manure follows corn and helps to get a good catch of clover." He also favors the practice of spreading it thinly over a large area rather than thickly over a small area.

Though wheat and seed oats add to the general revenue, the principal source of income on

Common Mistakes in Handling Pasture Land

And Also Some Suggestions for Improving Our Permanent Pastures

L. DERMOT, SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

PASTURING time approaches. With some it is already here. I would like to call the attention of Farm and Dairy readers to an editorial appearing in these columns some months ago. I do not remember the figures exactly, but they showed that as a result of experiments conducted in Missouri, milk was produced more cheaply on pasture than in any other way, even on land valued at \$150 an acre. If this be true, pasture is certainly worthy of more consideration than we usually give it. Pastures are continually deteriorating in our section, and I believe otherwise. Pasturing at the wrong season, too heavy stocking, seeding wrong and general lack of attention account for the decreasing value of our pastures. And yet I believe that in this country, as in the Old Country, good pastures may be as profitable as land under any other crop.

The first mistake commonly made is in the seeding of the pasture. In our sections the meadows are seeded with timothy and when two, three or four crops of hay, are then cut, the land is allowed to go into pasture for a while. The clover of course disappears rapidly. Timothy is one of the poorest pasture grasses that grows. It does not form a proper sward and it is not nutritious. I have seen cows wading in green timothy to the knees and almost starving to death at the same time. In pastures seeded with the clover-timothy mixture, weeds and inferior grasses soon take the place of both.

The ideal mixture to be seeded for pasture includes timothy, red top, red, white and alsike clover and Kentucky blue grass. I will not give definite quantities of each as I find that the best seeding varies with conditions. If the soil is rich in lime, clovers will not need to be so heavily seeded. If the land is wet, increase the proportion of red top and alsike. If parts of the pasture are shaded, it would be well there to add some orchard grass. The main point is to seed heavily, 30 or 35 lbs. to the acre. If land is fertile, and it should be fertile for permanent pasture, this mixture will give a good stand that will last for years if the pasture is given a fair show.

Care of the Pasture

Early pasturing is the greatest curse of our pasture lands. In the first part of April several herds in our district had been turned to pasture. They were not expected to get much food from the pastures, merely for exercise, and to get rid of some of the chores in the barn. As a result of constant tramping back and forth, the land which is still soft, will be packed hard. On heavy clay this results in a surface like brick pavement, on which nothing can grow. If such early treatment is followed up by close grazing during the season, the best of pastures would be ruined.

It is well, too, to remember that there is little food in the plants when they start to grow in the spring. The plant food that stimulates future growth must first be manufactured in the young growing leaves. If these leaves are closely picked off from the first, the pastures never even get a chance to start growth. We plan never to allow our cows out until the 24th of May, and that is early enough.

Maintaining the Pasture

I believe in giving our pastures as good treatment as our hay land. Barnyard manure is the very best fertilizer to apply, giving a very light dressing with a spreader. This is applied wherever the pasture shows signs of playing out. The soil in the pasture field, no matter how carefully the field may be pastured, is more compacted than the other fields of the farm, and a thin mulch of manure tends to conserve moisture that would otherwise get lost in the hard surface, and also prevents the grasses from being so closely grazed

where the manure is applied. The nitrates in the manure act quickly, stimulating growth.

Here and there over our pastures thin spaces will appear. These may be re-seeded. We work up with a disk and drag harrow, sow the mixture before advocated, and then cover with a dressing of manure heavy enough to keep off the cattle.

Close Grazing For Weeds

Let me make one final point on pasturing. I



A Pasture Scene in Chateauguay Co., Que.

have heard men argue that they must graze closely to keep down the weeds in permanent pastures. An American dairy authority, Mr. W. K. Milton, answers this question in the following logical manner:

"In many instances this is true, but the fundamental cause of weeds getting a foothold is overgrazing. A striking example of the fact that close

grazing encourages weed growth has been shown in many parts of the country. On many pastures there was a good covering of natural grasses that were relished by live stock. As these grasses were destroyed by close grazing their places were taken by plants less palatable and nourishing to the stock. The fact that they were less palatable encouraged the stock to eat the more palatable varieties until they were destroyed, and their places taken by plants of very inferior character. This constant close grazing of the grasses depleted the soil of its vegetable matter and the direct rays of the sun upon its surface evaporated the moisture and baked the surface so that desirable grasses could no longer survive and provide suitable grazing conditions for the stock."

Housing Winter Calves

DO calves need warm winter quarters? Mr. L. H. Lipsit of Elgin Co., Ont., maintains that they do. A desirable calf barn, in his estimation, is a well-ventilated, artificially-heated building. If artificial heat is not used, either fresh air or heat must be sacrificed. He finds that both are necessary for best results.

On the other hand, Mr. W. H. Cherry, of Holdimand Co., believes that a low temperature does not hurt calves in the least. His calf pens are certainly not warm, yet the inmates thrive. He claims that this system makes the youngsters rugged. They are less inclined to scour than when kept in warm quarters, and are also better able to resist other diseases. Mr. Cherry has never had a case of tubercular trouble or abortion in his herd.

These two men are well known as successful breeders of strong, heavy milking cows, yet they differ radically in their methods of calf-raising. Doesn't it look as if the man behind any system was of considerably more importance than the particular system?

When Are Cows Going to Pasture?

And Why Do They Increase Production and Lose Flesh?

By E. L. McCASKEY

TURNING the cows to grass too early in the season is hard on the pasture. It's harder still on the cows. Some eight or 10 years ago I got my lesson and I learned it well. We had had short crops the previous summer and had been buying feed all winter. Feed bills were getting on my nerves. Still we kept the cows in good shape. I can't bear to see them any other way, and besides it doesn't pay to let good dairy cows go down in condition. We did attempt to economize in feed bills by turning to pasture early. The spring was early, the grass looked fine, and on the 28th of April the cows were let loose.

The cows went right up in their milk. I had not expected such good results on young pasture. Then they began to go down in flesh in spite of the stable feed that I continued. This I hadn't expected. But the explanation that I would give is this: Young pasture grass is a tonic and a stimulant, rather than a food. It stimulates the cows to greater production, and at the same time spoils their appetite for the really substantial food that they might have in the stable. The loss in condition is bound to be reflected in a great loss of milk later on.

This spring we are facing the same conditions in a different form. We are not buying feed, but war prices prevail, and we could sell all the feed we are now putting into the cows for long quotations. Our cows will stay in the stable till the 24th of May just the same. When they are then turned out to the pasture, the pasture grass will be real food, and the cows will milk and thrive on it. Our plan is to turn the cows out an hour or so the first day and add one additional hour each day until they are out continuously. At

the same time we reduce the stable feeding in proportion to the number of hours that the cows stay in the pastures. With our best cows, the stable feeding is never discontinued entirely. Some of our best producers will stay out for hours, and then come in and eat half a bushel of corn ensilage and a few pounds of chop.

Getting a Catch of Clover

Elias Snider, Oxford Co., Ont.
WE seldom miss a catch of clover on our 75-acre farm. We seed liberally but not as heavily as some Government experts recommend. Eight pounds of red clover, five of timothy, and two of alsike in our mixture and rate per cent. The most of our manure goes on the corn ground, but we generally have some to spare for the better crops. No crop in our experience gives better results for the application of manure.

The ground is left two years in sod. It is sown and planted to corn. I say planted, as I prefer the planted to the drill, because it makes the crop easy to cultivate during the summer and gives a better quality of ensilage. We use a good deal about bulky, unweared corn yielding as much nutriment as the well-seared stuff, but I have always been well satisfied with ears.

Corn is followed by oats and seeded down. One of the principal factors in getting a catch is frequent seeding.

"I always read the advertising columns of my farm papers," remarked one of Canada's foremost farmers recently. "They are chuck full of money-making ideas."

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IN the United States 1 cent of all foals he weeks; a large prop 1/100 attention to the new-down considerably foal fatalities in the not be mostly lower

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The mare is not di is lying down. In hour she is given a d of lukewarm water an feed of steamed oats or bran. The water is o ed at intervals of an h If the afterbirth is expelled promptly, I get a half-gallon of j warm water with one cent of disinfectant in the womb; if not uter is removed by hand. later is a job for a v inarian if the owner not skilled in the prac In three weeks the m resumes light work harness.

Care of the Foal

Now for the foal's I attend to the navel c just as soon as the has been cleared of af birth. I prefer a nat break, which if not in the mare is made to ge fact a string, tie one b below the knot with a tag is necessary and is saturated with dis sive sublimate (it is one pint of boiling wa belly will prevent bli is used on the navel until it shrivels up and

A strong foal needs

Spring Time Suggestions for Horse Owners

Mortality in Foals

H. C. Embree, Bruce Co., Ont.

IN the United States, it is estimated that 25 per cent of all foals born are lost in the first few weeks; a large proportion of them at birth. A little more attention to the mare and much more attention to the new-born foal would cut this loss down considerably. I have not the figures for foal fatalities in Canada, but the estimate will not be much lower than in the United States.

The first essential to a strong foal is continuous exercise for the mare. I see no objection to my plan for working the mares right up to the day the foal is born. One of my best foals arrived when the team of which its mother was one was resting at the end of the field after a couple of hours' harrowing. I wouldn't trust the hired man with a team of mares heavy with foal unless I knew him to be an AI careful man. The work must be moderately light, the mares never hurried, the work not too long continued, and they should never be asked to back a heavy load. My mares always get the best hay on the farm. Musty hay is responsible for many weak or dead foals. I prefer mixed timothy and clover, bright and well cured, sound oats, and occasionally a bran mash.

Grass Foals Preferred

My only reason for preferring to have the foals come when the mares are on the grass is that pastures are clean and there is slight danger of navel infection. Mares due to foal earlier have a box stall specially prepared for the event. And in the care which I give that stall I have gained the reputation of being a crank; an enviable reputation in this connection. The stall is thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected—sides, floor, and all—with a hot one to 60 solution of Zenoleum. Then I bed with clean straw. When the foal has safely arrived, the straw and afterbirth are removed and burned, the floor again disinfected, and rebedded. Joint ill, the terror of all who try to make money out of colts, is traceable in almost all cases to dirt.

The mare is not disturbed after foaling if she is lying down. In an hour she is given a drink of lukewarm water and a feed of steamed oats and bran. The water is offered at intervals of an hour. If the afterbirth is not expelled promptly, I inject a half-gallon of lukewarm water with one per cent of disinfectant into the womb; if not then, it is removed by hand. The latter is a job for a veterinarian if the owner is not skilled in the practice. In three weeks the mare resumes light work in harness.

Care of the Foal

Now for the foal itself. I attend to the navel cord just as soon as the nose has been cleared of afterbirth. I prefer a natural break, which if not immediate, may come when the mare is made to get up. If not then, I disinfect a string, tie one inch below belly, and sever below the knot with a clean knife. Whether tying is necessary or not, the stump of the navel is saturated with disinfectant: Powdered corrosive sublimate (it is poison), two drams, in one pint of boiling water. Vaseline on the foal's belly will prevent blistering. This disinfectant is used on the navel two or three times a day until it shrivels up and drops off.

A strong foal needs no further attention. Weak

ones should be aided to nurse. The attention that must be given their bowels is summed up so well by Dr. A. S. Alexander that I will quote him in conclusion:

"The foal's bowels should move promptly. To

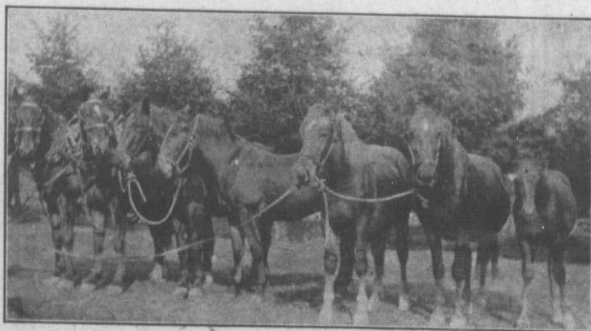


The Pick of the Fair.

This team was shown at four fall fairs and won four first prizes and recepitables. At Arion Fair they won the gold medal donated by the Traders' Bank. Owned by J. Melhuusen, Bruce Co., Ont.; a Farm and Dairy reader.

assist nature, within an hour from birth, give an injection of warm water. A small, clean rubber hose and funnel may be used. Smear vaseline or lard on the funnel and in the rectum before giving the injection. If the bowels do not move within 24 hours from birth and the foal seems sick, shake up two to four tablespoonfuls of pure castor oil in milk, or a mixture of equal quantities of castor oil and sweet oil, according to size of foal, and give as one dose. Then continue the warm water injections at intervals of six hours. Sometimes fecal matter must be removed from the rectum by use of the fingers or forceps, after softening with injections of warm water."

Corn Silage as a Horse Food.—After a number of practical tests the Missouri Experiment



"Seven Are We." A Good Brood Mare and Six of Her Offspring.

Second from the right is "Molly B," nine years old. The remaining six of the string are her colts. All are owned by one of Our Folks, Mr. Dugal Thomson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Station summarizes these conclusions:

Corn silage should always be fed in combination with other feeds.

Within the limits of its usefulness, it is a cheap substitute for hay and adds variety and succulence to the ration.

Silage is not a success except in the hands of a careful feeder with an eye to the thrift of the animal.

Under no circumstances should spoiled silage, either mouldy or rotten, be fed to horses or mules.

Training the Colt

J. N. A., Ontario Co., Ont.

ONTARIO county is, I believe, one of the foremost horse districts in Canada. Our farmers are passing skillful in dealing with horse flesh. When we get together, we almost always talk horse. As a result, we have almost evolved community methods of handling the farm horse, and I would like to pass on a few suggestions of ours (I can hardly call them mine) on colt training.

Where preliminary treatment has been applied, the very best method of "breaking" is to harness the colt up alongside a steady old brood mare. The preliminary treatment is important. It starts in the stall where the colt can more readily be taught to move to such terms as "whoa," "back," "get up," and "step over." In the stall the colt should always be made to do as it is told, its feet and mouth handled frequently, and always treated firmly, so as to give it confidence in its owner.

Harness in the Stall

The first point in the actual training of a colt is to get it accustomed to the harness. This we always do in the stall. The bridle and bit, too, are put on for the first time in the stall and left on for two or three hours at a time. The colt then begins to feel accustomed to feeling the bit in its mouth. With a halter strap we connect the bit with the surcingle, just tightly enough to put a slight pressure on the bit when the colt is standing naturally. If it starts to reach forward the bit holds it back. In this way the colt is taught to be controlled by the bit.

When the colt has become accustomed to both harness and bit, we are ready to hitch up. If the youngster has confidence in its driver, it will do well the first time it goes in double harness. Being alongside a steady old mare gives the youngster confidence, and the two of them will go where a couple of colts could be never made to go; for instance, through snowdrifts. An important point is, never to overload the colt until it learns to pull; it is one of the surest ways of making a balky. The load had better be increased gradually.

When we come down to the fine point in training a colt, the most important factor of all is that the trainer have command of himself. One show of temper on his part will spoil the good work of a week in disciplining a colt.

Soft-footed City Horses

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

ONE of the most beautiful horses we ever had on my father's farm, was one purchased for "a song" in the city of Halifax. Five years on pavements had made him sore-footed and no longer useful in the lively stable

where he was owned. Father happened along and got him for \$40 just as he came in lame from a morning's drive. The new addition to our horse flesh was a splendidly-proportioned coach horse weighing 1,200 pounds, active and intelligent. A year in the country made him for our purposes, as good as ever. We all liked to drive that horse. He was the only one in the whole section with action enough and beauty enough to make everybody sit up and take a second look at him. But he was the first and

(Concluded on page 7)

How I Grow Good Crops of Corn

By Markie, Wentworth Co., Ont.

TO GET good results with the corn crop I plow my soil in the fall and cultivate as soon as I can possibly get on in the spring. I follow the cultivator with drag so as to make a mulch to conserve the moisture. If the weather is warm and dry, the drag follows immediately behind the cultivator. I know that on some soils, spring plowing is giving better results than fall plowing. Each farmer must experiment for himself to determine which method will give him best results. Always, however, we must make a good seed bed before planting in hills or sowing in drills. To make a good seed bed I follow the roller with the harrow and the soil is then packed evenly, and there is no trouble in getting seed in at a uniform depth. I sow corn as shallow as possible and make sure that every kernel is properly covered. I always drill my corn north and south as I claim one row will shade the other and help to conserve the moisture.

It is claimed that corn planted in hills will give heavier yields, but I do not advise the hill system as I have found it very hard on a corn-binder. I run the drills three feet six inches apart and the stalks 12 to 14 inches in the row.

Moisture Conservation Begins As soon as the corn is planted it is rolled and harrowed; the roller packs the soil around the grain and brings up moisture, while the harrows make a mulch which lessens the evaporation. I harrow every second day till the first appearance of corn, and as soon as the row is distinct, cultivate. By getting the upper hand of the weeds early in the season I save hours later. The first cultivation should be deep and as close as possible to the corn. As the corn grows and the root system develops, cultivation should be shallower and farther away from the rows. When the corn has reached about 18 inches high the shoes should be put on the cultivator and a little dirt thrown on the row to smother the weeds that have started in the row during the time since planting. Keep the cultivator going till late in the summer and the corn crop will surely be a success.

Observations in Western Canada

THE seeding throughout the western provinces is well advanced at time of writing, April 22. Farmers generally have profited by the experience of last year's drought, and are putting much more work on the land than usual, and no doubt be a better fence that has enclosed for many years the sand head of unruly buffalo at Wainwright, Alberta, for the Canadian Government. Isn't that test enough to convince you of "Ideal's" strength and service.

Don't experiment, but buy "Ideal." A postal with your name and address will bring you our catalogue No. 5, telling you more about "Ideal" Fence and Steel Fence Posts.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited
Walkerville, Ont.

time of year, many of the sloughs are dry enough to be plowed. The crane for big farms, in the opinion of the writer, is the cause for many failures. Most farmers have about twice as much land as they are handling to the best advantage. One acre well tilled is worth several just run over.

Another matter that seems to be neglected (generally speaking) is that while the westerner is very optimistic, he does not show it in laying the foundation for a home. If I started in to farm on the prairie one of the first things I would do would be to plant a shelter belt on say three sides of where I intended to build. As it takes time to grow a belt that is both a shade and a protection is important to plant it without delay. Yet we find a very large majority of the western farmers are doing the delaying.

The general trend of the West is to get into mixed farming as fast as possible. Many are beginning to realize that they cannot afford to follow all grain but to burn the straw stalks, which is the general practice now in many parts. In conclusion let me say that I believe the average westerner thinks it is a case of selling, isolated from anyone, but my observations are that this country is much better equipped with railroads than the older provinces; possibly the railroad development has been a trifle faster than the agricultural development. It is a coming country. — R. H. H.

Castration of Farm Animals

THE annual economic loss due to avoidable errors in the castration of both male and female domesticated animals is great. Many of these losses are due to a lack of knowledge on the part of the owners of the rudimentary fundamental principles of surgery, bacteriology and sanitation. A simple treatise on the subject is given in "Castration of Domestic Animals," by S. Schoenleber, D.V.S., and R. R. Dykstra, D.V.M.

It has been the aim of the authors to explain in simple, non-technical language, in so far as this is possible, the anatomy of the sexual organs, anatomical precautions previous to and during the operations, methods of control, after-care, etc. The book is designed for the stock raiser, who will find it the most practical work on the subject that has yet been issued. A main feature of this work is the exclusive character of its many splendid illustrations. These show in detail the methods employed; handling, instruments, etc., etc. These were especially prepared for this volume. Copies may be procured through Farm and Dairy at the regular price of \$1.25 post paid.

Home-seekers' Excursions to Western Canada

Particular attention is directed to the remarkably low Round Trip fares in connection with Home-seekers Excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tickets are on sale each Tuesday from October 28th inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

The C.P.R. offers the finest possible equipment and the fastest train service in connection with the most scenic routes in the world.

It is the only line operating through standard and Tourist sleeping cars, also dining cars, to Vancouver, and all equipment is owned and operated by the C.P.R., affording the highest form of efficiency.

If such a trip is under consideration, apply to any C.P.R. Agent for full particulars, or write M. C. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION. Hon. Marlin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture says: "There will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying."

Great Britain needs Food

Therefore the Canadian Department of Agriculture is wisely urging farmers to increase their production of staple crops. To encourage the use of Fertilizers the Government has exempted them from the extra war tax of 7½%.

Canada needs Bowker's Fertilizers

FOR THREE REASONS; to feed crops in order to increase yield; to hasten maturity, and to improve quality. They will ensure a yield by getting crops ahead of the frost—they virtually lengthen the growing season 15 to 20 days. Try them and see. They are no experiment. They have been used in the States 42 years and in Canada for 30 years.

If you find no Local Agent near you, write us for prices and terms.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
43 Chatham St., Boston

Experienced farmers want the Bissell, but no roller is genuine unless it bears the BISSELL name. Remember that. — 66

Look For The Name

The Bissell

JNO. DELBE PLOW CO., LTD., 77 Jarvis St., Toronto, Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

BEST FOR ALL LIVE STOCK

"MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal Contains over 32 per cent Protein Contains over 33 per cent Carbo-Hydrates Write today for free sample and price

THE CANADIAN LUBRIC OIL MILLS LTD. Toronto and Montreal

PASTEURIZER FOR SALE

One 300-Gallon Wizard Cream Ripener or Pasteurizer, copper-covered, in good condition. Will sell at Bargain. Apply

Box No. 452, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Ideal Fence

The Extra-Value Fence

Your scales will tell you that rod for rod, style for style, "Ideal" is the heaviest fence you can buy. That extra weight means extra strength, extra service and durability and a extra value for your money.

"Ideal" has that snappy, springy, hard steel full gauge No. 9 wire that you want in your fence—that heavy but even coating of galvanizing you insist upon. Every wire and every spacing is as represented in catalogue. "Ideal" is made with even



A Mid
The Dutch belong
color and only m
Markisboro

British Buyers

THE buyers are seen of Canada, i the following ne a Toronto paper "Col. Pennycu ment Commissi horses for the a Horse Exchange tended that the should recommen on an exten delay has been wa seeming to st

"Meanwhile Br supply from the thousand remou Toronto since d to Montreal and from Denver, Co. Louis, Missouri, at. That Canada are being passed Imperial authori nsted effort to b ernal government field as per out-

A Red Cross Fair

OUR country, waging a joy for the pro for the pro tions in the en for continued an and for the main ed word of honor and desolation ar are being lost by ada's first contin thick of it. So many may be wo the last full me their country and

The Red Cross snoor the sick a It needs more b eds at hospitals France; it needs more Red Cross money, and more women, to supply base hospitals, a pitals.

I appeal to farm from \$1 to \$50, or is May. Every dditional hospital name over it. B \$10,000 you woul well, bring cert make all of us ver the sake of the v the gift substantia restment toward Canadian soldier eated that our cau

Faithfully y

JAS. W. I

Red Cross



A Milky Looking Animal of a Not Too Milky Breed.

The Dutch belted cattle are attractive in color and only moderately good milkers. Marksboro, New Jersey, possesses

appearance, difficult to breed, true to this individual, bred by G. G. Gibbs, unusual dairy merit for the breed.

British Buyers Still Hindered

It would seem that British horse buyers are still being warned out of Canada, if we may judge from the following news item appearing in a Toronto paper:

"Col. Pennyfather, Imperial Government Commissioner, will inspect horses for the army at the Union Horse Exchange today. It was intended that the Imperial officials should recommence operations here at once on an extensive scale but further delay has been met, officials at Ottawa seeming to stand in the way."

"Meanwhile Britain is drawing her supply from the United States. Two thousand remounts passed through Toronto since a year ago on their way to Montreal and Boston. They came from Denver, Colorado, and from St. Louis, Missouri. It seems unfortunate that Canadian holders of horses are being taxed by in this way. The Imperial authorities have made a repeated effort to buy here but the Federal government has monopolized the field as per original agreement."

A Red Cross Appeal to the Farmers

OUR country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. It needs more money to provide more beds at hospitals in Great Britain and France; it needs more money to pay more Red Cross nurses; it needs more money, and more things made by women, to supply to clearing hospitals, base hospitals, and recovering hospitals.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from \$1 to \$50, during the first week in May. Every \$50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about \$10,000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves, and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.

Faithfully your friend,
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
 Chairman,
 Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

Soft Footed City Horses

(Continued from page 5)

last city horse we ever owned.

It is common to advise people going back to the land to buy broken down city horses because they are cheap. I wonder how many of those who give this advice have had any real experience with these horses on the farm. Our beautiful coach horse was never good for anything but driving. We first tried him at plowing. He may have understood direction on a city street, but when we got him out on the open field, he had to be held in his place by main force. He was a constant irritation to the steady old horse with which we worked him. In cultivating we soon found that he was as apt to be on the top of the row of potatoes as between the rows, and we soon gave him up as hopeless for that job. In haying, we always expected to drive the horses by voice. A man on a load doesn't like to run up to the fore ladder and take the reins every half minute. This we had to do as long as we persisted in trying to teach "Bilby" country ways. Finally we kept him as a driver only.

We have broken in city-trained men on our farm as well as this one city-trained horse, and the first is the easier job of the two. I know of other men who have bought fine-looking city-broken horses and their experience has been similar to ours. If we, with our farm experience, couldn't teach a city horse country ways, I wouldn't give much for the chances of an inexperienced "back-to-the-lander" trying to do so.



"I See Bill Erected Another Natco"

— "Same old story. Bigger profits, more stock, an additional silo. And why is the second silo always a Natco, too? The reasons why are best appreciated by owners of other silos not built for good, whose walls are not air, moisture and frost-proof, resulting in much spoiled ensilage. The Natco stands year in and year out just as the day it was erected, yielding sweet, succulent silage in all parts, through all conditions of weather. Better benefit by the experience of others and erect the silo that's windproof, decayproof, fireproof and verminproof—

NATCO EVERLASTING SILO

"The Silo That Lasts For Generations"

It's built of hollow vitrified clay tile which will endure forever, and whose glazed surface sheds no moisture and totally excludes air and frost. It's reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar, and can resist all wind and sledge pressures thru a trolley silo with a smaller diameter can be erected for there is no danger of a blowdown. Plan for your new silo now. Send today for a list of Natco owners in your province and ask for Catalog 6

National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Ltd.
 Toronto, Ont.

Made in Canada

ACORN CORRUGATED IRON

No expense for up-keep on barns and outbuildings covered with Acorn Iron and Preston safe-lock Shingles. No danger of fire and lightning.

"Better Buildings"—12 page book tells all about barn building with metal. FREE to Farmers.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited

PRESTON

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

— SYDNEY BASIC SLAG —

Our entire output of this Fertilizer for Spring, 1915, has now been sold and we cannot arrange further agencies unless for Fall delivery. Where we have no local agent we will supply farmers who wish to get an experience of Basic Slag this season with ton lots for \$20.00, delivered free at any Ontario station, cash with order.

Descriptive literature and all further particulars on application to

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED
 SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

SWEDISH TURNIPS FOR WINTER FEEDING

Satisfactory crops of this splendid stock feed are assured by sowing Steele, Briggs' Seeds—the seeds tested for growth and vitality.

Any of the following will produce bountiful crops of large, sound roots:

- Steele, Briggs' "Durham"
- Steele, Briggs' "Select Purple Top"
- Steele, Briggs' "Unrivaled Canadian Gem"
- Steele, Briggs' "Select Kangaroo"
- Steele, Briggs' "Select Jumbo"
- Steele, Briggs' "Select Good Luck"

Sold by the Best Dealers in your Town and Through Canada.



CANADA'S GREATEST SEEDHOUSE

HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED

Zenoleum Kills Lice

Poultry pestered by Lice never thrive, do not set as much of us much and are unprofitable. Lice lay the eggs. Zenoleum kills lice, and thus allows hens to put their whole mind on setting fat and laying lots of eggs. Poultrymen cure nearly every form of chicken disease with Zenoleum. It is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide for the inside of poultry houses, it is absolutely harmless, and is not inflammable. Used in the incubator it increases the hatch. Absolutely guaranteed. Your dealer has Zenoleum, if not, send 25c for sample—enough for 4 gallons. Medium sized tin, 50c. Large tin \$1.00.

"Chicken Chant"—about poultry diseases, if you mention this paper.



Zenoleum is an antiseptic and germ killer. Every crevice of cattle, sheep or hogs needs Zenoleum almost every day. It cures mange, lice, tick, scours, sores, internal and external worms, and parasites. A powerful disinfectant for barns, pens and stables; cheap in price and strong in germicide power. The most reliable remedy in the hands of the Veterinary profession. Why waste money and precious time with home-made, hit-and-miss mixtures when you can get the standard remedy—Zenoleum!

ZENOLEUM

MADE IN CANADA
Used and endorsed by Fifty Canadian and American Agricultural Colleges, leading breeders and stockmen in Canada and the United States is almost exclusively. Dealers in every town. If your dealer hasn't it, we will ship you a pound tin, enough for 4 gallons, for 25c. Our Folder—Live Stock Insurance—15c.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
318 SANDHURST ST. EAST, WINDSOR, ONT.

POULTRY

Fertile or Infertile Eggs

Levis Parker, Peterboro Co., Ont.
I NOTICE by Farm and Dairy and other farm papers that farmers and poultry keepers generally are advised to keep the roosters separated from the hens, as fertile eggs are apt to spoil. If such is the case, why don't merchants and egg buyers pay more for infertile eggs than for fertile? A farmer will say "Oh, I get just as much as So-and-So, and what is the use of troubling to shut up the roosters." I trust Farm and Dairy will take the matter up and have the merchants discriminate in the matter so it will work out to the benefit of all.

I keep my roosters in a pen which I made from a few boards split up narrow, three by five feet and two and one-half feet high, with a tight board roof. It can be dragged on to a fresh piece of grass every day. The roof should have a little slant so as to shed the rain.

Storing in Water Glass

I AM a consumer of eggs. All of this past winter, when many of our neighbors were paying out 50, 55 and 60 cts. a dozen for fresh eggs and 45 cts. a dozen for storage eggs for cooking purposes, we were getting down cellar to a big five-gallon stone jar for eggs that cost us just 21 1/2 cts. a dozen.

The preservative that we used was water glass. A five-gallon jar will hold about 16 1/2 dozen average sized eggs and the cost of preserving will be about one and one-half cents a dozen. This estimate does not of course include the cost of the jar. We mixed our water glass in the proportion of one part of water glass purchased at the drugstore, in nine parts of water. Before mixing it, the water was boiled and then cooled again. The eggs kept perfectly and were good for all purposes except boiling.

I have taken the following table from a report at the Washington Experimental Station. From this a person can determine just what size of container and amount of water glass (one-half pint) they will need to preserve the number of eggs necessary for their family:

Size of Container	Will Hold	Amount of Water-Glass Solution
1 gallon	40 eggs	3/8 pints
2 gallon	80 eggs	3/4 pints
3 gallon	120 eggs	1 1/8 pints
4 gallon	160 eggs	1 1/2 pints
5 gallon	200 eggs	1 3/4 pints
6 gallon	240 eggs	2 pints
10 gallon	400 eggs	3 1/2 pints

—F. B. E.

My Poultry Profits

Geo. Jackson, Addington Co., Ont.
IN June, 1912, I got interested in poultry. Here is my experience. I bought 10 dozen Barred and White Rock eggs, at 35 cents a dozen, costing me \$3.50. I paid \$4 to have them incubated, and I got 87 live chicks. The feed for the 87 chicks up to December 30th cost \$12.50, making the total cost up to January 1st, 1913, \$19. I paid \$4 to have them incubated, and I got 87 live chicks. In November I sold 50 pounds of poultry at 11 cts. a pound, making me \$18.70. I now have 20 pullets. I put the 56 pullets in a house by themselves, and they began to lay in January, and the following is the amount of eggs they laid in seven months, ending July 30th, 1913:

January	..... 10 dozen
February	..... 36 "
March	..... 90 "
April	..... 90 "
May	..... 83 "
June	..... 83 "
July	..... 39 "

Total Number 419 dozen
The 419 dozen sold at an average of 90 cts. a dozen, making the total receipts for the seven months \$38.40, and the cost of feed for the seven months was \$32.10, giving me a profit of \$60.30 for my trouble.

Standard Weights for Vegetables

IT DOES not appear to be generally known that the Dominion Government last year, under the title of "An Act to Amend the Inspection and Sale Act," passed a bill fixing standard weights for vegetables, which came into force on January 1st, 1915. These standard weights per bushel are as follows:

Artichokes	..... 54 lbs.
Beets	..... 50 "
Blue grass seed	..... 14 "
Carrots	..... 58 "
Caster beans	..... 48 "
Clover seed	..... 44 "
Hemp seed	..... 44 "
Mail	..... 36 "
Onions	..... 54 "
Parsnips	..... 45 "
Peas	..... 48 "
Timothy seed	..... 48 "
Turnip	..... 50 "
Weights per bag are:	
Artichokes	..... 54 "
Beets	..... 75 "
Carrots	..... 75 "
Onions	..... 75 "
Parsnips	..... 60 "
Potatoes	..... 50 "
Turnip	..... 75 "

A barrel of potatoes—unless a barrel of specified size, kind or content by measure is specially agreed on, must contain 165 Dominion standard pounds of potatoes.
Any person selling, or offering for

S. C. W. LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS from prize-winning cook-circus and market hens. Strong, vigorous chicks. Carefully shipped. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chicks, 10c per hen, 15c; 100 to 1,000, 12c; over 1,000, 10c. EGGS FOR HATCHING, "Tens 90% fertility, 12 Eggs \$1.50, 50 Eggs \$8.00, 100 \$15.00, 1,000 \$45.00. P.O.B. ST. MARYS. CARROLL CLIFF POULTRY FARM

Day Old Chicks AND Hatching Eggs

Order your chicks and eggs new from our splendid laying strain of **SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.**
UTILITY POULTRY FARM
T. G. DELAMERE, Prop.
STRATFORD - ONT.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
BULLFARM FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES—America's greatest laying strain. Winners at the principal International Egg Laying Competitions. Illustrated catalogue free—McLeod Bros., Box D, Stoney Creek, Ont.
IMPORTED ENGLISH INDIAN RUNNER Ducks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs at reasonable prices. Send card to W. A. Strider, Elm Grove, Ont.
WHITE AND COLUMB WYANDOTTES LIGHT BRAHMAS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Over 30 years a breeder.
Stock and Eggs for Sale.
Michael K. Boyer, Box 25, Hammonds, N.J.

QUALITY Barred Rocks

BRED TO LAY AND BRED TO WIN
Can supply Eggs at \$1.50 per fifteen or \$5.00 per hundred.
J. J. LA TOUR - BRIGHTON

PEERLESS PERFECTON

The Fence That Locks the Bars

The Fence That All the Neighbors Say "Put"

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's in it. The best way to hold the fence together is to fence to prevent intruding. The fence that "locks the bars" that "locks the neighbors."

Peerless Farm Fence

Made of Open Mesh and wire—killing flies in it through meshes that it will shake, slip or peel off. The wire is made of steel and galvanized iron. The joints are made of steel and galvanized iron. The joints are made of steel and galvanized iron. The joints are made of steel and galvanized iron.

THE BARNWELL-BIRD WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Reading, Mass., Seattle, Wash.

LAW VIEW POULTRY FARM

Mixed Colors, but Not Mixed Breeding
Poultry fanciers sometimes find it to their advantage to carry two or more breeds as they are able to appeal to a wider market. This was recognized on the farm of Mr. Geo. Jackson, Lennox & Addington Co., Ont.

On

When the sea gro...
And the stars tur...
God keep us dir...
For we need Almi...

For

When their wound...
I was funny rou...
Trembled like a st...
They had eyes an'

But

I was walkin' past...
The sentry-go say...
There was two of o...
Just as if there's C...

But

When I dropped an...
I see a Streedan...
She was struck lo...
Very casual like, a...

But

We were lyin' clos...
I was mosin' with...
There was someth...
An' my mate, he sa...

But

Sept. 15th.

sal, by the bag any of specified above, in case not contain the number pounds mentioned, is liability not exceeding \$25.00. And for each offence a penalty not exceeding \$10.00.
A number of instances brought to my attention have been purchasing cartons by the bushel for growers and demanding 50 lbs. to the bushel Wilson.

Good Crops are

Good Farming

(Continued from page 396)
found them all right, to Kelly, "but they are a bit and a man's time is worth on a farm."
Married Men Arrive
Mr. Kelly employs married of course hires them, but would never attempt to farm without tenant houses. "Men settled in this way and it relieves the burden on folk. We hear a complaint about the scab labor. The real labor farm in the kitchen, though we about what we want."
It is a little over 20 Mr. Kelly purchased a out farm: to-day he own but in Ontario. Ten y scraped up enough money his first pure bred "G" his herd numbers some 75
Go over the house plan more all scale or other in

On Beard H. M. S. "Dreadnought"

(From the "Montreal Weekly Witness")

When the sea grows gray and stent and the moon sinks out of sight,
And the stars burn sick an' tremble after seven hours of fight,
God keep us direct an' true, from the Pole Star to the Cross,
For we need Almighty keepin', an' some i'g'h, Almighty Bless.

For when the whole deck's throbbin'
There ain't no time for prayer;
But it's "Sweet your Long Tom standy
Over Twenty miles of air!"

When them wounded German fellows came a-shakin' up our side
I was funny round my stomach, an' my bloom'n' British pride
Trembled like a silly peasant, they was all so human like;
They had eyes an' hands an' faces just like my other like.

But when the horizon's spittin'
And we're coughin' back at it,
Say, it's "Sweep the sea o' Germans!"
An' "I guess—that—hit!"

I was walkin' past a cabin where we kept our prisoners tight,
The sentry-go says, "Look here," an' I see a funny sight;
There was two of them a-lookin' at a picture in their hand,
Just as if there's German noblers in the German Fatherland.

But when we're in the fight line,
It's "Forget your thoughts and fire!"
While the look-out says beside you,
"Steady! Nose her up a little higher!"

When I stopped an' looked to seaward in a tiny breath'n' spell
I see a Dreadnought stagger with her nose deep in the swell;
She was struck below the belly, an' she sunk an' gurgled down
Very casual like, an' careless; made me sweat to see her drown.

But when we're stripped for action,
Say, it's "Glory! glory!" then,
As it's "Sweep the sea o' Germans!"
An' as we pick the range again.

We were lyin' close in harbor, cooлин' up at Halifax,
I was messin' with the range guns, streakin' polish down their backs.
There was somethin' in the air—fell like a happy English rain;
An' my mate, he says "You're bin'—" an' I says, "I guess that plain!"

But when we're sweatin' dirty,
An' the sea's unholly red,
Say, it's, "Mates, we'll fight for England
Till the sun himself is dead!"

Sept. 16th.

ARTHUR L. PHELPS.

Foamy Cream

ABOUT the middle of February our cream began to get foamy when nearly gathered. It would rise four or five inches and take on the appearance of bread when not stirred frequently and if near the top of the cream can would run over. From a certain amount of cream we would get 12 or 12 lb. of butter at churning while previously we would get about 17 lb. of butter from the same amount of cream. It was churned at 65 degrees, our usual white, and soft, also and porous. The butter retained the acid taste which was noticed on the cream. We tried keeping cream in the cellar until gathered, being it only until ripened, but it acted the same. There was no change in feed from what it had been all winter. The last cow we fed in October, and there were no farrow cows in herd.

The difficulty referred to is evidently due to the presence of a yeast germ. An acid medium favors development of this particular organism so that the more acid the cream becomes, the more vigorous the growth of the yeast. The remedy is in absolute cleanliness, especially in the stable, which should be thoroughly cleaned and be given a liberal application of lime. Care should be observed in having the cows brushed and cleaned before milking and the udders wiped off with a clean, damp cloth. All utensils should be thoroughly scalded after being washed. Where this yeast organism has become so thoroughly established as in this particular case, extraordinary measures must be taken to eradicate it as the whole premises has no doubt become seeded and soiled. But a vigorous application of "cleanliness" together with abundance of boiling hot water, will bring about relief. The cream

separator should also receive attention and should be thoroughly washed and scalded each time after being used. In the meantime it would be as well to pasteurize the cream after separation, by heating to 150 to 170 degrees F. from 10 to 15 minutes, then cool down to as low a temperature as possible and keep in a cool place until sufficient cream has been obtained for a churning. Then repasteurize the whole amount of cream again and cool back to about 65 degrees for ripening. Use a pure culture of lactic acid if possible. If this is not obtainable get some clean, soulmilk from a neighbor who is not having the same difficulty and use about 5 per cent of this as a ripener for the cream. More frequent churning would also be beneficial, and too much acid should not be developed, just a nice clean mild sour. —L. A. Zuleit, Supt., Kings-on Dairy School.

A "Checkerboard" Taxation System

RJRAL Canada is badly in need of a suitable system of assessment. Mr. R. Stewart Muir, in a letter to the Weekly Sun of Toronto, calls attention to the inaccuracies of the system now in vogue in Ontario, as follows:

"Recently editorials have appeared in the Sun dealing with the Single Tax theory or Taxation of Land Value. The substance of the editorials is that this proposed system is inapplicable and incapable of producing sufficient revenue, or permits certain parties to escape taxation.

"It is impossible to answer all these points within the limits of your columns but the writer ventures to draw to your attention and that of your readers the amazing results of our present system of assessment and taxation. For this purpose I have procured from the Registry Office of Huron County the record of sales of farm lands in each of the townships of the last six sales, and upon calculating the ratio of the sales price with the assessed value, the absurdity of the present system can readily be seen and that an insistent demand for a radical change is justifiable. The following is the record:

Township	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
McKillop	118	58	71
Morris	115	66	76
Hullett	126	75	92
Howick	136	47	71
Ray	142	54	73
Grey	150	33	73
Georgetown	90	39	70
Coburne	88	18	60
Ashfield	280	65	138
W. W. Huron	102	66	81
Osborne	102	66	81
Turnbury	89	50	67
Leeds	79	46	62
Stephens	79	46	62
Chatham	100	66	81
E. Wawanosh	100	66	81
For County	280	15	76

"When a portion of land is assessed for 280 per cent, of its sale price, and another for 15 per cent., no argument is necessary. In addition the majority of sales show that the better buildings are assessed at a higher ratio to the land values, either sales or assessed, than are the poorer buildings, thus distinctly discriminating against improvements. Some investigations I have made regarding other countries show a similar condition of affairs.

"The figures given above are indisputable. How does the Sun propose to remedy so glaring an evil? It will not do to simply make a denial of the advantages claimed for another system. A positive and definite reform must be given as a substitute for our present unjust and 'checkerboard' system.

"Single tax on land values makes a claim to being the most equitable, economical and simple form yet proposed in that its cardinal principle is that every individual shall contribute to the state in proportion to the services rendered to him by the state."

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Milke Common	1.75
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sal, by the bag any of the vegetables specified above, in case such bag does not contain the number of standard pounds mentioned, is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25 for a first offence, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding \$50.

A number of instances have been brought to my attention where dealers have been purchasing carrots and turnips by the bushel from vegetable growers and demanding 60 instead of 50 lbs. to the bushel.—J. Lockie Wilson.

Good Crops are the Basis of Good Farming

(Continued from page 3)

found them all right, too," said Mr. Kelly, "but there are a lot of bother, and a man's time is worth something on a farm."

Married Men Are Hired

Mr. Kelly employs married men and of course hires them by the year. "I would never attempt to handle a big farm without tenant houses," he says. "Men settled in this way are steadier, and it relieves the burden of the women folk. We hear a good deal of complaint about the scarcity of farm labor. The real labor famine is found in the kitchen, though we hear little about it."

It is a little over 20 years since Mr. Kelly purchased a small, worn-out farm; to-day he owns one of the best in Ontario. Ten years ago he strapped an enough \$10,000 to purchase his first pure bred cow. To-day his herd numbers 500 head.

Go over the house plants and remove all scale or other insects.

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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 us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that you find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertise you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
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"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

Factories Spread Disease

ONE of the compensations for the enormous loss that foot-and-mouth disease is causing United States farmers is the lessons in sanitation that are being taught. Never again will an epidemic spread so rapidly or cover so wide a territory as this one. The agencies that have served to spread the fatal virus in the last few months will have been to a large extent removed.

Among the disease-spreading agencies are the skim milk and whey returned from the factories to the farms. One case in particular will illustrate the danger. The by-products of the West Chester creamery in Virginia were not pasteurized as the law required, and many of the patrons got foot-and-mouth disease in their herds, the infection being traceable directly to the skim milk. Pasteurization of factory by-products is a preventative not only of epidemics such as this one, but of the diseases that are always with us; bovine tuberculosis, for instance. It is in the patrons' interest that factory skim milk and whey be pasteurized, and we can well afford to pay the cheesemaker or creamery manager a premium to enable him to install a pasteurizing outfit and do the work.

Accuracy of Tuberculin Test

THE lead of the city of Ottawa in attempting to free the city milk supply from any possibility of tuberculous infection, is certain to be followed by other cities in eastern Canada. The campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the dairy herds of the province has been vigorously waged for many months in British Columbia. In both of these cases it is the consumers who have taken the initiative. The objection to the application of the test most frequently urged by dairymen, is that it is not reliable, and

that a herd cannot be kept free from infection by its use. A bulletin recently issued from the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in which a history is given of what has been done with the tuberculin test in their herd, seems to offer a satisfactory answer to that objection, and one that will give city milk producers greater confidence of their ability to comply with new city regulations.

"The College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin was the first of the agricultural colleges in the Mississippi Valley to apply the tuberculin test. In 1893 the College herd was tested and twenty-five out of thirty animals were found to be tubercular. The herd was destroyed, a new herd was built up, and in spite of constant changes by purchase of animals a healthy herd has been maintained for twenty years. This has been accomplished by the persistent use of the tuberculin test and the employment of preventive measures."

This is practical testimony and worthy of consideration by all opponents of the tuberculin test.

Why He Succeeded

ON a big dairy farm not far from the city of New York, there was the usual types of "hands," rough fellows who spent their wages as they earned them, had what they called a good time in the present but with never a thought of the future. A few years ago a young city fellow applied for a position on that farm. The boss soon noticed that "the greenhorn," as his fellow-workers had dubbed him, took more interest in his work than any of the others and in a few months was the best man in the stables.

Then the herdsman left. All thought they had a better claim on the position than the most recent addition to the working staff, but he was chosen to the responsible position of overseeing the feeding and management of a couple of hundred of dairy cows. His new position he accepted merely as another opportunity to broaden his knowledge of dairy cattle and of efficient farm management. Finally, he started out on a farm of his own, and so a reputation for honesty and efficiency had he, that his former employer loaned him all the capital that he needed for his start.

This young man represented one of two classes. He worked for love of his work. Men of this class always get ahead. Notice the lad who has his heart in his work, the one who is up and doing with the joy of accomplishment, and you will see the makings of a good farmer, a good lawyer, a good doctor, or whatever else he may choose to be.

Alfalfa in the Rotation

IN a recent issue of Wallace's Farmer appears a strong plea for a five-year alfalfa rotation as the ideal rotation for the dairy farm. Hoard's Dairyman, the great dairy paper of the United States, endorses the same rotation editorially and practically; it is the rotation that they practice on their own dairy farm. When conversing recently with Mr. Henry Glendinning, our great Canadian authority on alfalfa, he, too, confessed that he was coming to believe that a five-year rotation, with three years alfalfa, would be ideal. The arrangement of crops favored by all is hoed crops, grain sown to alfalfa, and alfalfa three years. The proportions of nurse seeding usually recommended are one bushel of oats or three pecks of barley, with fifteen to twenty bushels of alfalfa seed.

Farm and Dairy would like to see this rotation experimented with in all sections of Canada where alfalfa is grown successfully. The general contention, we know, is that alfalfa is difficult to get started, and that once a stand is established it is wise to keep it so long as yields are profitable. Some of our most experienced farmers, however, are coming to believe that alfalfa is easier to establish than clover, particularly in dry

seasons which will kill out a clover stand without doing serious damage to young alfalfa. The cost of getting a stand of alfalfa, while greater than the initial cost of clover seed, can be divided over two years of cropping, while clover yields a good crop the first year only. The rapid improvement of the land under such a rotation, too, would serve to offset the cost of establishing the alfalfa. Who of Our Folks will be the first to give this rotation a trial? If any have already done so, we would be pleased to hear from them.

Landlords and Capitalists

LOYD George taxation is driving the landowners out of Britain; and the Kaiser's war taxation is driving the capitalists out of Germany. There is one marked difference, however, between the two cases—the land-owners leave their land behind them, while the capitalists take their capital with them. Land is about the only thing that the State can tax without either making it scarcer or driving it out of the country. A city that taxes dogs tends to reduce the number of wandering canines, but its tax on land—especially vacant land—tends to increase the quantity of land on the market. * * *

Just as Switzerland is in the happy position of being able to keep itself free from militarism, Canada ought to study the causes of social trouble in the congested districts of the old world, and avoid such obvious instances as the creation of immense landed estates. We have an abundance of land now; but, when we have sixty million people, we will have none too much. And it might be just as well to exercise a little foresight to-day, and avoid a Lloyd-George revolution on some future day.—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

The Boy

"THREE hundred acres of the best land in Oxford county, and not a sou to be proud of!" Thus was the case of a farmer, worth probably \$50,000, summed up and judgment rendered by a perhaps too candid neighbor. That farmer had six sons. They were fine little chaps when they first started at the district school, but they did not develop as did the other children. They had too much work to do at home. All their finer instincts were dulled by the hard grind of chores that jarred round and all day work in the rush season. The grind drove away their ambition, and dull apathy took the place of the keen, bright intelligence that might have been theirs. Six lives full of fine possibilities had been sacrificed to the accumulation of a modest fortune.

That father cannot be wholly condemned. He worked hard himself and overworked his boys in order that he might have more to leave them when he himself had no more use for earthly treasures. But what a terrible mistake he made. We know the temptation to overwork the boy, to take him out of school when he is too young. The profits of the farm are not great, and the help of the family is always an appreciated asset. Let us not forget that while a moderate amount of work is good for the boy, too much is deadening. We like the way in which Farm, Stock and Home presents the subject for the consideration of its reader's this spring, when farm help, in spite of the unemployment of our cities, seems to be as scarce and as high as ever. Our contemporary says:

"The question whether John shall stay in school or drive team is now up for debate. Probably John wants to drive team. Possibly his driving team would save his father \$30 this spring. If the school is worth a rap and John is worth making into a man, don't trade his future for the price of a fair-to-middling cow. The schooling will in the end be worth much more to him than the price of the cow can be to his father."

My Obscure

HAVING had the part of our own brain and team, but be impressed with the country. I feel that while there is a store for some parts where it falls into the hands of the industrious and pro man, yet there are those that should be careful allowed to refiner his future generations. Settlers are seeing times during this drought and frost, country during last below the average. Special conditions (which declined to charge to it was plainly visible declared) cut off the lumber camps, etc., thrust many settlers farmers out of employment worry to work away from home been a blessing in it. Altogether too many misled to judge of it. This winter, attacking a few acres greater portion of the rough, trusting to construction camps. That winter of that to do, they try to clean up own farms, which is an asset very soon instead of standing by.

AN

OUR one time a Farm and Dairy chard, B.S.A., trips into the trenching his rest period friends informed of incidentally observes in the country around Mr. Cowan, the senior and Dairy.

"We are having a ther at present with winds. It was a few weeks ago. We are going to swell, the people have their own, in lots of place behind the firing try to level about divided by hedges or is very little hay scarce. Grain, roots, the main crops, and it is a farm house man and his daughter tobacco leaf for shipment. He obtained 33 cents I believe their pound out, but it may be more."

"I saw a potato early handy try for a large built on the same type graders shown. Now, but a couple of is similar to a fan heavier and stronger, without the wind. I was paid \$50 from I have seen quite a harvest" machines. The potatoes I have splendid quality, which are well shaped and sweet, tender and of. Beans are quite a crop. "The farm build is low, brick, and a little of straw that combination of both. ed in a hollow square iron form on one side piled in the centre; it was Most of the dairy can

My Observations in Northern Ontario

B. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

HAVING had the pleasure recently of travelling through a good part of our north country, both by train and team, I couldn't help but be impressed with the vastness of the country. I feel quite free to say that while there is a bright future in store for some parts of that country, where it falls into the hands of the industrious and progressive husbandman, yet there are vast stretches of it that should be carefully protected and allowed to rest for the benefit of future generations. Many settlers are seeing rather strenuous times during this winter. Between drought and frost, the crops in that country during last season were far below the average. Tightened financial conditions (which we are all inclined to charge to the war, although it was plainly visible before war was declared) cut off the work in mines and lumber camps, etc., and consequently thrust many settlers and so-called farmers out of employment, thereby adding worry to worry, and leaving many in sore need. This scarcity of work away from home has, I believe, been a blessing in disguise to many. Altogether too many (if we are permitted to judge) of the so-called farmers in the clay belt have been just kicking a few acres and leaving the greater portion of their farms in the rough, trusting to the lumber camps and construction camps, etc., for their living. This winter, having nothing of that to do, they turned their attention to cleaning up a piece of their own farms, which will consequently be an asset very soon, growing crops instead of standing idle, as a liability.

A Note from the Trenches

OUR one time associate-editor of Farm and Dairy, B. H. C. Blanchard, B.S.A., has had several trips into the trenches in France. During his rest periods he keeps his friends informed of his doings, and incidentally observes the agriculture in the country around him. Here is an extract from his recent letter to Mr. Cowan, the senior editor of Farm and Dairy:

"We are having a bit of cool weather at present with the prevailing March winds. It was very pleasant a few weeks ago. The buds are beginning to swell, the grain is up, and the people have their house gardens sown, in lots of places less than a mile behind the firing line. The country is level all over; the fields are divided by hedges and ditches. There is very little hay land—land is too scarce. Grain, roots, and potatoes are the main crops, and some tobacco. There is a farm house where an old man and his daughter were baling tobacco leaf for shipment to London. He obtained 13 cents a pound for it; I believe their pound is lighter than ours, but I may be mistaken.

"I saw a potato grader yesterday, a handy rig for a large grower. It is built on the same principle as the spade graders shown at the Toronto National a couple of years ago. It is similar to a fanning mill, only heavier and stronger, and, of course, without the wind. The farmer told me he paid 200 francs (\$50) for it. I have seen quite a lot of American harvesting machines in this country. The potatoes I have sampled are of a splendid quality, white in color, not say too well shaped at times, but sweet, tender and of delicate flavor. Beans are quite a crop.

"The farm buildings are mostly wood, of brick, and roofed with red tile or straw thatch, sometimes a combination of both. They are grouped in a hollow square with the dwellings forming one side and the manure piled in the centre; not very sanitary. Most of the dairy cattle I have seen

I am told that clover will do excellently in almost all of Northern Ontario. Such being the case, live stock should do well. I heard a man inquire in a small town for butter and ask a single pound, could he had. I inquired as to prices of meat, butter, eggs, etc., and found that those people had the equal of Toronto market prices practically at their doors, not only for meats, butter and eggs, but for potatoes, oats and hay. I even noticed turnips quoted at 75¢ a bag at Port Arthur, where they can be successfully grown. What would some of our farmers in Old Ontario do if they could get such prices for turnips? If I were asked to give advice to the settlers of Northern Ontario I would say to the man who has well settled, on the rocks as it were, with only a few acres of arable land: "Move out into the clay belt or somewhere else and let that farm go back into nature and grow timber." To the man on the arable land I would say: "Clear it up as fast as possible, get a few sheep to assist in clearing the land, then stock it as fast as possible with milk and meat producing animals, thereby providing constant and profitable employment, at the same time building up a home and developing the country."

When we of Port Arthur I was told by farmers that they were getting less than \$3.75 a cord for pulp wood delivered at the stations. I felt that the farmers should be protected against such prices. With the average price of pulp wood \$4 to \$4.50 a cord, the former price looks to me like a hold up.

are red in color, much like the dairy Shorthorns in England."

A Turn at Farm Work

To another member of the Farm and Dairy staff, who in an orchard more recently wrote as follows:

"Most of the able-bodied men are at the war, and those left behind have a large share of work to do. The women do a lot of work in the fields. One afternoon my chum and I helped two women in the fields—we had a half-holiday that time. About 5.30 we finished, so they invited us into the house and gave us a good supper. When we arrived at the house, the old man and his daughter were baling raw tobacco leaf for shipment to London.

"Coffee seems to be the national home drink. The beans are bought at the grocery store and ground at home in a small hand grinder, a box about eight inches square and of the same depth. The beans are poured in at the top at one side of the handle and the ground coffee removed in a small drawer at the bottom. The coffee pots are tall and the coffee is placed in a muslin bag suspended from the cover. You can imagine that coffee prepared in this way and taken without milk is a rather rank drink. The people have caught on to the tastes of the Canucks, and when we go into a house to buy a cup of coffee, they put milk in it for us. The cups used are shaped like small bowls and are without handles.

"Dogs are used a lot for working. It is a common sight to see a man or woman on the road pushing a dog cart with a dog or two tied underneath to the axle and pulling like tarts. Many of the farm houses have dog motors. Outside the house is a wheel about eight feet in diameter, having for its rim a platform-like affair a foot or more wide. The lower part of the wheel is fenced in with a door left to shove the truck through. The dog travels on the inside circumference of the wheel at the bottom. A shaft runs through the wall, and is geared inside to a churn."

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ESPECIALLY THIS YEAR, CANADIAN FARMERS SHOULD USE CALEDONIA MARL WHICH IS NATURE'S BEST



OUR FARM HOMES



TAKE care of your thoughts and your words and the deeds will take care of themselves.—J. T. Mavor

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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"NO," said Rencie with scorn, and at the same time with the assurance of one who was versed in his subject. "Here, you be the robber. Take this gun," picking up the sawed end of a broom handle that checked the wheel of the fire cart, "and as I come in the door flash it on me."

Rencie stepped out the door and Clem, weapon in hand, waited inside for the luckless rascal, in a moment Rencie's freckled and flushed face loomed in the doorway.

"Hold! Hands up!" called Clem, coolly bringing down the revolver from above the firing-line.

Rencie advanced a quick step, threw up his hand, and knocked Clem's right arm high. The revolver rattled to the floor. Catching the extended arm, Rencie turned Clem on a pivot and with a half-hitch of his arm over his own shoulder had the villain cringing for mercy.

"Oh, oh!" cried the highwayman. "I give up. It's breaking my arm. This robber business hasn't any attractions for me."

Rencie released him and Clem leant against the wheel of the fire cart in more than pretended weakness.

"A detective's job to know everything that way," said the young sleuth proudly. "I could break your arm like a pipe-stem. Now stopping you were a robber and came slipping up behind me."

"No, sir, I'm going to stick to the fireman business. Feels like you'd pulled a string out of the back part of my arm that I never knowed was there before."

Rencie came over, sat down on the tool-box, and fell into deep thought, the heel of his hand buried in his cheek. "I'm going to specialize in bank robbers," said Rencie, slowly and thoughtfully. "They're the hardest to catch, and more money in it, too."

Clem nodded in sympathy. "My ambition ain't along that line," said Clem at last, baring most of his heart that he would to any other person in all Curryville, for often a boy can understand when an older person would only laugh. He spoke hesitatingly, not as if choosing the right word, but as if such a thing could not be hurried. "I have always wanted to do something big, be somebody. Keep a train from being wrecked; save somebody from drowning—something so they'd say I was a hero. All my life I've wanted to, but I've had to drag along in just the same old way. No chance here, and I know there ain't, but I get a lot of satisfaction day-dreaming about it. I guess that's the reason I keep up this fire department. If I'd tell anybody else in Curryville but you, they'd laugh. You can't ever be anything when people have knowed you ever since you had stone bruises. . . . But sometimes, somehow, I'm going to be a hero. Go ahead, Rencie, can't be a detective, and if I can ever help you in any way I'll sure do it."

Rencie nodded slowly understandingly. "Strange companions were these two; trusting each other with their secrets and, what is even more of a test of the communion of two souls, sharing their dreams.

Rencie lifted his head and on his cheek was the imprint of his hand. He rose slowly to his feet, and nodding a good-night to Clem, was gone.

Clem had locked the door and was turning away when he hesitated and drew back. Strobing by was a girl with the sweetest of faces, but at the same time a shadow of sadness somewhere on her features; it was difficult to tell whether it xrew in her eyes, hung in the corners of her mouth, or was in her weighted step.

She bowed and up went Clem's hand and off came his hat, clumsily, but with great respect. He had met her several times, but she had seemed so himself that he had been rather abashed. She had been in Curryville only a few months and had kept to herself much of the time; so much, indeed, that a mystery hung about her. From whence she had come no one knew; and less why.

"This is the first time I have seen our fire house," said Miss Mary Mendenhall sweetly. "Would you like to go through it?"

She did not smile at the idea of "going through it," though there was only one room and everything could be seen from the door. "Yes."

Before he knew it Clem was talking about himself, telling her intimate things, as we often do to comparative strangers; about his hope of being a hero some day, somehow. It seemed the most natural thing in the world to be confiding in her. Suddenly he caught himself. "This ain't interesting to you. I never told anybody else half that much. Tell me about yourself."

Miss Mary Mendenhall shook her head. "There isn't anything to tell. I am alone—and trying to be happy. You know what hard work it is trying to be happy by yourself."

"Why ain't you happy, Miss Mary?" asked Clem, coming a trifle nearer her edge of the walk.

"She drew away the slightest little bit. 'I don't know,' she sighed. 'Yes, I know,'

she said, correcting herself after her kind of way. "I could tell you—I wonder if I can tell you." She looked at him eagerly, studying his honest blue eyes with the fine wrinkles radiating from the corners. The muscles in her lips took life and she was on the point of speaking when the figure of a man loomed ahead of them. At sight of him her lips drew into a hard line and she turned her head back without speaking.

The man was tall, with the calm conquering air of a travelling salesman. Removing his hat, he bowed sweepingly and bowed elaborately. Had he not had such perfect control of himself the beam would have been a smirk. The man was Doctor Fordyce.

"It's a pleasure to meet two people who look so happy on such a hot evening." Innocently said, it contained something that made the girl give him a quick look and bring down her lips tight against her teeth.

"I have been hoping I might meet you again, Miss Mendenhall," continued Doctor Fordyce.

The girl's lips moved as if to say something, but the words did not formulate themselves.

"If you will pardon me I'll hasten on," said Miss Mendenhall, and started down the walk. Doctor Fordyce moved to join her, but Clem stepped in in advance and walked with her to her door. When he came back he found Doctor Fordyce waiting for him. The doctor was evidently trying to ingratiate himself into Clem's favor.

"Good evening again, Mr. Pointer. Do you know, Mr. Pointer, I like your town so well that I may settle down here and become a taxpaying citizen like yourself?" The more I see of Curryville the more I am impressed with it—and its citizens."

Tall, sleek and watchful, there was about him a forced air of gaiety. He waited a moment to see what effect his words had on his hearer. He wore a frock coat and in its tail he

carried a silk handkerchief. That alone prejudiced Clem against him; no possible good could come from a man who wore a coat to his knees and carried his handkerchief in its tail. When he talked he crossed his arms over his chest, and turned back and forth on his heels, swinging "so far from the perpendicular that one trembled for his safety and had an almost irresistible impulse to catch him by the shoulders and straighten him up again."

Doctor Fordyce was civil wise. "By the way, Mr. Pointer, would you like to have a monkey? I have one I've been experimenting with in my research work and you may have it. It's a cute little thing. Come on in and see it." By this time they had reached the New Palace Hotel, where the doctor lived.

When he swung open the door to his room a little marmoset ran behind the curtains, bearing its tail aloft in an outraged half-circle. When Doctor Fordyce reached for it the queer little thing braced itself so quickly as if clearing its eyes, ran up the curtain and swung on the pole. No sooner had Doctor Fordyce mounted a chair than it leaped to the window and ran down his back; he turned, and finally captured it in a corner.

In a few minutes it was quite content in Clem's arms. Clem took off his gold spectacles and laid them aside so that the marmoset would not see them. Clem did not need glasses, but his sister, Hulda, with whom he lived, thought that he ought to wear them, so he wearily gave in.

As Clem stroked the mother's side and pulled its fingers, his sunburned face lighted with a fine smile. Honesty and an almost childlike simplicity showed in every line of his face. "Ain't you a cute thing?" he crooned, giving it a poke. "Land o' jumpin', but you got tail to burn. Say, what makes you scratch so—is it iteas or just pasting it on?"

Doctor Fordyce half sat in the window studying Clem. His eyes winked fast and he cleared his throat—he was preparing a question. "Oh, by the way, Mr. Pointer, have you know Miss Mendenhall long?"

"She has not lived here long," returned Clem simply. "Why?"

"I just wondered—that was all." He lowered his voice. "Has she ever said anything about herself—where she came from and those things—you understand?"

His face was expressionless, even though smiling. Doctor Fordyce chose his words carefully.

"No, answered Clem. "Not a word."

"With the marmoset bolted under his coat, Clem went hurrying down the street, cut a corner and came into his own back yard. (Continued next week)

What he had Lost

DURING a marriage ceremony in Scotland recently, of which a London paper tells, the bridegroom looked extremely wretched and he got sidgity, standing first on one foot and then on the other.

"What's up, Jack?" whispered the "best man." "Have ye lost the ring?"

"No," answered the unhappy one, "with useful fool." "The ring's safe enough; but, man, I've lost me enthusiasm."



Preparations for this Year's Flower Garden.

This little shop, so very much engrossed in his task, evidently knows something about planting a flower garden. Alton Bay will soon be here, and on this day the children will be devoting their energies to setting out the seeds in the school garden is a good educator and tends to make the children more interested in similar occupations at home.

Tasty Spring Dish

SPRING, "Peterboro-

FNIA" seems to be the

best time of all to plan the

family. Somehow you

are more particular about

it in spring and how it is

at the other seasons. N-

is a right time to substitute

some, such as omelets, eggs

and some of the heavier as-

pects of the cold months.

So that the spring is the

best time to have more

probably more fish dishes

than other times. I am giving a

sortie dishes which may be

readers of Farm and

is tempting hot dish for the

all that is a favorite in

one made from beets and

cook six or eight beets u-

and, and pare and

and a small. When done

two of the best potatoes

of some butter, salt and

and over this a layer of

season again and add anot-

potatoes and so on until

all. A small amount of

chured over this mixture

stirred immediately without

My favorite salad when

is made with one c-

apple celery, onions, p-

apples quartered and seede-

d chopped walnuts. I n-

and pour over a good cre-

aming. Sliced bananas

The Upward Look

Our Judgment of Others

NEITHER do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."—John viii, 11.

None but Christ could have understood the case of the poor, sinning man standing before Him, and pronouncing this wonderful pardon.

None but Him understood all her temptations, knew perhaps how hard she had struggled, how bitter was her sorrow, and how true her accusations.

One every one of them, she confessed, feeling that none being sinless she could cast the first stone on her.

A Christian worker in a large city, who has had nearly half a century of experience among the sinning and the sinned against, answered once when she was expressed surprise over her remark about a young girl. "When I began this work so many years ago, I had a great many rules and theories, which I rigidly held.

"One by one these have all broken down, and now in each unfortunate case that comes to me, I see a human soul needing the best I can give, and in my life, just like no other. I have to do myself in their places, and try to live as they live."

There is an expressive little Japanese group of three—monkeys, one with its hands over its ears, another with its hands over its eyes, while the third has both his over his mouth. It resembles an eloquent sermon to anyone looking at it. If this sermon were put into daily practice, we would not be so faulting, and failings of others, and thus would not judge them harshly.

But in order to hear and see and take all the good points, then both ears and eyes and mouth, so that all possible credit can be given. Everyone has certain good points, and if we would try to find them, we should then often, so often, the sins that we never before made.

One might never know how sorely the sinner may have been tempted, how long he may have resisted, how likely he may have repented. Always in faulting, let us think of our own failings and sins, which must make us more charitable and merciful towards others.—I. H. N.

Tasty Spring Dishes

Just Fannie," Peterboro Co., Ont.

"SPRING seems to be the hardest season of all plan the meals for the family. Somehow we are apt to be more particular about what we eat in spring and how it is prepared than at other seasons. Now is just the right time to substitute egg salad for an omelet, egg salad and rice, or some of the heavier, and richer, of the cold months. I believe, too, that the spring is the time when we should plan to have more salads and light spring dishes than at other times. I am giving a few of my favorite dishes which may be new to many readers of Farm and Dairy.

A tempting hot dish for the evening meal that is a favorite in our home is one made from beets and potatoes. Cook six or eight beets until thoroughly done, and pare and boil potatoes as usual. "When done I slice one-half of the hot potatoes in a dish, add some butter, salt and pepper and stir over this a layer of beets sliced, season again and add another layer of potatoes and so on until dish is full. A small amount of vinegar is stirred over this mixture and it is served immediately without stirring.

My favorite salad when company comes is made with one cup finely chopped celery, one cup Malaga grapes quartered and seeded, one-half cup chopped walnuts. I mix these and pour over a good cream salad dressing. Sliced bananas rolled in

lemon juice and sugar mixed with an equal amount of sliced apples, served with mayonnaise dressing is also very delicious.

Normandy salad is another of my favorites. This can be made from either of their own liquor with a few mint leaves until all the liquor is absorbed, and set aside to cool. I blanch and chop walnuts and mix them with the peas, then place them on a bed of lettuce and serve with mayonnaise.

Here is a fish salad which enables one to make good use of the left-over fish from dinner. I pick the fish apart in as large pieces as possible, remove any bones, place on lettuce leaves and pour over the whole a mustard dressing. I keep a pot of parsley growing in winter for garnishing and always



Mr. Laithwaite at Home.

In our issue of April 22 appeared an illustration showing an exterior view of the home in which Mr. Geo. Laithwaite, Huron Co., Ont., has added to his home. The illustration herewith shows the interior of that home. The stonework which the fireplace is constructed were all gathered on Mr. Laithwaite's farm.

have it in my garden for summer use. Parsley will put just the proper finishing touch to this fish salad.

Just one more fish salad before I make my exit. Often when unexpected company drops in for tea I take a can of salmon and flake and add a few hard boiled eggs, sliced. Occasionally I add a few chopped cucumber pickles and pour salad dressing over the whole.

I find that it is a good idea to keep a jar of salad dressing on hand and a salad can then be made on a moment's notice. I make the dressing rather stiff and thin with cream just before using.

"It's a Long Way to 7,000"

"THE verse quoted below was forwarded us recently by one of our subscribers, Mr. W. E. Haslam, of Queen's Co., P.E.I. It is a version of the famous "Tipperary" and was clipped from an English paper. Mr. Haslam has been informed by a friend in the "air" service, that this is what they sing in high air. "To me, 7,000 feet above earth seem a terribly dizzy position," says Mr. Haslam. "To the giddy airman, apparently it is the minimum of comfort. But this is the verse":

It's a long way to 7,000,
It's a long way to 7,000,
It's a long way to 7,000,
On a 50 horse power Gnome.
With the bullets bussing round you,
And the Germans down below,
It's a long, long way to 7,000,
But it's the safest place I know.

How many of us are helping to bring things about that are worth while and require some thought and effort? Too often we are apt to drift along with the things that just "happen."

OUR HOME CLUB

A Variety of Topics Discussed

OUR weekly meetings of the Home Club circle continue to be well attended by both old and new members. This week the new members are in the majority, three candidates knocking for admission into the club. We welcome these newcomers most cordially. Sister Sue is quite willing to let the man run the garden. We wonder if she submits so gracefully to his running the club. That do you think of Woman Suffrage, Sister Sue? We want you to call again.

"Our other member of the fair sex, 'Sister Jess,'" tells of her experiences on going into a strange community and the lack of hospitality or neighborliness shown by the people of the community. Is it true that neighborhoods are deteriorating in this respect?

Our new member, signing himself "A Nova Scotian," discusses the much debated question of keeping the boys and girls on the farm. "Nova Scotian" takes rather a pessimistic view of things, but probably some of our members will send him a cheery message through these columns. Nephew Jack is one of our old friends.

In the Garden

JACK has just come in to announce that the garden is ready for the plow. I wonder how many Home Club members enjoy the benefits of a first-class vegetable garden. We estimate that our garden saves us at least \$50 a year in store bills. In connection with our store bills, I tell little story that I would like to tell to other members of this circle to which I now crave admission.

The old-fashioned garden was a delight to behold. My mother's garden was one of these. It was a matter of trim beds, carefully arranged walks and flowers interspersed with vegetables, rather than vegetables interspersed with flowers. The central bed was the pride of the whole garden; it was at least 10 feet in diameter. The Indian beans in the centre grew to a height of eight feet. Callas were arranged around the beans and so on down to the edge of the bed where the sweet alyssum made an attractive border. If any of the Home Club members who have their own work to do, are trying to have gardens like this, let me say "don't."

Mother did little more than direct the planting of her garden. She had left her disposal. When I myself married a young farmer whose main asset was a small farm, and whose main liability was a mortgage as big as the farm itself, I decided to have a garden just like mother's. I selected a plot of ground right near the back door and Jack plowed and harrowed it. Then began the labor of making the beds and artistically arranging the flowers and vegetables. I slaved over that garden for three years until the cares of an increasing family forced me to give it up. Then Jack agreed to take the work off my shoulders. He had done so before, but I knew he was busy enough in the fields and had refused.

Jack had charged of the garden for the first time last year. When I made my first visit, what was my dismay to find that my neatly arranged beds were all gone. Everything, vegetables and flowers, were all arranged with mathematical precision in straight rows, extending from one end of the garden to the other, and there was Jack himself doing the cultivating, not with the hoe as I had done, but with the horse and scuffler. I did not look very good, but it was the most useful garden we ever had. I am now perfectly agreed to garden-

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AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

The Value of Arbor Day

WITH the planting of a tree a blessing comes to him who drops the seed.

For many years the people of Canada have been thoughtlessly cutting down the trees, as they needed them. Our forests were so dense, they thought they could use the timber and still have plenty left. The past few years we have realized our mistake, and now by the celebration of Arbor Day we are trying to replace the trees and bring back their beauty. Not only healthy do the trees give us, but they are also wind breakers in time of storm, and give grateful shade during the sunny days. They purify the air and water by living on the elements which are fatal to man, and giving them forth in such form as we need to breathe. A volume could be written upon the uses made of a tree and its products, but I just want to suggest topics for essays to be written and read at the school celebrations.

- (1) Essay on "Arbor Day and the Value of Trees."
- (2) Essay on "Use of Tree Products"—medicine, acids, dye stuffs, syrup, fruits, nuts, etc.
- (3) Essay on "Use of Trees"—building houses, ships, furniture, bridges, etc.
- (4) "Arbor Day in Other Countries."
- (5) Another subject would be "Of What is Our Daily Paper Composed?" Wood pulp is used in fashioning household utensils.
- (6) The name of John Chapman is usually associated with Arbor Day. The children would find pleasure in reading of his wanderings.

The Growth of a Tree
 For a simple illustration of the workings of nature this little action piece should commend itself to teachers of little ones. It requires three children. A little girl recites this verse and plants an acorn:
 "I am the seed, so tiny and brown,
 Searching a home in your good town.
 Make for me a soft warm bed
 And soon o'er the surface I'll raise my head."
 A little boy plants a sapling and recites:
 "I am the sapling, growing free,
 Soon to stand a full grown tree.
 Water me well, and give me care,
 And welcome shade to you I'll bear."
 An older child recites:
 "Here I stand, the full grown oak,
 In summer hid 'neath a dark green cloak;
 In autumn dressed in a suit of brown,
 Till winter tears my old leaves down.
 Through my branches, then, the cold winds sing;
 But they bear the pledge of another spring.
 And when at last we all grow old,
 Your children's children shall be told
 Of the pleasant day when you planted me—
 The joyous tale of the old oak tree."
 Celebrating May Day
 In Merry Old England, from the earliest centuries, it has been the custom of the villagers to go forth at sunrise on the first of May to gather fennel and hawthorn branches, with which to decorate their homes. In fact nearly every country has records of merry-making which marked the return of spring. A May Pole was erected and both old and young participated in the gay dances. The pretty custom of May baskets exists

still in this country. We cannot have too much of the legendary sentiment put into our practical and often-times too common-place lives, so let us make a combination of the two customs and have a real May day party for our young folk.

May Day Party
 May baskets evolved from tissue paper contain the invitations. These are hung on the doors of those to be invited. The features of the party will be the winding of the May pole and the crowning of a May Queen. If the day is warm, erect a pole on the lawn, have streamers (four yards long) of ribbon, or coloured cotton, caught at the top of the pole. When all the guests have arrived, each one is given an end of a ribbon, boy and girl alternating and facing. They dance in and out wearing the ribbons until the pole is coered.

Crowning the May Queen
 The selecting of the Queen is done by drawing slips of paper out of a bag, on which is written "Queen." A bowler in which to crown the Queen of May can be easily constructed of flowers. The Queen is crowned with a wreath of flowers and given a floral sceptre. A clown with a cock's comb will cause a great deal of merriment. If you want a more serious trend of thought, have some one read Tennyson's poem, "The May Queen." Perhaps some one will play for the lacing and unlacing of the streamers.

When the ceremony is all over, such games as "London Bridge is Falling Down," "Here we go Gathering Nuts in May," "Going to Jerusalem" are played. These are all remnants of the old English pastimes.

Plans for the Vegetable Garden

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

IN PLANNING your vegetable garden this year add Brussels sprouts and spinach beet to your list, and cauliflower is not at all difficult to grow.

Brussels sprouts are very hardy, and the seeds, if sown early in a box in the house, or in a hotbed, may be transplanted to the open early in May. If you want to see them grow very tall and stout, place food in the form of manure, where they can get it. These may be left in the garden till the very last, as they stand considerable frost. Dig them up by the roots, and set the roots in soil in the cellar, and the sprouts may be used any time during the winter. The small, firm sprouts, like miniature cabbage, are cooked the same as cauliflower, in boiling salted water for 20 minutes, and a milk sauce poured over them.

The spinach beet is grown only for the great crisp leaves and leaf stalks, which latter look like crisp celery, but fail to taste like it. These leaves are used as spinach for greens, or the midrib by itself cooked as celery is cooked. But as a forage crop, it is a wonder in its productiveness. Pull off the outer leaves often from one foot to a foot and a half from end of stem to tip of leaf. The plant grows from the centre. The more you pluck, the more you have. This is excellent green food for shut-in fowls or ducks, and it will stand the first frosts well. Cauliflower seed is more expensive than other seeds, but it is worth what it costs. Fresh seed sown in a hotbed grows in a few days. When the plants

come out in second leaf, transplant, if possible, into boxes or frame, or even into the open. I have never found the plants to be tender, but apparently as hardy as cabbage. Plant in rows two feet apart each way. Run the wheel cultivator between the rows often, not allowing weeds to steal the plant food, and also allowing it much to conserve the moisture. Should insects affect the plants, wood ashes are usually available. Sprinkle with them. As soon as the heads begin to form, tie up the leaves with string.

Cauliflower cannot be left like cabbage to cut as you want it, but when it is ready it must be used, or it will degenerate. Early Snowball is a good early variety, and by sowing some plants back or sowing the seed late, the season can be prolonged. While most of mine were ready in August last year, a few managed to wait till frost time and were fine.



The Daughter's Room

IF we want the girls to stay on the farm, we must give them something or some place which they can call their own. Every girl should, when she comes of an age to look after it, be given a room of her very own. In too many homes we find that the oldest girl has no place which she can call her own where she is free from interruption, and in most cases she has to occupy the same room with two or three smaller children. Is it any wonder that under such conditions she is apt to drift apart and seek outside her home what she should find in it? Here are the ideas of a writer in "Successful Farming" on the importance of allowing the girl to have a room of her own:

"Let her fix it up this spring, even if you have nothing to spend on it. You may have a large farmhouse. Then allow her to choose another room if it is just as convenient. Take an interest in her plans, but don't dictate even if things do not suit. It is a good time for her to exercise her own judgment. She will find her mistakes soon enough without your telling her, and remember them longer. Besides, exercising her judgment will give your girl an added home interest and in home interest lies safety.

"It may be that you can expend a few dollars. If so, and the furniture is of odds and ends, let her paint it white. 'A waste of time,' you will say. Yes, it would be a waste of time for you—but this is her room. Give her free rein if she cares enough about it to do the work herself.

"Paper if you can. Suggest that she make a house box. I saw a beauty covered with quilting which cost seven cents a yard. It was red, brown and yellow autumn leaves on a black ground. The boxes should be large enough to hold dresses spread at full length. After covering the box with cloth it should be finished with a three-inch ruffle at the top, which may be held in place by brass tacks. For five cents suitable hinges may be had. She can lay her dresses inside, and pile on top of the closed box all those cushions which seem so useless to you. This gives her a couch after her own heart. A book-closet may be contrived, she wishes—white paint does hide so many blemishes in woodwork and amateur carpentry. And suggest, if she has not thought of it, that she have a few pretty bags for dust cloths, laundry, etc. A girl gets so many soiled collars, ribbons, and belts around.

"Now, she will add some simple, dainty curtains, and you say, 'The work of the room is finished!'
 "Dear me, no! It has just begun. The toil of it is finished, but that room will be working overtime for you all this year producing gratitude, contentment, and home interest in your girl's heart."



The Mother Instinct is Common to Women of All Races and All Colors
 From a photo taken at Bear Island, Timagini, New Ontario.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAR. 8, 1915

- (Continued from last week)
7. Azie Posch Beauty, 2122, 2y. 11m. 1st; 406.3 lbs. milk, 13.36 lbs. fat, 16.30 lbs. butter. B. D. Smith, Bradford.
- Junior Three-Year Class
1. Chalmie Snow Hochhild, 22166, 2y. 3m. 6d.; 500.3 lbs. milk, 13.65 lbs. fat, 24.48 lbs. butter.
2. Sissy record, 2y. 2m. 6d.; 1424 lbs. milk, 15.07 lbs. fat, 71.09 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers, Liverpool.
3. Kathleen (Orway) Paladin, 23403, 2y. 1m. 12d.; 393.3 lbs. milk, 14.84 lbs. fat, 18.35 lbs. butter. Peter B. Foy, Port Huron.
4. Mira De Kol Tensen, 21767, 2y. 3m. 2d.; 294 lbs. milk, 14.56 lbs. fat, 18.33 lbs. butter. Wm. E. Mason.
4. Countess Jack Hochhild, 22609, 2y. 1m. 10d.; 371.2 lbs. milk, 12.35 lbs. fat, 15.44 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers.
5. Triumvir, Meroon Homewood, 20357, 2y. 6m. 24d.; 373.3 lbs. milk, 12.06 lbs. fat, 15.49 lbs. butter. Morris Huff, Bloomfield.
6. Lawrence, Leo Foch, 22586, 2y. 7m. 7d.; 360.3 lbs. milk, 11.83 lbs. fat, 14.79 lbs. butter. F. E. Malory, Frankford.
7. He-Rackey Fayne of Oedarbrun, 22028, 14d. 1st. butter, B. D. Smith, 11.41 lbs. fat.
8. Lady Fayne of Oedarbrun, 22027, 2y. 1m. 12d.; 371.4 lbs. milk, 12.35 lbs. fat, 15.44 lbs. butter. B. D. Smith.
9. Cornelia, Emma, 1st. Col. 17953, 2y. 2m. 15d.; 248.4 lbs. milk, 11.39 lbs. fat, 14.12 lbs. butter. Wm. E. Mason.
10. Lady Patsie Canada's Jewel, 17334, 20-day record, 2y. 4m. 10d.; 1,270.5 lbs. milk, 44.58 lbs. fat, 18.06 lbs. butter.
- 275-day record, 2y. 4m. 10d.; 19,149.3 lbs. milk, 573.18 lbs. fat, 18.29 lbs. butter. J. M. Hayes, Stratford, N.C.
11. Lady Patsie Canada's Jewel, 17334, 20-day record, 2y. 4m. 10d.; 1,270.5 lbs. milk, 44.58 lbs. fat, 18.06 lbs. butter.
- 304-day record, 2y. 4m. 10d.; 30,709.3 lbs. milk, 937.97 lbs. fat, 1,001.20 lbs. butter. J. M. Hayes.
- Senior Two-Year Class
1. Colony Birdie Ormsby, 21210, 2y. 10m. 2d.; 491.3 lbs. milk, 16.03 lbs. fat, 30.03 lbs. butter.
- 20-day record, 2y. 10m. 2d.; 1,044.3 lbs. milk, 34 lbs. fat, 30 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C.
2. Riverdale Belle Egan, 21428, 2y. 7m. 11d.; 483 lbs. milk, 16.18 lbs. fat, 18.19 lbs. butter. Allison Bros.
3. May Darkness Echo, 21251, 2y. 7m. 18d.; 363.4 lbs. milk, 15.73 lbs. fat, 17.17 lbs. butter. A. J. Foster.
4. Fontaine Clara Jewel B, 22878, 2y. 8m. 4d.; 371.3 lbs. milk, 12.61 lbs. fat, 17.01 lbs. butter.
- 20-day record, 2y. 8m. 4d.; 1,373.8 lbs. milk, 53.87 lbs. fat, 69.47 lbs. butter. W. W. Brown.
5. Fontaine Johanna Artie, 22874, 2y. 9m. 21d.; 373.3 lbs. milk, 15.03 lbs. fat, 15.78 lbs. butter.
- 20-day record, 2y. 9m. 21d.; 1,070.1 lbs. milk, 31.59 lbs. fat, 44.58 lbs. butter. W. W. Brown, Lynn.
6. Olga Fayne of Rideaville, 24239, 2y. 9m. 14d.; 404.5 lbs. milk, 13.10 lbs. fat, 15.13 lbs. butter. John Johnstons, Hawkesbury.
7. Jess De Kol Schulling, 2439, 2y. 8m. 18d.; 300.4 lbs. milk, 11.35 lbs. fat, 14.16 lbs. butter. Robert C. Leasing.
8. Beauty of Bonnie Banks, 26133, 2y. 9m. 23d.; 327 lbs. milk, 10.29 lbs. fat, 13.35 lbs. butter. F. Hamilton, St. Charles.
- Junior Two-Year Class
1. Madam Pauline Canada, 224, 22560, 2y. 1m. 23d.; 127 lbs. milk, 15.37 lbs. fat, 17.45 lbs. butter.
- 20-day record, 2y. 1m. 23d.; 1,608.1 lbs. milk, 65.95 lbs. fat, 69.44 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C.
2. Tiny Mariona Johanna, 27169, 2y. 6m. 14d.; 364.9 lbs. milk, 15.49 lbs. fat, 16.76 lbs. butter. Peter B. Foy, Port Huron.
3. Bessie Banks Marcona, 22636, 2y. 8m. 28d.; 337.7 lbs. milk, 12.97 lbs. fat, 15.33 lbs. butter. Peter & Arpogast.
4. May Echo Kaye De Kol, 22996, 2y. 8m. 16d.; 467.7 lbs. milk, 12.75 lbs. fat, 15.77 lbs. butter. H. E. Hayes, De Kol.
5. Billie Foyne, 2306, 2y. 1m. 11d.; 415 lbs. milk, 12.38 lbs. fat, 14.45 lbs. butter. F. E. Malory, Frankford.
6. Colony Queen Bill, 4th. 26104, 2y. 8m. 16d.; 382.9 lbs. milk, 12.37 lbs. fat, 15.34 lbs. butter. J. M. Hayes.
7. Marie Queen Harlow, 24701, 2y. 2m. 21d.; 328.9 lbs. milk, 12.16 lbs. fat, 15.21 lbs. butter. Robert McKeown, St. Charles.
8. Colony Zarilda Bee Apple, 26309, 2y. 2m. 23d.; 367 lbs. milk, 11.30 lbs. fat, 14.76 lbs. butter.
- 20-day record, 2y. 2m. 23d.; 715.3 lbs. milk, 27.78 lbs. fat, 31 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.
9. Rhino Posch of Rosander, 29754, 1y. 11m. 26d.; 331.5 lbs. milk, 11.73 lbs. fat, 12.67 lbs. butter. Adam O. Park.
10. Hochhild, 2y. 1m. 12d.; 296.6, 2y. 6m. 12d.; 331.3 lbs. milk, 11.64 lbs. fat, 14.85 lbs. butter. Robert C. Leasing.
11. Korndyke Fayne Bessie, 25505, 1y. 6m. 6d.; 291.3 lbs. milk, 10.56 lbs. fat, 13.70 lbs. butter. Halley Bros., Bradford.
12. Karone De Kol Tensen, 22826, 2y. 6m. 24d.; 274.7 lbs. milk, 10.71 lbs. fat, 13.35 lbs. butter. Wm. E. Mason.
13. 274.7 lbs. milk, 10.71 lbs. fat, 13.35 lbs. butter. 387.3 lbs. milk, 10.29 lbs. fat, 13.97 lbs. butter. Wm. E. Mason.
14. Colony Yvonnee Bee Apple, 26321, 1y. 11m. 4d.; 331.9 lbs. milk, 10.25 lbs. fat, 12.81 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.
15. Lady Butler Bessie, 28441, 1y. 9m. 23d.; 281.3 lbs. milk, 10.16 lbs. fat, 12.69 lbs. butter. Peter B. Foy.

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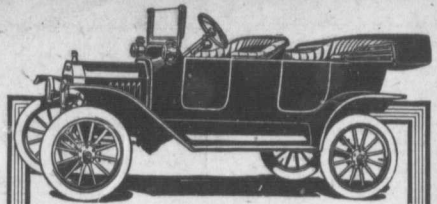
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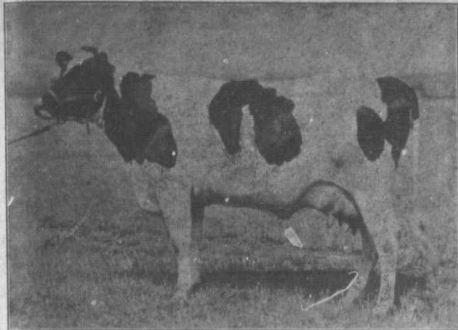
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These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



This "Finderne" is Now Champion Producer of the Two-Year-Old Class. FINDERNE Mutual Payne, bred by Bernard Meyer, Finderne, New Jersey, and now owned by the Somerset Holstein Breeders' Co., Somerville, N. J., has recently completed a year's test in the junior two-year-old class of milk. She freshened at two years three months and 13 days. She looks good for something better later on.

born, 2nd at Toronto and 1st at London.

Among the other animals to Princess Mathon, a 25-6 lb. cow. Her mother, a sister, also daughters and two grand-daughters are included in the sale. That famous prize ring winner, Molly of Bayham, will also go up, together with her bull calf by King Hecla Holstein. Most breeders will remember this famous old cow that has never been beaten in the ring except by members of her own herd. There are also a number of richly-bred bull calves that will make splendid herd sires for any herd. The bulk of these are sired by Finderne King May Payne, thus giving them the closest of breeding to the world's record cow.

The newly illustrated catalogue will give the fuller particulars of this big sale. Send a card for one to L. R. Lipsett, Somerville, Ont.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINGS CO., P. E. I.
MONTAGUE, April 21.—We are having spring weather now. Snow is all gone, and the ground is coming. Clover looks as though it has come through the winter all right and in good condition for this part of the country this spring. Cows have dropped in price, now selling at 60c; but some needlers are not very profitable. Cheese factories are starting again, and prospects good for the coming season—H. R. T.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO. ONT.
TWEED, April 21.—We have now had a couple of weeks fine spring weather and seeding operations are in full swing. As there has been little spring rain the land is well tilled and in good condition for working. Fall grain is looking much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago, but some needlers are not very profitable. Cheese factories are starting again, and prospects good for the coming season—H. R. T.

HALIBURTON DIST. ONT.
KIMMOT, April 21.—The snow is gone, the plow has started; the warm weather of the last few days has given the grass a start. Stock have wintered well. The feed will be used up by turning out this time it has been all year for the maple product. Very few sales are being held. Seed grain of all kinds is scarce. Also mill feeds. Seed oats, 75c; barley, 81c; wheat, 81c; 35c; 35c; 35c; wheat, 81c to 81c; timothy seed, 85c; clover seed, 91c; butter, 80c; eggs, 16c; laid, 18c; veal, 15c; maple syrup, 50c to 51c—J. A. B. T.

BRUCE CO. ONT.
PARLEY, April 18.—Fall wheat has survived the winter well, and is giving promise of being a good crop, but the clover and alfalfa have been badly heaved, except the fresh seedling. Data are 60c; peas, 81c; wheat, 81c; barley, 80c. Quite a number of army worms have been shipped from here. Prices run from 81c to 81c. Spring work is in full swing and the best working well—R. J. N.

ESSEX CO. ONT.
AMHERSTBURG, April 21.—The weather is fine and warm. Bread crops are in bloom and spring grain is up. Clover has been sown. Seed grain is scarce. Butter, 80c; eggs, 17c. Plowing is well along for corn. Garden seeds are up and

263.7 lb. milk, 9.15 lb. fat, 11.44 lb. butter, Dr. A. A. Farwell.
For last week's March report of the official tests of 65 cows and heifers were received and entered in the Record of Merit. Helena Pauline Korndyke leads the mature cows with 29.77 lbs. of butter from 723 lbs. milk, best fat, 11.15 lb. This gives Helena Pieter's Pauline two children two months produced over 110 lbs. milk in one day an achievement that no other Canadian cow can claim, so far as my recollection goes. Roydon Canary Queen, Frayne 4th, Ladysmith Galamity and Led Woodstock have all made over 27 lbs. butter, and all three, except Frayne 4th, have given over 100 lbs. milk in a day.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

A SENIOR TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD
EDITOR, Farm and Dairy, — I am pleased to be able to report that the Holstein-Friesian heifer Dolly Johanna Korndyke, 154885, has broken the record for fat production in the two-year class of the seven-day division, by producing in seven consecutive days 24.98 lbs. fat from 494 lbs. milk. She freshened at the age of two years 11 months 27 days. Her sire is Wase Korndyke Sogin, 69152; her dam is Esther Johanna De Koll Belle, 154556. She was bred and is now owned by Mr. H. B. Woodroff, Cleveland, Wisconsin. In the two-year class of the seven-day division she displaces Queen Pieter Mercedes, 146016, whose record for seven days is 23.85 lb. fat from 526.5 lb. milk.—Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. A. R.

JERSEY CHAMPIONS
"IN VIEW of these great records, one is pleased to be able to report that a Holstein," writes E. A. Grombacher in speaking of recent fat records, "people might think that the Jersey has been left in the rear as far as leading records are concerned; but, upon looking over the list of leading cows in each age class, we find that, as the record of the Jersey heifer, Lams 66th of Hood Farm, replaces that of the Guernsey heifer, Dolly Dimple, as the world's champion three-year-old senior, the Jersey breed holds the highest records in four of the eight classes. The four leading Jerseys are leading the world: 'Lark' Paro, 28017, with 14,500 lbs. milk, 636 lb. butterfat, at one year 11 months of age, leads the yearlings.

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES
Young Sows to Farrow in April and May. Young Boars and Sows, three months old. Will book orders for younger stock.
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"Early Belle of St. Lambert, 20201, with 12,546 lbs. milk, 856 lb. butterfat, leads the junior two-year-old class."
"Lams 66th of Hood Farm, 27196, with 17,794 lbs. milk, 910 lb. butterfat, is world's champion three-year-old, with 16,148 lbs. milk, 857 lb. butterfat, leads the four-year-old class."
The honors in the other four classes are divided equally between the Guernsey and Holstein, each holding two records. A Guernsey cow leads the mature cow class, while black and white head the yearling two classes."

LARGE Improved Yorkshires

Boars and Sows, from 8 weeks to 8 months old, sows in pig. Prices reasonable. Write
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BIG IMPORTATION OF JERSEYS
H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, the big importers and breeders of Jersey cattle just landed the other day a shipment of forty-seven head direct from the Island of Jersey. Those who have seen them say they are one of the best shipments brought to America for some time. They are all females from one month up and will make a splendid addition to this breed in Ontario.

AN AYRSHIRE SALE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

To effect the diversion of the estate, the Ayrshire herd of McIntyre Bros., Sumner, N. B., was brought under the hammer on April 24. This was one of the best known herds of the Maritime provinces. Reservations were made on some of the choicest best stock, otherwise the average would have been higher. The 31 head sold brought \$355, an average of \$11.45 a head. The various classes averaged as follows:

Cows, \$16.25; two-year-old heifers, \$106; yearling heifers, \$57.75; heifer fall calves, \$44.75; others, \$3; yearling bull, \$10; fall bull calves, \$63.75; spring bull calves \$34.50.

A NEW AYRSHIRE CHAMPION

HEAVY Armour is a daughter of the famous Joan Armour, bred by Mr. John McKee, Norwich, Ont., has established a world's record. As a junior two-year-old, she produced 15,000 lbs. of milk and 633 lbs. of fat. Joan Armour has one of the first Ayrshire cows to produce 20,000 lbs. of milk in one year. Her daughter promises to be even better. She is now owned by W. P. Selanek, of Avon, New York.

FAIRFIELD AYRSHIRE, SELL WELL

Fairfield Farm Ayrshires sold well at Mr. Geo. E. Palmer's dispersion sale held at Farnhamtown, Ont., on Tuesday of last week. The herd of 25 head, this year's calves included, brought \$5,646, an average of \$105.85 a head. Twelve of the two-year-olds, a few three-year-olds, and it is hardly fair to include them in arriving at an average price. The herd of 40 head brought \$5,227.50, an average of \$130.69 a head.

The 37 mature females sold for \$2,712.50, an average of \$159.50.

One three-year-old heifer sold for \$100. Eight heifers calving in 1915 sold for \$1,150, an average of \$143.75 each.

Nine heifers calving in 1914 brought \$87.50, an average of \$87.

Seven heifer calves dropped in 1915, sold for \$272.50, an average of \$38.93 each.

Four yearling bulls brought \$355, an average of \$88.4 each.

Five bull calves dropped in 1915 sold for \$135, an average of \$27.

The herd bull sold for \$175.—Ottawa Valley Journal.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FIVE MAR. 18 TO MAR. 31, 1915

(Continued from page 17)
16. Leo Walker, 25258, 1m. 24, 253.3 lb. milk, 9.66 lb. fat, 10.00 lb. butter. F. Mallory.
17. Etienne Annie Wayne, 26190, 2y. 4m. 184, 287.3 lb. milk, 9.50 lb. fat, 11.08 lb. butter. W. Elliot, Unionville.
18. Mary Netherland Steen, 29120, 1y. 8m. 28, 287 lb. milk, 9.23 lb. fat, 11.45 lb. butter. J. W. Merrill.
19. Pontiac Sara Jewel A., 27001, 2y. 5m. 14, 282 lb. milk, 9.57 lb. fat, 11.59 lb. butter. W. Brown.
20. Queen's Queen, 29283, 2y. 5m. 194, 299 lb. milk, 9.16 lb. fat, 11.45 lb. butter. Brown Bros.
21. Pelly's Sogin Beets, 26121, 2y. 5m. 34,

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No. 2 Alsike Clover	11.00
No. 1 Alfalfa (Northern)	12.50	
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No. 3 Timothy	\$4.25

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We have made special arrangements this spring for a larger supply of young pigs than usual. Now is the time, the spring litters are coming, and already we are beginning to find the demand from "our boys and girls" for these pigs. Now is the time to get busy. We can get you better pigs now than at any other time of year.

Don't miss this opportunity to get a young pig of pure breeding for your very own. Pigs have always proved to be a paying investment. Here you receive one at a very low cost, just a little of your spare time. It becomes a full grown pig at very little expense, and is then worth considerable money either to sell or to use for breeding purposes.

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